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**Seventh Five Year Plan**  
**(1985—90)**

**And**  
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## PREFACE

The completion of the State's Sixth Five-Year Plan is yet another significant landmark in our planning and development efforts with the State's economy likely to achieve a rate of growth of more than 6 per cent as against Nation's anticipated rate of growth of about 5.2 per cent. This is the highest rate of growth ever achieved by the State. The levels of production achieved in the agricultural and industrial sectors generally equalled or exceeded the targets. The positive responses of the economy to various developmental and administrative measures initiated during this period are indicative of the appropriateness of the planning strategies and the inherent endowments and potentials of the economy. Naturally the prospects for still better and higher attainments during the Seventh Five-Year Plan are bright and optimistic.

2. The National Development Council during the deliberations on July 12 and 13, 1984 held food, work and productivity as the basic objectives for the Seventh Plan. The contents of the State's Plan conform to these national priorities. The national plan envisages an overall growth rate of about 5 per cent during the period 1985—90. Taking into consideration the existing gap in the levels of development of the State and the Nation, we have planned for a growth rate of 6 per cent for the State for the Seventh Plan. While a growth rate of more than 6.5 per cent would have been desirable as also feasible from considerations of potentials and capabilities for their exploitation, it has been limited to a modest 6 per cent in view of financial constraints.

3. The people of the State are its greatest resource. During the Sixth Plan period, they have amply demonstrated their capacity to derive optimal benefits from physical, financial and technological inputs provided to them in a climate of political stability and internal security.

4. For the Seventh Plan, the removal of poverty from the State will remain the foremost objective of development planning. The poverty alleviation-cum-productivity programmes implemented during the Sixth Plan have not only improved the economic status of a large section of the economically depressed families but they have also created useful assets and strengthened vital infrastructures of the agrarian economy. These programmes will continue with the assistance of the Government of India during the Seventh Plan and it is

expected that the percentage of families below the poverty line will be reduced by atleast ten per cent within the Plan period.

5. Agriculture will continue to be the most important activity of the State. With the Sixth Plan target of foodgrain production already achieved in 1983-84, a state of self-sufficiency has been realised and generation of agriculture surplus is now planned. There has also been considerable improvement in the industrial climate in the State and entrepreneurs are now coming forth in different spheres to establish small, medium and large units. The Central sector investments made recently in the State and expected in the near future have contributed significantly to this change. The State Government has improved very considerably the industrial infrastructure, power, credit and other facilities. The emphasis during the Seventh Plan will be to carry the benefits of industrialisation to zero industry districts and other backward regions. An ambitious programme of rural roads and strengthening of district roads and State highways has been included for the benefit of agriculture and industry.

6. An accelerated programme of providing social services mainly in the spheres of education, health and water supply has also been included. However, selectivity would be exercised in social services investments to provide greater benefits to socially, economically and physically disadvantaged groups.

7. So far urban areas could not get a reasonable deal on account of inadequate investments. The inevitable heavy migration to urban areas does not permit such neglect to continue any more. As such, provision of civic amenities of water supply, sewerage and low cost housing in large, medium and small towns is planned to improve substantially. Much greater attention will be given to slum improvement also.

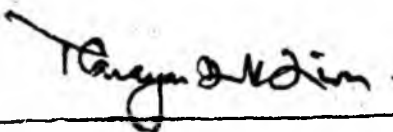
8. In spite of all possible efforts, regional disparities in the State still persist but on account of constraints of resources, we have not been able to tap their vast human and natural endowments. A separate sub-plan for the hill region is already being aided through special central assistance. The Eastern and Bundelkhand regions of the State are also economically depressed and sub-plans for these two regions have been prepared to highlight their problems and needs. These sub-plans, at present, are based on quantification of proposed investments and benefits within the overall framework of the State's Plan. We expect that the Government of India would provide us special assistance for accelerating the pace of development in these two backward regions.



9. Uttar Pradesh has been a pioneer State in institutionalizing people's participation in the planning process through the medium of decentralised district level planning. This institution has now taken firm roots and the process of consultation and deliberation at the district level in respect of almost all the plan programmes with the exception of major projects and schemes has improved the quality of implementation substantially. It is proposed to strengthen the decentralised planning process further through greater delegation of financial and administrative powers to the district level.

10. It is realised that adequate mobilisation of resources for financing the plan will be possible only with substantial central financial assistance from the divisible pool as also a much higher level of market borrowings in order to compensate for the low levels of assistance in the past. Special consideration in the location of central projects and priority to State's projects in the matter of obtaining institutional aid is also expected. It can be assured unequivocally that such assistance would be used to the best advantage as has been demonstrated amply during the last few years.

11. We are facing the future with optimism, courage, dedication and determination. I feel it a privilege to dedicate this Draft Plan to the service of the people of Uttar Pradesh.



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Narayan Dutt Tiwari', is written above a long horizontal line that extends across the width of the signature.

Lucknow :

( NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI )

Dated January 3, 1985

Chief Minister

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## GROWTH PROFILE OF THE ECONOMY OF UTTAR PRADESH

1.1. Uttar Pradesh is the most populous State of the country with a population of 11.09 crores spread over 294 thousand sq. kms. Economic growth in the state during the planning era has been far less than the overall growth of the country. Growth however picked up substantially from 1974-75 onwards, when for the first time the State's growth rate (5.7 per cent per annum) during Fifth Plan (1974-79) was higher than the growth rate of the country. It has shown a steady rising trend during the Sixth Plan also.

1.2. Basically the economy of the State is still agrarian as 74.5 per cent of the total workers are engaged in agricultural activities. In the year 1982-83 the primary sector accounted for 52.4 per cent of the State domestic product against the 20.7 per cent for the secondary sector. The situation has not shown substantial change in the Sixth Plan.

1.3. The production of foodgrains in the State has continued to show steady and substantial increase from 1974-75 with the exception of 1979-80 which had been a drought year. This is indicative of the fact that the State's agriculture has become more responsive to new technology and is better equipped than in the past, to face seasonal variations. Foodgrains production touched the level of 292.29 lakh tonnes in 1983-84 registering an increase of 26.49 per cent from 231.08 lakh tonnes of 1978-79. The food production is likely to be of the order of 303 lakh tonnes in 1984-85. Similarly the production of sugarcane also increased significantly from 623.24 lakh tonnes in 1978-79 to 813.87 lakh tonnes in 1982-83 and 789.68 lakh tonnes in 1983-84. The production of potato increased by 34.00 per cent during the above period (42.96 lakh tonnes in 1978-79 and 57.57 lakh tonnes in 1983-84). Significant improvement in the productivity of major crops was also registered. The average yield of wheat rose from 15.50 quintal per hectare in 1978-79 to 18.86 quintals per hectare in 1983-84. The average yield of rice also increased from 11.59 quintal per hectare in 1978-79 to 12.64 quintals per hectare in 1983-84. It may be mentioned here that the year 1978-79 is being taken as a basis for comparison as the year 1979-80 just prior

to the Sixth Plan was not representative being one of extensive drought.

1.4. The State has also made substantial progress in the industrial sector. The State's industrial production index with 1970-71 as base rose to 227.7 in 1983-84 as against 189.7 in 1978-79. The production of sugar, cement, vanaspati and cotton yarn increased from 14.63 lakh tonnes, 5.83 lakh tonnes, 1.20 lakh tonnes and 0.73 lakh tonnes in 1978-79 to 16.98 lakh tonnes, 9.99 lakh tonnes, 1.46 lakh tonnes and 1.17 lakh tonnes in 1983-84 respectively.

1.5. In the industrial sector, another significant development which has taken place during the recent past is coming up of a number of major Central Public Sector industrial projects. The investment on these projects is likely to exceed Rs. 3,000 crore against a meagre investment of Rs. 500 crore only in the Central Sector prior to Sixth Plan. Besides, several industrial projects undertaken by the State with a total investment of about Rs. 500 crore are also likely to be completed by the end of the Sixth Plan.

1.6. The State has shown good achievements in the field of water supply. Almost the entire 35506 villages categorised as "problem villages" from the point of view of drinking water supply will be covered by the end of the Sixth Plan except for about 750 villages only.

1.7. *Population*—According to 1981 census the population of the State in 1981 was 11.09 crore with density\* of population of 377 persons per sq. km. as against all-India population of 68.52 crore with density of 216 persons per sq. km. State population increased by 25.5 per cent in the period 1971—81 as against all-India increase of 21.37 per cent. Urbanization in the State also increased, urban population rising from 14 per cent in 1971 to 17.9 per cent in 1981 as against the corresponding figures of 19.9 per cent and 23.3\* per cent at the national level. The sex ratio rose from 879 to 885 females per thousand males during the decade 1971—81, the corresponding increase in the country as a whole being from 931 to 934

1.8. *Working Force*—Demographic situation has its impact on development. The increase in population has a two dimensional

\* Annexure—I

effect on the economy of the State. On the one hand, it provides additional labour force required for the development, on the other, it results in an increase in the number of non-working population. Labour force participation rate in the State (based on the census data) has remained at 51.4 per cent during 1971-81. As against this for the country the rate has increased from 52.04 per cent (1971) to 53.9 per cent (1981). In Uttar Pradesh the percentage of workers to the total population (i.e. working force participation rate) was 30.7 per cent as against 36.8 per cent in the country (excluding Assam). This is lower than the level of 1971 (32.9 per cent).

1.9. *Employment*—The position in this regard is some what better in this State as compared to several other major States in the country. Relevant data from 32nd round of National Sample Survey (1977-78) on employment based on daily status concept (person days measure) reveals that unemployment in the State was 4.33 per cent which was lower than the All India average of 8.60 per cent. Unemployment in the State is also lower as compared to Kerala (26.72), Tamil Nadu (16.31), Andhra Pradesh (10.98) and West Bengal (10.53).

|         | U. P. | India |
|---------|-------|-------|
| Rural   | 3.97  | 8.11  |
| Urban   | 6.54  | 10.60 |
| Overall | 4.33  | 8.60  |

1.10. *Irrigation*—Irrigation is the most important input for increasing agricultural productivity and cropping intensity. The net area irrigated\* by different sources increased from 88.92 lakh hectares in 1978-79 to 95.41 lakh hectares in 1981-82 and further to 98.84 lakh hectares in 1982-83, recording an increase of 11.2 per cent over 1978-79 and 3.6 per cent over 1981-82 respectively. The net area irrigated as a percentage of net area sown in 1978-79 was 50.9† per cent increasing to 57.4 per cent in 1982-83. The gross irrigated area as a percentage to gross cropped area was 43.5 per cent in 1978-79 and 49.1 per cent in 1982-83. The net area irrigated by tube-wells as a percentage of total area irrigated increased from 47.3 per

cent in 1978-79 to 54.4 per cent in 1982-83. The percentage share of irrigated area by canals decreased from 35.1 per cent in 1978-79 to 33.7 per cent in 1982-83. The contribution of other sources comprising private minor irrigation works has increased to 66.3 per cent in 1982-83 from 64.9 per cent in 1978-79. The percentage of area getting assured irrigation from private minor irrigation sources is thus increasing.

1.11. *Fertilizer Consumption*—In 1981-82 the distribution of chemical fertilizers in the State was 12.70 lakh tonnes which was 10.35 per cent higher than that of 1978-79. This increase in distribution of chemical fertilizers during 1981-82 in the State (10.3 per cent) was comparatively much higher than the corresponding increase of 7.3 per cent at the country level. Fertilizer distribution during 1983-84 was 16.43 lakh tonnes, i.e. 55.3 per cent higher than the distribution in 1978-79. It is likely to be 18.00 lakh tonnes in 1984-85. Thus there has been a continuous rise in distribution of chemical fertilizers in the State and the increase has been more than that at national level.

1.12. *Productivity and Cropping intensity*—As stated earlier, with increase in irrigation facilities and fertilizer use, the average yield† of wheat increased\* from 15.50 quintals, per hectare in 1978-79 to 18.86 quintals per hectare in 1983-84 (a rise of 21.7 per cent). The average yield of rice rose from 11.59 qtls./hec. in 1978-79 to 12.64 qtls./hec. in 1983-84, i.e. increase of 9.1 per cent. In spite of substantial rise in yield rates of the two main crops, their productivity levels were substantially lower than those in neighbouring States of Punjab and Haryana. Annex V gives inter-State comparative figures of the productivity of some of the important crops for the year 1982-83.

1.13. Among the cash crops, the productivity of sugarcane registered a rise of about 21.5 per cent in 1983-84 (463.48 qtls per hect.) over 1978-79. The average yield of potato increased by 18.8 per cent (184.23 qtls/hect) in 1983-84 over 155.10 qtls/hect in 1978-79. Similarly the average yield of oil seeds (pure) increased from 4.80 qtls./hect. in 1978-79 to 5.95 qtls./hect. in 1983-84 recording an increase of 24.0 per cent.

1.14. The cropping intensity† in the State also increased by about 3.2 per cent during the

† Annexure—IV

\* Annexure—V

period 1978-79 (139.01 per cent) to 1982-83 (143.43 per cent) but it was still lower than the cropping intensity of the neighbouring States Punjab (165.5 per cent), Haryana (151.6 per cent) and Himachal Pradesh (165.4 per cent).

1.15. The following table presents the comparative picture of agricultural production in 1978-79 and 1983-84 :

Table 1—Agricultural Production

| Item           | Production in<br>(000 Mt.) |         | Percentage<br>increase in<br>1983-84<br>over<br>1978-79 |
|----------------|----------------------------|---------|---|
|                | 1978-79                    | 1983-84 |   |
| (1)            | (2)                        | (3)     | (4)   |
| 1. Food grains | 23108                      | 29229   | 26.49   |
| 2. Sugar-cane  | 62324                      | 78968   | 26.71   |
| 3. Potato      | 4296                       | 5757    | 34.01   |
| 4. Oil seeds   | 1515                       | 1125    | (—) 25.74   |

1.16. *Industry*—The process of industrialisation in the State had been slow and has picked up only during the Sixth Plan. According to 1971 Census only 7.3 per cent of the working force was engaged in Uttar Pradesh in household and non-household manufacturing industries as against the corresponding national figures of 9.4 per cent. According to 1981 census the percentage of industrial workers to total main workers in the State was 9.1 as compared to national level of 11.3, the comparative figures for other states being West Bengal—16.5 per cent, Kerala—16.1 per cent, Gujarat—15.3 per cent, Tamilnadu—15.2 per cent, Punjab—13.9 per cent and Maharashtra—13.6 per cent.

1.17. Sugar, Cement, Vanaspati and textiles are the traditional and important industries of Uttar Pradesh. The sugar† production in 1983-84 was 16.98 lakh tonnes against 14.63 lakh tonnes in 1978-79 recording an increase of 16.1 per cent and the production is likely to be 17.50 lakh tonnes in 1984-85. Uttar Pradesh contributed 24.7 per cent in 1982-83 to total production in the country as against 25.0 per cent in 1978-79

1.18. *Cement*—The production of Cement‡ in Uttar Pradesh has been rising continuously. It rose to 9.99 lakh tonnes in 1983-84 from 5.83

in 1978-79. Thus there has been increase in cement production by 71.4 per cent over 1978-79

1.19. *Vanaspati*—The production of vanaspati† in the State was 1.20 lakh tonnes in 1978-79 which declined to 0.96 lakh tonnes in 1979-80. However, the position improved in subsequent years and the production of vanaspati reached 1.52 lakh tonnes in 1981-82, 1.64 lakh tonnes in 1982-83, declining again in 1983-84 to 1.46 lakh tonnes.

1.20. *Cotton Cloth and Cotton Yarn*—The production of cotton cloth‡ in the State has shown declining trend continuously during the period 1978—84. It was 228.7 million metres in 1978-79 and declined by 16.3 per cent to 191.5 million metres in 1982-83 and further by 1.1 per cent to 189.4 million metres in 1983-84. The production of cotton yarn during 1983-84 rose by 8.3 per cent to 117 thousand tonnes.

1.21. Over all picture of industrial production is indicated by industrial production index (Except for the non-organised sector) in the year 1978-79, this index (1970-71=100) was, 139.7. Due to the severe drought of 1979-80, it fell down to 169.1 in that year. Thereafter a continuous rising trend is discernible and the index has touched the all time high level of 227.7 in the year 1983-84 registering an increase of 2.1 per cent over the previous year (223.1) and 20.0 per cent over 1978-79.

1.22. An idea about the development of un-organized industrial sector can be had from the results of economic census conducted in 1977 and 1980. The number of non-agricultural establishment employing at least one hired worker in the State has increased from 3.40 lakhs in 1977 to 4.67 lakhs in 1980, thus registering an increase of about 37 per cent. In 1980 there were 20.81 lakhs total non-agricultural establishments in the State employing about 54.70 lakh persons. Out of these non-agricultural establishments, 16.14 lakh i.e. about 77.6 per cent were own account enterprises. Similarly out of the total persons employed in non-agricultural establishments 27.69 lakh or 50.6 per cent were own account workers and 49.4 per cent were hired workers. The average number of hired worker per non-agricultural establishment (enterprises employing at least one hired worker) was 6 in the state varying from 3 in district Chamoli to 12 in Ghaziabad

‡ Annexure—X

† Annexure—IV

1.23. The over-all growth in the industrial sector† of the State's economy was 9.4 per cent during the period 1974-75 to 1978-79 (being 8.8 per cent in the registered sector and 9.9 per cent in un-registered sector). However, it declined to 8.0 per cent during the first three years of the Sixth Five-Year Plan (i.e. 1980-81 to 1982-83), because of a steep decline in the growth rate of registered manufacturing sector (from 8.8 per cent in Fifth Plan to only 4.6 per cent). On the other hand, in the un-registered manufacturing sector this growth rate has increased from 9.9 per cent during Fifth Plan to 10.8 per cent during the first year of the Sixth Plan.

1.24. *Power*—Power is the most critical input for agricultural and industrial development. Nearly one-third (30.6 per cent) of the total plan expenditure is likely to be incurred on various programmes of power during 1980-85. The installed capacity of power in Uttar Pradesh (excluding Renu Sagar) has increased from 3067 M.W. in 1978-79 to 3939 M.W. in 1983-84, the increase being nearly 28.4 per cent while at the country level the corresponding increase was 46.5 per cent. The installed capacity of power in the State is likely to increase to 4,136 M.W. by the end of Sixth Plan. The share of Uttar Pradesh in the total installed generating capacity of the country has been about 10.04 per cent in 1983-84. In Uttar Pradesh the power generation\* has increased from 10131 million units in 1978-79 to 11670 million units in 1983-84, the increase being 15.2 per cent. The likely achievement in the field of power generation during 1984-85 is about 11786 million units. The consumption of power has increased from 8029 million units in 1978-79 to 10272 million units in 1982-83, a rise of about 27.9 per cent.

1.25. Per capita consumption\* of electricity in this State has increased from 89 KWH in 1978-79 to 107 KWH in 1982-83, the increase being 20.2 per cent as against 21.7 per cent at the country level during 1979-83. The per capita consumption of power‡ in this State is far behind the country level and that in advanced States.

1.26. *State Income*—The estimate of State Domestic Product (S. D. P.) commonly known as State Income, is the most suitable composite economic indicator for judging the general status and strength of the State's economy. Although such an estimate does not throw any light on the inter personal distribution of incomes, analysis

of trends of SDP and its inter sectoral distribution brings out the overall impact of developmental efforts. Per capita S. D. P. estimates, inspite of these limitations, are suitable for comparing levels of development and levels of living at different points of time and for different States.

1.27. *Total State Domestic Products and its growth*—The estimates of total and per capita income of Uttar Pradesh and India during the period 1970-71 to 1982-83 show that net State Domestic Products‡ at current prices showed a continuous rising trend from Rs. 4,256 crore in 1970-71 to Rs. 16538 crore in 1982-83 except for the years of natural calamities. The increase in National Income during this period was 292 per cent as against an increase of 289 per cent in the State income. The State's per capita income also increased from Rs. 486 to Rs. 1439 during the same period indicating an increase of 196 per cent as against 199 per cent in the national per capita income. The State and the national incomes have thus registered almost identical increases indicating that the gap between the two is remaining almost the same in percentage terms and increasing numerically.

1.28. The growth in the national or State Income at current prices is a composite effect both of real increase in availability of goods and services and is also related to prices. As regards growth of the economy in real terms, the total net domestic product‡ at 1970-71 prices increased from Rs. 4256 crore in 1970-71 to Rs. 6085 crore in 1982-83. Thus the real total State income rose by about 43 per cent during the period 1971-72 to 1982-83, giving a compound annual growth rate\* 3.0 per cent as against the growth of 3.3 per cent at the national level. The States of Haryana and Maharashtra registered higher growth rates of 4.7 and 4.1 per cent respectively during this period but the growth rate in Uttar Pradesh was higher than for some other States viz. West Bengal (1.7 per cent), Karnataka (2.1 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (2.5 per cent), Rajasthan (2.2 per cent) and Tamil Nadu (2.2 per cent).

1.29. *Per Capita State Domestic Product*—The Per Capita Income‡ at constant prices (1970-71) was Rs. 486 in 1970-71 which increased to Rs. 529 in 1982-83 giving an increase of 8.8 per cent which is lower than the corresponding increase of 12.5 per cent at the national level which rose from Rs. 633 in 1970-71 to Rs. 712 in 1982-83. In this way at 1970-71 prices the gap

† Annexure—XX

‡ Annexure—V

\* Annexure—IV

between per capita income of the State and the country which was Rs. 147 in 1970-71, increased further up to Rs. 201 in 1978-79, then declined to Rs. 195 during 1981-82. This gap reduced further to Rs. 183 during 1982-83.

1.30. *Price Trends*—Prices have been rising in the State as in the rest of the country right from 1980-81. Increase in prices results in project cost escalations, increases in wage bills and lowering of physical progress of development programme.

Table 2 *Indices of Wholesale Prices in U.P.*

| Item                                | 1978-79 | 1979-80 | 1983-84 |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| (1)                                 | (2)     | (3)     | (4)     |
| 1. Cereals                          | 144.4   | 159.1   | 224.1   |
| 2. Pulses                           | 260.6   | 213.9   | 365.0   |
| 3. Food-grains                      | 181.8   | 189.6   | 269.4   |
| 4. Oil-seeds                        | 182.8   | 195.9   | 306.2   |
| 5. Fibres                           | 198.6   | 205.9   | 283.9   |
| 6. Other food articles              | 171.1   | 180.6   | 285.0   |
| 7. Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricant | 222.6   | 247.4   | 438.1   |
| 8. Manufactured Products            |         |         |         |
| General Index:                      | 177.8   | 216.4   | 294.6   |
| U. P.                               | 184.5   | 208.5   | 296.8   |
| India                               | 185.7   | 217.6   | 315.3*  |

\* Provisional

1.32. Maximum price rise is evident in fuel, power and light and lubricants sector followed by oil seeds. Further, it appears that during 1979—84, the pace of increase in wholesale prices of U. P. (60.9 per cent) was slower than that of all-India (69.8 per cent).

1.33. Retail prices have followed the trend of wholesale prices both in the rural and urban areas. The urban consumer price index (1970-71=100) in 1983-84 was 287.0, 7.6 per cent higher than that in the previous year, while the rural consumer prices index in 1983-84 was 286.2, higher by 9.7 per cent than that in 1982-83. In the period March to September 1981, urban consumer index has moved up faster (by 4.9 per cent) than the rural consumer price index by (2.7 per cent).

1.34. The retail prices of essential commodities have shown a mixed trend. It is evident from Annexure XXIII.

1.35. *Basic Services*—Basic Services like Education, Health, Water Supply and Electrification play a crucial role in improving the quality of life of the people. They create favourable atmosphere for better and effective implementation of

1.31. In Uttar Pradesh the wholesale price index (1970-71=100) which was 208.5 in 1979-80 rose to 253.0 with a steep rise of 21.3 per cent in 1980-81. Wholesale prices rose in subsequent years also but at a slower pace. During this period i.e. 1981—84, this index rose by only 16.4 per cent and stood at 296.8 in 1983-84. The increase in this index during four years of Sixth Five-Year Plan i.e. 1980—84 was 42.3 per cent. The wholesale price indices of certain important sub-groups are given below :—

(1970-71=100)

developmental activities. While assessing the developmental situation of the State, it is necessary to look into their situation.

1.36. *Education*—The number of Junior Basic Schools in Uttar Pradesh increased to 72,519 in 1983-84 showing an increase of 6.4 per cent over 1978-79 (68122). Similarly, the number of Senior Basic Schools has also increased from 12049 in 1978-79 to 13984 in 1983-84, i.e. an increase of 16.1 per cent. The enrolment in Junior Basic School and Senior Basic School has also increased from 89.89 lakhs and 25.83 lakhs in 1978-79, to 110.63 lakhs and 19.91 lakhs respectively in 1983-84. The increase in enrolment was 23.1 per cent in Junior Basic Schools. As per data available the number of junior basic schools† per lakh of population in 1981-82 was 65 in Uttar Pradesh against 72 schools at the national level. The other States which are ahead are Andhra Pradesh (76), Bihar (73), Himachal Pradesh (146), Madhya Pradesh (114), Orissa (124), Punjab (74), Rajasthan (68), and West Bengal (81)

1.37 Literacy has a direct bearing on the extension of development technologies.

† Annexure—XVII

\* Annexure V and XX

† Annexure—V



Though the literacy rate of Uttar Pradesh has increased from 21.7 per cent in 1971 to 27.2† per cent in 1981, it is still lower than the all-India average of even 1971 (29.4 per cent) and much less than of 1981 (36.2 per cent). All other states except Bihar (26.2 per cent), Jammu & Kashmir (26.7 per cent) and Rajasthan (24.4 per cent†) are ahead of Uttar Pradesh in this regard.

1.38. *Medical and Health*—The number of state hospitals and dispensaries (Allopathic as well as Ayurvedic and Unani) has increased from 3603 in 1979-80 to 4209 in 1982-83, (by about 16.8 per cent). The number of beds in hospitals and dispensaries has also risen by almost 8.5 per cent (from 43229 in 1979-80 to 46893 in 1982-83). As regards the availability of beds† per lakh of population the position in this state needs improvement. In 1981-82 there were only 46 beds per lakh of population in Uttar Pradesh as against 74 at the national level. The position of Kerala (176), Punjab (119), Maharashtra (116), Gujarat (98) and West Bengal (89) is much better than Uttar Pradesh in this regard.

1.39. *Drinking Water Facility*—The total number of villages with piped water facility have also increased from 8587 in 1978-79 to 31365 in 1983-84 and this is expected to increase further up to 40456 in 1984-85. According to the survey conducted in 1972, 35506 villages were problem villages (drinking water scarcity villages) in this State. Out of these problem villages 25956 villages could be covered by the end of 1983-84 and their number is likely to be 34756 by the end of 1984-85 with intensive efforts having been made

for the installation of India Mark II hand pumps in such villages.

1.40. *Roads*—Roads form the most important infrastructure for agricultural and industrial development. The length of surfaced roads maintained by Public Works Department had increased to 53390 kms by the end of 1983-84 from 42384 kms in 1978-79, and their length is likely to reach the level of 54492 kms by the end of Sixth Plan. This has to be viewed against the fact that as per estimates of Ministry of Shipping and Transport, Government of India, the density of total roads in this State in 1980-81 was 24 kms. per 100 Sq. kms. of area which is very low in comparison to Punjab (71 kms), Tamil Nadu (71 kms), Kerala (60 kms), Haryana (45 kms) and Karnataka (33 kms). Similarly, the road length per lakh of population in the State in 1980-81 was only 63 kms which was the lowest except for Bihar (41 kms) and West Bengal (46 kms). The corresponding road length at the country level was 101 kms. which was 60.3 per cent higher than the level reached in this State.

1.41 *Rural Electrification*—By the end of 1983-84, 51.6 per cent of villages had been electrified in the State. The percentage of electrified villages is likely to go up to 54.6 by the end of 1984-85. The State is lagging behind other advanced States in rural electrification as by the end of 1980-81, Haryana, Kerala and Punjab had electrified all their villages completely and several other states have gone ahead including Andhra Pradesh (75.9 per cent), Gujarat (76.8 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (75.6 per cent), Karnataka (75.7 per cent), Maharashtra (85.5 per cent) and Tamil Nadu (99.4 per cent).

† Annexure--V

## ANNEXURE I

## Population Details

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

Source :—Comparative Statistics 1983.

## ANNEXURE II

*Crude Birth, Death and Infant Death rates (based on Sample Registration Scheme)*

| Years | India      |            |                   | Uttar Pradesh |            |                   |
|-------|------------|------------|-------------------|---------------|------------|-------------------|
|       | Birth rate | Death rate | Infant Death rate | Birth rate    | Death rate | Infant Death rate |
| (1)   | (2)        | (3)        | (4)               | (5)           | (6)        | (7)               |
| 1970  | 36.8       | 15.7       | 129               | 45.4          | 21.6       | N.A.              |
| 1971  | 36.9       | 14.9       | 129               | 44.9          | 20.1       | N.A.              |
| 1972  | 36.6       | 16.9       | 139               | 43.2          | 26.6       | 202               |
| 1973  | 34.6       | 15.5       | 134               | 41.7          | 19.4       | 176               |
| 1974  | 34.5       | 14.5       | 126               | 42.1          | 19.7       | 172               |
| 1975  | 35.2       | 15.9       | 140               | 43.1          | 22.6       | 198               |
| 1976  | 34.4       | 15.0       | 129               | 40.0          | 20.5       | 178               |
| 1977  | 33.0       | 14.7       | N.A.              | 40.3          | 19.1       | N.A.              |
| 1978  | 33.2       | 14.1       | N.A.              | 40.4          | 20.2       | N.A.              |
| 1979  | 33.7       | 13.0       | N.A.              | 39.6          | 16.2       | N.A.              |
| 1980  | 33.7       | 12.6       | N.A.              | 39.4          | 16.6       | N.A.              |
| 1981  | 33.9       | 12.5       | N.A.              | 39.6          | 16.3       | N.A.              |
| 1982  | 33.6       | 11.8       | N.A.              | 38.6          | 15.1       | N.A.              |

*Source* :—Sample Registration Bulletin, Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, (December 1983).

## ANNEXURE III

Percentage distribution of main workers in Uttar Pradesh and India 1981

| Item   | Uttar Pradesh                  |                               |                                | India                           |                                |                                 |
|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
|  | Rural                          | Urban                         | Total                          | Rural                           | Urban                          | Total                           |
| (1)  | (2)                            | (3)                           | (4)                            | (5)                             | (6)                            | (7)                             |
| 1. Cultivators .. ..   | 68.4                           | 8.7                           | 58.5                           | 51.1                            | 5.1                            | 41.6                            |
| 2. Agricultural labourers ..   | 17.9                           | 6.3                           | 16.0                           | 29.9                            | 6.1                            | 24.9                            |
| 3. Household industry, manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs. | 2.8                            | 8.1                           | 3.7                            | 3.1                             | 4.9                            | 3.5                             |
| 4. Other workers ..  | 10.9                           | 76.9                          | 21.8                           | 15.9                            | 83.9                           | 80.0                            |
| <b>Total main workers ..</b>   | <b>100.0</b><br><b>(27027)</b> | <b>100.0</b><br><b>(5370)</b> | <b>100.0</b><br><b>(32397)</b> | <b>100.0</b><br><b>(176434)</b> | <b>100.0</b><br><b>(46083)</b> | <b>100.0</b><br><b>(222517)</b> |

Figures in brackets are actual number of workers in '000

## Selected Indicators of Development of Uttar Pradesh

| Item   | 1970-71       | 1973-74       | 1978-79       | 1979-80       | 1981-82       | 1982-83       |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| (1)  | (2)           | (3)           | (4)           | (5)           | (6)           | (7)           |
| <b>1. STRUCTURE OF ECONOMY—</b>  |               |               |               |               |               |               |
| <b>1.1. Sectoral contribution at constant prices (1970-71) estimate (%)—</b> |               |               |               |               |               |               |
| (a) Primary Sector ..  | 60.2          | 56.5          | 55.8          | 48.3          | 53.1*         | 52.4Q         |
| (b) Secondary Sector ..  | 14.9          | 16.5          | 17.8          | 21.4          | 20.1*         | 20.7Q         |
| (c) Tertiary Sector ..   | 24.9          | 27.0          | 26.4          | 30.3          | 26.8*         | 26.9Q         |
| <b>1.2. Sectoral contribution at current prices (%)—</b>                     |               |               |               |               |               |               |
| (a) Primary Sector ..  | 60.2          | 62.7          | 50.2          | 45.2          | 45.2*         | 44.9Q         |
| (b) Secondary Sector ..  | 14.9          | 14.1          | 18.0          | 20.4          | 20.0*         | 19.5Q         |
| (c) Tertiary Sector ..   | 24.9          | 23.2          | 31.8          | 34.4          | 34.8*         | 35.6Q         |
| <b>2. AGRICULTURE—</b>   |               |               |               |               |               |               |
| <b>2.1. Average yield (Qtls./Hect.).</b>                                     |               |               |               |               |               |               |
| (a) Wheat ..   | 13.02         | 9.78          | 15.50         | 13.14         | 16.40         | 18.39         |
| (b) Rice ..  | 8.16          | 8.65          | 11.59         | 5.06          | 10.95         | 11.15         |
| (c) Pulses ..  | 8.24          | 5.32          | 7.62          | 5.29          | 7.44R         | 8.58          |
| (d) Sugarcane ..   | 406.42        | 412.65        | 381.46        | 373.17        | 462.79        | 456.55        |
| (e) Potato ..  | 92.00         | 92.04         | 155.10        | 130.81        | 152.24R       | 158.21        |
| (f) Oil seeds ..   | 4.71          | 4.32          | 4.04          | 2.68          | 5.11R         | 3.79          |
| <b>2.2. Production (lakh M.T.)</b>   |               |               |               |               |               |               |
| (a) Foodgrains ..  | 195.85        | 155.63        | 231.08        | 164.39        | 242.94        | 264.98        |
| (b) Potato ..  | 14.86         | 17.21         | 42.96         | 31.63         | 43.80R        | 42.87         |
| (c) Oilseeds ..  | 18.52         | 15.54         | 15.15         | 9.64          | 14.81R        | 12.18         |
| (d) Sugarcane ..   | 546.72        | 807.73        | 623.24        | 512.28        | 764.40        | 813.87        |
| <b>2.3. Intensity of cropping (%)</b>  | <b>134.11</b> | <b>134.01</b> | <b>139.01</b> | <b>139.09</b> | <b>143.29</b> | <b>143.43</b> |

\*—Provisional

Q--Quick estimates

R--Revised

## ANNEXURE IV—(Concl'd.)

| Item  | 1970-71 | 1973-74 | 1978-79 | 1979-80 | 1981-82 | 1982-83 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| (1)   | (2)     | (3)     | (4)     | (5)     | (6)     | (7)     |
| 2.4. Gross irrigated area as percentage to gross cropped area.        | 36.04   | 36.91   | 43.52   | 44.74   | 46.91   | 49.06   |
| 2.5. Consumption of fertilizers (Kg./Hect.).                          | 17.71   | 20.13   | 45.60   | 43.30   | 51.25   | 66.34   |
| <b>3. INDUSTRIES :</b>  |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| <b>3.1. Production :</b>  |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| (a) Vanaspati (, 000 M.T.)  | 103     | 71      | 120     | 96      | 152     | 164     |
| (b) Sugar (000 M.T.) ..   | 1301+   | 1295+   | 1463+   | 996+    | 2080+   | 2035+   |
| (c) Cement (, 000 M.T.)   | 358     | 560     | 583     | 450     | 675     | 941     |
| (d) Cotton Text. (Lakh Mtrs.)   | 2531    | 1915    | 2287    | 1897    | 2040    | 1915    |
| (e) Cotton Yarn (Lakh Kg.)  | 780     | 591     | 733R    | 581     | 692     | 1084    |
| <b>4. POWER :</b>   |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| 4.1. Electrified village (No.)  | 20719   | 29765   | 36298   | 38577   | 47525   | 53367   |
| 4.2. Electrified Harijan Basties (No.).                               | ..      | 5960    | 12453   | 14014   | 18858   | 22692   |
| 4.3. <i>Per capita</i> power consumption (Kwh.).                      | 62      | 58      | 89      | 87      | 98      | 107     |
| 4.4. Power consumption by categories (%) :                            |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| (a) Industry ..   | 59.3    | 52.3    | 49.3    | 46.0    | 46.3    | 39.5    |
| (b) Irrigation ..   | 16.6    | 19.1    | 30.0    | 32.0    | 32.6    | 33.1    |
| (c) Domestic use ..   | 5.5     | 6.4     | 9.3     | 10.1    | 10.5    | 12.6    |
| (d) Others .. ..  | 18.6    | 32.2    | 11.4    | 11.9    | 10.6    | 14.8    |
| <b>5. MEDICAL :</b>   |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| 5.1. Number of Hospitals/dispensaries per lakh of population.         | 2       | 3       | 3       | 3       | 3       | 3       |
| 5.2. Number of beds in Hospitals/dispensaries per lakh of population. | 43      | 49      | 52      | 52      | 49      | 49      |
| <b>6. EDUCATION :</b>   |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| 6.1. Enrolment in Junior Basic Schools ('000 No.).                    | 10865   | 11799   | 8989R   | 9317    | 9823    | 16492*  |
| 6.2. Enrolment in Senior Basic Schools ('000 No.).                    | 2218    | 2428    | 2583R   | 2792    | 1610    | 1810    |

R-Revised

\*Includes nursery students also.

*Economic and Social indicators of some major States*

| State                  | Literacy/<br>percentage<br>1981 | Per capita State<br>Domestic Product<br>1982-83 (Rs.) |                                     | Percentage shares in<br>State Domestic Products<br>at current prices 1982-83 |                     |                    |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--|---------------------|--------------------|
|                        |                                 | At<br>current<br>prices                               | At<br>constant<br>prices<br>1970-71 | Primary<br>Sector  | Secondary<br>Sector | Tertiary<br>Sector |
| (1)                    | (2)                             | (3)   | (4)                                 | (5)  | (6)                 | (7)                |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh ..   | 29.94                           | 1536*   | 718(P)                              | 53.8   | 16.6                | 29.6               |
| 2. Bihar ..            | 26.20                           | 995*  | 448                                 | 54.7   | 16.4                | 28.9               |
| 3. Gujarat ..          | 43.70                           | 2182  | 861                                 | 30.9   | 28.5                | 40.6               |
| 4. Haryana ..          | 36.14                           | 2798  | 1124                                | 40.2   | 21.0                | 29.8               |
| 5. Himachal Pradesh .. | 42.48                           | 1865  | 686                                 | 50.9   | 20.0                | 29.1               |
| 6. Karnataka ..        | 38.46                           | 1559  | 662                                 | 42.4   | 27.1                | 30.5               |
| 7. Kerala ..           | 70.42                           | 1521  | 691                                 | 37.6   | 22.4                | 40.0               |
| 8. Madhya Pradesh ..   | 27.87                           | 1310  | 500                                 | 53.6   | 20.8                | 25.6               |
| 9. Maharashtra ..      | 47.18                           | 2525  | 978                                 | 29.0   | 32.3                | 38.7               |
| 10. Orissa ..          | 34.23                           | 1308*   | 564*                                | 63.9*  | 13.5*               | 22.6*              |
| 11. Punjab ..          | 40.86                           | 3122*   | 1429                                | 45.7   | 21.4                | 32.9               |
| 12. Rajasthan ..       | 24.38                           | 1574  | 597                                 | 54.0   | 17.4                | 28.6               |
| 13. Tamil Nadu ..      | 46.76                           | 1376  | 624                                 | 16.6   | 41.0                | 42.4               |
| 14. Uttar Pradesh ..   | 27.16                           | 1439  | 529                                 | 46.7   | 19.9                | 33.4               |
| 15. West Bengal ..     | 40.94                           | 1767  | 690                                 | 47.2   | 26.6                | 36.2               |
| India ..               | 36.23                           | 1891  | 712                                 | 37.1   | 22.4                | 40.5               |

\*Figure relates to 1981-82

(P) Provisional.

## ANNEXURE V—(Contd.)

| State                   | Rate of growth of State economy 1982-83 over 1970-71 | Average yield of wheat per hectare (in kg.) |         | Average yield of rice per hectare (in kg.) |         | Average yield of sugarcane/ Gur† hectare (in Kg.) |          | Cropping intensity 1978-79 (percentage) |
|-------------------------|--|---|---------|--|---------|---|----------|---|
|                         |  | 1978-79                                     | 1982-83 | 1978-79                                    | 1982-83 | 1978-79   | 1982-83* |   |
| (1)                     | (8)  | (9)   | (10)    | (11)                                       | (12)    | (13)  | (14)     | (15)                                    |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh ..    | 3.2*   | 649   | 527     | 1861                                       | 2110    | 6356  | 7421     | 115.6                                   |
| 2. Bihar ..             | 2.0*   | 1393  | 1342    | 986  | 681     | 2723  | 3382     | 133.4                                   |
| 3. Gujarat ..           | 2.8  | 1924  | 2091    | 1164                                       | 1027    | 5676  | 7033     | 108.7                                   |
| 4. Haryana ..           | 4.7  | 2300  | 2526    | 2680                                       | 2607    | 2630  | 3742     | 151.3                                   |
| 5. Himanchal Pradesh .. | 2.2  | 1127  | 1262    | 1247                                       | 828     | ..  | 929      | 166.7                                   |
| 6. Karnataka ..         | 2.1  | 649   | 603     | 2010                                       | 1916    | 7139  | 7986     | 107.9                                   |
| 7. Kerala ..            | 3.1  | ..  | ..      | 1539                                       | 1640    | ..  | 5942     | 133.4                                   |
| 8. Madhya Pradesh ..    | 2.5  | 925   | 1092    | 736  | 711     | 2897  | 2844     | 115.4                                   |
| 9. Maharashtra ..       | 4.1  | 802   | 785     | 1469                                       | 1311    | 9210  | 9626     | 108.9                                   |
| 10. Orissa ..           | 0.7*   | 1847  | 1906    | 1007                                       | 728     | 6109  | 6190     | 135.7                                   |
| 11. Punjab ..           | 4.8*   | 2715  | 3007    | 3918                                       | 3144    | 5673  | 6096     | 157.2                                   |
| 12. Rajasthan ..        | 2.2  | 1444  | 1830    | 1112                                       | 750     | 3684  | 3761     | 113.1                                   |
| 13. Tamil Nadu ..       | 2.2  | ††  | 400     | 2251                                       | 1859    | 9994  | 8887     | 122.9                                   |
| 14. Uttar Pradesh ..    | 3.0  | 1550  | 1839    | 1159                                       | 1115    | 3815  | 4566     | 139.6                                   |
| 15. West Bengal ..      | 1.7  | 1916  | 2275    | 1359                                       | 1018    | 5872  | 5143     | 127.4                                   |
| India ..                | 3.3  | 1574  | 1836    | 1339                                       | 1230    | 4911  | 5621     | 122.6                                   |

\*For 1971-72 to 1981-82.

††Unimportant Crop, average yield not calculated.

†One tenth of the sugarcane production is taken as gur production.



| State               | Consumption of fertilizers<br>per hectare of gross<br>cultivated area (in Kg./ha)<br>1980-81 |                      |        | Average Value added<br>daily no. per indus-<br>trial worker<br>in register-<br>ed working<br>factories<br>per lakh of<br>population<br>1981†† | 1979-80<br>(Rs.)† | Per capita<br>consumption<br>of electri-<br>city<br>1982-83<br>(k. w. h.) |
|---------------------|--|----------------------|--------|---|-------------------|---|
|                     | Nitrogen   | Phosphate<br>1982-83 | Potash |   |                   |   |
| (1)                 | (16)   | (17)                 | (18)   | (19)  | (20)              | (21)  |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh   | 36.0   | 11.8                 | 5.2    | 979   | 12791             | 134   |
| 2. Bihar ..         | 14.0   | 3.0                  | 1.5    | 532   | 21914             | 85  |
| 3. Gujarat ..       | 23.9   | 11.5                 | 3.3    | 1895  | 20846             | 252   |
| 4. Haryana ..       | 39.7   | 6.0                  | 1.7    | 1385  | 27781             | 257   |
| 5. Himachal Pradesh | 15.2   | 2.4                  | 1.9    | 280   | 46957             | 166   |
| 6. Karnataka        | 21.3   | 9.1                  | 7.9    | 1473  | 22374             | 166   |
| 7. Kerala ..        | 15.3   | 8.8                  | 12.8   | 1194  | 16261             | 121   |
| 8. Madhya Pradesh   | 6.7  | 3.5                  | 0.8    | 782   | 22747             | 107   |
| 9. Maharashtra      | 15.6   | 6.2                  | 4.5    | 1999  | 29719             | 251   |
| 10. Orissa ..       | 7.1  | 2.4                  | 1.3    | 372   | 27817             | 118   |
| 11. Punjab ..       | 89.4   | 33.0                 | 5.4    | 1263  | 18688             | 337   |
| 12. Rajasthan ..    | 6.9  | 1.9                  | 0.3    | 479   | 24410             | 103   |
| 13. Tamil Nadu      | 34.4   | 11.6                 | 12.6   | 1291  | 19702             | 180   |
| 14. Uttar Pradesh   | 46.5*  | 14.0*                | 5.8*   | 482   | 12384             | 107   |
| 15. West Bengal     | 20.8   | 7.1                  | 5.1    | 1643  | 15926             | 125   |
| India ..            | 24.3   | 8.1                  | 4.2    | N. A.   | 20152             | 146   |

††As on 30th June.

\*As per Directorate of Agriculture U. P.

† For Census sector factories only.

## ANNEXURE V—(Concl'd.)

| State                | Surfaced road length per hundred sq. km. of area 1980-81 | Surfaced road length per lakh of population 1980-81 | Number of recognised Primary/ Junior Basic schools per lakh of population 1981-82 | Number of Allopathic Hospitals/ Dispensaries per lakh of population 1978-79 | Beds available in Hospitals/ Dispensaries per lakh of population 1981-82 | Electrified villages as percentage of the total at the end of 1982-83 | Per capita plan outlay |         |         |
|----------------------|--|---|---|---|--|---|------------------------|---------|---------|
|                      |  |   |   |   |  |   | 1981-82                | 1982-83 | 1983-84 |
| (1)                  | (22)   | (23)  | (24)  | (25)  | (26)   | (27)  | (28)                   | (29)    | (30)    |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh.   | 23   | 119   | 76  | 3   | 64   | 75.9  | 99                     | 113     | 154     |
| 2. Bihar             | 16   | 41  | 73  | N.A.  | 39   | 43.2  | 80                     | 87      | 98      |
| 3. Gujarat           | 21   | 120   | 33  | N.A.  | 98   | 76.8  | 186                    | 226     | 265     |
| 4. Haryana           | 45   | 154   | 37  | 4   | 62   | 100.0   | 226                    | 249     | 317     |
| 5. Himachal Pradesh. | 8  | 101   | 146   | 9   | 82   | 75.6  | 236                    | 283     | 330     |
| 6. Karnataka         | 33   | 173   | 62  | 5   | 86   | 75.7  | 113                    | 128     | 155     |
| 7. Kerala            | 60   | 92  | 27  | 4   | 176  | 100.0   | 108                    | 108     | 126     |
| 8. Madhya Pradesh.   | 12   | 102   | 114   | 2   | 32   | 46.3  | 123                    | 139     | 164     |
| 9. Maharashtra       | 26   | 129   | 57  | 8   | 116  | 85.5  | 172                    | 211     | 239     |
| 10. Orissa           | 11   | 63  | 124   | 3   | 44   | 45.3  | 106                    | 114     | 131     |
| 11. Punjab           | 71   | 220   | 74  | 9   | 119  | 100.0   | 204                    | 231     | 26      |
| 12. Rajasthan        | 10   | 104   | 68  | N.A.  | 52   | 52.0  | 100                    | 100     | 118     |
| 13. Tamil Nadu       | 71   | 192   | 57  | 4   | 85   | 99.4  | 106                    | 147     | 175     |
| 14. Uttar Pradesh    | 24   | 63  | 65  | 3   | 46   | 47.4  | 98                     | 128     | 146     |
| 15. West Bengal      | 28   | 46  | 81  | 23  | 89   | 46.2  | 117                    | 90      | 99      |
| India                | 21   | 101   | 72  | 4   | 74   | 56.2  | N.A.                   | 176     | 206     |

\*Revised on the basis of 1971 population.

N.A.=Not available.

## ANNEXURE VI

*Net Irrigated Area in different regions of U. P.*

('000 hectare)

| Year        | Regions |         |             |      |      |       |
|-------------|---------|---------|-------------|------|------|-------|
|             | West    | Central | Bundelkhand | East | Hill | U. P. |
| (1)         | (2)     | (3)     | (4)         | (5)  | (6)  | (7)   |
| 1960-61 ..  | 2053    | 647     | 274         | 2011 | 89   | 5074  |
| 1970-71 ..  | 3365    | 953     | 407         | 2346 | 148  | 7219  |
| 1978-79* .. | 4149    | 1338    | 454         | 2773 | 178  | 8892  |
| 1979-80 ..  | 4275    | 1356    | 294         | 2793 | 194  | 8912  |
| 1980-81 ..  | 4371    | 1465    | 437         | 2979 | 201  | 9453  |
| 1981-82 ..  | 4439    | 1454    | 388         | 3059 | 201  | 9541  |
| 1982-83* .. | 4564    | 1552    | 446         | 3099 | 208  | 9884  |

\*Provisional.

## ANNEXURE VII

*Percentage of Net Irrigated Area to Net Area Sown*

| Year     | Regions |         |             |         |      | U. P. |
|----------|---------|---------|-------------|---------|------|-------|
|          | Western | Central | Bundelkhand | Eastern | Hill |       |
| (1)      | (2)     | (3)     | (4)         | (5)     | (6)  | (7)   |
| 1960-61  | 34.5    | 21.7    | 15.9        | 35.5    | 10.7 | 30.1  |
| 1965-66  | 43.7    | 25.4    | 17.2        | 36.5    | 11.4 | 33.9  |
| 1968-69  | 51.2    | 28.0    | 20.2        | 37.9    | 16.8 | 38.0  |
| 1974-75  | 62.6    | 36.4    | 22.0        | 42.3    | 20.4 | 45.3  |
| 1978-79  | 68.0    | 43.0    | 24.5        | 48.3    | 25.5 | 50.9  |
| 1979-80  | 72.3    | 45.1    | 16.3        | 50.2    | 27.5 | 52.4  |
| 1980-81  | 72.4    | 48.8    | 24.0        | 52.7    | 28.6 | 54.9  |
| 1981-82  | 73.6    | 48.1    | 21.0        | 54.1    | 29.1 | 55.4  |
| 1982-83* | 75.2    | 51.9    | 24.3        | 55.4    | 29.6 | 57.4  |

\*Provisional.

## ANNEXURE VIII

## State-wise irrigation coverage and irrigation intensity (Provisional)

| State                  | Irrigation Coverage*<br>during<br>1979-80 | Irrigation Intensity††<br>during<br>1978-79 |
|------------------------|---|---|
| (1)                    | (2)                                       | (3)   |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh ..   | 30.7                                      | 128.5                                       |
| 2. Bihar ..            | 35.1                                      | 125.2                                       |
| 3. Gujarat ..          | 17.0†                                     | 112.9†                                      |
| 4. Haryana ..          | 61.1                                      | 155.3                                       |
| 5. Himachal Pradesh .. | 15.9                                      | 175.3                                       |
| 6. Karnataka ..        | 13.4                                      | 121.9                                       |
| 7. Kerala ..           | 10.4†                                     | N.A   |
| 8. Madhya Pradesh ..   | 11.6                                      | 104.2                                       |
| 9. Maharashtra ..      | 10.4†                                     | 121.6                                       |
| 10. Orissa ..          | 19.8                                      | 138.8                                       |
| 11. Punjab ..          | 84.2                                      | 168.8                                       |
| 12. Rajasthan ..       | 23.3                                      | 110.2                                       |
| 13. Tamil Nadu ..      | 47.9                                      | 132.9                                       |
| 14. Uttar Pradesh ..   | 52.4                                      | 118.9                                       |
| 15. West Bengal ..     | 24.1†                                     | 103.5†                                      |
| India ..               | 27.7                                      | 126.9                                       |

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

††Percentage of gross area irrigated to net area irrigated.

†Relate to 1977-78.

N.A.=Not available.

## ANNEXURE IX

*Indices of Agricultural Production in Uttar Pradesh*

| Year    | Production (Lakh M.T.) |        |           | Indices (1950-51=100) |        |           |
|---------|------------------------|--------|-----------|-----------------------|--------|-----------|
|         | Foodgrains             | Potato | Sugarcane | Foodgrains            | Potato | Sugarcane |
| (1)     | (2)                    | (3)    | (4)       | (5)                   | (6)    | (7)       |
| 1950-51 | 117.75                 | 6.41   | 294.98    | 100.0                 | 100.0  | 100.0     |
| 1955-56 | 120.58                 | 6.87   | 298.71    | 102.4                 | 107.2  | 101.3     |
| 1960-61 | 144.86                 | 8.00   | 545.16    | 123.0                 | 124.8  | 184.8     |
| 1965-66 | 132.91                 | 13.42  | 566.60    | 112.9                 | 209.4  | 192.1     |
| 1968-69 | 160.41                 | 16.32  | 505.43    | 136.2                 | 254.6  | 171.3     |
| 1973-74 | 155.63                 | 17.21  | 607.73    | 132.2                 | 268.5  | 206.0     |
| 1978-79 | 231.08                 | 42.96  | 693.24    | 196.2                 | 670.2  | 211.3     |
| 1979-80 | 164.39                 | 31.63  | 512.28    | 139.6                 | 493.4  | 173.7     |
| 1980-81 | 249.48                 | 41.65  | 642.05    | 211.9                 | 649.6  | 217.7     |
| 1981-82 | 242.94                 | 43.80  | 764.40    | 206.3                 | 683.3  | 259.1     |
| 1982-83 | 264.98                 | 42.87  | 813.87    | 225.0                 | 668.8  | 275.9     |

Source : Col. 2, 3 and 4 from Directorate of Agriculture.

## ANNEXURE X

*Percentage of industrial workers to total main workers in some of the major states.*

| State                  | 1981      |
|------------------------|-----------|
| (1)                    | (2)       |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh ..   | 10.3 (09) |
| 2. Bihar ..            | 6.3 (14)  |
| 3. Gujarat ..          | 15.3 (03) |
| 4. Haryana ..          | 12.6 (07) |
| 5. Himachal Pradesh .. | N.A.      |
| 6. Karnataka ..        | 11.9 (08) |
| 7. Kerala ..           | 16.1 (02) |
| 8. Madhya Pradesh ..   | 7.9 (12)  |
| 9. Maharashtra ..      | 13.6 (06) |
| 10. Orissa ..          | 7.0 (13)  |
| 11. Punjab ..          | 13.9 (05) |
| 12. Rajasthan ..       | 9.0 (11)  |
| 13. Tamil Nadu ..      | 15.2 (04) |
| 14. Uttar Pradesh ..   | 9.1 (10)  |
| 15. West Bengal ..     | 16.5 (01) |
| All India average ..   | 11.3      |

Figures in brackets indicate ranking of the state.

N.A.=Not available.

## ANNEXURE XI

*Percentage share of value added to all industries in U. P.*

| Year       | Value added (Crore Rs.) |                |                | Percentage share in total value added |                |  |
|------------|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|--|
|            | Agro based Industries   | Cotton Textile | All Industries | Agro based Industries                 | Cotton Textile |  |
| (1)        | (2)                     | (3)            | (4)            | (5)                                   | (6)            |  |
| 1967 ..    | 25.30                   | 20.20          | 108.11         | 23.40                                 | 18.68          |  |
| 1968 ..    | 38.06                   | 25.01          | 148.80         | 25.58                                 | 16.81          |  |
| 1969 ..    | 65.51                   | 24.88          | 195.97         | 33.43                                 | 12.70          |  |
| 1970 ..    | 57.81                   | 27.99          | 207.86         | 27.81                                 | 13.47          |  |
| 1971 ..    | 43.45                   | 20.85          | 208.88         | 20.80                                 | 9.98           |  |
| 1973-74 .. | 93.42                   | 33.84          | 305.21         | 30.61                                 | 11.09          |  |
| 1974-75 .. | 53.67                   | 36.74          | 370.73         | 14.48                                 | 9.91           |  |
| 1975-76 .. | 60.70                   | 31.58          | 385.23         | 15.76                                 | 8.20           |  |
| 1976-77 .. | 88.51                   | 25.05          | 456.53         | 19.82                                 | 5.61           |  |
| 1977-78 .. | 117.63                  | 44.33          | 525.79         | 22.37                                 | 8.43           |  |
| 1978-79 .. | 98.12                   | 64.60          | 592.83         | 16.55                                 | 10.90          |  |
| 1979-80 .. | 115.28                  | 69.89          | 662.67         | 17.39                                 | 10.55          |  |
| 1980-81 .. | 147.02                  | 82.40          | 703.22         | 20.91                                 | 11.72          |  |

*Source—Annual Survey of Industries 1967 to 1980-81*



## ANNEXURE XII

*Percentage share of output to all Industries in U. P.*

| Year    | Value of output (Crore Rs.) |                |                | Percentage share in total output |                |  |
|---------|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------------|----------------|--|
|         | Agro based Industries       | Cotton Textile | All Industries | Agro based Industries            | Cotton Textile |  |
| (1)     | (2)                         | (3)            | (4)            | (5)                              | (6)            |  |
| 1967    | 236.27                      | 80.08          | 584.67         | 40.41                            | 13.70          |  |
| 1968    | 305.96                      | 103.28         | 724.80         | 42.21                            | 14.25          |  |
| 1969    | 393.94                      | 99.88          | 882.55         | 44.64                            | 11.32          |  |
| 1970    | 411.57                      | 117.75         | 973.06         | 42.30                            | 12.10          |  |
| 1971    | 382.18                      | 107.81         | 1039.15        | 36.78                            | 10.37          |  |
| 1972-74 | 497.81                      | 107.74         | 1399.62        | 35.57                            | 7.70           |  |
| 1974-75 | 658.53                      | 129.98         | 1763.83        | 31.67                            | 7.37           |  |
| 1975-76 | 624.97                      | 138.75         | 1893.96        | 31.50                            | 6.99           |  |
| 1976-77 | 640.90                      | 165.46         | 2273.20        | 28.19                            | 7.28           |  |
| 1977-78 | 836.36                      | 216.59         | 2625.06        | 31.86                            | 8.25           |  |
| 1978-79 | 907.81                      | 264.72         | 2977.93        | 30.48                            | 8.69           |  |
| 1979-80 | 876.63                      | 255.85         | 3296.09        | 26.60                            | 7.76           |  |
| 1980-81 | 994.43                      | 322.96         | 3749.33        | 26.52                            | 8.61           |  |

## ANNEXURE XIII

## Industrial Production Index of U. P. and India for 1983

| Industry  | U. P.             |   | India             |  |
|---|-------------------|---|-------------------|--|
|   | Percentage weight | Industrial Production Index (1970-71 = 100) | Percentage Weight | Industrial Production Index (1970=100) |
| (1)   | (2)               | (3)   | (4)               | (5)                                    |
| 20-21. Food Manufacturing .. ..                                       | 24.99             | 216.2                                       | 9.55              | 165.8                                  |
| 22. Beverages, Tobacco and Products .. ..                             | 6.54              | 177.6                                       | 3.58              | 234.6                                  |
| 23. Cotton Textiles .. ..   | 11.55             | 94.1  | 14.37             | 112.2                                  |
| 24. Wool, Silk and Synthetic Textiles .. ..                           | 2.08              | 165.7                                       | N.A.              | N.A.                                   |
| 25. Jute and mesta .. ..  | 1.25              | 203.7                                       | 3.34              | 116.8                                  |
| 26 and 29. Leather, Textile products and fur production. .. ..        | 2.28              | 170.0                                       | 0.81              | 83.3                                   |
| 27. Wood and Wood Products .. ..                                      | 0.28              | 88.7  | 0.60              | 206.4                                  |
| 28. Paper Printing and Publishing .. ..                               | 3.24              | 363.2                                       | 2.76              | 144.3                                  |
| 30. Rubber Products, Plastic Petroleum and Coal .. ..                 | 0.30              | 672.1                                       | 4.74              | 179.2                                  |
| 31. Chemicals (except Product of Petroleum and Coal)                  | 11.90             | 165.0                                       | 13.44             | 224.3                                  |
| 32. Non-metallic Mineral Products .. ..                               | 3.94              | 295.7                                       | 4.11              | 187.5                                  |
| 33. Basic metal alloy industries .. ..                                | 10.91             | 226.8                                       | 10.90             | 158.3                                  |
| 34. Metal Products (except machinery and transport equipments). .. .. | 2.93              | 80.7  | 3.42              | 167.0                                  |
| 35. Machinery (except electrical machinery) .. ..                     | 3.78              | 349.5                                       | 6.85              | 250.5                                  |
| 36. Electrical machinery .. ..  | 3.36              | 484.8                                       | 6.54              | 177.3                                  |
| 37. Transport equipment and parts .. ..                               | 10.03             | 173.0                                       | 9.11              | 147.4                                  |
| 38. Miscellaneous manufacturing industries .. ..                      | 0.64              | 213.0                                       | 5.88              | 108.0                                  |
| General Index .. ..   | 100.00            | 206.8                                       | 100.0             | 168.0                                  |
| Industry Group 30 to 37 (Modern Industry) .. ..                       | 47.15             | 227.5                                       | 59.11             | 188.6                                  |

Source : 1. Industrial Production Index of U. P. Quarter ends December 1983.

2. Monthly Abstract of statistics May 1984.

## ANNEXURE XIV

*Electricity Generated in U. P**(Lakhs Kw)*

| Year    | India   | U. P.  | Percentage share of U. P. |
|---------|---------|--------|---------------------------|
| (1)     | (2)     | (3)    | (4)                       |
| 1960-61 | 169370  | 12523  | 7.4                       |
| 1965-66 | 329901  | 30327  | 9.2                       |
| 1968-69 | 474336  | 53262  | 11.2                      |
| 1973-74 | 666890  | 58892  | 8.8                       |
| 1978-79 | 1025225 | 101395 | 9.9                       |
| 1979-80 | 1046273 | 101238 | 9.7                       |
| 1980-81 | 1108440 | 101904 | 9.2                       |
| 1981-82 | 1220100 | 113481 | 9.3                       |

*Source*—Review of Public Electricity Supply, Central Electricity Authority

## ANNEXURE XV

*Hydro Thermal Electricity Generated in U. P. (excluding Renuasagar)**(Lakh Unit)*

| Year    | Hydel               |                        | Thermal             |                        |
|---------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
|         | Total<br>Generation | Index<br>(1960-61=100) | Total<br>Generation | Index<br>(1960-61=100) |
| (1)     | (2)                 | (3)                    | (4)                 | (5)                    |
| 1960-61 | 4144                | 100.0                  | 4990                | 100.0                  |
| 1965-66 | 15336               | 370.1                  | 13290               | 266.3                  |
| 1968-69 | 15996               | 386.0                  | 27712               | 555.4                  |
| 1973-74 | 19740               | 476.4                  | 37585               | 753.2                  |
| 1978-79 | 36826               | 888.7                  | 64474               | 1292.1                 |
| 1979-80 | 32658               | 788.1                  | 68580               | 1374.4                 |
| 1980-81 | 34565               | 834.1                  | 67340               | 1349.5                 |
| 1981-82 | 38356               | 925.6                  | 85125               | 1505.5                 |

NOTE—Does not include generation of micro/diesel stations in hill districts.

Source—U. P. State Electricity Board.

## ANNEXURE XVI

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

*(Rupees in crore)*

| Year           | At current price estimates |         | At constant price estimates |        |
|----------------|----------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|--------|
|                | U. P.                      | India   | U. P.                       | India  |
| (1)            | (2)                        | (3)     | (4)                         | (5)    |
| 1960-61 .. ..  | 1843                       | 13263   | 3321                        | 24250  |
| 1965-66 .. ..  | 2986                       | 20637   | 3601                        | 27103  |
| 1968-69 .. ..  | 3829                       | 28607   | 3628                        | 30513  |
| 1970-71 .. ..  | 4256                       | 34235   | 4256                        | 34235  |
| 1971-72 .. ..  | 4434                       | 36573   | 4017                        | 34715  |
| 1972-73 .. ..  | 5491                       | 40270   | 4254                        | 34191  |
| 1973-74 .. ..  | 6200                       | 50424   | 4059                        | 35967  |
| 1974-75 .. ..  | 7154                       | 59446   | 4237                        | 36502  |
| 1975-76 .. ..  | 7005                       | 62059   | 4611                        | 40064  |
| 1976-77 .. ..  | 8135                       | 66754   | 4745                        | 40271  |
| 1977-78 .. ..  | 9464                       | 75536   | 5154                        | 43951  |
| 1978-79 .. ..  | 9756                       | 81123   | 5361                        | 46386  |
| 1979-80 .. ..  | 10320                      | 188372* | 4617                        | 43922* |
| 1980-81* .. .. | 14041                      | 105834  | 5687                        | 47312  |
| 1981-82* .. .. | 14755                      | 121989  | 5838                        | 49639  |
| 1982-83+ .. .. | 16538                      | 134066  | 6085                        | 50486  |

\*Provisional estimates.

+Quick estimates.

*Sources :*

1. National Account Statistics Government of India.
2. State Income Estimates of U. P. 1970-71 to 1981-82 Bulletin no. 194.

## ANNEXURE XVII

## Comparative of Per Capita State Income and Per Capita National Income

| Year        | (Rs.)                                 |       |   |  |       |  |
|-------------|---------------------------------------|-------|---|--|-------|--|
|             | At current price<br>Per Capita Income |       |   | At constant price (1970-71)<br>Per Capita Income |       |  |
|             | U. P.                                 | India | U. P.'s<br>percentage<br>to national<br>average | U.P.   | India | U.P.'s<br>percentage<br>to national<br>average |
| (1)         | (2)                                   | (3)   | (4)   | (5)  | (6)   | (7)  |
| 1960-61 ..  | 252                                   | 306   | 82.4  | 453  | 559   | 81.0   |
| 1965-66 ..  | 373                                   | 426   | 87.6  | 450  | 559   | 80.5   |
| 1968-69 ..  | 453                                   | 552   | 82.1  | 429  | 589   | 72.8   |
| 1970-71 ..  | 486                                   | 633   | 76.8  | 486  | 633   | 76.8   |
| 1971-72 ..  | 497                                   | 660   | 75.3  | 450  | 627   | 71.8   |
| 1972-73 ..  | 603                                   | 712   | 84.7  | 467  | 604   | 77.3   |
| 1973-74 ..  | 668                                   | 871   | 76.7  | 436  | 621   | 70.2   |
| 1974-75 ..  | 752                                   | 1006  | 74.8  | 446  | 618   | 72.2   |
| 1975-76 ..  | 721                                   | 1024  | 70.4  | 474  | 661   | 71.7   |
| 1976-77 ..  | 818                                   | 1077  | 76.0  | 477  | 650   | 73.4   |
| 1977-78 ..  | 929                                   | 1191  | 78.0  | 506  | 693   | 73.0   |
| 1978-79 ..  | 935                                   | 1252  | 74.7  | 514  | 716   | 71.8   |
| 1979-80 ..  | 965                                   | 1333  | 72.4  | 432  | 662*  | 65.3   |
| 1980-81* .. | 1280                                  | 1559  | 82.1  | 518  | 697   | 74.3   |
| 1981-82* .. | 1313                                  | 1758  | 74.7  | 520  | 715   | 72.7   |
| 1982-83* .. | 1439                                  | 1891  | 76.1  | 529  | 712   | 74.3   |

\*Provisional.

Source :

1. State Income Estimates of U. P. Bulletin nos. 168 and 194.
2. National Accounts Statistics, Government of India.

## ANNEXURE XVIII

## Percentage distribution of total income at current prices

| Year    | INDIA   |           |          |       | U.P.    |           |          |       | Percentage share of U. P. to India |          |
|---------|---------|-----------|----------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|-------|------------------------------------|----------|
|         | Primary | Secondary | Tertiary | Total | Primary | Secondary | Tertiary | Total | Secondary                          | Tertiary |
| (1)     | (2)     | (3)       | (4)      | (5)   | (6)     | (7)       | (8)      | (9)   | (10)                               | (11)     |
| 1960-61 | 32.2    | 19.1      | 28.7     | 100.0 | 60.2    | 11.1      | 28.7     | 100.0 | 8.0                                | 13.9     |
| 1965-66 | 49.0    | 20.3      | 30.7     | 100.0 | 61.2    | 12.5      | 26.3     | 100.0 | 8.9                                | 12.3     |
| 1968-69 | 50.7    | 19.2      | 30.1     | 100.0 | 59.3    | 11.8      | 28.9     | 100.0 | 8.1                                | 12.8     |
| 1970-71 | 50.1    | 19.7      | 30.2     | 100.0 | 60.2    | 14.9      | 24.9     | 100.0 | 9.4                                | 10.1     |
| 1971-72 | 48.7    | 20.2      | 31.1     | 100.0 | 58.9    | 14.8      | 26.3     | 100.0 | 8.8                                | 10.2     |
| 1972-73 | 48.7    | 20.3      | 31.0     | 100.0 | 62.6    | 14.3      | 23.1     | 100.0 | 9.6                                | 10.1     |
| 1973-74 | 52.4    | 18.7      | 28.9     | 100.0 | 62.7    | 14.1      | 23.2     | 100.0 | 9.3                                | 9.8      |
| 1974-75 | 48.4    | 20.1      | 31.5     | 100.0 | 60.0    | 14.1      | 25.9     | 100.0 | 8.4                                | 9.8      |
| 1975-76 | 44.5    | 21.1      | 34.4     | 100.0 | 54.0    | 16.3      | 29.7     | 100.0 | 8.7                                | 9.7      |
| 1976-77 | 42.4    | 22.4      | 35.2     | 100.0 | 54.5    | 15.7      | 29.8     | 100.0 | 8.5                                | 10.3     |
| 1977-78 | 43.0    | 22.4      | 34.6     | 100.0 | 53.0    | 16.1      | 30.9     | 100.0 | 9.4                                | 11.1     |
| 1978-79 | 41.0    | 23.4      | 35.6     | 100.0 | 50.2    | 18.0      | 31.8     | 100.0 | 9.3                                | 10.8     |
| 1979-80 | 38.8    | 24.0      | 37.2     | 100.0 | 45.2    | 20.4      | 34.4     | 100.0 | 9.9                                | 10.8     |
| 1980-81 | 39.8    | 23.0      | 37.2     | 100.0 | 50.6    | 18.8      | 30.6     | 100.0 | 10.9                               | 11.0     |
| 1981-82 | 38.5    | 22.5      | 39.0     | 100.0 | 45.2    | 20.0      | 34.8     | 100.0 | 10.8                               | 10.8     |
| 1982-83 | 37.1    | 22.4      | 40.5     | 100.0 | 44.9    | 19.5      | 35.6     | 100.0 | 10.7                               | 10.9     |

Source : State Income Estimates in U. P. Bulletin Nos. 168, 175, 182, 186, 194 and 199.

## ANNEXURE XIX

District-wise per capita output, percentage share of agriculture, and animal husbandry, forestry and logging and manufacturing sectors in total district net output 1981-82  
(only commodity producing sector)

| District/Region      | Per Capita output (Rs.) | Percentage share in total output (at current prices) |                      |  |
|----------------------|-------------------------|--|----------------------|--|
|                      |                         | Agriculture and animal husbandry                     | Forestry and logging | Manufacturing (Registered and un-registered) |
| (1)                  | (2)                     | (3)  | (4)                  | (5)  |
| 1. Agra ..           | 636.45                  | 64.2   | 0.3                  | 35.4   |
| 2. Aligarh..         | 851.46                  | 76.0   | 0.0                  | 24.0   |
| 3. Bareilly          | 830.31                  | 71.7   | 0.0                  | 28.3   |
| 4. Bijnor..          | 923.05                  | 72.0   | 4.3                  | 23.4   |
| 5. Budaun ..         | 706.42                  | 95.6   | 0.1                  | 4.3  |
| 6. Bulandshahr ..    | 887.41                  | 79.9   | 0.1                  | 20.0   |
| 7. Etah ..           | 699.84                  | 87.5   | 0.0                  | 12.4   |
| 8. Etawah ..         | 679.91                  | 87.3   | 0.4                  | 12.3   |
| 9. Farrukhabad ..    | 554.68                  | 90.8   | 0.0                  | 9.2  |
| 10. Mainpuri ..      | 666.74                  | 75.4   | 0.1                  | 24.5   |
| 11. Mathura ..       | 768.00                  | 81.4   | 0.0                  | 18.5   |
| 12. Meerut ..        | 1087.20                 | 65.5   | 0.1                  | 34.4   |
| 13. Ghaziabad ..     | 1674.16                 | 31.5   | 0.0                  | 68.5   |
| 14. Moradabad ..     | 727.03                  | 80.8   | 2.5                  | 16.7   |
| 15. Muzaffarnagar .. | 1040.00                 | 85.4   | 0.1                  | 14.4   |
| 16. Pilibhit ..      | 1051.95                 | 81.6   | 4.3                  | 8.2  |
| 17. Rampur ..        | 620.72                  | 83.2   | 1.5                  | 15.3   |
| 18. Saharanpur ..    | 1152.34                 | 54.4   | 0.5                  | 45.1   |
| 19. Shahjahanpur ..  | 715.67                  | 93.6   | 0.6                  | 5.7  |
| Western Region ..    | 861.55                  | 72.4   | 0.7                  | 26.7   |



## ANNEXURE XIX—(Contd.)

| District/Region          | Per Capita<br>output<br>(Rs.) | Percentage share in total output<br>(at current prices) |                            |  |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------|--|
|                          |                               | Agriculture<br>and Animal<br>Husbandry                  | Forestry<br>and<br>Logging | Manufacturing<br>(Registered and<br>un-registered) |
| (1)                      | (2)                           | (3)   | (4)                        | (5)  |
| 1. Bara Banki .. ..      | 697.52                        | 83.9  | 0.1                        | 16.0   |
| 2. Fatehpur .. ..        | 727.14                        | 92.0  | 0.1                        | 7.9  |
| 3. Hardoi .. ..          | 630.31                        | 96.3  | 0.1                        | 3.6  |
| 4. Kanpur .. ..          | 1023.87                       | 42.2  | 0.1                        | 40.6   |
| 5. Kheri .. ..           | 889.67                        | 91.1  | 3.1                        | 5.7  |
| 6. Lucknow .. ..         | 704.61                        | 41.9  | 0.1                        | 57.9   |
| 7. Rae Bareli .. ..      | 691.00                        | 73.4  | 0.0                        | 26.6   |
| 8. Sitapur .. ..         | 800.00                        | 90.4  | 0.1                        | 9.5  |
| 9. Unnao .. ..           | 658.54                        | 82.5  | 0.2                        | 16.9   |
| Central Region .. ..     | 782.33                        | 71.9  | 0.4                        | 23.3   |
| 1. Banda .. ..           | 802.06                        | 86.8  | 5.7                        | 6.5  |
| 2. Hamirpur .. ..        | 965.81                        | 87.3  | 0.4                        | 10.9   |
| 3. Jalaun .. ..          | 755.27                        | 96.1  | 0.4                        | 3.4  |
| 4. Jhansi .. ..          | 864.33                        | 66.3  | 1.1                        | 30.6   |
| 5. Lalitpur .. ..        | 723.00                        | 83.5  | 3.1                        | 10.2   |
| Bundelkhand Region .. .. | 834.16                        | 83.7  | 2.2                        | 12.7   |
| 1. Allahabad .. ..       | 718.99                        | 63.3  | 0.1                        | 36.4   |
| 2. Azamgarh .. ..        | 640.74                        | 81.1  | 0.0                        | 18.9   |
| 3. Bahraich .. ..        | 552.47                        | 92.3  | 3.9                        | 3.2  |
| 4. Ballia .. ..          | 474.05                        | 94.6  | ..                         | 5.4  |
| 5. Basti .. ..           | 482.89                        | 91.1  | 0.1                        | 8.6  |
| 6. Deoria .. ..          | 604.77                        | 89.6  | 0.0                        | 10.4   |
| 7. Faizabad .. ..        | 573.71                        | 86.4  | 0.0                        | 13.6   |
| 8. Ghazipur .. ..        | 621.75                        | 86.8  | ..                         | 13.2   |
| 9. Gonda .. ..           | 558.82                        | 88.8  | 5.4                        | 5.2  |
| 10. Gorakhpur .. ..      | 542.09                        | 79.7  | 4.1                        | 16.1   |
| 11. Jaunpur .. ..        | 473.44                        | 93.9  | 0.0                        | 6.0  |
| 12. Mirzapur .. ..       | 840.09                        | 64.0  | 5.5                        | 29.0   |
| 13. Pratapgarh .. ..     | 656.79                        | 85.3  | 0.0                        | 14.6   |
| 14. Sultanpur .. ..      | 525.18                        | 93.9  | 0.1                        | 6.0  |
| 15. Varanasi .. ..       | 735.63                        | 51.5  | 0.4                        | 47.9   |
| Eastern Region .. ..     | 602.68                        | 79.5  | 1.3                        | 19.0   |

## ANNEXURE XIX—(Contd.)

| District/Region        | Per capita<br>output<br>(Rs.) | Percentage share in total output<br>(at current prices) |                            |  |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------|--|
|                        |                               | Agriculture<br>and Animal<br>Husbandry                  | Forestry<br>and<br>Logging | Manufacturing<br>(Registered/and<br>un-registered) |
| (1)                    | (2)                           | (3)   | (4)                        | (5)  |
| 1. Almora .. ..        | 856.15                        | 81.7  | 12.0                       | 6.3  |
| 2. Pithoragarh .. ..   | 1283.81                       | 82.1  | 12.9                       | 5.0  |
| 3. Dehra Dun .. ..     | 791.47                        | 45.5  | 9.4                        | 44.1   |
| 4. Garhwal .. ..       | 883.20                        | 81.9  | 14.8                       | 3.3  |
| 5. Chamoli .. ..       | 1457.18                       | 56.1  | 39.7                       | 4.2  |
| 6. Naini Tal .. ..     | 1480.71                       | 61.4  | 22.5                       | 11.2   |
| 7. Tehri-Garhwal .. .. | 819.84                        | 75.3  | 21.2                       | 3.4  |
| 8. Uttar Kashi .. ..   | 1929.38                       | 44.9  | 50.7                       | 4.4  |
| Hill Region .. ..      | 1124.43                       | 65.9  | 21.4                       | 11.1   |
| Uttar Pradesh .. ..    | 760.42                        | 74.6  | 2.3                        | 22.0   |

*Annual compound rates of growth in different sectors**(Per cent)*

| Sectors                                | During<br>1969-70<br>to<br>1973-74<br>(Fourth<br>Plan) | During<br>1974-75<br>to<br>1978-79<br>(Fifth<br>Plan) | During<br>1980-81<br>to<br>1982-83<br>(as base) | During<br>1961-62<br>to<br>1970-71 | During<br>1971-72<br>to<br>1982-83 |
|--|--|---|---|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (1)                                    | (2)  | (3)   | (4)   | (5)                                | (6)                                |
| 1. Agriculture and<br>Animal Husbandry | 0.8  | 5.7   | 2.1   | 1.5                                | 1.9                                |
| 2. Primary ..                          | 0.9  | 5.5   | 2.1   | 1.6                                | 1.8                                |
| 3. Manufacturing                       | 3.4  | 9.4   | 8.0   | 5.1                                | 5.7                                |
| 4. Secondary ..                        | 6.7  | 7.3   | 9.8   | 6.1                                | 5.9                                |
| 5. Other sectors                       | 2.9  | 5.3   | 5.0   | 3.0                                | 3.7                                |
| 6. All sectors ..                      | 2.3  | 5.7   | 4.3   | 2.5                                | 3.0                                |
| 7. Per Capita Income                   | 0.4  | 3.3   | 1.0   | 0.7                                | 0.7                                |

## ANNEXURE XXI

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

| Region            | Agricultural and allied sector: |                           | Manufacturing sector:     |                             | Total Income              |                           | Per Capita income         |                           |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
|                   | 1981-82 over year 1970-71       | 1978-79 over year 1973-74 | (Regd. over year 1970-71) | (Unregd. over year 1973-74) | 1980-81 over year 1970-71 | 1978-79 over year 1973-74 | 1981-82 over year 1970-71 | 1978-79 over year 1973-74 |
| (1)               | (2)                             | (3)                       | (4)                       | (5)                         | (6)                       | (7)                       | (8)                       | (9)                       |
| 1. Western ..     | 1.8                             | 5.4                       | 5.9                       | 9.5                         | 2.5                       | 6.1                       | 0.1                       | 3.7                       |
| 2. Central ..     | 1.6                             | 6.0                       | 5.0                       | 7.5                         | 2.5                       | 6.4                       | 0.3                       | 4.0                       |
| 3. Eastern ..     | 1.9                             | 6.1                       | 4.3                       | 10.6                        | 2.2                       | 6.7                       | (- )0.1                   | 4.3                       |
| 4. Bundelkhand .. | 1.5                             | 5.1                       | 6.7                       | 12.6                        | 1.9                       | 5.7                       | (- )0.5                   | 3.2                       |
| 5. Hill ..        | 0.6                             | 2.2                       | 9.5                       | 8.3                         | 1.1                       | 2.5                       | (- )1.3                   | 0.1                       |
| 6. U. P. ..       | 1.7                             | 5.5                       | 5.4                       | 2.4                         | 2.3                       | 2.0                       | (- )0.0                   | 3.6                       |

\*Based on estimates of District Domestic Products of Commodity Servicing Sectors.

## ANNEXURE XXII

Per Capita Income Estimates of various States and Country (At current Prices)

(Rupee)

| State             | 1960-61 | 1965-66 | 1968-69 | 1973-74 | 1978-79 | 1979-80 | 1982-83 |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| (1)               | (2)     | (3)     | (4)     | (5)     | (6)     | (7)     | (8)     |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | 275     | 387     | 495     | 857     | 1083    | 1167P   | 1536†   |
| 2. Assam ..       | 315     | 399     | 514     | 648     | 1007*   | 1063*   | 1500    |
| 3. Bihar ..       | 215     | 332     | 376     | 575     | 773     | 806*    | 995†    |
| 4. Gujarat ..     | 362     | 498     | 605     | 1116    | 1548    | 1641*   | 2182    |
| 5. Haryana ..     | 327     | 450     | 635     | 1217    | 1895    | 1949    | 2798    |
| 6. Kerala ..      | 259     | 380     | 496     | 811     | 1121    | 1271    | 1521    |
| 7. Madhya Pradesh | 260     | 305     | 430     | 733     | 889     | 855     | 1310    |
| 8. Maharashtra    | 409     | 534     | 700     | 1087    | 1800*   | 2034    | 2525@   |
| 9. Karnatka ..    | 296     | 448     | 588     | 973     | 1136    | 1246*   | 1559    |
| 10. Orissa ..     | 218     | 329     | 464     | 699     | 873     | 847*    | 1308†   |
| 11. Punjab ..     | 366     | 562     | 903     | 1513    | 2351    | 2611    | 3122†   |
| 12. Rajasthan ..  | 284     | 373     | 414     | 869     | 1139    | 1030    | 1574    |
| 13. Tamil Nadu    | 334     | 403     | 499     | 793     | 1069*   | 1280*   | 1376    |
| 14. Uttar Pradesh | 252     | 373     | 453     | 668     | 935     | 965     | 1439    |
| 15. West Bengal   | 390     | 532     | 660     | 935     | 1298    | 1399*   | 1767    |
| India ..          | 306     | 426     | 552     | 871     | 1252    | 1333*   | 1891    |
| Rank of U. P.     | 14      | 12      | 13      | 13      | 12      | 12      | 11      |

Sources—1. State-wise, Estimates of State Domestic Products.

2. National Accounts Statistics, Government of India.

† Quick Estimates.

@ Preliminary Estimates.

\*—Partially Revised Estimates.

† Data relates to the year 1981-82.

Trend of Retail Prices of Essential Commodities

| Commodities               | Percentage increase in last week prices of |  |   |   |
|---------------------------|--|--|---|---|
|                           | March<br>1984<br>over<br>March<br>1983     | March<br>1983<br>over<br>March<br>1982 | November<br>1984<br>over<br>March<br>1984 | November<br>1983<br>over<br>March<br>1983 |
| (1)                       | (2)  | (3)                                    | (4)                                       | (5)                                       |
| 1. Wheat .. .. .          | -25.9                                      | +38.7                                  | +3.2                                      | -24.3                                     |
| 2. Maida .. .. .          | -4.5                                       | +14.0                                  | -1.2                                      | -0.9                                      |
| 3. Gram .. .. .           | +34.9                                      | -10.7                                  | +32.2                                     | +13.0                                     |
| 4. Besan .. .. .          | +28.0                                      | -10.6                                  | +26.0                                     | +7.0                                      |
| 5. Rice .. .. .           | +1.8                                       | +12.1                                  | -3.7                                      | +4.1                                      |
| 6. Maize .. .. .          | -17.4                                      | +25.4                                  | -12.0                                     | -16.0                                     |
| 7. Pulse Arhar .. .. .    | +11.3                                      | +9.4                                   | +2.0                                      | +18.8                                     |
| 8. Pulse Moong :          |  |  |   |   |
| (a) Chhilkedar .. .. .    | +23.7                                      | -2.9                                   | +19.9                                     | +12.1                                     |
| (b) Dhuli .. .. .         | +19.7                                      | -2.6                                   | +19.8                                     | +13.4                                     |
| 9. Pulse Urd :            |  |  |   |   |
| (a) Chhilkedar .. .. .    | +24.7                                      | +27.1                                  | +11.6                                     | +17.8                                     |
| (b) Dhuli .. .. .         | +20.5                                      | +23.6                                  | +11.9                                     | +15.7                                     |
| 10. Onion .. .. .         | -9.8                                       | +1.9                                   | +51.4                                     | +129.3                                    |
| 11. Potato .. .. .        | -11.9                                      | +56.2                                  | +59.6                                     | +89.8                                     |
| 12. Mustard oil .. .. .   | +19.9                                      | +0.2                                   | -0.7                                      | +38.6                                     |
| 13. Meat Goat .. .. .     | +5.2                                       | +10.2                                  | +4.3                                      | +4.9                                      |
| 14. Fish :                |  |  |   |   |
| (a) Rehu .. .. .          | +14.4                                      | +9.7                                   | +0.8                                      | +5.0                                      |
| (b) Padhin .. .. .        | +15.5                                      | +3.0                                   | +2.7                                      | +10.7                                     |
| 25. Egg .. .. .           | +12.3                                      | -3.4                                   | +14.1                                     | +26.3                                     |
| 16. Gur .. .. .           | +24.5                                      | -3.1                                   | +29.4                                     | +0.0                                      |
| 17. Sugar .. .. .         | +9.8                                       | -21.3                                  | +9.6                                      | +10.3                                     |
| 18. Salt .. .. .          | +4.1                                       | +2.1                                   | +5.9                                      | +2.0                                      |
| 19. Chilli .. .. .        | -0.6                                       | -15.2                                  | +82.2                                     | -6.2                                      |
| 20. Dhoti .. .. .         | +14.6                                      | +1.5                                   | +1.4                                      | +18.6                                     |
| 21. Latha .. .. .         | +1.2                                       | +19.3                                  | +2.1                                      | +3.8                                      |
| 22. Markin .. .. .        | +5.2                                       | +1.5                                   | -1.2                                      | +1.5                                      |
| 23. Cotton .. .. .        | +13.9                                      | -3.0                                   | +24.8                                     | +13.4                                     |
| 24. Yarn .. .. .          | +11.4                                      | -0.3                                   | +20.7                                     | +1.3                                      |
| 25. Vegetable oil .. .. . | +6.0                                       | -2.4                                   | +9.8                                      | +2.2                                      |
| 26. Coke .. .. .          | +13.7                                      | +6.7                                   | +5.3                                      | +6.8                                      |
| 27. Kerosene oil .. .. .  | +1.4                                       | +5.1                                   | 0.5                                       | +1.9                                      |
| 28. Match box .. .. .     | +15.8                                      | 0.0                                    | 0.0                                       | +10.5                                     |

## ANNEXURE XXIII—(Concl.)

| Commodities                             | Percentage increase in last week prices of |  |   |  |
|---|--|--|---|--|
|   | March<br>1984<br>over<br>March<br>1983     | March<br>1983<br>over<br>March<br>1982 | November<br>1984<br>over<br>March<br>1984 | Novemb-<br>1983<br>over<br>March<br>1983 |
| (1)                                     | (2)  | (3)                                    | (4)                                       | (5)                                      |
| 29. Washing Soap .. .. .                | 0.0  | +1.6                                   | +1.4                                      | +0.5                                     |
| 30. Bathing Soap (Toilet) .. .. .       | +15.6                                      | +6.0                                   | +10.2                                     | +7.1                                     |
| 31. Tea .. .. .                         | +27.3                                      | +11.5                                  | +17.0                                     | +24.5                                    |
| 32. Cycle Tyre .. .. .                  | +8.1                                       | +3.4                                   | +4.0                                      | +5.8                                     |
| 33. Cycle Tube .. .. .                  | +8.4                                       | +3.2                                   | +3.6                                      | +4.3                                     |
| 34. Baby food .. .. .                   | +3.8                                       | +5.9                                   | +6.0                                      | +1.1                                     |
| 35. Medicines :                         |  |  |   |  |
| I—Dracine .. .. .                       | -2.4                                       | -2.0                                   | +0.4                                      | -1.2                                     |
| II—Anacine .. .. .                      | 6.0  | +57.7                                  | +6.4                                      | 6.0                                      |
| 36. Copy (white printing paper) .. .. . | +44.4                                      | +12.5                                  | +1.3                                      | +42.6                                    |
| 37. Paper .. .. .                       | +8.8                                       | +1.4                                   | +2.6                                      | +4.6                                     |
| 38. Electric bulb .. .. .               | -2.0                                       | +1.8                                   | +0.9                                      | -1.6                                     |
| 39. Torch Cell .. .. .                  | 0.0  | +4.4                                   | +16.2                                     | 0.0                                      |
| 40. Cement .. .. .                      | +3.5                                       | +33.7                                  | -2.3                                      | +4.5                                     |
| 41. Ghee .. .. .                        | +20.8                                      | -3.6                                   | +12.4                                     | +13.1                                    |
| 42. Utensils of stainless Steel :       |  |  |   |  |
| I—Utensils .. .. .                      | -14.8                                      | -10.2                                  | -6.9                                      | -8.2                                     |
| II—Bhogona .. .. .                      | -15.2                                      | -8.8                                   | -6.4                                      | -7.8                                     |
| 43. Coriander .. .. .                   | +2.4                                       | -10.4                                  | +5.0                                      | +3.5                                     |
| 44. Turmeric .. .. .                    | +67.5                                      | +70.4                                  | +24.9                                     | +47.2                                    |
| 45. Zeera .. .. .                       | -5.0                                       | +10.1                                  | -15.6                                     | +7.6                                     |
| 46. Black pepper .. .. .                | +35.9                                      | -2.2                                   | +25.0                                     | +11.1                                    |
| 47. Bread .. .. .                       | +6.7                                       | +11.2                                  | -0.5                                      | +8.2                                     |

## ANNEXURE XXIV

## Per Capita Central Plan Outlay of Major States

(Rupees)

| State                  | Per Capita Central Plan Outlay during |          |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------|
|                        | 1951—79                               | 1980—85  |
| (1)                    | (2)                                   | (3)      |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh ..   | 718(13)                               | 579(12)  |
| 2. Assam ..            | 749(09)                               | 560(14)  |
| 3. Bihar ..            | 498(16)                               | 461(16)  |
| 4. Gujarat ..          | 11460.2)                              | 1080(04) |
| 5. Haryana ..          | 1072(04)*                             | 1395(01) |
| 6. Himachal Pradesh .. | 942(05)**                             | 1308(32) |
| 7. Karnataka ..        | 823(06)                               | 610(09)  |
| 8. Kerala ..           | 780(07)                               | 609(10)  |
| 9. Madhya Pradesh ..   | 732(11)                               | 728(06)  |
| 10. Maharashtra ..     | 1120(03)                              | 984(5)   |
| 11. Orissa ..          | 737(10)                               | 560(13)  |
| 12. Punjab ..          | 1706(01)                              | 1166(3)  |
| 13. Rajasthan ..       | 762(08)                               | 591(11)  |
| 14. Tamil Nadu ..      | 720(12)                               | 651(07)  |
| 15. Uttar Pradesh ..   | 695(14)                               | 559(15)  |
| 16. West Bengal ..     | 621(15)                               | 641(08)  |
| All State average ..   | 808                                   | 699      |

\*During 1966—79.

\*\*During 1969—79.



## Per Capita Plan Assistance during

(Rupees)

| State                  | Per Capita Plan assistance during |          |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|
|                        | 1951—79                           | 1980—85  |
| (1)                    | (2)                               | (3)      |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh ..   | 356(07)                           | 169(11)  |
| 2. Assam ..            | 599(02)                           | 416(02)  |
| 3. Bihar ..            | 300(13)                           | 180(07)  |
| 4. Gujarat ..          | 320(11)                           | 176(09)  |
| 5. Haryana ..          | 287(15)*                          | 182(06)  |
| 6. Himachal Pradesh .. | 769(01)**                         | 1022(01) |
| 7. Karnataka ..        | 345(09)                           | 145(13)  |
| 8. Kerala ..           | 406(16)                           | 169(11)  |
| 9. Madhya Pradesh ..   | 356(07)                           | 194(04)  |
| 10. Maharashtra ..     | 256(16)                           | 140(14)  |
| 11. Orissa ..          | 464(04)                           | 250(03)  |
| 12. Punjab ..          | 591(03)                           | 179(08)  |
| 13. Rajasthan ..       | 451(05)                           | 183(05)  |
| 14. Tamil Nadu ..      | 319(12)                           | 137(15)  |
| 15. Uttar Pradesh ..   | 331(10)                           | 174(10)  |
| 16. West Bengal ..     | 297(14)                           | 125(16)  |
| All States average ..  | 375                               | 207      |

\*During 1966—69.

\*\*During 1969—79.

## ANNEXURE XXVI

*Per Capita Market Borrowings of Major States**(Rupees)*

| State                   | <i>Per Capita Market Borrowings during</i> |         |
|-------------------------|--|---------|
|                         | 1974—79                                    | 1980—85 |
| (1)                     | (2)  | (3)     |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh ..    | 25(13)                                     | 60(13)  |
| 2. Assam ..             | 43(06)                                     | 71(07)  |
| 3. Bihar ..             | 22(15)                                     | 66(09)  |
| 4. Gujarat ..           | 45(04)                                     | 70(08)  |
| 5. Haryana ..           | 59(01)                                     | 88(03)  |
| 6. Himanchal Pradesh .. | 44(05)                                     | 92(01)  |
| 7. Karnataka ..         | 37(09)                                     | 61(12)  |
| 8. Kerala ..            | 47(02)                                     | 77(04)  |
| 9. Madhya Pradesh ..    | 23(14)                                     | 64(10)  |
| 10. Maharashtra ..      | 33(10)                                     | 53(15)  |
| 11. Orissa ..           | 29(12)                                     | 75(05)  |
| 12. Punjab ..           | 40(08)                                     | 58(14)  |
| 13. Rajasthan ..        | 43(06)                                     | 89(02)  |
| 14. Tamil Nadu ..       | 32(11)                                     | 53(15)  |
| 15. Uttar Pradesh ..    | 22(15)                                     | 63(11)  |
| 16. West Bengal ..      | 46(03)                                     | 74(06)  |
| All States average ..   | 32   | 66      |

Figures in brackets indicate ranking of the State.

Col.2 mid-year (1976) projected population based on 1971—81 census.

Col. 3 based on population 1981 census.

**PERSPECTIVE OF DEVELOPMENT FOR  
THE STATE ECONOMY**

2.1. The process of planning provides conscious direction to the economy through a package of policies and programmes toward a set of predetermined economic and social objectives. The Five Year Plans enable review of past trends and achievements, provide opportunity for needed corrections and modifications in long term perspectives and also provide a rational framework for the annual plans with a view to optimise their benefits.

2.2. *Review of the State's Economy*—The national domestic product (NDP) is the most convenient composite indicator for judging the status of the economy and assessing the impact of development efforts. The rates of growth of N. D. P. during various plan periods in the State and for the country as a whole are depicted in the table below :

*Table : 1 Rates of Growth in Uttar Pradesh and India based on National Domestic Product at constant prices (year 1970-71)*

| Period                                       | (Per cent per annum) |       |
|--|----------------------|-------|
|  | Uttar Pradesh        | India |
| (1)  | (2)                  | (3)   |
| First Plan                                   | 1.9                  | 3.4   |
| Second Plan                                  | 1.8                  | 4.0   |
| Third Plan                                   | 1.6                  | 2.2   |
| Annual Plans (1966—69)                       | 0.3                  | 4.0   |
| Fourth Plan                                  | 2.3                  | 3.3   |
| Fifth Plan                                   | 5.7                  | 5.2   |
| Sixth Plan with base year :                  |                      |       |
| (1) 1978-79                                  | 4.7                  | 4.0   |
| (2) 1979-80                                  | 7.8                  | 5.2   |
| (3) Average of 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80. | 6.0                  | 4.8   |

2.3. It will be seen that till the end of the Fourth Plan period, the growth rates achieved

*Table 2 : State's total and per capita income*

| Year    | Total income (at constant prices of 1970-71) |                                  |                                    |                                  | Percentage share of    |            |
|---------|--|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|------------|
|         | Uttar Pradesh                                |                                  | India                              |                                  | Uttar Pradesh to India |            |
|         | Total income<br>(in crores)<br>Rs.           | Per capita<br>income<br>(in Rs.) | Total income<br>(in crores)<br>Rs. | Per capita<br>income<br>(in Rs.) | Total income           | Per capita |
| (1)     | (2)  | (3)                              | (4)                                | (5)                              | (6)                    | (7)        |
| 1960-61 | 3321   | 453                              | 24250                              | 559                              | 13.7                   | 81.0       |
| 1970-71 | 4258   | 486                              | 34235                              | 533                              | 12.4                   | 76.8       |
| 1980-81 | 5687   | 518                              | 47812                              | 697                              | 12.0                   | 74.3       |
| 1982-83 | 6085   | 529                              | 50486                              | 712                              | 12.1                   | 74.3       |

ed in the State were consistently lower than the country's average. The State's economy, picked up during the Fifth Plan and achieved a growth rate higher than the national one. The achievement during the Sixth Plan period has been better still. For computing growth rates for the Sixth Plan, three different bases have been adopted—

(a) *With base year 1978-79*—It has been considered necessary to compute on this basis as the year 1979-80 was a year of serious drought which resulted in depressing agricultural production and State's income considerably.

(b) *With base year 1979-80*—The year 1979-80 was the year just prior to the Sixth Plan and has been adopted as the base year in the approach document for Seventh Plan prepared by the Planning Commission.

(c) *Average of years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80*—The composite basis has been made a basis of calculation to offset the extremes of the year 1979-80, which was a year of very serious drought and of 1978-79 which was an exceptionally good agricultural year.

The trends of the Fifth and Sixth Plans lead to optimism for planning higher growth rates for the Seventh Plan.

2.4. While the National/State Domestic product gives an assessment of the overall health of the economy, the per capita income is the convenient composite indicator for judging the level of living. The table—2 gives the comparative picture of total and per capita income of the State and the country at few selected points of time :

The above table indicates the considerable gap between National and State's levels of living which have to be bridged to enable this State to discharge its role as the most populous State of the country.

2.5. In order to examine the sectoral growth pattern in the past between 1960-61 and 1980-81, the economy has been divided into three broad sectors, viz.

- (i) Agriculture and allied;
- (ii) Manufacturing; and
- (iii) Rest of sectors.

The growth rates worked out for Uttar Pradesh and India are presented in the following table 3 :

Table 3 : Growth Rates, observed in different sectors of the economy (at constant prices of 1970-71).

| Sl No. | Sector                 | (Per cent per annum)                       |       |
|--------|------------------------|--|-------|
|        |                        | During 1960-61 to 1980-81<br>Uttar Pradesh | India |
|        | (1)                    | (2)  | (3)   |
| 1.     | Agriculture and Allied | 1.8  | 1.9   |
| 2.     | Manufacturing          | 5.7  | 4.5   |
| 3.     | Rest of sectors        | 3.2  | 5.1   |
|        | All Sectors            | 2.7  | 3.4   |

It will be seen that the "Rest of sectors" which include transport, power and construction are responsible for pulling down the State's income. These sectors are analysed in greater detail in table 4 below which indicates that while the growth is satisfactory in the cases of construction, banking, electricity and water supply, it is low in the case of transport, communications and storage.

Table 4—Average Annual Growth rates in income (Percent)

| Sectors   | Uttar Pradesh             |                           | India                     |                           |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
|   | During 1974-75 to 1978-79 | During 1971-72 to 1982-83 | During 1974-75 to 1978-79 | During 1971-72 to 1982-83 |
|   | (1)                       | (2)                       | (3)                       | (4)                       |
| A. 1. Agriculture and Allied .. .. .            | 5.5                       | 1.8                       | 3.5                       | 1.1                       |
| 2. Manufacturing and Mining .. .. .             | 9.4                       | 5.8                       | 6.1                       | 4.3                       |
| 3. Construction .. .. .                         | 3.6                       | 4.8                       | 5.7                       | 2.3                       |
| 4. Electricity, Gas and Water Supply .. .. .    | 12.7                      | 13.9                      | 10.8                      | 7.5                       |
| 5. Transport, Storage and Communication .. .. . | 6.4                       | 5.0                       | 8.3                       | 6.3                       |
| 6. Rest of Sectors .. .. .                      | 5.0                       | 3.5                       | 6.6                       | 5.6                       |
| All Sectors .. .. .                             | 5.7                       | 3.0                       | 5.2                       | 3.3                       |
| B. 1. Banking and Insurance .. .. .             | 12.5                      | 8.3                       | 11.1                      | 7.6                       |
| 2. Public Administration .. .. .                | 1.6                       | 3.3                       | 7.3                       | 8.8                       |

2.6. A comparative picture of the break-up of sectoral growth rates for (i) agriculture and allied (ii) manufacturing and (iii)

rest of the sectors for the State and the country on different assumptions as explained in para 2.2 is given in table 5.

Table 5—Annual Average Growth Rates during the Sixth Plan

| Item                      | Uttar Pradesh   |         |         |   | India   |         |         |   |
|---------------------------|---|---------|---------|---|---|---------|---------|---|
|                           | Annual average growth rate<br>(Per cent) during Sixth Plan<br>with base year— |         |         |   | Annual average growth rate<br>(Per cent) during Sixth Plan<br>with base year— |         |         |   |
|                           | 1977-78   | 1978-79 | 1979-80 | Average<br>of<br>1977-78<br>to<br>1979-80 | 1977-78   | 1978-79 | 1979-80 | Average<br>of<br>1977-78<br>to<br>1979-80 |
| (1)                       | (2)   | (3)     | (4)     | (5)                                       | (6)   | (7)     | (8)     | (9)                                       |
| 1. Agriculture and Allied | 3.4   | 3.2     | 9.6     | 5.3                                       | 2.0   | 1.4     | 4.5     | 2.  |
| 2. Manufacturing          | 10.5  | 8.0     | 8.7     | 9.0                                       | 5.7   | 3.6     | 4.0     | 4.4                                       |
| 3. Rest of sectors        | 7.1   | 5.8     | 5.3     | 6.1                                       | 7.9   | 6.4     | 6.1     | 6.8                                       |
| All Sectors               | 5.5   | 4.7     | 7.8     | 6.0                                       | 5.2   | 4.0     | 5.2     | 4.8                                       |

2.7. The gap in the per capita income of the State and the country at three points of time is depicted in Table 6.

Table 6—Estimates of State and National Income

| Item   | Unit            | 1970-71 | 1978-79 | 1984-85 |
|--|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|
| (1)  | (2)             | (3)     | (4)     | (5)     |
| <b>I. Uttar Pradesh :</b>                        |                 |         |         |         |
| <b>(a) Income</b>                                |                 |         |         |         |
| 1. Agriculture and allied sectors                | .. Crore Rs.    | 2486    | 2919    | 3420    |
| 2. Manufacturing sector                          | .. ..           | 379     | 588     | 863     |
| 3. Rest of sectors                               | .. ..           | 1391    | 1854    | 2453    |
| 4. Total income                                  | .. ..           | 4256    | 5361    | 6736    |
| (b) Per capita income                            | .. .. Rs.       | 486     | 514     | 560     |
| <b>II. India :</b>                               |                 |         |         |         |
| (a) Total income                                 | .. .. Crore Rs. | 34235   | 46398   | 56475   |
| (b) Per capita income                            | .. .. Rs.       | 633     | 715     | 763     |
| III. Gap in per capita income of U. P. and India | Rs.             | 147     | 201     | 203     |

It will be seen that inspite of higher growth rates achieved in the State during Fifth and Sixth Plans, the gap between the State's and Nation's per capita income has not decreased. As U. P. constitutes about one-sixth of the nation in terms of population, the low incomes in the State pull down the national averages considerably. This situation needs to be remedied and the State's perspective plan envisages that it should catch up with the nation by the end of this century.

*National and State Plan Objectives—*

2.8. The guiding principles of the National Seventh Five Year Plan as approved by the National Development Council are incorporated in the Planning Commission's paper "Approach to the Seventh Five Year Plan". These objectives continue to be growth with social justice and improvement in efficiency and productivity. The basic priorities as spelt out are food, work and productivity. The State plan objectives have been designed to achieve consistency with these national objectives. The State plan has also to work out strategies of development which would achieve better regional balance as well as appropriate place for the State in the national economy. It is realised that while the State has to strive to bring its economy to the national average, inter-state disparities created in the past cannot possibly be removed completely within a time span of five years. The main constraint in accelerating the development process will be the availability of financial resources to harness considerable untapped potentials in agricultural and industrial sectors.

2.9. The objectives for the State's Seventh Five Year Plan could be broadly concretised as below :

(i) To achieve income per capita level corresponding to the national average by about 2000 AD i. e. by the end of the Ninth Five Year Plan.

(ii) To achieve significant reduction of unemployment and poverty.

(iii) To achieve better regional balance and industrial dispersal.

(iv) To increase productivity and efficiency (agricultural and industrial),

(v) To achieve better utilisation of capacities (in irrigation, industry and power).

Above objectives are planned to be achieved by following strategies in different sectors as given below :

2.10. *Agriculture Sector*—The value of production of foodgrains, sugarcane, oilseeds and potato accounts for about 83 per cent of the total agricultural output and the production of these four items would predominantly determine the likely income of the agriculture sector. Similarly, since wheat and rice together contribute about 79 percent to the total foodgrains production, the latter would basically depend upon the productivity of these two items.

2.11. The Seventh Plan objectives for production of wheat and rice have been determined with reference to the following :

(a) Level of productivity reached in 1983-84, level likely to be in 1984-85 and trends of productivity in recent past.

(b) Level of inputs provided in 1983-84, likely to be in 1984-85 and levels estimated at the end of Seventh Plan.

(c) Productivity potentials assessed from levels achieved in the best districts in the State and in other States.

Detailed exercises done by the State Directorate of Agriculture indicate that a target of production of 425 lakh tonnes of foodgrains in the terminal year of the Seventh Plan (as compared to 303 lakh tonnes in the terminal year of the Sixth Plan) is feasible. Similar detailed exercises have been done for food

and food crops also. The results are summarised in table 7.

Table 7—Area, production and productivity of major food and non-food crops in  
Uttar Pradesh  
(Area—lakh hectares)  
(Production—lakh tonnes)  
(Productivity—quintal/hectares)

| Year                      | Wheat     |            |               | Rice   |            |               | Foodgrains |            |               |
|---------------------------|-----------|------------|---------------|--------|------------|---------------|------------|------------|---------------|
|                           | Area      | Production | Average Yield | Area   | Production | Average Yield | Area       | Production | Average Yield |
| (1)                       | (2)       | (3)        | (4)           | (5)    | (6)        | (7)           | (8)        | (9)        | (10)          |
| <b>I. FOOD CROPS</b>      |           |            |               |        |            |               |            |            |               |
| 1978-79                   | 74.00     | 115.00     | 15.54         | 51.00  | 60.00      | 11.77         | 199.00     | 231.00     | 11.61         |
| 1980-81                   | 81.00     | 134.00     | 16.54         | 53.00  | 56.00      | 10.57         | 205.00     | 249.00     | 12.15         |
| 1982-83                   | 82.00     | 153.00     | 18.66         | 50.00  | 55.00      | 11.00         | 198.00     | 263.00     | 13.28         |
| 1983-84                   | 85.72     | 161.65     | 18.86         | 53.71  | 67.88      | 12.64         | 205.57     | 291.27     | 14.17         |
| 1984-85 (estimated)       | 83.00     | 165.00     | 19.88         | 56.00  | 73.00      | 13.04         | 207.00     | 303.00     | 14.64         |
| 1989-90 (estimated)       | 87.00     | 240.00     | 27.59         | 61.00  | 110.00     | 18.03         | 213.00     | 425.00     | 19.95         |
| Year                      | Sugarcane |            |               | Potato |            |               | Oil seeds  |            |               |
|                           | Area      | Production | Average Yield | Area   | Production | Average Yield | Production |            |               |
| (1)                       | (2)       | (3)        | (4)           | (5)    | (6)        | (7)           | (8)        |            |               |
| <b>II. NON-FOOD CROPS</b> |           |            |               |        |            |               |            |            |               |
| 1978-79                   | 16.00     | 623.00     | 389.00        | 2.77   | 42.96      | 155.00        | 15.00      |            |               |
| 1980-81                   | 14.00     | 642.00     | 459.00        | 2.65   | 41.64      | 157.00        | 16.00      |            |               |
| 1982-83                   | 18.00     | 822.00     | 457.00        | 2.86   | 44.85      | 157.00        | 18.00      |            |               |
| 1983-84                   | 17.04     | 789.68     | 463.43        | 3.18   | 57.57      | 183.93        | 11.25      |            |               |
| 1984-85 (estimated)       | 18.00     | 850.00     | 472.22        | 2.90   | 60.00      | 206.90        | 12.50      |            |               |
| 1989-90 (estimated)       | 18.00     | 1000.00    | 555.56        | 3.00   | 80.00      | 266.67        | 15.00      |            |               |

2.12. At the above levels of production, the income from the agriculture sector at 1970-71 prices will rise from Rs. 3415 crores in 1984-85 to Rs. 4368 crores in 1989-90 giving a growth rate of 5.1 per cent.

2.13. Industry Sector—For finding out the limits of growth in the industrial sectors the following factors have been considered :

- (i) Past trend in the growth of industrial output.
- (ii) Additional investment expected to be made through public sector; and
- (iii) New ancilliary industries likely to come up in private sector.

The organised sector is expected to grow at an annual growth rate of about 6.0 per cent during the Sixth Plan and it is reasonable to assume that this normal growth trend will be maintained in the Seventh Plan also. In addition, a number of major central public sector industrial projects coming up in Uttar Pradesh will start giving benefits during the Seventh Plan itself. Besides, several industrial projects undertaken by the State are also likely to be completed by the end of the Sixth Plan. It is estimated that these investments will step up industrial growth by about 8.4 per cent annually. Additional growth of about 2.5 per cent will be contributed by

small and ancillary industries which would come up to assist these major industries.

2.14. On the basis of these assumptions the organised industrial sector, with appropriate policies and support, can be planned to grow at 16.9 per cent per annum composed of

|  | percent |
|--|---------|
| (i) Past trend                             | 6.0     |
| (ii) New Central and State sector projects | 8.4     |
| (iii) New private sector projects          | 2.5     |

Even if the unorganised industrial sector grows in the Seventh Plan at 9.7 percent only (which is estimated for 1984-85 with 1978-79 as a base), the manufacturing sector as a whole can grow at the rate of 13.0 per cent per annum. However, against the possibilities of realising a growth rate of 13.0 percent, the industrial sector may safely be

targeted to grow at an average rate of 12 per cent per annum during the Seventh Plan.

2.15. *Rest of the Sectors*—Economic activities included in rest of the sectors mainly relate to construction, commercial and personal services, such as banking and insurance, commerce and trade, transport and communication and public administration. It was observed in the year that the agriculture and manufacturing sectors together contributed 64 per cent to the total State income. Taking the ratio of the rest of the sectors to the total of the two as 36.64, the targeted income in rest of the sectors for the terminal year of the Plan i.e. 1989-90, works out at Rs. 10,444 crores at 1984-85 prices, resulting in a growth rate of 6.29 per cent.

2.16. *Overall Economy*—The growth possibilities for the three broad sectors thus examined enable us to have the picture of the overall economy of the State as below:

TABLE 8—Projections of State income at 1984-85 prices

| Item  | Unit      | 1984-85              | 1989-90              | Growth rate at the Plan ending |          |
|---|-----------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|----------|
|   |           |                      |                      | 1984-85*                       | 1989-90† |
| (1)   | (2)       | (3)                  | (4)                  | (5)                            | (6)      |
| 1. Agriculture and Allied ..                              | Crore Rs. | 10751.32<br>(50.77)  | 13787.49<br>(47.52)  | 5.3                            | 5.10     |
| 2. Manufacturing ..                                       | Ditto     | 2713.57<br>(12.81)   | 4782.12<br>(16.48)   | 9.0                            | 12.00    |
| 3. Rest of the sectors ..                                 | Ditto     | 7711.40<br>(36.42)   | 10,444.02<br>(36.00) | 6.1                            | 6.29     |
| <i>Uttar Pradesh</i>                                      |           |                      |                      |                                |          |
| (a) Total income ..                                       | Ditto ..  | 21176.29<br>(100.00) | 29013.63<br>(100.00) | 6.0                            | 6.50     |
| (b) Per capita income ..                                  | Rs.       | 1759                 | 2149                 |                                |          |
| <i>India</i>  |           |                      |                      |                                |          |
| (a) Total income ..                                       | Crore Rs. | 177704               | 226804               | 4.8                            | 5.00     |
| (b) Per capita income ..                                  | Rs. ..    | 2418                 | 2824                 | ..                             | ..       |
| Gap between per capita income of Uttar Pradesh and India. |           | 659                  | 675                  | ..                             | ..       |

\*with respect to average of 1977-78 to 1979-80.

†with respect to 1984-85.

N.B.—Figures in brackets denote percentage contribution to the total income.



2.17. Even with relatively higher growth of 6.5 per cent during the Seventh Plan, the gap in per capita income of Uttar Pradesh and India (at 1984-85 prices) at the end of the Seventh Plan will remain at a level of Rs. 675 higher than what it is likely to be (Rs. 659) in 1984-85. However, the State's per capita income at the end of the Seventh Plan as percentage of all India's per capita income will be substantially higher (76.1 per cent) than what it has been in 1982-83.

2.18. *Requirement of investment*—The investment requirements have been estimated on the basis of incremental capital output ratio (ICOR) for the three broad sectors of the State economy. viz. (i) agriculture and allied, (ii) manufacturing and mining, and (iii) rest of the sectors, except power. The investment requirement for the power sector was estimated because of longer gestation periods of the projects, on the basis of committed expenditure on the on going projects as already proposed for the Seventh Plan. Further, State's share in the likely power generation as proposed in the central sector during the Seventh Plan period has also been taken into account for this purpose. While using the ICOR's, the sectoral ICOR's as calculated earlier for the period 1969-70 to 1978-79 have been adjusted to take into account technolo-

gical changes in the Seventh Plan period. Further, consistent with the objective of employment generation in the Seventh Plan, sharper focus has to be laid on less capital-intensive and more labour-intensive technology. As a result the component of current expenditure is expected to go up. Share of current expenditure, which was earlier estimated\*\* to be 15 per cent in the total expenditure, has been, therefore, raised to 20 per cent for the Seventh Plan.

2.19. In the earlier study for the Fourth and Fifth Plans for the State, share of public and private sectors in the total investment excluding investment of the power sector, was estimated to be 40 per cent and 60 per cent. This ratio is assumed to hold for the Seventh Plan also. However, share of the two components of public sector viz. State and Central has been assumed to be 27 per cent and 13 per cent respectively against 29 per cent and 11 per cent in view of expected central sector industrial projects.

2.20. Based on the above assumptions, the estimates of total investment excluding that of power sector work out to Rs. 40743 crores for enabling a growth rate of 6.5 per cent in the overall economy and the State's Plan outlay of the order of Rs. 19,000 crores. The sectoral details are given in the following table '9.'

Table 9—Total investment required at 1984-85 prices for the Seventh Plan period

| Sector  | Annual<br>growth rate<br>(Per cent) | Investment<br>(Rs. crore) |
|---|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1)   | (2)                                 | (3)                       |
| 1. Agriculture and allied .. .. .                           | 5.10                                | 9526.63                   |
| 2. Manufacturing .. .. .                                    | 12.00                               | 10694.66                  |
| 3. Rest of the sectors .. .. .                              | 6.29                                | 20521.98                  |
| 4. Overall economy .. .. .                                  | 6.50                                | 40743.27                  |
| Total Investment (excluding power sector)                   |                                     | 40743.27                  |
| (i) State Government investment<br>(excluding power sector) | ...                                 | 11000.68                  |
| (ii) Total State Plan outlay<br>(including power sector)    | ...                                 | 18972.89                  |

\*\*Capital formation in the economy of U. P. -A study of development headwise estimates 1969-70 to 1978-79.

2.21. As observed earlier the potentialities of the economy indicated the possibilities of an overall growth rate of 6.5% with 5.10% in agriculture and allied sector, 12.0% in manufacturing and 6.29% in rest of the sectors. The sectoral contribution at these growth rates worked out to be 47.52%, 16.48% and 36.00% respectively at the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan (Table 9). At the end of the Sixth Plan, the corresponding contribution of these sectors were 50.77%, 12.81% and 36.42% respectively. It would, thus, be seen that contribution of agriculture and allied sector has reduced and the contribution of manufacturing sector has increased. The contribution of the rest of the sectors has also marginally declined. In view of substantial investment proposed to be made in the industrial sector during the Seventh Plan period, resulting in increased industrial activity, the commercial and trading activities, which are covered under the rest of the sectors, would also increase. In view of these sectoral complementarities,

necessary adjustments between sectoral contributions of manufacturing and rest of sectors was done. The consistent estimates of sectoral contribution thus worked out to be 47.10 percent, 15.83 percent and 36.65 percent of the agriculture and allied, manufacturing and rest of the sectors respectively. On the basis of these sectoral contributions, the growth rate of the economy as a whole remains the same i. e. 6.5 percent and the growth rate of agriculture and allied, manufacturing and rest of the sectors as 5.10 percent, 11.10 percent and 6.65 percent per annum respectively during the Seventh Plan.

2.22. The total resources for financing the State Plan will depend to a large extent on central assistance, market borrowing and share in internationally aided projects. These parameters are not yet clear. As such, implications of a lower growth rate of 6.0 percent, 5.5 percent and 5.0 percent have also been worked out in tabel 10.

Table 10—Estimates of income, required investment and State outlay at different alternative rates of growth for the Seventh Plan at 1984-85 prices.

| Item  | Unit       | Base Year<br>(1984-85) | Terminal Seventh Plan Year (1989-90) |                     |                    |                    |
|---|------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
|   |            |                        | Alternative<br>I                     | Alternative<br>II   | Alternative<br>III | Alternative<br>IV  |
| (1)   | (2)        | (3)                    | (4)                                  | (5)                 | (6)                | (7)                |
| 1. Income   | Crere. Rs. | 21176.29               | 29013.63<br>(6.50)                   | 28379.92<br>[(6.03) | 27677.41<br>(5.50) | 27027.30<br>(5.00) |
| Sectoral  | "          | "                      |                                      |                     |                    |                    |
| (i) Agriculture and Allied                          | "          | 10751.32               | 13787.49<br>(5.10)                   | 13787.49<br>(5.10)  | 13527.31<br>(4.70) | 13310.95<br>(4.40) |
| (ii) Manufacturing                                  | "          | 2713.57                | 4590.79<br>(11.10)                   | 4370.20<br>(10.00)  | 4213.76<br>(9.20)  | 4054.10<br>(8.40)  |
| (iii) Rest of Sectors                               | "          | 7711.40                | 10635.37<br>(6.65)                   | 10222.23<br>(5.80)  | 9936.14<br>(5.20)  | 9662.25<br>(4.60)  |
| (iv) Per capita (a) U. P.                           | Rupees.    | 1759                   | 2149                                 | 2103                | 2059               | 2002               |
| (b) India*  | "          | 2418                   | 2824                                 | 2824                | 2824               | 2824               |
| (A) Gap in per capita income<br>of U. P. and India. | Rupees     | 659                    | 675                                  | 721                 | 774                | 822                |
| (B) Share of U. P. to India<br>% income per capita. | Rupees     | 72.7                   | 76.1.                                | 74.5                | 72.6               | 70.9               |

Table 10—(concl'd.)

| (1)                                     | (2)          | (3) | (4)      | (5)      | (6)      | (7)      |
|---|--------------|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| <b>2. Investment</b>                    |              |     |          |          |          |          |
| (excluding power sector) ..             | Crore Rs. .. | ..  | 38452.94 | 34587.56 | 31081.84 | 27777.18 |
| <b>1. Sectoral—</b>                     |              |     |          |          |          |          |
| (i) Agriculture and allied ..           | ..           | ..  | 9524.46  | 9526.63  | 8708.28  | 8029.56  |
| (ii) Manufacturing ..                   | ..           | ..  | 9718.66  | 8564.78  | 7757.02  | 6930.54  |
| (iii) Rest of sectors ..                | ..           | ..  | 19210.48 | 16496.15 | 14616.34 | 12817.09 |
| <b>(IV) State Government Investment</b> |              |     |          |          |          |          |
| (excluding power) ..                    | ..           | ..  | 12458.75 | 11206.37 | 10070.52 | 8999.81  |
| <b>3. State outlay</b>                  |              |     |          |          |          |          |
| (including power sector) ..             | ..           | ..  | 17906.35 | 16106.37 | 14473.87 | 12934.99 |

*N. B.*—Figures in brackets denote average growth rate (percent per annum) during the Seventh Plan.

\*Per capita income for the country has been worked out taking 5 percent annual growth rate in the Sixth and Seventh Plan periods.

2.23. The structure of income that could emerge from these investments is given below:  
(Per cent)

Table 11—Structure of State income at 1984-85 prices

| Sector  | Base year |             | Seventh Plan Terminal Year (1989-90) |                |                 |                |
|---|-----------|-------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
|   | 1984-85   | Alternative | Alternative I                        | Alternative II | Alternative III | Alternative IV |
| (1)   | (2)       | (3)         | (4)                                  | (5)            | (6)             |                |
| 1. Agriculture and allied                         | 50.77     | 47.52       | 48.58                                | 48.87          | 49.25           |                |
| 2. Manufacturing ..                               | 12.81     | 15.83       | 15.40                                | 15.23          | 15.00           |                |
| 3. Rest of sectors ..                             | 36.42     | 36.65       | 36.02                                | 35.90          | 35.75           |                |
| Projected Growth rate(%)<br>for the Seventh Plan. | ..        | 6.50        | 6.03                                 | 5.50           | 5.00            |                |

Alternative I gives a structure more in conformity with the increasing emphasis on industrial and infrastructural development. It shows a shift from agricultural to non-agricultural process at a faster rate and also brings the State closer to the structure of the National economy.

2.24. In order to disaggregate the rest of sectors into the following four sub-sectors viz. (i) construction, (ii) electricity, (iii) transport, communication and storage, and

(iv) others, elasticities of the three sub-sectors viz. (i) construction, (ii) transport, communication and storage, and, (iii) others were worked out for the period 1970-71 to 1982-83. Making use of these elasticities corresponding income estimates for the terminal year of the Seventh Plan (1985-90) were prepared. However, the income of electricity sub-sector was estimated differently taking into account possibilities of power generation and demand. This was done in view of its erratic behaviour in the past.

2.25. Based on procedure outlined above, the estimates for different parameters of growth are presented in Table 12 :

Table 12—Disaggregated estimates of income growth rate and investment at different alternatives for the Seventh Plan.

| Item  | Sectors                |                          |              |             |           |         |                 |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|-------------|-----------|---------|-----------------|
|   | Agriculture and allied | Manufacturing and mining | Construction | Electricity | Transport | Others  | Overall economy |
| (1)   | (2)                    | (3)                      | (4)          | (5)         | (6)       | (7)     | (8)             |
| Base Year (1984-85)   | 10751.32               | 2713.57                  | 1464.39      | 400.22      | 1079.60   | 4767.19 | 21176.29        |
| Income (Rs. Crore)  | (50.77)                | (12.81)                  | (6.92)       | (1.89)      | (5.10)    | (22.51) | (100.00)        |
| <i>Income (Rs. Crore) at the end of Seventh Plan</i>            |                        |                          |              |             |           |         |                 |
| Alt. I (6.5%)   | 13787.49               | 4590.77                  | 2084.56      | 778.79      | 1546.50   | 6224.52 | 29013.13        |
| ..  | (47.52)                | (15.83)                  | (7.19)       | (2.68)      | (5.33)    | (21.45) | (100.00)        |
| Alt. II(6.0%)   | 13787.49               | 4370.20                  | 1994.94      | 726.52      | 1479.81   | 6020.96 | 28379.92        |
| ..  | (48.58)                | (15.40)                  | (7.03)       | (2.56)      | (5.21)    | (21.22) | (100.00)        |
| Alt. III (5.5%)   | 13527.31               | 4213.96                  | 1933.87      | 690.50      | 1433.82   | 5877.95 | 27677.41        |
| ..  | (48.87)                | (15.23)                  | (6.99)       | (2.49)      | (5.18)    | (21.24) | (100.00)        |
| Alt. IV(5%)   | 13310.95               | 4054.10                  | 1874.27      | 658.01      | 1388.37   | 5741.60 | 27027.30        |
| ..  | (49.25)                | (15.00)                  | (6.94)       | (2.43)      | (5.14)    | (21.24) | (100.00)        |
| <i>Average annual rate (%) during the Seventh Plan.</i>         |                        |                          |              |             |           |         |                 |
| Alt. I  | 5.10                   | 11.10                    | 7.32         | 14.20       | 7.47      | 5.48    | 6.50            |
| Alt. II   | 5.10                   | 10.60                    | 6.38         | 12.70       | 6.51      | 4.78    | 6.03            |
| Alt. III  | 4.70                   | 9.20                     | 5.72         | 11.90       | 5.84      | 4.29    | 5.50            |
| Alt. IV   | 4.40                   | 8.40                     | 5.06         | 10.56       | 5.16      | 3.79    | 5.00            |
| <i>Investment (Rs. Crore) required during the Seventh Plan.</i> |                        |                          |              |             |           |         |                 |
| Alt. I  | 9524.46                | 9718.00                  | 9649.42      | 5447.60     | 5728.57   | 3832.49 | 43900.54        |
| Alt. II   | 9526.63                | 8564.78                  | 8286.02      | 4900.00     | 4919.15   | 3290.98 | 39487.56        |
| Alt. III  | 8708.28                | 7757.02                  | 7341.89      | 4403.35     | 4358.65   | 2916.00 | 35485.19        |
| Alt. IV   | 8029.56                | 6930.54                  | 6438.02      | 3935.18     | 3822.05   | 2557.01 | 31712.36        |

N.B. : Bracketed figures denote percentages to total income.

2.26. *Reduction in Poverty* — One of the important objectives of the State Seventh Plan is to reduce incidence of poverty to a significant extent. For measuring the proportion of the poor in the country, the Central Planning Commission has adopted a minimum nutritional requirement of 2,400 calories per day per person in rural areas and 2100 calories in urban areas. Applying these norms for determining the minimum level of consumer expenditure at the poverty line and using the consumer expenditure data collected in the 32nd round of N.S.S. (1977-78), the cut-off points in respect of per capita monthly expenditure get determined at Rs. 91.83 for rural areas and Rs. 108.48 for urban areas (both at 1984-85 prices). In other words, all persons belonging to the house holds with per capita monthly expenditure in 1984-85 below these limits constitute the poor population.

2.27. Assuming for 1984-85 the same consumption-distribution as observed in 1977-78, and also reduction in urban-rural disparities to 1.22 in 1984-85 and to 1.18 in 1989-90, the percentage below the poverty line in 1984-85 is estimated to be 43.25 in rural areas, 40.71 in urban areas and 41.08

for the State as a whole. The average per capita monthly expenditure of those below and above the poverty line in the base year 1984-85 is as follows :

Table 13—Average expenditure per capita per month :  
(In Rs. at 1984-85 prices)

| Area  | Persons below poverty line | Persons above poverty line | All persons |
|-------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| (1)   | (2)                        | (3)                        | (4)         |
| Rural | 67.11                      | 144.77                     | 111.18      |
| Urban | 79.69                      | 174.06                     | 135.65      |
| State | 69.57                      | 150.49                     | 115.96      |

2.28. An attempt has also been made to estimate the profile of poverty for four alternative growths of the economy viz. 5.0%, 5.5%, 6.03% and 6.5%. For this purpose, the saving rate of the economy has been assumed to be 22% during the Seventh Plan period, and reduction in rural-urban disparity to 1.18 in 1989-90 from 1.22 in 1984-85. Table 14 gives the percentage of population below the poverty line in the year 1989-90 for the different growth rates.

Table 14—Percentage of People below poverty line.

| Year         | Percentage population below poverty line in 1989-90 |       |       |       |
|--------------|---|-------|-------|-------|
|              | rate of economy                                     | Rural | Urban | State |
| (1)          | (2)   | (3)   | (4)   | (5)   |
| (i) 1984-85  | ..  | 43.25 | 40.71 | 41.08 |
| (ii) 1989-90 | 5.0%  | 34.61 | 38.86 | 35.37 |
| (a)          | ..  | ..    | ..    | ..    |
| (b)          | 5.5%  | 32.71 | 36.92 | 33.47 |
| (c)          | 6.0%  | 30.85 | 34.97 | 31.60 |
| (d)          | 6.5%  | 29.43 | 33.83 | 30.22 |

2.29. It will, be seen that with 6.5 per cent rate of growth for the Seventh Plan there will be substantial reduction in the percentage of those below the poverty line. It is expected that with better use of policy instruments for encouraging greater flow of additional incomes to the poor, it should be possible to bring down the percentage of persons below the poverty line still further.

2.30. *Employment Generation*—The requirements of additional jobs to be created during the Seventh Plan are given below :

(Lakh person-year)

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| 1. Backlog of unemployment at the end of Sixth Plan | 20.77 |
| 2. New entrants to labour force during Seventh Plan | 51.24 |
| 3. Total employment opportunities needed.           | 72.01 |

The backlog is composed of 14.90 lakh person years, which are wholly unemployed and 5.87 lakh person-years representing time unemployment of about 23.48 lakh persons partially unemployed (assuming on average 1/4 of the normal working time being unemployed).

2.31. Generation of employment opportunities during the Seventh Plan will depend upon the rate of growth of economy during the plan period and the labour output relationships. The relevant estimates are brought out in the following table:

Table 15—Estimates of employment opportunities during the Seventh Plan

| Item  | (Lakh person year) |                   |                    |                 |
|---|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
|   | Alt. I<br>(6.5%)   | Alt. II<br>(6.0%) | Alt. III<br>(5.5%) | Alt. IV<br>(5%) |
| (1)   | (2)                | (3)               | (4)                | (5)             |
| 1. Employment Generation                              | 49.08              | 45.00             | 40.63              | 36.57           |
| 2. Backlog of unemployment at the end of Seventh Plan | 22.93              | 27.01             | 31.38              | 35.44           |

2.32. *Growth rate for the Plan*—In order to ensure that backlog of unemployment does not increase in the Seventh Plan period from the level at the beginning of the Plan, the growth rate has to be kept at a minimum of about 6.5 percent. With alternatives III and IV (with a growth rate of 5.5 and 5.0 percent per annum respectively) not only the gap between per capita income of the State and all-India considerably widens, and the percentage share of State's per capita income to all-India becomes lower than the base year but the backlog of unemployment also rises. No significant dent is made on the incidence of poverty also. In view of State's huge population size, gigantic problems of poverty and unemployment and also taking into account the national perspective and priorities with emphasis on food, work and productivity, the growth rate of 6.50 percent per annum for the overall State's economy during the Seventh Plan (with the sectoral growth rates of 5.10 percent in agriculture and allied sector, 11.10 percent in manufacturing sector and 6.65 percent in rest of sectors), appears desirable.

2.33. *Perspective of the period 1990—2000 AD*—The objectives of the Seventh-Five Year Plan make specific mention of raising the income per capita of U. P. to the national level and of reducing substantially the poverty in the State. Even if the Seventh Five Year Plan achieves the growth rate of 6.5 per cent it will leave a gap of Rs. 675 between the two income per capita levels and percentage of the poor would be about 30 percent in the terminal year. The two successive plans thereafter would, therefore, have to accelerate the growth process. The economy may have to grow at the rate of about 7 percent in the Eight Five Year Plan and about ten percent during the Ninth Five Year Plan while the national economy is assumed to have a constant growth rate of 5 percent only as envisaged for the Seventh Five Year Plan. The structure of income in the State may have to be loaded more in favour of industry (20.16 percent in the terminal year of Ninth Plan against 15.83 in 1989-90). The sectoral contributions (percentages to the total income) as would emerge in the terminal year of the

Plans are depicted below:

| Sector                    | (Percent)    |             |            |
|---------------------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
|                           | Seventh Plan | Eighth Plan | Ninth Plan |
| 1. Agriculture and allied | 47.52        | 43.26       | 41.02      |
| 2. Manufacturing          | 15.83        | 18.99       | 20.16      |
| 3. Rest of the sectors    | 36.65        | 37.75       | 38.82      |

2.34. It is pertinent to mention here that by the Seventh Plan the economy will have

built up enough potential and infrastructure for industrialization and diversification in agriculture so as to achieve the above targeted growth. Growth rates for the three sectors and the overall economy as envisaged in the two alternatives are shown in Table 16 and investment requirements in Table 17. The two plans (namely Eighth and Ninth) will also make substantial dent on poverty. Percentage of the poor will be reduced from 30 percent in 1989-90 to 17 percent by the end of 1994-95 and to 5 percent by 2.000 AD. The relevant statistics are summarised in Table 18 on poverty and Table 19 on incomes :

Table 16—State income at 1984-85 prices

| Sector                     | During             |                   |                   |                     | (Rs. in crores)    |  |
|----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--|
|                            | Seventh Plan       | Eighth Plan       |                   | Ninth Plan          |                    |  |
|                            |                    | Alternative I     | Alternative II    | Alternative I       | Alternative II     |  |
| (1)                        | (2)                | (3)               | (4)               | (5)                 | (6)                |  |
| 1. Agriculture and allied. | 13787.49<br>(5.1)  | 17604.45<br>(5.0) | 18020.52<br>(5.5) | 27142.33<br>(9.0)   | 27142.33<br>(8.6)  |  |
| 2. Manufacturing           | 4590.77<br>(11.1)  | 7727.89<br>(11.0) | 7911.46<br>(11.5) | 13339.58<br>(11.5)  | 13339.58<br>(11.0) |  |
| 3. Rest of the sectors     | 10635.37<br>(6.65) | 15362.18<br>(7.7) | 15719.99<br>(8.1) | 25686.62<br>(10.8)  | 25686.62<br>(10.3) |  |
| Total ..                   | 29013.63<br>(6.50) | 40694.52<br>(7.0) | 41651.97<br>(7.5) | 66168.53<br>(10.25) | 66168.53<br>(9.6)  |  |

Note—Figures in brackets denote growth rates

Table 17—Estimate of investment and State's Plan outlay during Eighth and Ninth Plans

(Rs. in crore at 1984-85 prices)

| Sectors                      | Investment during Eighth Plan with |                | Investment during Ninth Plan with |                |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|
|                              | Alternative I                      | Alternative II | Alternative I                     | Alternative II |
|                              | (7.0)                              | (7.50)         | (10.25)                           | (9.6)          |
| (1)                          | (2)                                | (3)            | (4)                               | (5)            |
| 1. Agriculture and allied .. | 11973.80                           | 13279.02       | 29920.33                          | 28615.12       |
| 2. Manufacturing ..          | 16218.91                           | 17169.36       | 29012.44                          | 28061.98       |
| 3. Rest of the Sectors ..    | 31055.14                           | 33405.95       | 67831.57                          | 65480.76       |
| Total investment ..          | 59247.85                           | 63854.33       | 126764.34                         | 122157.86      |
| State Plan outlay ..         | 40627.10                           | 43785.83       | 58673.78                          | 56541.63       |

Table 18—Percentage of people below Poverty line

| Year      |    |    |    | Rural | Urban | State |
|-----------|----|----|----|-------|-------|-------|
| (1)       |    |    |    | (2)   | (3)   | (4)   |
| 1984-85   | .. | .. | .. | 43.25 | 40.71 | 41.08 |
| 1989-90   | .. | .. | .. | 29.42 | 33.83 | 30.21 |
| 1994-95   | .. | .. | .. | 16.65 | 19.79 | 17.39 |
| 1999-2000 | .. | .. | .. | 4.66  | 6.02  | 5.00  |

Table 19—Growth rates and incomes

(At 1984-85 prices)

| Item                                     | By end of Seventh Plan | By end of Eighth Plan |                | By end of Ninth Plan |                |
|--|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|
|  |                        | Alternative I         | Alternative II | Alternative I        | Alternative II |
| (1)                                      | (2)                    | (3)                   | (4)            | (5)                  | (6)            |
| 1. Growth rate (%)                       | 6.50                   | 7.0                   | 7.50           | 10.25                | 9.60           |
| 2. Total Income (Crores Rs.)             | 29013.63               | 40694.50              | 41651.97       | 66168.53             | 66168.53       |
| 3. Per capita (income Rs.)               | 2149                   | 2693                  | 2757           | 3967                 | 3967           |
| 4. Gap in per capita with India (in Rs.) | 675                    | 637                   | 573            | ..                   | ..             |

2.35. *Strategies and directions of development*—Some of the important strategies and directions of development which emerged from the analysis of the State's economy are listed below :

(1) Financial resources will continue to be the most serious constraint during the Seventh Plan also. It is, therefore, necessary that the benefit of scarce resources should be optimised through selection of judicious mix of investments on productive and social services. It is essential that completion of on-going projects and programmes should have the first priority. While selecting new projects, preference should be given to those with short gestation period whose benefit could be obtained within the Seventh Plan itself.

(2) Provision of productive employment opportunities will be accorded the

highest priority. It will be necessary to give emphasis to labour intensive methods wherever the same can be employed without serious detriment to efficiency or productivity. Conscious efforts will be made to promote appropriate labour intensive technologies in construction and industrial activities of different departments and this aspect will be considered at the time of project appraisal.

(3) The Plan envisages a quantum jump in agriculture production. In order to encourage the cultivators to invest in better agriculture, it will be necessary to provide them adequate incentives and selective price support. The movement of prices of agricultural and non-agricultural commodities will need to be watched to ensure that terms of trade do not move to disadvantage of the



cultivators. Infrastructural facilities for agriculture including irrigation, power storage and marketing will need better attention specially in low productivity regions and for the benefit of small and marginal farmers.

(4) Specific potentials for different regions and areas for increasing the productivities of various crops will be fully utilized and area specific plans should be prepared for the same. Measures for increasing productivity of rice especially in the eastern region, for development of soyabean in Bundelkhand and Hill region, and for development of horticulture specially high valued crops in the Hill region, will be encouraged.

(5) A favourable industrial climate has been created in the State during the Sixth Five Year Plan. Efforts will be made to improve the infrastructure of power and other facilities for new industrial enterprises. Special attention will be paid to zero industry—districts and industrially backward areas. Location of large industrial units in such areas with the assistance of Government of India will be helpful in providing nuclei for industrial activity and specially of ancilliary and supportive services.

(6) Greater attention will be paid for improving the utilization of production capacities already created specially in the areas of irrigation, power and industry. Modernization of old and in efficient plants and equipments and improvement in maintenance procedures will receive attention. Efforts will be made to utilize and procure the latest technology for new industries to be set up in the State as also for moderniza-

tion of existing industries with a view to improve their productivity and output.

(7) Strategies for reduction of regional imbalances will be strengthened further and special measures for specific development of backward areas undertaken. The approach for preparing sub-plans for special areas enmeshing them in the State's Plan will be attempted.

(8) Poverty alleviation programme will continue to receive high priority. Within the guidelines laid down by the Government of India, attempts will be made to accord priority in beneficiary selection to those who are most economically depressed say those who are subsisting 25 percent below the poverty line.

(9) The success in the planning effort would depend very largely upon adequate public participation at all levels of formulation, implementation and monitoring. The Decentralised Planning Process in operation in the State will be strengthened and improved to achieve even higher degree of such participation.

(10) The system for information, monitoring and evaluation will be further strengthened to ensure that programme and project evaluation is in accordance with the objectives and priorities.

2.36. The above priorities have generally been kept in view in the formulation of sectoral plans. Specific sectoral strategies and detailed guidelines have been incorporated in the chapters relating to the different sectors.

## PLAN IN OUTLINE

3.1. The achievements of the State's economy during the Sixth Five-Year Plan have created a sense of optimism in the process of development planning and further acceleration in the rates of growth during the Seventh Five-Year Plan can now realistically be planned. The objectives of the State's Seventh Plan have to be in consonance with the national objectives keeping in view the special needs of the different regions of the State as also their potentials to enable maximum benefits being derived from plan investments. The State's Plan will also strive to derive the maximum benefits from central sector investments.

3.2. The National Development Council at its meeting held on July 12 and 13, 1984 adopted a 'framework' for the Seventh Five-Year Plan, which aims at the gains of the past investment spread over three and half decades of planning and taking the country on the path to further development based on equity, removal of poverty and deprivation and a substantial improvements in the levels of social welfare and social consumption, especially of the disadvantaged sections of the population. The strategy of development has been built on the basis of emphasis on food, work and productivity.

3.3. The important features of the National Seventh Five-Year Plan are :

(1) Decentralization of planning and full public participation in development.

(2) The maximum possible generation of productive employment.

(3) Alleviation of poverty and reduction in inter-class, inter-regional and rural/urban disparities.

(4) Attainment of self-sufficiency in food at higher level of consumption.

(5) A higher level of social consumptions, particularly in education, health, nutrition, sanitation and housing.

(6) An enhancement in the degree of self-reliance through export promotion and import substitution.

(7) The acceleration of the voluntary adoption of a small family norm and a positive

role for women in economic and social activity.

(8) A reduction in infrastructural bottlenecks and shortages and improved capacity utilization and productivity throughout the economy.

(9) Efficiency, modernisation and competition in industry.

(10) Conservation of energy and promotion of non-conventional energy sources.

(11) The integration of science and technology into the mainstream of development planning.

(12) Ecological and environmental conservation.

3.4. Keeping, the above in view, the State proposes to have the following strategy for the Seventh Five-Year Plan :

(i) Minimising gap between U. P.'s per capita income and the national per capita income by increasing productivity and production through a judicious mix of investment of scarce financial resources.

(ii) Raising the level of foodgrains production so as to make the State surplus to meet the requirements of deficit states and permit exports also. Infrastructure of credit, inputs of fertilizers, irrigation and power will be ensured specially for small and marginal farmers. Selective price support for retaining cultivators' incentive for higher production will continue.

(iii) Maximising the productivity of entrepreneurs in the public, corporate, cooperative and private sectors in order to make the best use of the investments already made.

(iv) Modernising and updating technologies for improving efficiency, optimise use of inputs and eliminate waste.

(v) Attaining quantitatively and qualitatively higher levels in education, healths, nutrition, housing and other allied programmes both in urban and rural areas.

(vi) Making all out efforts to reduce unemployment and under-employment by pro-

moting self-employment, developing traditional skills creating supportive market structure and running such development programmes which create employment along with creating useful permanent assets. Labour intensive technologies will be encouraged wherever feasible.

(vii) Establishing an effective distribution system which can reach every family in both urban and rural areas.

(viii) Highest priority in allocation of resources to poverty alleviation programmes for upliftment of economically and socially weaker sections particularly scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers and rural artisans subsisting below the poverty line.

(ix) Ensuring maximum people's participation at all stages in the formulation and implementation of development strategies, plans and programmes with further strengthening of decentralised planning process.

(x) Keeping the growth of population in check through proper education, provision of medical facilities, maternal and child care by ensuring voluntary adoption of small family norm.

(xi) Reducing the regional imbalances prevailing in the State through proper investment planning, and also ensuring the preservation and enrichment of the environment and ecology of the region.

3.5. To build up the Seventh Plan investment priorities and programmes to subserve the above strategy it is essential to take into account the review of the economic situation prevailing in the State at the end of the Sixth Plan.

#### BACKGROUND REVIEW

3.6. The Sixth Plan started in in unfavourable economic environment as the base year 1979-80 was one of the extreme drought. These conditions resulted in a drop of 14.9 per cent in the State income as compared to 1978-79. The comparative drop in the national income was 5.1 per cent only as the year 1979-80 was not so bad in other parts of the country. In such a situation, it would not be realistic for the State to adopt 1979-80 as the base year for calculation of growth rates for the Sixth Plan as this would give highly exaggerated figures. The State has, therefore, worked out growth rates in the following two alternative as-

(i) Year 1978-79

(ii) Average of years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80.

3.7. Some basic facts regarding the economy of the State are summarised in subsequent paragraphs.

3.8. *Area*—Having 2,94,000 sq. kms. of geographical area representing 9 per cent area of the country, the State stands fourth in area among the States of Union, the first three being Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Maharashtra.

3.9. *Population*—The State is the most populous one in the country. According to 1981 census its population was 11.09 crores accounting for 16.2 per cent of the country's population of 68.52 crores. About 82 per cent population resides in the rural areas. The urban population in the State increased from 14 per cent in 1971 to 17.9 per cent in 1981 as against the corresponding increase from 19.9 per cent to 23.3 per cent at the national level. The scheduled castes/scheduled tribes population constitute about 21 per cent of State's total population. During the decade 1971—81, the State's population recorded an increase of 25.5 per cent as against the all India increase of 25.0 per cent. The sex ratio also rose from 879 to 885 females per thousand males during the decade 1971—81, the corresponding increase for the country being 931 to 934.

3.10. *Density*—According to 1981 census the density of population in the State is 337 persons per sq. km. as against the all-India density of 216 persons per sq. km.

3.11. *Working force*—According to 1981 census the percentage of workers to the total labour force in the State was 59.8 per cent as against 68.2 per cent for the country and in 1971, the percentage of workers to the total labour force was 60.2 per cent for the State as against 63.3 per cent for the country. The labour force as a percentage of the total population in the State was 51.4 per cent in 1971 as well as in 1981, while for the country the percentage of labour force increased from 52.04 per cent in 1971 to 53.9 per cent in 1981.

3.12. *Literacy*—According to 1981 census 27.16 per cent of the population is literate. Male literacy is 38.76 per cent, whereas the female literacy is only 14.04 per cent. The corresponding percentages for India are 36.23 for total, 46.89 for males and 24.82 for females.

3.13. *Settlement Pattern*—According to 1981 census, there are 659 towns and 1,12,561 populated villages in the State.

3.14. *Per Capita Income*—The per capita income at constant prices (1970-71) was Rs. 529 in 1982-83, an increase of 8.8 per cent which is lower than the corresponding increase of 12.5 per cent

at national level. The per capita income at the national level rose from Rs. 633 in 1970-71 to Rs. 712 in 1982-83. In this way at 1970-71 prices the gap in the per capita income of the State and country which was Rs. 147 in 1970-71 increased to Rs. 183 during 1982-83.† The movement\*\* of per capita income in the State and the country is summarised below:

Table I—Percentage increase in per capita income :

| Increase in 1960-61<br>over 1948-49 |       | Increase in 1969-70<br>over 19 60-61 |       | Increase in 1982-83<br>over 1970-71 |       |
|-------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------------|-------|
| India                               | U. P. | India                                | U. P. | India                               | U. P. |
| 30.4                                | 7.4   | 95.4                                 | 93.2  | 198.7                               | 196.1 |

3.15. *Land Use*—Out of the total reporting area of over 29.8 million hectares, the net area sown in U. P. during 1981-82 was 17.3 million hectares, that is about 58 per cent. The net irrigated area was 9.6 million hectares in 1981-82 that is about 56 per cent of the net area sown. The intensity of cropping in that year was 143.3 per cent.

3.16. *Production and Productivity*—The production of foodgrains registered an all time record of 292.29 lakh tonnes in 1983-84 against the level of 264.98 lakh tonnes in 1982-83. The productivity of wheat has improved from 16.5 quintals per hectare in 1980-81 to 18.9 quintals per hectare in 1983-84.

3.17. *Irrigation*—The irrigation potential created upto 1983-84 was 184.94 lakh hectares, out of which 32.66 lakh hectares was through state minor irrigation works and 84.51 lakh hectares through private minor irrigation works.

3.18. *Infrastructure*—The installed capacity of power which was 3254 MW at the end of 1979-80 has reached to 3939 MW by the end of 1983-84. The length of total metalled roads in the year 1979-80 was 42,989 kms. which has reached to 53,390 kms. by the end of 1983-84.

3.19. *Social Services*—The number of junior basic, senior basic and higher secondary schools which was 70,292, 13,127 and 4,953 respectively in the year 1979-80 has gone upto 72,979, 14,140, and 5,700 respectively in 1984-85. The number of allopathic hospitals/dispensaries has increased from 2096 in 1979-80 to 2324 by the end of 1983-84. The number of towns and

problem villages covered by water supply programme was 409 and 7001 respectively in 1979-80 has reached the level of 497 and 25,956 respectively by the end of 1983-84.

3.20. *Employment Situation in U. P.*—It is estimated that the Seventh Plan would open with a backlog of 20.77 lakh person-years, taking into account 14.90 lakh person-years representing the unemployment intensity of the unemployed and 5.87 lakh person years representing the time intensity of the potentially unemployed. Besides, 51.24 lakh persons will be added as new entrants to the labour force. Thus, during the Seventh Five-Year Plan period the job requirements would be of the order of 72.04 lakhs.

3.21. *Structure of Stated Income*—The share of agriculture (including Animal Husbandry) in the State income at 1970-71 prices was about 58.4 per cent in 1970-71 which declined to 54.5 per cent in 1978-79. The manufacturing sector which contributed only 8.9 per cent to total income in 1970-71, improved its share to about 11.00 per cent in 1978-79. However, the contribution of the rest of the sectors in the total income increased marginally by about 1.8 per cent only that is from 32.7 per cent to 34.5 per cent during the same period.

3.22 With increasing emphasis on the industrial development, the contribution of agriculture sector is likely to decline further to 51.3 per cent at the end of the Sixth Plan. With this trend it is estimated that this share will go down still further to 47.8 per cent at the end of Seventh Plan. This will be accompanied by a steady increase in the share of manufacturing sector. It is expected that

† Annexure—I

\*\* Annexure—II

the share of manufacturing sector will be 12.6 per cent in 1984-85 and will rise further to 16.2 per cent in 1989-90. However, the contribution of remaining sectors which will be 36.0 per cent in 1984-85 would remain at about the same level

in Seventh Plan also. This shift in structural composition indicate the diversification of State's economy from agriculture to non-agriculture programmes. This trend will pick up faster pace during the Seventh Plan :

TABLE 2—State Income Structure

(Percent)

| Sector                   | 1970-71      | 1978-79      | Anticipated  |              |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|                          |              |              | 1984-85      | 1989-90      |
| (1)                      | (2)          | (3)          | (4)          | (5)          |
| 1. Agriculture including |              |              |              |              |
| Animal Husbandry         | 58.4         | 54.5         | 51.3         | 47.8         |
| 2. Manufacturing         | 8.9          | 11.0         | 12.6         | 16.2         |
| 3. Rest of the sectors   | 32.7         | 34.5         | 36.1         | 36.0         |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>100.0</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>100.0</b> |

3.23. Similar trends are being exhibited by the national economy also but to a different extent. For comparison of the structure of the State and national economy, the sub-division adopted is (i) primary, which in addition to agriculture and animal husbandry sectors also includes forestry and logging, fisheries and mining, (ii) secondary,

which in addition to manufacturing includes other registered/non-registered industries, construction, electricity, gas and water supply and (iii) tertiary which includes the rest of the sectors. With this classification, the percentage share of different sectors of the economy work out as follows:

TABLE 3—Percentage shares of different sectors of economy :

Percentage

| Sectors      | 1970 —71     |              | 1982-83      |              |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|              | India        | U. P.        | India        | U. P.        |
| (1)          | (2)          | (3)          | (4)          | (5)          |
| 1. Primary   | 50.1         | 60.2         | 39.5         | 52.4         |
| 2. Secondary | 19.7         | 14.9         | 21.4         | 20.7         |
| 3. Tertiary  | 30.2         | 24.9         | 39.1         | 26.9         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>100.0</b> |

3.24. *Population below poverty line*—Norms to determine poverty line have been fixed according to the minimum nutritional requirements which envisage minimum consumption of 2,400 calories per day per capita in rural areas and 2,100 calories in urban areas. Converting these into money terms with the help of consumer price data, the poverty line in respect of per capita monthly expenditure at 1984-85 prices gets determined at Rs. 91.83 for rural areas and Rs. 108.48 for urban areas. Accordingly, all persons belonging to the household with per capita monthly expenditure in 1984-85 below the

above levels constitute the persons below poverty line.

3.25. Assuming for 1984-85, the same consumption/distribution as observed in 1977-78, the percentage below the poverty line in 1984-85 is estimated to be 43.25 per cent in rural areas 40.71 per cent in urban areas and 41.08 for the State as a whole.

3.26. *Inter-State Disparities*—Uttar Pradesh had been slipping past other States in the levels of economic development in the past and it is only during the Sixth Plan that the position has im-

proved to some extent. This has been caused due to inadequate investments in the State's economy, specially during the first four plans.

3.27. The following† table will reveal that per capita Plan investment in U. P. has been lower than the average investment for all the States :

TABLE 4—Planwise Expenditure

| Plan period                           | State Plan expenditure<br>(crore Rs.) | Per capita expenditure |                     | U. P.'s share in all States expenditure<br>(percent) |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--|
|                                       |                                       | U. P.<br>(Rs.)         | All States<br>(Rs.) |  |
| (1)                                   | (2)                                   | (3)                    | (4)                 | (5)  |
| First Plan (1951—56)                  | 153                                   | 25                     | 38                  | 8.7  |
| Second Plan (1956—61)                 | 233                                   | 32                     | 51                  | 10.9   |
| Third Plan (1961—66)                  | 561                                   | 72                     | 92                  | 13.5   |
| Three Annual Plans (1966—69)          | 455                                   | 53                     | 61                  | 14.7   |
| Fourth Plan (1969—74)                 | 1166                                  | 132                    | 142                 | 15.2   |
| Fifth Plan (1974—79)                  | 2909                                  | 322                    | 365                 | 14.7   |
| Annual Plan (1979-80)                 | 834                                   | 78                     | 106                 | 13.5   |
| Sixth Plan (1980—85)<br>(anticipated) | 6440                                  | 559                    | 694                 | 12.4   |

(SOURCE : Planning Department U. P. and

Planning Commission, Government of India.

3.28. *Central Assistance*—The central assistance to the State's plan is important source of plan financing. During the first plan, the central assistance made available to the State was 52.4 percent of the total plan outlay against all State's average of 61.5 percent. These percentages were much higher for other States.\*\* For the second plan, the proportion of central assistance in Uttar Pradesh was 53.0 percent, being slightly more than the all State's average of 50.4 percent but it still lagged behind other States like Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab and Andhra Pradesh. The position of Uttar Pradesh in the Third plan remained almost similar. The contribution of central assistance in U. P. (63.5 per cent) was less than that of Rajasthan (77.8) and Madhya Pradesh (63.8) where it ranged between 79 and 64 percent. During the three annual plans the proportion of central assistance in U. P. was 57.6 percent which was nearer to all States average of 57.8 percent but for lower than that of several other States.

During these three plans-periods the pattern of schematic central assistance was adopted. During fourth plan the Government of India adopted the Gadgil formula for distribution of central assistance amongst the States which was based on the following :

- (1) 60 per cent of the available funds were allocated in proportion of population in various States.
- (2) 10 per cent of the funds were distributed on the basis of backwardness of the States represented by their per capita income.
- (3) 10 per cent of the assistance was distributed on the basis of per capita taxation in relation to per capita income.
- (4) 10 per cent was distributed on the basis of requirements of continuing irrigation and power projects costing Rs. 20.

† Annexure—III

\* Annexure—IV

\*\* Annexure—V and VI

Rs. 20 crores or more on which at least 10 per cent expenditure had been incurred by the end of 1968-69.

- (5) 10 percent was reserved for distribution on the basis of special problems of the States.

3.29. Based on the above criteria, U. P.'s share of central assistance was fixed at Rs. 510 crore representing 14.9 percent of total assistance of Rs. 3416 crore allocated to all States. It thus formed 43.9 percent of State's fourth plan outlay of Rs. 1166 crore.

3.30. During fifth plan also the Gadgil formula was in vogue. The contribution of central assistance to U. P.'s plan was 32.8 percent of the outlay which was less than that of Orissa (42.7), Rajasthan (38.2), Kerala (35.3).

3.31. In the Sixth Plan revised Gadgil formula was adopted. It laid down the following percentages for allocations from the divisible pools:

- (a) 60 percent on basis of population.
- (b) 20 percent for States having per capita income below national average on the basis of their per capita income.
- (c) 10 percent on per capita tax efforts and
- (d) 10 percent for special problems.

U. P.'s plan remained at 33.0 percent which is less than Orissa (44.0) and Bihar (39.1).

Based on this formula the central assistance in

3.32. Uttar Pradesh has reached a take-off position in the economy by the end of the Sixth Plan.\* With its vast untrapped potentials for agricultural and industrial growth, adequate and judicious investments in the State are capable of yielding highly satisfactory results. The State's Seventh Plan has been drawn up on these premises. The targeted physical achievements will, however, be realised only with the desired financial inputs. The State has yet a weak financial resource base and as such preferential and substantial allocation of central assistance, market borrowings, institutional credit and preferential location of central sector projects is called for to ensure quick realisation of the State's growth potentials.

3.33. *Inter-region disparities*—The situation about the inter-region disparities within the State of Uttar Pradesh is also causing concern. Dispari-

ties have been marked between different regions within the State and judging by the situation prevailing at different points of time in respect of some selected items which are indicative of level of economic development it has been found that regions which had an edge in the beginning planning era have by and large retained the lead.\*\*

3.34. The salient features of different regions have been detailed in the chapter relating to "Socio-Economic Profiles and Strategy for Balanced Regional Development." The State had been conscious of these disparities and has tried to correct the imbalances by diverting sizeable resources to backward regions. To remove inter-district disparities and evoke people's participation, the State Government implemented the system of decentralised district planning from the year 1982. Under this system about 80 per cent of the State plan outlay is allocated to different districts on the basis of their population and backwardness.

3.35. *Perspective of Development for Seventh Plan*—It has been discussed in Chapter—II relating to "Perspective of Development" that to enable the State to catch up with the national level of per capita income (as an indicator of development) it has to achieve a higher rate of growth of the economy during Seventh Plan than envisaged for the Nation. Bringing the State at par with the national level in the next five years is not possible and it has been worked out in Chapter—II that this will be difficult even to the end of the century. However, in order to make an effort in this direction the State has proposed the target of 6 per cent growth rate per annum against the national target of little over 5 per cent. The State's Seventh Plan thus envisages a growth rate of 5.1 per cent in the agriculture sector, 10 per cent in the manufacturing sector and 5.8 per cent in the rest of the sectors during the period 1985-90.

3.36. The investment required to achieve growth rate of 6 per cent has been worked out on the basis of estimated incremental capital output ratios for the Seventh Plan. According to the detailed calculation given in Chapter—II, the total investment of Rs. 34588 crore (excluding power sector) is required in the Seventh Plan period of which about 27 percent will be investment by the State Government, about 13 percent by the Central Government and the rest 60 per-

\* Annexure—VII

\*\* Annexure—VIII to XV

cent will be private investment including the corporate sector. On these assumptions a minimum investment of about Rs. 17,000 crore as State plan outlay has been worked out.

3.37. It has been estimated that even with investment of this order, the present gap in per capita income of the State as compared to the all-India average is not likely to improve and will be around Rs. 210, which will be somewhat higher than what it is likely to be (Rs. 205) in 1984-85. However, the State's per capita income at the end of Seventh Plan as a percentage of all-

India per capita income will be substantially higher than what it has been in the past.

3.38. It is obvious that higher investments in the State's economy are needed to enable it to come closer to the levels of development in other advanced States.

#### SECTORAL OUTLAYS

3.39. To meet the objectives and achieve the goals fixed for the Seventh Five-Year Plan, the following sectoral allocation of plan outlay has been made. The proposed outlay has been compared with the anticipated expenditure in the previous Five-Year Plan in the table below :

TABLE 5—Public Sector outlay by Major Heads of Development

| Major Head of Development                  | (Rs In Lakh)  |                         |                           |                                    |   |
|--|---------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
|  | Sixth Plan    |                         | Seventh Plan              | Percentage Increase                |   |
|  | Outlay        | Anticipated expenditure | (1985—90) Proposed Outlay | 1985—90 outlay over 1980—85 outlay | 1985—90 outlay over 1980—85 anticipated expenditure |
| (1)  | (2)           | (3)                     | (4)                       | (5)                                | (6)   |
| 1. Agriculture & Allied Services ..        | 30676         | 38406                   | 118405                    | 236.0                              | 208.3   |
|  | (4.95)        | (5.84)                  | (7.03)                    |                                    |   |
| 2. Rural Development ..                    | 32700         | 48218                   | 128877                    | 294.1                              | 167.3   |
|  | (5.27)        | (7.33)                  | (7.65)                    |                                    |   |
| 3. Co-operation ..                         | 5739          | 7519                    | 12157                     | 111.8                              | 61.7  |
|  | (0.93)        | (1.24)                  | (0.72)                    |                                    |   |
| 4. Irrigation and Flood Control ..         | 157800        | 141789                  | 320130                    | 102.9                              | 125.8   |
|  | (25.45)       | (21.56)                 | (19.01)                   |                                    |   |
| 5. Power ..                                | 215323        | 201317                  | 503850                    | 134.0                              | 150.3   |
|  | (34.73)       | (30.59)                 | (29.29)                   |                                    |   |
| 6. Industry and Mining ..                  | 33110         | 41403                   | 108500                    | 224.7                              | 162.1   |
|  | (5.34)        | (6.29)                  | (6.44)                    |                                    |   |
| 7. Transport and Communication ..          | 55000         | 67489                   | 153871                    | 166.1                              | 128.0   |
|  | (8.87)        | (10.26)                 | (9.14)                    |                                    |   |
| 8. Scientific Services & Research ..       | 375           | 677                     | 6480                      | 1628.0                             | 887.2   |
|  | (0.06)        | (0.10)                  | (0.38)                    |                                    |   |
| 9. Social and Community Services ..        | 87180         | 108504                  | 327799                    | 272.4                              | 202.1   |
|  | (14.06)       | (16.49)                 | (19.46)                   |                                    |   |
| 9.1 Education ..                           | 17500         | 25611                   | 69268                     | 295.8                              | 1705  |
|  | (2.82)        | (3.89)                  | (4.11)                    |                                    |   |
| 9.2 Medical and Public Health ..           | 15000         | 18716                   | 54918                     | 266.1                              | 193.4   |
|  | (2.42)        | (2.84)                  | (3.26)                    |                                    |   |
| 9.3 Sewerage and Water supply ..           | 30500         | 32126                   | 86900                     | 184.9                              | 170.5   |
|  | (4.92)        | (4.88)                  | (5.16)                    |                                    |   |
| 9.4 Other Social and Community Services .. | 24180         | 32055                   | 116713                    | 374.8                              | 258.7   |
|  | (3.90)        | (4.88)                  | (6.93)                    |                                    |   |
| 10. Economic and General Services ..       | 2087          | 2729                    | 4191                      | 97.5                               | 51.7  |
|  | (0.24)        | (0.41)                  | (0.25)                    |                                    |   |
| <b>Total</b> ..                            | <b>620000</b> | <b>658051</b>           | <b>1684260</b>            | <b>171.6</b>                       | <b>156.0</b>  |
|  | (100.0)       | (100.0)                 | (100.0)                   |                                    |   |

\* Not Figures in brackets indicate percentage Share



3.40. Following table gives a comparative idea of the percentage distribution of outlay during previous plan periods:—

Table 6—Percentage distribution of expenditure by broad services

| Sector                               | Period     |             |            |                    |             |            |              |
|--------------------------------------|------------|-------------|------------|--------------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
|                                      | First Plan | Second Plan | Third Plan | Three Annual Plans | Fourth Plan | Fifth Plan | 1979-80 Plan |
| (1)                                  | (2)        | (3)         | (4)        | (5)                | (6)         | (7)        | (8)          |
| 1. Agriculture and Allied Services.  | 15.36      | 10.33       | 8.89       | 6.64               | 6.69        | 4.51       | 5.00         |
| 2. Rural Development                 | 5.55       | 11.84       | 8.70       | 4.94               | 2.89        | 3.76       | 5.13         |
| 3. Co-operation                      | 0.85       | 1.77        | 1.44       | 10.44              | 1.82        | 1.11       | 1.29         |
| 4. Irrigation and Flood Control.     | 25.24      | 17.61       | 21.26      | 28.76              | 25.21       | 24.58      | 27.20        |
| 5. Power                             | 15.20      | 24.32       | 28.00      | 38.51              | 38.31       | 38.50      | 30.05        |
| 6. Industry and Minerals             | 4.16       | 5.54        | 3.72       | 4.01               | 3.58        | 6.15       | 5.04         |
| 7. Transport and Communication.      | 1.47       | 6.59        | 5.02       | 3.71               | 6.69        | 8.48       | 10.28        |
| 8. Scientific Services and Research. | ...        | ...         | 0.07       | 0.02               | 0.02        | 0.03       | 0.03         |
| 9. Social and Community Services.    | 29.17      | 19.72       | 18.36      | 10.79              | 12.72       | 12.63      | 14.53        |
| 10. Economic Services                | ...        | ...         | 4.54       | 0.03               | 0.32        | 0.17       | 1.35         |
| 11. General Services                 | ...        | ...         | ...        | 2.15*              | 1.75*       | 0.08       | 0.10         |
| Total                                | 100.00     | 100.00      | 100.00     | 100.00             | 100.00      | 100.00     | 100.00       |

3.41. The break up of Seventh Plan outlay on production as compared to infrastructure and services is shown below:

Table 7—Outlays on Infrastructure and Services

| (1)                            | 1980—85  |            |                         |            | 1985—90  | Outlay     |
|--------------------------------|----------|------------|-------------------------|------------|----------|------------|
|                                | Outlay   |            | Anticipated expenditure |            | In crore | Percentage |
|                                | In crore | Percentage | In crore                | Percentage |          |            |
| Rs.                            |          | Rs.        |                         | Rs.        |          |            |
| (1)                            | (2)      | (3)        | (4)                     | (5)        | (6)      | (7)        |
| 1. Production                  | 4753.88  | 76.67      | 4786.52                 | 72.72      | 11919.19 | 70.77      |
| 2. Infrastructure and Services | 1417.15  | 22.86      | 1747.43                 | 26.57      | 4793.60  | 28.46      |
| 3. Others                      | 28.97    | 0.47       | 46.56                   | 0.71       | 129.81   | 0.77       |
| Total                          | 6200.00  | 100.00     | 6580.51                 | 100.00     | 16842.60 | 100.00     |

\*Uttarakhand

†Annexure XVI

3.42. It is, thus clear that a very higher priority has been assigned to production programmes during Seventh Plan period.\*

#### SECTORAL STRATEGIES

3.43. *Agriculture*—The Sixth Five-Year Plan has been marked by a rapid and sustained increase in agriculture production. The increase in production has been very encouraging for wheat

and reasonably satisfactory for rice. It has, however, been below expectations in the case of pulses and oilseeds. The agriculture growth has been sustained by increasing use of chemical fertilizers, better availability of credit and improved irrigation facilities especially through private minor irrigation works. The table below indicates the growth of agriculture production and supporting infrastructure during the Sixth Plan period:

TABLE—8 Growth of Agriculture production:

| Item                              | Unit           | Based year level<br>1979-80 | Sixth Plan<br>(1980—85) | Achievement<br>(1983-84) | Target<br>(1984-85) |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| (1)                               | (2)            | (3)                         | (4)                     | (5)                      | (6)                 |
| <b>1. Agricultural Production</b> |                |                             |                         |                          |                     |
| (a) Foodgrains                    | Lakh<br>Tonnes | 164                         | 280                     | 293                      | 303                 |
| (b) Wheat                         | "              | 101                         | 130                     | 162                      | 165                 |
| (c) Rice                          | "              | 52                          | 77                      | 68                       | 73                  |
| (d) Pulses                        | "              | 25                          | 38                      | 25                       | 30                  |
| (e) Oilseeds                      | "              | 11                          | 30                      | 17                       | 20                  |
| <b>2. Chemical Fertilizers</b>    |                |                             |                         |                          |                     |
|                                   | "              | 10                          | 19                      | 17                       | 21                  |

3.44. The emphasis in the Seventh Five Year Plan will be on more efficient management of inputs including irrigation, fertilizer and credit and reduction of disparities in production levels of different crops in different regions of the State. Adequate support will be provided in respect of marketing and storage production of foundation and certified seeds will be expanded. Training and visit system will be extended gradually to all parts of the state to ensure rapid dissemination of technology right from the Universities to the farms. The coverage of crop insurance will be extended gradually to cover medium risk and high risk areas and crops. Greater emphasis will be placed on reclamation of usar lands, which would be placed under agriculture crops as also under forests to improve ecological balance.

3.45. The productivity of wheat has improved from 16.5 quintals per hectare in 1980-81 to 19.0 quintals per hectare in 1983-84 and this rising

trend will be maintained. Greater emphasis will be placed on increasing productivity of paddy in the Eastern and Central regions. The comparative production levels of important crops are planned as below:

TABLE 9—Production levels (Lakh tonnes)

| Crop               | End of Sixth<br>Plan | End of<br>Seventh Plan |
|--------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| (1)                | (2)                  | (3)                    |
| 1. Rice            | 78.00                | 110.00                 |
| 2. Wheat           | 165.00               | 240.00                 |
| 3. Pulses          | 26.40                | 33.50                  |
| 4. Total Foodgrain | 302.90               | 425.00                 |

3.46. To ensure the achievements of above targets during the Seventh Plan period necessary inputs like seeds, fertilizer and pesticides will be provided in adequate quantity. Proposed targets of important inputs are given in the table below:

TABLE 10—Input targets

| Major Groups                          | Unit      | 1984-85                  | Proposed Targets |                               |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
|                                       |           | Base year<br>(estimated) | 1985-86          | 1989-90<br>(Terminal<br>year) |
| (1)                                   | (2)       | (3)                      | (4)              | (5)                           |
| 1. Distribution of seeds              | 000 Qtl.  | 718.61                   | 1090.00          | 1200.71                       |
| 2. Distribution of Fertilizer         | 000 MT    | 1800.00                  | 2250.00          | 3200.00                       |
| <b>3. Plant Protection</b>            |           |                          |                  |                               |
| (a) Pesticide                         | 000 MT    | 4.20                     | 4.50             | 5.40                          |
| (b) Area covered                      | 000 Hect. | 25000                    | 25200            | 26000                         |
| 4. Area under High Yielding varieties | "         | 10515                    | 10860            | 12060                         |

\*Annexure XVII

3.47. In Bundelkhand region more emphasis will be placed on soyabean cultivation and other crops having low moisture requirements.

3.48. In respect of fertilizers, greater emphasis will be placed on potassic and phosphetic fertilizers. In addition to lower allocations of fertilizers as compared to states requirements, problems of transport to the eastern region had also depressed their utilization levels in that region. Adequate storage facilities for fertilizers as well as surplus agricultural production in the eastern region is planned.

3.49. Against an outlay of Rs. 6500.00 lakh for the Sixth Plan it is estimated that by the end of the Plan period an amount of Rs. 5037.43 lakh would be utilised. For the Seventh Five-Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 15281.00 lakh, including Rs. 1231.00 lakhs for Hills has been proposed.

Out of this Rs. 2407.00 lakh has been proposed for annual plan 1985-86

3.50. *Horticulture and Fruit Utilization*—The Hill and Plain areas of the State offer soil and climatic conditions suitable for the cultivator of a variety of horticultural crops like fruits, vegetables, spices and flowering plants. The programme is carried out in plains and hills, in accordance with their geographical and climatic conditions.

3.51. *Horticulture*—For the horticulture development in plains against an outlay of Rs. 790.00 lakh for Sixth Plan period, it is estimated that an amount of Rs. 1103.75 lakh would be utilised by the end of Sixth Plan period.

3.52. The physical targets and achievements of fruits, vegetables and potato are given in the table below:

TABLE 11—Physical Targets and Achievements

| Crops        | Base Year<br>1984-85<br>estimates |            | Targets |            |         |            |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|------------|---------|------------|---------|------------|
|              | Area                              | Production | 1985-86 |            | 1989-90 |            |
|              |                                   |            | Area    | Production | Area    | Production |
| (1)          | (2)                               | (3)        | (4)     | (5)        | (6)     | (7)        |
| 1. Fruit     | 3.75                              | 37.38      | 6.00    | 39.30      | 7.00    | 47.25      |
| 2. Vegetable | 7.31                              | 89.96      | 7.50    | 93.30      | 8.50    | 114.75     |
| 3. Potato    | 3.00                              | 51.00      | 3.03    | 60.00      | 3.20    | 70.00      |

3.53. To ensure the achievements of targets proposed for Seventh Plan the broad strategy for horticulture as well as fruit utilization would be as follows:

(a) *Fruits*—Emphasis in Sixth Plan was on increasing area under orchards. During Seventh Plan more attention will be given to increase the productivity and planting of high value fruit crops such as citrus and mango. Production of export oriented fruits will be encouraged.

(d) *Floriculture*—This programme will be placed on production of high value crops such as spices and increasing the productivity of vegetables. Cultivation of export oriented vegetables will be encouraged. As assistance will be provided to private entrepreneurs for production of vegetable seeds and spices.

(c) *Potato*—Emphasis will be on increasing productivity and assistance to private entrepreneurs in seed production. Production at government farms will be restricted to foundation seed only.

(d) *Floriculture*—The programme will be encouraged around big cities.

(e) *Other Programmes*—Mushroom cultivation and bee-keeping will be encouraged. Post harvest assistance in handling, storage, process, marketing and export of horticulture produce will be provided. Training programme for officials and growers will also be undertaken.

3.54. To fulfil the above strategy and achieve the proposed targets, an outlay of Rs. 2810.00 lakh for Seventh Five-Year Plan and Rs. 431.00 lakh for annual plan 1985-86 has been proposed for horticulture development in plains.

3.55. *Fruit Utilization*—There are immense possibilities of development of fruits in the hill areas of the State. To exploit these possibilities problems fully 35 canning cum training centres have already been established. Besides to cope with the local problems of temperate and sub-tropical fruits and vegetables, four sub-research stations at Jeolikote (Nainital), Srinagar (Garhwal), Pithoragarh and Dunda (Uttar Kashi) have been established.

outlay of Rs. 1350.00 lakh was provided for development of horticulture in hill areas. It is estimated that by the end of Sixth Plan period Rs. 1301.79 lakh would be utilised. An outlay of Rs. 7155.00 lakh for Seventh Five Year Plan including Rs. 800.00 lakh for annual plan 1985-86 has been proposed

3.57. The physical achievements during the Sixth Five-Year Plan and proposed targets of Seventh Five Year Plan are given in the following table:

3.56. During the Sixth Five-Year Plan an

TABLE—12 *Physical Targets and Achievements in Hill*

| Item                                   | Unit         | Base year              | Additional Proposed Target |         |
|--|--------------|------------------------|----------------------------|---------|
|  |              | 1984-85<br>(estimated) | 1985-86                    | 1985-90 |
| (1)                                    | (2)          | (3)                    | (4)                        | (5)     |
| 1. Area to be brought under orchards   | 000 hectares | 138                    | 6                          | 40      |
| 2. Area to be brought under vegetables | "            | 33                     | 1                          | 15      |
| 3. Area to be developed under potato   | "            | 35                     | 1                          | 15      |
| 4. Production of Fruits                | Lakh tonnes  | 3.30                   | 3.50                       | 4.20    |
| 5. Production of potato                | "            | 3.10                   | 3.20                       | 3.60    |
| 6. Production of vegetable             | "            | 3.30                   | 1.40                       | 1.80    |

3.58. *Animal Husbandry*—The programme of animal husbandry is meant for the health cover and improvement of livestock including poultry through provision of facilities for improved breeding, treatment and diseases control and increase in fodder production with the ultimate objective increasing production of milk, eggs, meat and wool. During Seventh Plan main thrust of the programmes would be :

(a) Low cost livestock production to sustain and improve the income of Small/Marginal farmers.

(b) Intensification of cross-breeding to increase milk production and preservation of local breeds in their home-tracts.

(c) To step up research and development efforts to upgrade and produce adequate number of draught animals.

(d) Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) projects of animal husbandry, the entire range of services would be provided on a "cluster basis" with supply of healthy animals, arrangements for their proper health and veterinary care, marketing and credit facilities at the farmer's doorstep together with easy availability of inputs.

(e) To engage and train landless labourers and agricultural labourers in animal husbandry programmes.

(f) To intensify sheep production programme and also develop the poultry co-operatives with supporting services, pricing, marketing and trading facilities at state level.

3.59. To boost the programme the following physical targets have been proposed:

TABLE 13—Physical targets and achievements

| Item   | Unit         | Sixth Plan (1980—85) |                         | Seventh Plan            | 1985-86         |
|--|--------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
|  |              | Target               | Anticipated achievement | 1985—90 Proposed target | Proposed target |
| (1)  | (2)          | (3)                  | (4)                     | (5)                     | (6)             |
| 1. Animal husbandry and Dairy products :                       |              |                      |                         |                         |                 |
| (i) Milk .. ..   | '000 Tonnes  | 68 30                | 67 20                   | 8 989                   | 7 132           |
| (ii) Eggs .. ..  | Million nos. | 357                  | 357                     | 501                     | 362             |
| (iii) Wool .. ..   | Lakh Kg.     | 21.83                | 15.43                   | 18.77                   | 16.05           |
| 2. Sheep and Wool extension centres                            | Cum. no.     | 228                  | 270                     | 384                     | 287             |
| 3. Veterinary hospitals .. ..                                  | ..           | 1319                 | 1351                    | 17 66                   | 1446            |
| 4. Veterinary dispensaries .. ..                               | ..           | 2421                 | 2552                    | 2902                    | 2622            |
| 5. Intensive egg and poultry production-cum-marketing centres. | ..           | 13                   | 10                      | 14                      | 14              |

3.60. In order to meet the requirements of the programme, an outlay of Rs. 9,887 lakh has been proposed in the Seventh Plan against the anticipated expenditure of Rs. 2,667 lakh in the Sixth Plan. For the annual plan 1985-86, an outlay of Rs. 1,599 lakh has been proposed.

3.61. *Dairy Development*—The dairying activities provide regular supply of milk at reasonable prices to the urban areas. They also provide employment to small farmers and landless labourers in the rural areas. Due to speedy growth in urbanisation as a consequence of growth industries and mechanisation, the traditional system of milk supply to urban areas has to give way to the modern and mechanised systems of dairying and milk supply. The main function of Dairy Development Programme is to collect milk

directly from the milk producers, preserve it and increase the supply to areas where it is demand.

3.62. The main objects of the dairy development programmes are:

1. Raising the level of income of rural milk producers.
2. Providing good quality of milk and milk products to consumers, particularly in urban areas at reasonable prices.
3. Development of a milk grid through implementation of the operation Flood-II programmes.

3.63. The following are the physical targets and achievements of Dairy Development Programmes:

TABLE 14—Physical targets and achievement

| Item  | Unit     | Sixth Plan (1980--85) |                         | Seventh Plan (1985—90) | 1985-86         |
|---|----------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
|   |          | Target                | Anticipated achievement | Proposed targets       | Proposed target |
| (1)   | (2)      | (3)                   | (4)                     | (5)                    | (6)             |
| 1. Fluid milk plants (including composit and feeder/balancing milk plants) in operation | Cum. No. | 23                    | 26                      | 28                     | 26              |
| 2. Dairy Co-operative Union   | ..       | 37                    | 39                      | 41                     | 39              |

3.64. To meet the financial requirement of Dairy Development Programmes, an outlay of Rs. 2,015 lakh have been proposed in the Seventh Five-Year Plan and Rs. 519 lakh for the Annual Plan 1985-86.

#### Fisheries

3.65. *Fisheries*—Uttar Pradesh has very rich inland water resources. They include large perennial rivers, alpine streams, natural lakes in hills and plains, large and small reservoirs and numerous village ponds and tanks. The fisheries of state are managed by various Government and semi Government agencies. It is necessary to

ensure co-ordinated working among all the concerned departments. For increased production of inland fish priority has been given to hatchery developments.

3.66. The main objective of the programme is to utilize available water resources of the State for pisciculture to increase production of fish. This will provide adequate employment to the fishermen who are specially backward and of low income group and enable them to improve their economic and social condition.

3.67. The following are the main physical and financial achievements:

Table 15—Physical targets and achievements...

| Item                                  | Unit          | Sixth plan<br>(1980—85) |                            | Seventh<br>plan<br>(1985—90) | 1985-86<br>Proposed |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|
|                                       |               | Target                  | Anticipated<br>achievement | proposed target              | target              |
| (1)                                   | (2)           | (3)                     | (4)                        | (5)                          | (6)                 |
| 1. Inland fish production             | 000<br>Tonnes | 50.00                   | 50.00                      | 74.00                        | 54.00               |
| 2. Fish seed production (fingerlings) | "<br>(Cum.)   | 130.00                  | 100.00                     | 200.00                       | 120.00              |
| 3. Fish seed farms                    | No.           |                         |                            |                              |                     |
| (a) Numbers                           | (Cum.)        | 114                     | 114                        | 116                          | 116                 |
| (b) Nursery area                      | ha.<br>(Cum)  | 320                     | 320                        | 322                          | 322                 |

3.68. To meet the requirements of the fisheries programmes, an outlay of Rs. 1,800 lakh has been proposed in the Seventh Five Year Plan as against the anticipated expenditure of Rs. 953.86 lakh in the Sixth Plan. For the Annual Plan 1985-86 an outlay of Rs. 315 lakh has been proposed.

3.69. *Forest*—The total forest area in Uttar Pradesh is 51,267 sq. kms. of which 40,687 sq. kms. is under the control of the Forest Department. While the forest area in the hills is 67.29 per cent, that in Tarai-Bhabhar, Gangetic plain and Vindhyan region is 9.6 per cent, 2.3 per cent and 7.8 per cent respectively, giving an average of 17.41 per cent for the State as a whole. The forest cover is thus much less than

the desirable percentage of 30 percent and as such the need for its preservation is obvious.

3.70. The primary functions of the forest ecosystem are envisaged as follows:

(a) Maintaining the ecological balance and thereby contributing to environmental stability.

(b) Protection of land and soil against injury by physical forces erosion and denudation.

(c) Preservation of the natural heritage of fauna and flora, the repository of a wide range and variability in the gene-pool.

3.71 Keeping in view above strategy an outlay of Rs 287 crore (Rs. 107 crore for Hills and Rs. 180 crore for Plan) have been proposed for Seventh Five-Year Plan:

TABLE 16—Outlays and expenditure

(Rs. in lakh)

| Item     | Sixth   | Plan (1980—85)             | Seventh                    | Annual Plan                   |
|----------|---------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
|          | Outlay  | Anticipated<br>Expenditure | Plan<br>Proposed<br>Outlay | 1985-86<br>Proposed<br>Outlay |
| (1)      | (2)     | (3)                        | (4)                        | (5)                           |
| 1. Total | 8000.00 | 8600.00                    | 28700.00                   | 3752.00                       |
| 2. Hills | 1360.00 | 1913.15                    | 10700.00                   | 1152.00                       |

TABLE 17—Physical Target and Achievement

| Item   | Unit     | Sixth Five Year Plan<br>1980—85 |                                      | Seventh<br>Five<br>Year<br>Plan<br>Proposed<br>Target | 1985-86<br>Proposed<br>Target |
|--|----------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
|  |          | Target                          | Antici-<br>pated<br>Achieve-<br>ment |   |                               |
| (1)  | (2)      | (3)                             | (4)                                  | (5)   | (6)                           |
| 1. Plantation of pulp wood and Industrial species. | '000ha.  | 46.00                           | 52.00                                | 75.00   | 10.00                         |
| 2. Farm Forestry .. ..                             | lakh no. | 2500.00                         | 7118.00                              | 12200.00  | 2400.00                       |
| 3. Social Forestry .. ..                           | '000ha.  | 76.50                           | 84.40                                | 97.80   | 19.10                         |
| 4. Communication :                                 |          |                                 |                                      |   |                               |
| A—New Roads .. ..                                  | Kms.     | 230.00                          | 286.00                               | ..  | ..                            |
| B—Improvement of Existing Roads.                   | Kms.     | 1500.00                         | 1106.00                              | 1375.00   | 250.00                        |

3.72. *Special Programmes for Rural Development*—The poverty alleviation programme will continue during the Seventh Plan period with an accelerated pace. The goal of the Seventh Plan will be the reduction of people below the poverty line by 10 per cent by 1989-90. The programmes will be so oriented as to provide more economically viable assets which could be poverty line by 10 percent by 1989-90. The programmes will be so oriented as to provide more economically viable assets which could be managed efficiently at the local level with local resources and will go hand in hand with Agriculture and rural development programmes. These programmes among others, include IRD, NREP RLEGP TRYSEM etc. and will continue to be implemented during the Seventh Plan period with Central assistance. Brief description of these programmes is given below:

3.73. *Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)*—This is centrally sponsored scheme implemented on a sharing basis. Assistance under this programme is available for families below the poverty line for viable and bankable economic activities. The programme includes schemes of agriculture, minor irrigation, animal husbandry, cottage and small scale industries, petty trades and rural services.

3.74. During the Sixth Plan, against the total outlay of Rs. 30975.00 lakh the States share was Rs. 15487 lakh against which Rs. 22169.26 lakh including Rs. 11389.31 lakh as State share was utilized during 1980—84. For 1984-85 a provision of Rs. 4133.00 lakh has been made as State share.

3.75. A total of 27.28 lakh families have been benefited during 1980—84 and another 5.35 lakh families will be benefited during 1984-85. For the Seventh Plan period, an outlay of Rs. 48378.00 lakh including Rs. 5224.00 lakh for the year 1985-86 has been proposed.

3.76. *National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)*—This programme, being implemented as a centrally sponsored programme, aims at providing supplementary employment opportunities to rural labour when there is no other gainful employment available to them. This programme operates in close conjunction with on-going development programmes.

3.77. During the Sixth Plan, against an outlay of Rs. 10000.00 lakh an amount of Rs. 10525.00 lakh was utilised till 1983-84. During the year 1984-85 a sum of Rs. 3900.00 lakh is likely to be utilized as State share. During the period 1980—84 1,661.07 lakh mandays were created and another 500.00 lakh mandays are expected to be created during 1984-85.

3.78. An outlay of Rs. 34,000 Lakh has been proposed for Seventh Plan period as a State share and it is estimated that 1,890 lakh mandays will be created during this period.

3.79. *Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)*—This is a centrally sponsored integrated areas development programme aiming at optimum utilization of land, water and live-stock resources, restoration of ecological balance and stabilizing the income of the people in the drought prone areas.

The programme was in operation in 63 blocks of ten districts and is likely to be extended to further 63 blocks including 46 blocks in five hill districts.

3.80. Against an outlay of Rs. 1750 lakh as State share the estimated expenditure by the end of the Sixth Plan would be Rs. 2022 lakh. By the end of Sixth Plan an estimated area of 1,18,931 hectares would be covered under soil conservation works and estimated irrigation potential of an area of 15,300 hectares would be created.

3.81. In view of the past performance an outlay of Rs. 3,000.00 lakh have been proposed for Seventh Five Year Plan, including an outlay of Rs. 600.00 lakh for the year 1985-86.

3.82. It is proposed that during Seventh Plan an area of 2.50 lakh hectares would be covered by soil conservation works in a phased manner. Besides agroforestry and pasture development, it is also proposed to create 50.00 thousand hectares of additional irrigation potential during the whole plan period, benefiting about 18 lakh families.

3.83. Financial Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for Increasing Agricultural Production—In an effort to increase the income of rural masses living below the poverty line apart from programmes like IRDP, NREP a National Programme of Assistance to small and marginal farmers, with a view to increasing the agricultural production, has also been started as a centrally sponsored programme since October 1983.

3.84. Under this scheme Rs. 5.00 lakh per block was approved by Government of India on 50:50 sharing basis out of which Rs. 3.50 lakh is to be spent on minor irrigation, Rs. one lakh on the distribution on minikits and Rs. 50 thousand on forests. The State Government issued sanctions worth Rs. 2723.75 lakh in 1983-84 which included Central share also. Out of this an amount Rs. 1,095.52 lakh was utilised during the year. Remaining amount is being utilised in 1984-85. In the year 1984-85 the State Government has allocated Rs. 2221.00 lakh as its share. Against this Government of India has sanctioned Rs. 612.03 lakh for the first quarter.

3.85. An outlay of Rs. 11547.00 lakh as State share, has been proposed in the Seventh Plan. Assistance would be provided for minor irrigation, water management, fruit and fuel plantation and providing inputs like fertilizer, improved seeds of pulses and oilseeds in the form of minikits to the small and marginal farmers.

3.86. *Command Area Development Programme (CADA)*—For optimum utilization of irrigation potential created by various irrigation projects three Command Area Development authorities viz., Sharda Sahayak, Ramganga and Gandak were created. During the Sixth Plan, against an outlay of Rs. 9400.00 lakh an expenditure of Rs. 5692.00 lakh has been incurred till 1983-84. An outlay of Rs. 1200.00 lakh has been provided for 1984-85 against which expenditure is expected to be of the order of Rs. 1,610.00 lakh. This excludes expenditure against matching Central assistance.

3.87. During the Sixth Plan period a target of 22.00 lakh hectares of OFD works was fixed. Against this target the yearwise achievement is given below:

|                | (Lakh ha.) |
|----------------|------------|
| Target 1980—85 | 22.00      |
| Achievements—  |            |
| 1980-81        | 3.50       |
| 1981-82        | 5.44       |
| 1982-83        | 5.92       |
| 1983-84        | 5.83       |
| 1984-85        | 4.20       |
| (Anticipated)  |            |
| Total ...      | 24.89      |

3.88. It is expected that the OFD work in Gandak, Ramganga and Sharda Sahayak will be completed by the end of 1984-85, 1986-87 and 1987-88 respectively.

3.89. During the Seventh Plan period, beside these three projects, the programme will be extended to new command areas in Sharda Canal, Agra Canal, Upper Ganga Canal, Madhya Ganga Canal, Ken Canal and Betwa Canal. An outlay of Rs. 16063 lakh has been proposed as State share for Seventh Plan period.

3.90. At the end of Seventh Plan about 22.00 lakh cultivators, including 5.00 lakh Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes cultivators would be benefited by these projects. Besides this, 25 lakh mandays of employment is expected to be generated during the entire Seventh Plan Period.

3.91. *Co-operation*—Co-operation is assigned an important rôle in the economic development of the State and has been given due importance in different Plans. Co-operatives in the past had



not only provided, credit to agriculturists for their production needs but also were effective tools in the supply of agricultural inputs and for facility of marketing processing and storage of agricultural produce.

3.92. During the Seventh Plan period the following objectives and strategies are being proposed :

1. Effective steps will be taken to bring about the integration of short-term and long-term credit, so that the farmer is able to get all types of credit and agricultural inputs and services at one place.

2. The credit requirements of the small and marginal farmers and landless labourers and rural artisans covered by anti-poverty

programmes, will be met in an increasing measure and on priority basis.

3. For maintaining the tempo of rural development programmes, and for helping the weaker sections, the mounting overdues of co-operatives will be checked through strict supervision over the utilization of credits, undertaking recovery campaigns and adopting coercive measures against defaulters.

4. Crop insurance will be introduced on an extensive scale.

5. Consumer co-operative movement in rural and urban areas will be strengthened.

3.93. The following are important physical programmes proposed for Seventh Plan :

TABLE 18—Physical Targets and Achievements

| Item  | Unit               | Sixth Plan 1980—85 |                         | Seventh Plan               | 1985-86          |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|
|   |                    | Target             | Anticipated achievement | (1985—90) Proposed targets | Proposed targets |
| (1)   | (2)                | (3)                | (4)                     | (5)                        | (6)              |
| 1. Co-operative Loaning :                           |                    |                    |                         |                            |                  |
| (i) Short-term loan ..                              | crore Rs.          | 385.00             | 300.00                  | 425.00                     | 325.00           |
| (ii) Medium-term loan ..                            | "                  | 43.00              | 45.00                   | 70.00                      | 50.00            |
| (iii) Long-term loan ..                             | "                  | 90.00              | 75.00                   | 95.00                      | 75.00            |
| 2. Retail sale of Fertilizer ..                     | "                  | 375.00             | 311.00                  | 550.00                     | 390.00           |
| 3. Agriculture Produce Marketed ..                  | "                  | 200.00             | 160.00                  | 225.00                     | 165.00           |
| 4. Co-operative Storage ..                          | Lakh Tonnes (Cum.) | 11.00              | 10.42                   | 12.01                      | 11.22            |
| 5. Retail Sale of Consumer Goods by Co-operatives : | Creore Rs.         |                    |                         |                            |                  |
| (a) Urban areas ..                                  | "                  | 120.00             | 160.00                  | 200.00                     | 160.00           |
| (b) Rural areas ..                                  | "                  | 150.00             | 280.00                  | 300.00                     | 240.00           |
| 6. Processing Units ..                              | No. (cum.)         |                    |                         |                            |                  |
| (a) Organised ..                                    | "                  | 118                | 108                     | 138                        | 112              |
| (b) Installed ..                                    | "                  | 118                | 95                      | 125                        | 99               |
| 7. Cold Storages :                                  |                    |                    |                         |                            |                  |
| (a) Organised ..                                    | "                  | 175                | 126                     | 151                        | 127              |
| (b) Installed ..                                    | "                  | 100                | 78                      | 96                         | 81               |

3.94. To meet the financial need and requirement of the co-operation programmes an outlay of Rs. 12517 lakh has been proposed for the Seventh Five Year Plan against an anti-

ipated expenditure of Rs. 7519 lakh in the Sixth Plan. For Annual Plan 1985-86 an outlay of Rs. 1454 lakh has been proposed.

**IRRIGATION**

3.95. *Major and Medium Irrigation*—The priorities for the Seventh Plan and Annual Plan 1985-86 have been proposed as follows :

- (i) Creation of additional irrigation Potential by completing on-going schemes as early as possible. New schemes will be restricted to irrigation projects in drought prone areas, tribal areas and backward areas.
- (ii) All projects linked with external and are proposed to be funded in accordance with agreements. Similarly for interstate projects, funds will be provided to the extent of commitments.
- (iii) Modernisation and renovation of old canal irrigation systems based on protective system of irrigation to cater to the needs of modern agricultural practices.
- (iv) Conjunctive use of surface and ground water resources to prevent water-logging conditions on the one hand and excessive depletion of ground-water resources on the other.
- (v) Construction of storage schemes in Himalayan region for development of

water as well as power potential and also minimising heavy damages on account of floods.

- (vi) Strengthening the investigation, survey and design organisation in order to improve the quality of project preparation and economise in implementation in cost as well as in time.

3.96. The pace of development of irrigation facilities was stepped up from Fifth Five Year Plan and total additional irrigation potential of 27.08 lakh hectares was created during Fifth Five Year Plan, two Annual Plans 1978-80 and Sixth Five Year Plan. A total irrigation potential of 68.12 lakh hectares is anticipated to be created by the end of 1984-85. It is proposed to create an additional irrigation potential of 8.63 lakh hectares during the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90), out of which 0.45 lakh hectares additional irrigation potential is planned to be created during the Annual Plan 1985-86.

3.97. An outlay of Rs. 1917.50 crore has been proposed for the Seventh Plan period out of which Rs. 260.00 crore is proposed for 1985-86. Categorywise break-up of the financial and physical targets envisaged is given below :

TABLE 19—*Financial and Physical Targets*

| Name of category              | Outlay in lakh Rs. |         | Additional Irrigation Potential in '000 Ha. |         |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|---------|---|---------|
|                               | Seventh Plan       | 1985-86 | Seventh Plan                                | 1985-86 |
| (1)                           | (2)                | (3)     | (4)   | (5)     |
| 1. Multi-purpose project      |                    |         |   |         |
| (a) Continuing                | 23,500             | 3,900   | ...   | ...     |
| (b) New                       | 7,500              | ...     | ...   | ...     |
| Sub-Total ...                 | 31,000             | 3,900   | ...   | ...     |
| 2. Major Irrigation projects  |                    | ...     | ...   | ...     |
| (a) Continuing                | 95,520             | 15,075  | 686.50                                      | 30.60   |
| (b) New                       | 8,478              | ...     | ...   | ...     |
| Sub-Total ...                 | 1,03,998           | 15,075  | 686.50                                      | 30.60   |
| 3. Medium Irrigation projects |                    |         |   |         |
| (a) Continuing                | 5,490              | 2,153   | 76.97                                       | 14.32   |
| (b) New                       | 2,576              | ...     | 10.99                                       | ...     |
| Sub-Total ...                 | 8,066              | 2,153   | 87.96                                       | 14.32   |

TABLE 19—(Concl.)

| (1)                                     | (2)      | (3)    | (4)    | (5)   |
|---|----------|--------|--------|-------|
| 4. Modernisation Schemes                |          |        |        |       |
| (a) Continuing                          | 6,235    | 400    | 18.00  | —     |
| (b) New                                 | 350      | ...    | ...    | ...   |
| Sub-Total ...                           | 6,585    | 400    | 18.00  | —     |
| 5. Schemes for conjunctive use of water |          |        |        |       |
| (a) Continuing                          | 7,660    | 1,100  | 70.30  | —     |
| (b) New                                 | —        | ...    | ...    | ...   |
| Sub-Total ...                           | 7,660    | 1,100  | 70.30  | —     |
| 6. Water Development Scheme             | 6,000    | 800    | ...    | ...   |
| 7. Crash Scheme                         | 7,750    | 571    | ...    | ...   |
| 8. World Bank Project                   | 20,691   | 2,011  | ...    | ...   |
| Total ...                               | 1,91,750 | 26,070 | 862.76 | 44.92 |

3.98. *State Minor Irrigation*—State Minor Irrigation works mainly comprise State tube-wells. Irrigation in hill areas is provided through contour gravity channels and to a smaller extent through hydrams. In the southern part of the State, storage reservoirs and bunds also provide valuable sources of irrigation. The main emphasis in this sector during Seventh Plan will be on World Bank assisted Public Tube-wells Projects. U. P. Public Tube-wells Projects Phase-2 is in progress and U. P. Public Tube-wells Project Phase-3 has been proposed for the Seventh Five Year Plan.

3.99. By the end of Sixth Five Year Plan total irrigation potential of 33.93 lakh hectares is

expected to be created, out of which 7.26 lakh hectares irrigation potential will be created during the Sixth Plan period 1980-85. The target for creation of additional irrigation potential in Seventh Five Year Plan is 9.70 lakh hectares, out of which 1.53 lakh hectares is proposed for the Annual Plan 1985-86.

3.100. An outlay of Rs. 585 crore is proposed for the Seventh Plan (1985-90), out of which Rs. 60 crore is for the Hill region. The proposed outlay for Annual Plan 1985-86 is Rs. 112 crore. The programmewise break-up of outlays and physical targets is as follows :

TABLE 20—Financial and Physicals Target

| Programme  | Plan Outlays in crore Rs. |         | Additional Irrigation Potential in '000 Ha. |         |
|--|---------------------------|---------|---|---------|
|  | 1985-90                   | 1985-86 | 1985-90                                     | 1985-86 |
| (1)  | (2)                       | (3)     | (4)   | (5)     |
| 1. State tube-wells                              | 521.00                    | 96.60   | 928.50                                      | 15500   |
| 2. Minor Lift Schemes                            | 2.00                      | 0.40    | 5.00  | 100     |
| 3. Other Minor works                             | 60.00                     | 14.00   | 36.50                                       | 700     |
| 4. Share capital of State Tube-wells Corporation | 2.00                      | 1.00    | —   | —       |
| Total  | 585.00                    | 112.00  | 970.00                                      | 16300   |

3.101. *Private Minor Irrigation*—Private Minor Irrigation Programme has been given the highest priority for providing assured means of irrigation to enable planned targets of agricultural production to be achieved. While the bulk of investment in this sector is private and institu-

tional, State subsidies play an important role. In order to encourage different classes of cultivator to take up the construction of private minor irrigation works, it is proposed to charge the existing pattern of subsidy to small and

marginal farmers from the present rate of 25 and 33 1/3 percent to 50 and 75 percent respectively. It is also proposed to introduce subsidy on medium (2 to 4 hectares) and large farmers at the rate of 33 1/3 and 25 per cent in Canal command area to encourage conjunctive use of water. Provision of free boring upto the cost of Rs. 3000 for small and marginal farmers and subsidy at the rate of 50 per cent and 33 1/3 per cent on pump sets and tube-wells has also been proposed. Free boring facilities upto the limit of Rs. 3000 and 66 2/3 per cent subsidy on pump sets and tube-wells is also proposed for joint projects of two or more than two cultivators.

3.102. An outlay of Rs. 222.12 crore is proposed for Seventh Plan period, out of which Rs. 22.12 crore is for the Hill area. The proposed outlay for Annual Plan for 1985-86 is Rs. 2.21 crore.

3.103. Total irrigation potential of 91.51 lakh hectares is anticipated to have been created through these works to the end of Sixth Five Year Plan. An additional irrigation potential of 3 lakh hectares has been proposed for the Seventh Five Year Plan, mainly through the construction of private Tube-wells and pumping sets. The target for creation of additional irrigation potential for the Annual Plan 1985-86 is 630 lakh hectares.

3.104. *Flood Control*—The total flood prone area in the country as reported by the Working Group on flood control constituted by Government of India for Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) is 386.34 lakh hectares, out of which 73.4 lakh hectares lie in Uttar Pradesh. The Central Working Group has recommended that 80 per cent of this area should be treated as protectable area which for Uttar Pradesh works out to 58.72 lakh hectares. By the end of Sixth Five Year Plan, it is anticipated that protection will have been provided to 13.87 lakh hectares, while an area of 44.85 lakh hectares will still remain to be protected.

3.105. During previous Plan periods, a large number of flood control works have been constructed cumulatively incurring an expenditure of Rs. 217.79 crore upto the end of the Sixth Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 97.72 crore has been incurred during the Sixth Plan period itself. In physical terms, the flood works executed to the end of 1984-85 will benefit an area of 13.7 lakh hectares out of which 2.31 lakh hectares area will be protected due to works undertaken during the Sixth Plan.

3.106. An outlay of Rs. 306.85 crore has been proposed for Seventh Plan, out of which

Rs. 6.85 crore will be utilised in the Hill region. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1985-86 is Rs. 41 crore. An additional area of 6 lakh hectares will be protected from floods during the Seventh Plan period (1985-90) out of which 0.80 lakh hectares area is planned to be benefited during the year 1985-86.

3.107. *Power*—The importance of power as a catalyst in the process of economic and social development cannot be over-emphasised. There have been rapid increases in demand with the acceleration in the rates of growth in agriculture, industries and other areas. Concerted efforts are being made to reduce the gap between demand and supply of power and as such power development has been given the highest priority in the Seventh Plan as well.

3.108. The installed capacity of the Public Sector in the State would increase from 125 MW in pre-plan era to 4136 MW in 1984-85. Additions in various Plan periods are as under :—

| Period ending       | Installed Capacity (MW) |            |
|---------------------|-------------------------|------------|
|                     | Net additions           | Cumulative |
| Pre-Plan            | 124.66                  | 124.66     |
| First Plan          | 90.80                   | 215.46     |
| Second Plan         | 74.45                   | 289.91     |
| Third Plan          | 570.96                  | 860.87     |
| Three Annual Plans  | 274.89                  | 1135.76    |
| Fourth Plan         | 393.48                  | 1529.24    |
| Fifth Plan          | 1532.71                 | 3061.95    |
| Annual Plan 1979-80 | 192.00                  | 3253.95    |
| Sixth Plan          | 2144.00                 | 5397.00    |
| Target              |                         |            |
| Likely Achievement  | 881.90                  | 4135.85    |

3.109. The large gap between the target and achievement in the additions in the installed capacity is on account of non-completion of Thermal projects of Anpara 'A', Tanda and Unchahar in time, work on which was initiated at the end of Fifth Plan. The slippages in commissioning schedules have been mainly due to escalation in costs, delays in supply of plants and equipment and delays in completion of civil works. The resources for financing the power plan were reduced due to erosion in the internal resources of the State Electricity Board and they became inadequate to accommodate the escalated project costs.

3.110. Uttar Pradesh Power System also suffered due to two major fire incidents, one at Obra in October, 1983 and another at Harduaganj in May, 1984. These two together reduced the

availability of power during the Sixth Plan considerably. The shortage in availability of power, which was 4543 MU at the beginning of Sixth Plan, is likely to go up to 9356 MU by the end of the Sixth Plan.

3.111. The Seventh Plan envisages an outlay of Rs. 5008.15 crore for power generation, transmission and distribution and rural electrification. The outlay proposed for the year 1985-86 is Rs. 900 crore. It is envisaged that with this the power shortage at the end of Seventh Plan will be reduced to 5155 MU. The main emphasis in the power plan will be on the following :—

- (1) All the on-going thermal generation projects would be completed in the early Seventh Plan. On-going Hydel projects will be adequately funded to ensure their completion by the end of the Seventh Plan or in early part of Eighth Plan. Work on Anpara 'B' (2×500 MW) Thermal Station will be taken up with the help of external assistance (Yen credit) and it is envisaged that benefits will start accruing by the end of the Plan. Advance action will be initiated on a few projects with a view to have benefits in Eighth Plan. An installed capacity of 3166 MW is proposed to be added during the Seventh Plan. An outlay of Rs. 2874.84 crores is envisaged to be utilized on generation projects, of which a sum of Rs. 1094.84 crore will be required for on-going projects.
- (2) For early completion of the Tehri Multi-purpose Project, it is proposed to step up the work with financial participation of the Government of India.
- (3) A number of schemes of betterment-cum-renovation of old generating power stations and restoration works of damaged units would be continued and completed in the first two years of the plan period to improve the capacity utilization of the existing capacity.
- (4) The network of transmission and distribution system will be expanded and strengthened for which a provision of Rs. 1400.00 crore has been made.

- (5) A massive programme of rural electrification is envisaged in which thirty thousand additional villages will be electrified during the plan period. This would raise the level of electrified villages to 81.3 per cent by 1989-90. To utilize vast ground-water potential, a target of energisation of 3 lakh private pump sets/tube-wells is proposed. For rural electrification, programme, an amount of Rs. 600 crore has been provided. In addition, an amount of Rs. 200 crore would be mobilized from institutional sources outside the plan.

3.112. *Additional Sources of Energy*—The programme for utilization of additional sources of energy was given emphasis during Sixth Plan period in view of the need to conserve non-renewable energy resources of coal and oil and to reduce the pressure on afforestation which was resulting in serious environmental degradation. In view of the importance of the programme, a new department of additional sources of energy and a Non-conventional Energy Development Agency (NFDA) were also set up. The programme has been assisted substantially by the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources (DNES), Government of India. The programmes mainly comprises (i) Solar devices like Cooker, Water Heaters, Grain Dryers, Photo-Voltaic Systems, etc., (ii) Wind driven Devices, (iii) Energy Plantation and (iv) Community Bio-gas.

3.113. An extensive programme of family bio-gas plants has also been taken up with the assistance of the Department of Rural Development, Government of India. About 85,800 family bio-gas plants would be set up by the end of Sixth Plan. The programme also includes training of masons and superiors for PRAD model masonry dome bio-gas plants which have proved more popular in the State on account of their lower cost, lesser space requirement and better adjustment to temperature variations.

3.114. The State also took up the Integrated Rural Energy Planning programme under the guidance of the Planning Commission. The programme was started in Mohanlalganj block of district Lucknow and with its success, it was extended to five districts during the Sixth Plan.

3.115. The Seventh Plan envisaged substantial step up in the activities relating to addi-

tional sources of energy. Seventh Plan targets for some important items are given below :—

| <i>Item</i>                               | <i>Seventh Plan<br/>Target<br/>(No.)</i> |
|---|--|
| 1. Solar devices                          |  |
| (a) Pumping system for irrigation         | 255                                      |
| (b) Pumping system for drinking water     | 50                                       |
| (c) Solar Cookers                         | 8405                                     |
| 2. Wind driven devices                    |  |
| (a) Wind Pumps                            | 374                                      |
| (b) Aerogenerators                        | 29                                       |
| 3. Energy plantation<br>(Number of trees) | 200000                                   |
| 4. Community Bio-gas plants               | 9  |
| 5. Family Bio-gas plants                  | 105000                                   |

3.116. *Industry and Mining*—In conformity with the special emphasis laid on manufacturing sector, the State Government is proposing a growth rate of 10 per cent for the Seventh Plan as compared to a growth rate of 7.4 per cent expected in Sixth Plan for this sector.

3.117. *Large and Medium Industries*—A new industrial climate has been created in the State during the Sixth Plan for attracting more industrial investments. The State proposes to continue concessions such as exemption and deferment of Sales Tax to new units, incentives to "Prestige and Pioneer" units, priorities in the licences and letters of intent for industries in 31 Backward and 11 Zero Industry districts and developing infrastructural facilities alongwith consultancy services to meet the requirements of industrial growth.

3.118. Central Government have decided to set up projects involving investment of more than Rs. 3000 crore in public sector. Setting up of four gas based fertilizer production units at a cost of approximately Rs. 2000 crore is also envisaged.

3.119. A large number of State/Joint Sector Projects have already been identified for which

the State Agencies such as PICUP and UPSIDC have obtained licences/letters of intent. In addition, a number of State sector projects particularly those relating to electronics, cement textile, automobile engines and tractors are proposed to be implemented during Seventh Plan. Emphasis would be laid on expansion and diversification activities within the existing industrial establishments which would result in more efficient utilization of capital within a shorter registration period.

3.120. State financing Institutions PICUP and UPFC are joining hands with Central Financial Institutions for providing institutional finance support like term lending operations and rehabilitation of sick units with package of practices.

ment for creation of infrastructural facilities such

3.121. The State Government will provide investment for creation of infrastructural facilities such as development of industrial areas and setting up of industrial estates during Seventh Plan. Export processing zone for Northern India at NOIDA will not only create the biggest centre for export production but also create infrastructure facilities to entrepreneurs to ensure accelerated industrial development.

3.122. *Village and Small Industries*—During Seventh Plan emphasis has been laid on rationalisation of fiscal incentives and provision of such infrastructure as would assist economic growth in the remote areas of the State. Efforts have also been made to introduce appropriate technologies in production and training to improve the skill of artisans. Marketing has been given greater attention to ensure that the production of village industries finds outlets at remunerative prices. Problems of sale of village industries products have been approached both from point of view of local consumption as well as the needs of international markets.

3.123. Growth of small scale industries of somewhat larger dimensions will also be encouraged. The new strategy includes promotion of at least one small scale industry having an investment of more than Rs. 2.00 lakh in each development block of the State. A scheme for providing self-employment to educated unemployed people has been launched in the State under which financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 25,000 is given.

3.124. For the development of handicrafts, which has vast export potential, various programmes like carpet and chikan training centres, expansion of wood seasoning facilities, extension of non-ferrous rolling mill, setting up of industrial estate-cum-craft complexes, special marketing programme have been proposed during the Seventh Plan.

4.125. For more effective development of handloom industry in the State it is proposed to provide more assistance, modernization facilities, supply of yarn, dyes and chemicals, design development through design centres, calendering plants, export assistance and marketing facilities.

3.126. For development of powerlooms in the State, it is proposed that spinning mills in the State should sell yarn directly to production units. Bleaching, dyeing, printing and marketing facilities are also being proposed to be ensured during Seventh Plan.

3.127. Sericulture industry is being given special attention during Seventh Plan. The emphasis will be laid in increasing the acreage under mulberry plantation. Tussar development programme will be intensified. Grainage and marketing organisations are also proposed to be established during Seventh Plan.

3.128. *Sugar Industry*—The expected achievement of installed sugar production capacity in the State by the end of the Sixth Five-Year Plan is about 19 lakh tonnes. The target for sugar production for the terminal year of the Seventh Plan is proposed at 27 lakh tonnes. To meet this target of sugar production, an addition installed capacity of about 55,000 T.C.D. will be needed in Seventh Plan. This additional capacity is proposed to be achieved to the extent of approximately 20,000 TCD by establishing 14 new units (10 in co-operative and 4 in Public Sector) and approximately 35,000 TCD by way of modernisation-cum-expansion programme (10,950 TCD under co-operative sector and rest in the public sector).

3.129. Bye-product utilisation schemes like establishment and expansion of distilleries and establishment of paper plants are also proposed during the Seventh Plan.

3.130. *Mineral Development*—The programme for development of minerals, cement glass and

ceramics industries have been highlighted. The programmes aim at exploitation and development of minerals by the Directorate of Geology and Mining. U. P. State Mineral Development Corporation will complete the on going projects viz. Lambidhar project Dehra Dun, Mining project-Mirzapur, Silica sand-stone mine, Allahabad and Rock phosphete beneficiation project Lalitpur. A number of new projects have been suggested during Seventh Plan.

3.131. *Large and Medium Industries*—During this Annual Plan 1985-86, it is proposed to complete the spill over works of two textile units at Ballia and Jaunpur, joint/assisted sector projects of PICUP, UPSIDC, UPLC, U. P. State Cement Corporation along with the preliminary preparation on the new projects proposed in the Seventh Plan. For this an outlay of Rs. 79.79 crore has been allocated in the year 1985-86. A substantial investment of Rs. 10.20 crore is proposed to be made during 1985-86 on infrastructure development for Central Public sector units, for industries coming in Zera Industry districts and for Pioneer and Prestige units.

3.132. *Village and Small Industry*—During 1985-86, 14,000 new units are being proposed to be established against 13,000 units anticipated in 1984-85. Besides this, 11 new industrial estates will come up in 1985-86. The production of handicrafts will go up from Rs. 220 crore in 1984-85 to Rs. 230 crore in 1985-86. A target of 640 million metres of handloom production is proposed against the achievement of 600 million metres in 1984-85. Raw silk production will increase from 20,000 kgs. to 22,000 kgs. per year.

3.133. *Mineral Development*—During 1985-86 spill over works of Lambidhar Mining Project, Dehra Dun and Calcium Carbide Project will be completed. Expansion of Bhalua Mine in Odra, district Mirzapur is also proposed during 1985-86. Some preparatory works will be carried out on the other projects proposed in Seventh Plan.

3.134. *Sugar Industry*—Four Sugar Factories of Sixth Plan viz. Pooranpur (Pilibhit), Sampurnanagar (Kheri), Gadarpur and Ghatampur are expected to be commissioned in 1985-86. Besides, modernisation and expansion of existing units, establishment of bye-product units will be started on some of the units proposed in Seventh Plan.

3.135. For the above programmes, the outlays proposed are given in the table below :—

TABLE 21—Proposed Outlays (Rs. in crore)

| Sector                          | Sixth Plan<br>1980—85<br>Anticipated expenditure |       | Seventh Plan<br>proposed<br>outlay<br>1985—90 |       | Outlay proposed<br>1985-86 |       |
|---------------------------------|--|-------|---|-------|----------------------------|-------|
|                                 | Total  | Hill  | Total   | Hill  | Total                      | Hill  |
| (1)                             | (2)  | (3)   | (4)   | (5)   | (6)                        | (7)   |
| 1. Large and Medium Industries  | 203.41   | 6.48  | 535.00  | 40.00 | 81.00                      | 8.00  |
| 2. Village and Small Industries | 110.28   | 10.17 | 269.00  | 34.00 | 39.75                      | 7.00  |
| 3. Geology and Mining ..        | 16.15  | 3.68  | 31.00   | 6.00  | 9.00                       | 1.00  |
| 4. Sugar Industry ..            | 84.20  | 2.05  | 250.00  | ..    | 40.00                      | ..    |
| Total .. ..                     | 414.04   | 22.38 | 1085.00                                       | 80.00 | 169.75                     | 16.00 |

3.136. *Roads and Bridges*—Uttar Pradesh has been lagging far behind the advanced states of the country in the development of an adequate road network for both its rural and urban areas. The length of surfaced roads per 100 sq. kms. of the area at the start of the Sixth Plan was 24 kms. in U. P. against 71 kms. in Punjab and Tamil Nadu, 60 kms. in Kerala and 33 kms. in Karnataka. In the beginning of the Sixth Plan the metalled road length was 58406 kms. including that maintained by local bodies and other departmental roads. During Sixth Plan, the target was to construct 9556 kms. roads against which it is anticipated that 8850 kms. metalled roads would be constructed. Thus there will be 67256 kms. metalled roads by the end of Sixth Plan. In the beginning of Seventh Plan there would be a short fall of 26944 kms. of roads even as compared to the target of 94200 kms. fixed for the year 1980 in Bombay Plan for roads.

3.137. The general area concepts of Nagpur and Bombay Plan have been modified by the concept of minimum needs programme at the national level. Under Minimum Needs Programme (Rural roads) only 65 per cent of villages with population of 1500 and above and 43 per cent of the villages with population 1000-1499 will be connected by all weather roads by the end of Sixth Plan. The national target for linking of all remaining villages with population of 1500 and above will be achieved in this State by Seventh Plan end and the target of linking 50 per cent of the total number of villages with population 1000-1499 by 1990 will be over achieved substantially by the end of the Seventh Plan. Number of villages to be linked will increase in case 1981 census is taken as basis of computation of MNP target.

3.138. The following table gives the physical achievements upto March, 1985 and proposed targets for Seventh Plan 1985—90.

TABLE 22—Physical Target and Achievement

| Villages with population | Total villages | National target 1990 | Connected upto March, 1985 | Balance 1.4.85 | Target 1985—90 | Road length required (km.) |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| (1)                      | (2)            | (3)                  | (4)                        | (5)            | (6)            | (7)                        |
| 1. 1500 and above        | 10899          | 10899                | 7174                       | 3725           | 5725           | } 11175                    |
| 2. 1000 to 1499          | 11196          | 5698                 | 4915                       | 783            | 3202           |                            |



3.139. From the above table it is evident that while connecting 3725 villages with population 1500 and above, the required length of roads will be 11175 km. at the rate of 3 km. per village. While connecting these villages 3202 villages with population 1000-1499 will automatically be connected. Thus, the target of 50 per cent coverage of villages with population 1000-1499 will exceed at the end of Seventh Plan.

3.140. In order to maximise the benefit of road projects, the following States are being taken in formulation and implementation of Seventh Plan to achieve the Indian Road Congress (I. R. C.) recommendation as well as guide lines issued by Central Planning Commission.

- (1) Master Plan of road network of each region and district is prepared on the basis of the accepted criteria. The alignment of roads is planned in such a way that the social benefit could be optimised.
- (2) Scientific techniques are being adopted specially with the idea of reducing cost and time-over runs.
- (3) Effective monitoring of road projects to cut down delays in their completion.
- (4) Standard working norms for man, materials and equipments and standardization of design and project estimates.

3.141. An outlay of Rs. 1286.40 crores including Rs. 250.00 crores for hills has been proposed for Seventh Plan. For Minimum Needs Programme an outlay of Rs. 923.00 crores has been earmarked. For Annual Plan 1985-86, an outlay of Rs. 241.00 crores including Rs. 40.00 crores for hills has been proposed out of which Rs. 173.26 crores has been earmarked for M. N. P. works.

3.142. *Scientific Services and Research*—Much greater emphasis has been proposed to be placed in the Seventh Plan and on the work of Research and Development in various areas of endeavour in the State. It is proposed that the State should catch up in the matter of technology not only with other advanced States of the country, but also internationally in order to raise the efficiency and productivity in different sectors. Greater attention will also be devoted to the preservation and improvement of environment and ecology. The State Department of Science and Techno-

logy is responsible for activities relating to the above aspects and it implements these programmes through the following agencies :—

- (1) Council of Science and Technology ;
- (2) Remote Sensing Application Centre ;
- (3) U. P. State Observatory, Naini Tal ;
- (4) Directorate of Environment ;
- (5) U. P. Pollution Control Board ;
- (6) Non-conventional Energy Development Agency (NEDA).

3.143. While a substantial step up in the activities of the above organizations has been proposed, it has been attempted simultaneously that other major departments also provide for research and development activities in their respective plans to ensure co-ordinated effort as suggested by the Government of India.

3.144. The Council of Science and Technology will be the primary instrument for encouraging the development of agricultural, industrial and rural technology with the ultimate objective of taking the State into the twenty-first century. With these objectives, research programmes will be assisted in different academic institutions e. g. Establishment of two planetariums, support for centres of Excellence, support for appropriate rural technologies, for up-dating traditional crops, production of edible grade rice bran oil etc.

3.145. The activities at the U. P. State Observatory, Naini Tal will continue in the selected fields of stellar and solar physics. It is also proposed to complete the on-going project of four meter diameter telescope with the assistance of Government of India.

3.146. The State Remote Sensing Centre has already established itself as an effective agency for disseminating information based on remote sensing data to various user departments. The Centre has been of great help in identifying ground water resources in southern Bundelkhand area of the State ; thus providing irrigation sources in drought prone areas.

3.147. The programme of preservation and improvement of environment and ecology will be stepped up substantially. It is proposed to check the polluting afluentes from industries through regulation and also through incentives for putting up treatment plants. It is also proposed to treat urban sewage for KAVAL and some other major towns to reduce river pollution.

3.148. The following outlays have been proposed for the different agencies for the Seventh Plan :

| Agency                             | Outlay<br>(Rs. in<br>crore) |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Council of Science & Technology | 17.50                       |
| 2. State Observatory Naini Tal     | 11.50                       |
| 3. Remote Sensing Centre           | 10.00                       |
| 4. Department of Environment       | 15.80                       |
| 5. Pollution Control Board         | 10.00                       |
| Total ...                          | 64.80                       |

3.149 *Education*.—Education has been assigned a pivotal role in the development process. The Directive Principles of the Constitution lay down that free compulsory education shall be provided to all the children upto age of 14 years. The national norm is to be achieved by 1984-85, 95 per cent enrolment in the age-group 6-11 years and 50 per cent in the age-group 11-14 years against the objective of 100 per cent enrolment in the age-group 6-14 by 1990. The effort

would be supplemented by non-formal education also. The State has shown a gradual but marked increase in enrolment from 28.18 lakhs in 1951 to 115.24 lakhs (anticipated) at the end of Sixth Plan in the age-group 6-11 years. In the age-group 11-14 years there is similar increase in enrolment from 5.02 lakhs in 1951 to 37.14 lakhs (anticipated) at the end of Sixth Plan. Thus the percentage of coverage in 6-11 age-group increased from 36 per cent in 1959 to 74 per cent in 1984-85 and in 11-14 age-group from 12 per cent in 1951 to 43 per cent in 1984-85. In spite of the above increase, the enrolment is far behind the national target for Sixth Plan. During Seventh Plan, special efforts will be made to ensure that all children in age-group 6-11 years are covered. This will require additional enrolment of 31.92 lakhs children under formal education and another 13.00 lakhs under non-formal education. With this the national goal of universal coverage in primary education by 1990 will be achieved. However, it will not be possible to achieve the national target of universal coverage at the middle education level, in view of only 43 per cent coverage upto Sixth Plan. Target for coverage of only 49 per cent in the age-group 11-14 could be envisaged.

TABLE 23—Proposed enrolment during Seventh Plan (1985—90)

| Item  | Unit    | Age Group 6—11 years |       |       | Age Group 11—14 years |       |       |
|---|---------|----------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------|-------|-------|
|   |         | Total                | Boys  | Girls | Total                 | Boys  | Girls |
| (1)   | (2)     | (3)                  | (4)   | (5)   | (6)                   | (7)   | (8)   |
| 1. Child population by 1990                     | 2 lakh  | 167.16               | 86.87 | 80.29 | 92.81                 | 49.31 | 43.50 |
| 2. Enrolment (1985) formal schools              | ...     | 115.24               | 78.34 | 36.90 | 37.23                 | 28.28 | 8.95  |
| 3. Percentage                                   | Percent | 69                   | 90    | 46    | 40                    | 57    | 20    |
| 4. Enrolment (1985) Nonformal centres           | lakh    | 7.00                 | 4.20  | 2.80  | 1.00                  | 0.60  | 0.40  |
| 5. Total (2+4)                                  | lakh    | 122.24               | 82.54 | 39.70 | 38.23                 | 28.88 | 9.35  |
| 6. Total percentage formal & Non-formal         | Percent | 74                   | 95    | 49    | 43                    | 58    | 22    |
| 7. Additional (1985—90) enrolment (formal)      | lakh    | 31.92                | 8.53  | 23.39 | 5.97                  | 3.94  | 2.03  |
| 8. Total formal enrolment                       | ..      | 147.16               | 86.87 | 60.29 | 43.20                 | 32.22 | 10.98 |
| 9. Percentage formal                            | Percent | 88                   | 100   | 76    | 46                    | 65    | 25    |
| 10. Additional (1985—90) enrolment (Non-formal) | lakh    | 13.00                | 2.52  | 10.48 | 1.05                  | 0.73  | 0.32  |
| 11. Total enrolment                             | ..      | 167.16               | 93.59 | 73.57 | 45.25                 | 33.55 | 11.70 |
| 12. Percentage                                  | Percent | 1.00                 | 108   | 92    | 49                    | 68    | 27    |

3.150. It is expected that with the emphasis on universal coverage of elementary education in 6-11 age-group, percentage of literacy is expected to rise by about 16 per cent during Seventh Plan. Opening of 75 per cent Adult Education Centres exclusively for women will also help. The projections of literacy rate are given below :

|        | Literacy rates<br>(percentage) |      |      |
|--------|--------------------------------|------|------|
|        | 1981                           | 1985 | 1990 |
| Male   | 38.9                           | 47.8 | 57.7 |
| Female | 14.4                           | 19.7 | 27.2 |
| Total  | 27.4                           | 34.5 | 43.4 |

3.151. The Seventh Plan will aim at quantitative and qualitative improvement in the field of education. Highest priority will be given to the fulfilment of the constitutional directive relating to provision of free education to all children upto the age of 14. Less developed areas

and education of girls and education of underprivileged sections of society will receive greater emphasis.

3.152. For Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) an outlay of Rs. 507.18 crore including Rs. 109.67 crore for hills, has been proposed. An outlay of Rs. 294.10 crore has been earmarked for MNP works. For Annual Plan 1975-86, an outlay of Rs. 64.04 crore including Rs. 15.80 crore for hills has been allocated. Out of this an outlay of Rs. 33.90 crore has been earmarked for M. N. P. works.

#### Medical and Public Health

3.153. The ultimate goal of health programme continues to be the declaration of 1978 envisaging "Health for All" by the year 2000 A.D. With this objective, the Seventh Plan will lay greater emphasis on the development of preventive and promotive public health and rehabilitation aspect of health care with provision of primary health services to reach the population in the remotest areas. The national goals for the health programme are as follows :

TABLE 24—National Goals

| Indicator                              | Current levels |      | Goal |      |          |
|--|----------------|------|------|------|----------|
|  | Level          | Year | 1985 | 1990 | 2000     |
| (1)                                    | (2)            | (3)  | (4)  | (5)  | (6)      |
| 1. Infant mortality<br>(per thousand)  |                |      |      |      |          |
| Rural                                  | 136            | 1978 | 122  | ...  | ...      |
| Urban                                  | 70             | 1978 | 60   | ...  | ...      |
| Total                                  | 125            | 1978 | 106  | 87   | below 60 |
| 2. Crude death rate<br>(per thousand)  | 14             | 1978 | 12   | 10.4 | 9.0      |
| 3. Life Expectancy at<br>birth (years) |                |      |      |      |          |
| Male                                   | 52.2           | 1978 | 55.1 | 57.6 | 64.0     |
| Female                                 | 51.6           | 1978 | 54.3 | 57.3 | 64.0     |
| 4. Crude birth rate<br>(per thousand)  | 35             | 1978 | 31   | 27.0 | 21.0     |
| 5. Immunization<br>(percentage)        |                |      |      |      |          |
| (a) T. T.—                             |                |      |      |      |          |
| Pregnant women                         | 20             | 1978 | 608  | 100  | 100      |
| (b) T. T.—School<br>going children     | 40             | 1978 | 40   | 100  | 100      |

3.154. The health status of the population in U. P. compares unfavourably with national average as follows :

| Item                            | Nation | U. P. |
|---------------------------------|--------|-------|
| 1. Infant mortality rate (1978) | 125    | 177   |
| 2. Crude Birth rate (1978)      | 35     | 40.4  |
| 3. Crude Death rate (1978)      | 14     | 20.2  |

3.155. It will, therefore, be difficult to achieve the national goals by the end of the Seventh Plan, but efforts will be made to approximate to them as far as possible.

3.156. The objectives of the Seventh Five-Year Plan for the Medical and Health Care are as follows :

- (i) Emphasis will be placed upon the implementation of the Minimum Needs Programme including construction and upgradation of PHCs establishments and construction of buildings of sub-centres, strengthening of community health voluntary

schemes. Training of multi-purpose workers.

- (ii) Qualitative improvement in Health and Family Welfare Services, adequate provision of essential drugs, vaccing and sera.
- (iii) Greater attention on control and reduction of communicable and non-communicable diseases.
- (iv) Removal of regional imbalances.
- (v) Training and Education of Doctors and Para-Medical Workers.
- (vi) Greater emphasis on Indian Systems of Medicine and Homeopathy.

3.157. Keeping in view the above objectives, an outlay of Rs. 549.18 crore including Rs. 47.18 crore for hills has been proposed for Seventh Plan. Out of this, Rs. 216.94 crore has been earmarked for schemes under Minimum Needs Programme. For Annual Plan 1985-86, an outlay of Rs. 58.20 crore including Rs. 8.00 crore for hills has been allocated. Out of this, Rs. 25.50 crore has been earmarked for Minimum Needs Programme. The break-up of anticipated expenditure of Sixth Plan and the outlay in various major heads proposed for Seventh Plan are given in the following table :

TABLE 25—Anticipated Expenditure for Sixth Plan and proposed Outlays for Seventh Plan

| Major Group   | Anticipated expenditure for Sixth Plan (1980-85) | Seventh Plan  |              | Annual Plan 1985-86 |             |
|---|--|---------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------|
|   |  | Total         | Hills        | Total               | Hills       |
| (1)   | (2)  | (3)           | (4)          | (5)                 | (6)         |
| 1. Minimum Needs Programme.   | 65.34  | 216.94        | 16.94        | 25.50               | 2.51        |
| 2. Hospital and Dispensary  | 31.07  | 127.81        | 23.61        | 9.00                | 4.10        |
| 3. Medical Education and Research.  | 7.83   | 25.00         | —            | 4.00                | —           |
| 4. Training Programmes  | 0.43   | 0.70          | —            | 0.05                | —           |
| 5. Control and Eradication of communicable diseases and other Public Health Programmes. | 38.84  | 74.30         | 4.30         | 11.00               | 1.11        |
| 6. Indian System of Medicines (Ayurvedic and Unani).                                    | 8.05   | 26.47         | 1.47         | 2.10                | 0.11        |
| 7. Homoeopathy  | 3.85   | 17.43         | 0.43         | 1.70                | 0.04        |
| 8. Other Programmes   | 5.13   | 14.38         | 0.38         | 2.19                | 0.22        |
| 9. Employees State Insurance (ESI).   | 0.69   | 1.15          | 0.05         | 0.16                | 0.01        |
| 10. Post Graduate Institute   | 25.93  | 45.00         | —            | 2.50                | —           |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>187.16</b>                                    | <b>549.18</b> | <b>47.18</b> | <b>58.20</b>        | <b>8.00</b> |

3.158. Against the above expenditure and outlay, the physical progress during the Sixth Plan and proposed target for Seventh Plan are given in the subsequent paras.

3.159. *Establishment of Public Health Centres*—According to the norm fixed for establishing for one Primary Health Centre over 30,000 rural population in plains and 20000 population in hills, the total requirement is of 3675 PHCs in the State. By the end of Sixth Plan, 1256 PHCs (including 254 subsidiary Health Centres) have been made available in the State. Against the remaining requirement of establishing 2419 PHCs a target of 1025 PHCs has been fixed.

3.160. *Community Health Centres (Upgraded PHCs)*—It is an important link in the three tier system of health services under the Primary Health Care for providing referral services in the rural areas. So far the policy of the State has been to upgrade one out of four PHCs into 30 bedded rural hospitals. The norm is to provide 1 CHC over 1 lakh rural population/block. In accordance with this norm about 100 CHCs are proposed. Up to the end of the Sixth Plan 32 CHCs would start functioning in new buildings and 100 CHCs will require buildings. The construction of these 100 CHCs will spill over to Seventh Plan. Construction of 114 buildings is proposed to be started in Seventh Plan and inclusive of spill over works, 215 new buildings will be completed.

3.161. *Sub-Centres*—On the basis of norms of one sub-centre over 5,000 population in plains and 3,000 population in Hills, a total number of 20720 sub-centres are required in the State. 15692 sub-centres have been provided with ANMs and other ancillary inputs upto 1983-84, it is expected that 1704 more sub-centres will be established during 1984-85 making a total of 15396 sub-centres in the State by the end of Sixth Plan. For Seventh Plan, the establishment of the balance of 5324 sub-centres will be required. A target of establishing 2612 sub-centres has been fixed for Seventh Plan in view of resource constraints.

#### *Water Supply and Sewerage*

3.162. *Urban Water Supply*—Director Local Bodies, U. P. has listed 674 local bodies in the State, out of which 522 towns including 15 Local Bodies provided with water supply by respective local institutions, will be covered with water supply by the end of Sixth Plan. The coverage is, however, inadequate and needs augmentation. It is proposed to cover all the re-

maining 142 towns during the Seventh Plan. Augmentation of water supply will be taken up in 258 towns including 8 Corporation towns.

3.163. *Urban Sanitation*—Only 53 towns would be covered by the end of Sixth Plan under Urban sanitation. Sewerage system in a number of large and important towns is very old and inadequate. It is proposed to introduce sewerage system in 20 new towns and augment it in 30 towns including 3 Corporation towns during Seventh Five-Year Plan.

3.164. *Rural Water Supply*—The Government of India had presented criteria for identifying problem villages as regards drinking water supply :

- (i) Where source of water supply is 1.6 Km. away from the village in plain areas or 0.8 km. in case of hill areas.
- (ii) Where water resource is 100 metre up or down from village in hill areas.
- (iii) ~~Where water resource is 15 metres below ground level in plain areas.~~
- (iv) Where resources of water supply are susceptible to water borne diseases like cholera, typhoid, guinea-worms etc. or where water sources contain excessive salinity, iron or fluorides.

3.165. According to the survey conducted in the year 1971-72, the number of such problem villages in the State was 35506 out of which 7771 villages are in the hill areas. Up to the end of the Sixth Plan 34,756 villages in the plains and in the hills will be covered by piped water supply and India Mark II hand pumps leaving 750 problem villages in plains and in hills to be covered in the Seventh Plan.

3.166. The 1971-72 survey did not cover all the problem villages and a survey is now under way to identify the remaining problem villages which are proposed to be covered during the Seventh Plan. Provision for covering 25000 new problem villages is thus being made in the Seventh Plan. In addition, about 20901 villages which were inadequately covered with India Mark-II hand-pumps during Sixth Plan will be saturated with hand pumps on the basis of one hand pump for a population of 250-300 during the Seventh Plan. After the coverage of about 60506 problem villages under the old and new lists and taking into account others non-problem villages, which would

normally get connected along with the problem villages under piped water supply schemes, about 46,000 villages will still remain to be covered by State sponsored schemes. A large number of these villages are served already through naturally and traditionally provided water sources. It is proposed that about 34,000 villages which are not covered adequately by private sources should be provided with piped water supply and improved hand-pumps.

3.167. For the water supply and sewerage programme, an outlay of Rs. 828.00 crore including Rs. 245.00 crore for hills has been proposed in the Seventh Plan. Out of this Rs. 334.00 crore has been earmarked for rural water supply schemes under Minimum Needs Programme. For Annual Plan 1985-86, Rs. 100.50 crore including Rs. 35.00 crore for hills has been proposed and Rs. 43.50 crore has been earmarked for Minimum Needs Programme.

3.168. One of the main problem in rural water supply has been the absence of an organisation for maintenance of hand-pumps. This problem will be tackled in Seventh Plan with the help of Gram Panchayats and Development Block Organisation.

3.169. *Harijan Basti Water Supply Programme*—Rural Development Department is implementing the above programme in this State. Upto March 1984, 50,492 wells, 3,334 hand-pumps and 3,461 diggiss have been constructed. During 1984-85, it is expected to complete the construction of another 1,640 hand-pumps and 650 diggiss. Thus by the end of Sixth Plan, it is anticipated that 50,492 wells, 9,974 hand-pumps and 4,111 diggiss would have been constructed. For the Seventh Plan, an outlay of Rs. 41.00 crore including Rs. 1.00 crore for hills has been proposed. With this outlay, it is proposed to construct 26,667 hand-pumps and 400 diggiss. For annual Plan 1985-86 an outlay of Rs. 3.57 crore including Rs. 0.50 crore for hills has been proposed. With this outlay, it is proposed to construct 2046 hand-pumps and 200 diggiss.

#### *Housing and Urban Development*

3.170. *Urban Housing*—According to the estimates of National Building Organisation, the housing shortage in the urban areas of the State was 7.06 lakhs in 1981 which is expected to rise to 8.20 lakh at the end of the Sixth Plan. With the additions of 12.78 lakhs dwellings in the Seventh Plan, about 21.00 lakhs, dwellings need to be constructed during the Seventh Plan. The

public housing efforts is facing two crucial problems in the State. The first is the low affordability of most of the urban house-holds to pay for conventional forms of housing and secondly a growing proportion of the population that are living in slums or slum like conditions.

3.171. During the Sixth Five Year Plan the efforts of the State were directed towards encouraging, through policy and programme, adequate supply of housing especially those of the economically weaker sections. Against the Sixth Plan allocation of Rs. 41.00 crore for housing in the State sector, a sum of Rs. 56.83 crore is likely to be spent by the end of Sixth Plan. The target for Employees Welfare Scheme houses during Sixth Plan was 1,05,000 against which 30,498 houses would be constructed by the end of Sixth Plan including Kanpur Urban Development Project as under :

|                               |        |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| EWS houses through LIC/GIC    | 22,768 |
| Sites and services under EUDP | 7,730  |
| Total ...                     | 30,498 |

3.172. Apart from housing programme under State sector, the U. P. Housing and Development Board and other Development Authorities are also obtaining loan from HUDCO for their housing schemes, 63,050 houses are expected to be completed out of the assistance obtained from HUDCO during Sixth Plan. Thus 94,148 EWS houses against the target of 1,05,000 houses are anticipated to be completed by the end of Sixth Plan.

3.173. In view of constraint of resources, it is proposed to make a selective approach for the State housing efforts. Against the need of 21.00 lakhs dwellings proposed to take up housing programme in the public sector roughly for 2.70 lakh houses. Out of this 35,000 houses are proposed to be constructed in the State sector and the balance through institutional finances mostly through HUDCO. For the Seventh Plan 1985-90, under State sector an outlay of Rs. 160.00 crore including Rs. 10.00 crore for hills has been proposed; with this outlay it is expected to construct 35,000 dwelling units during Seventh Plan. For the Annual Plan 1985-86, an outlay of Rs. 15.40 crore including Rs. 0.40 crore for hills has been proposed.

3.174. *Rural Housing*—With a view to provide a house to every member of the society especially to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes,



landless agricultural labourers and other backward classes, a scheme of allotment of house sites was initiated in the year 1972 and is being implemented by Revenue Department. It is expected that 17,57,617 families would be allotted house-sites by the end of Sixth Plan. For the Seventh Plan 1985-90, an outlay of Rs. 550.00 lakh including Rs. 50.00 lakh for hills has been proposed for purchase of land wherever necessary for providing house-sites. It is expected that 2,50,000 families will be allotted house-sites during Seventh Plan. For the Annual Plan 1985-86, an outlay of Rs. 55.00 lakh including Rs. 5.00 lakh for hills has been proposed. For the construction of houses in the rural areas a subsidy of Rs. 3,000 in plains or Rs. 4,000 in hills up to maximum of 75 per cent of the cost of house whichever is less is provided under "Nirbal Varg Avas Yojna" to members of scheduled castes/scheduled tribes, other backward classes, landless agricultural labourers or marginal agriculturist having irrigated land not exceeding 0.404 hectare or unirrigated land not exceeding 1.00 hectare (provided no member of their family has any permanent source of income) other than from agriculture labour. The rest 25 per cent cost of house is contributed by beneficiary in the form of his own labour. This scheme was started in 1979-80 and is being implemented by Rural Development Department. Against the Sixth Plan allocation of Rs. 17.25 crore, an expenditure of Rs. 14.07 crore is expected by the end of Sixth Plan. With this expenditure 85,796 houses are expected to be constructed during Sixth Plan. For the Seventh Plan 1985-90, an outlay of Rs. 20.00 crore including Rs. 16.00 crore for hills has been proposed. With this outlay it is proposed to construct 80,000 houses during Seventh Plan. For Annual Plan 1985-86, an outlay Rs. 5.76 crore including Rs. 3.20 crore for hills has been proposed and with this outlay 16,000 houses will be constructed.

3.175. *Urban Development*—On the basis of guidelines issued by Government of India, "Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns" is being implemented in 23 towns of the State on sharing basis. During Seventh Plan, it is proposed to continue this scheme on still larger scale. It is proposed to complete this on-going programme of the Sixth Plan in these 23 towns and another 27 new towns would be taken up during Seventh Plan 1985-90. Thus the scheme would be extended to 50 towns in the State.

3.176. In Sixth Plan, it is anticipated that Rs. 4.50 crore will be spent as a State share. During

Seventh Plan an outlay of Rs. 10.55 crore has been proposed as a State share.

3.177. During Seventh Plan it is proposed to undertake a survey for identification of slum areas town-wise and efforts will be made to cover backlog of slum-dwellers. During Sixth Plan, an expenditure of Rs. 12.55 crore is anticipated. With this expenditure 7.94 lakh slum dwellers will be benefited. For Seventh Plan an outlay of Rs. 51.25 crore including Rs. 1.25 crore for hills has been proposed. With this outlay it is proposed to benefit 29.50 lakh slum dwellers in Seventh Plan.

#### *Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes*

3.178. Uttar Pradesh has the highest number of members of the scheduled castes among all the States. According to the census of 1981, the scheduled caste population in U.P. is 2.24 crores which is 21 per cent of State's population and 25 per cent of the total scheduled caste population in the country. Out of 895 development blocks, 492 blocks have 20 per cent to 40 per cent population belonging to scheduled castes. Out of a total of 46 lakhs, scheduled caste families, about 30 lakhs are living below the poverty line. The Special Component Plan aims at removing the shortcomings in the general planning process.

3.179. The Special Component Plan is financed from two sources. All development departments quantify their plan outlays and the physical targets thereof for the benefit of scheduled castes by earmarking specific amount of the outlays of their programmes and projects. Government of India provides special central assistance for economic development programmes. The quantification of outlays have been increasing from year to year as would be evident from the following figures :

(Rs. in crore)

| Year    | Total Plan outlays | Expenditure under Special Component Plan | Percentage |
|---------|--------------------|--|------------|
| 1980-81 | 989.51             | 55.04                                    | 6.2        |
| 1981-82 | 1119.44            | 86.48                                    | 8.6        |
| 1982-83 | 1253.11            | 111.64                                   | 8.9        |
| 1983-84 | 1375.00            | 122.51                                   | 8.9        |
| 1984-85 | 1601.00            | 162.89                                   | 10.0       |

3.180. *Special Central Assistance*—The Government of India had agreed to provide Rs. 125 crore as special central assistance for special component plan during Sixth Five Year Plan. Against this the amount actually utilised works out to Rs. 129 crore. Year-wise break up of expenditure is as follows :

|               | (Rs. in crore) |
|---------------|----------------|
| <i>Year</i>   | <i>Amount</i>  |
| 1980-81       | 5.13           |
| 1981-82       | 25.28          |
| 1982-83       | 32.25          |
| 1983-84       | 34.79          |
| 1984-85       | 31.86          |
|               | —————          |
| (Anticipated) | 129.29         |
|               | —————          |

3.181. *Physical Progress*—The economic programmes for the Sixth Plan envisaged that about

50 per cent of scheduled caste families living below poverty line (i.e. 15 lakh families) be enabled to cross the poverty line. Against this, about 14.69 lakh families have already been assisted by end of 1983-84. The target for 1984-85 is to assist 4.50 lakhs scheduled caste families.

3.182. The strategy for Seventh Plan is to assist the remaining 15 lakh scheduled caste families to cross the poverty line. Besides these families who could not be identified and assisted during the Sixth Plan will also be provided assistance during the Seventh Plan.

3.183. For Seventh Plan, a sum of Rs. 1,606 crore has been proposed to be quantified for Special Component Plan. For 1985-86, the quantified outlays are proposed at Rs. 272.32 crore. This works out to about 10 per cent of the total proposed plan outlays for the State. Central assistance amounting to Rs. 465 crore would be required during the Seventh Plan.



## Total Income and Per Capita Income of India and U. P.

| Year     | Total income (Rs. in crore) at constant prices (1970-71) |       | Percentage share of U. P. to India | Per capita income (Rs.) at constant prices (1970-71) |       | Percentage of U. P. to India | Gap (Rs.) (Col. 5-6) |
|----------|--|-------|------------------------------------|--|-------|------------------------------|----------------------|
|          | India  | U. P. |                                    | India  | U. P. |                              |                      |
| (1)      | (2)  | (3)   | (4)                                | (5)  | (6)   | (7)                          | (8)                  |
| 1970-71  | 34235  | 4256  | 12.4                               | 633  | 486   | 76.8                         | 147                  |
| 1971-72  | 34715  | 4017  | 11.6                               | 627  | 450   | 71.8                         | 177                  |
| 1972-73  | 34191  | 4254  | 12.4                               | 604  | 467   | 77.3                         | 137                  |
| 1973-74  | 35967  | 4059  | 11.3                               | 621  | 436   | 70.2                         | 185                  |
| 1974-75  | 38502  | 4237  | 11.6                               | 618  | 446   | 72.2                         | 172                  |
| 1975-76  | 40064  | 4611  | 11.5                               | 660  | 474   | 71.8                         | 186                  |
| 1976-77  | 40271  | 4745  | 11.8                               | 650  | 477   | 73.4                         | 173                  |
| 1977-78  | 43918  | 5154  | 11.7                               | 698  | 506   | 73.0                         | 187                  |
| 1978-79  | 46378  | 5361  | 11.6                               | 715  | 514   | 71.9                         | 201                  |
| 1979-80  | 43830*   | 4617  | 10.5                               | 660  | 432   | 65.5                         | 228                  |
| 1980-81* | 47312  | 5687  | 12.0                               | 697  | 518   | 74.3                         | 179                  |
| 1981-82* | 49639  | 5838  | 11.8                               | 715  | 520   | 72.7                         | 195                  |
| 1982-83+ | 50486  | 6085  | 12.1                               | 712  | 529   | 74.8                         | 183                  |

\*Provisional.

+ Quick estimate..

## ANNEXURE II

Year-wise estimates of total income and per capita income  
of India and U. P. (1948-49 to 1982-83)

| Year                                     | Total income (Rupees in crores)<br>at current prices |       | Per capita income (Rs.) |       |
|--|--|-------|-------------------------|-------|
|  | India  | U. P. | India                   | U. P. |
| (1)                                      | (2)  | (3)   | (4)                     | (5)   |
| <i>Old series :</i>                      |  |       |                         |       |
| 1948-49 .. .. .                          | 8650   | 1490  | 250                     | 243   |
| 1949-50 .. .. .                          | 9010   | 1564  | 256                     | 252   |
| 1950-51 .. .. .                          | 9530   | 1628  | 267                     | 259   |
| 1951-52 .. .. .                          | 9970   | 1552  | 274                     | 244   |
| 1952-53 .. .. .                          | 9820   | 1561  | 265                     | 242   |
| 1953-54 .. .. .                          | 10480  | 1516  | 278                     | 231   |
| 1954-55 .. .. .                          | 9610   | 1397  | 250                     | 210   |
| 1955-56 .. .. .                          | 9980   | 1439  | 255                     | 219   |
| 1956-57 .. .. .                          | 11310  | 1591  | 283                     | 232   |
| 1957-58 .. .. .                          | 11390  | 1600  | 280                     | 229   |
| 1958-59 .. .. .                          | 12600  | 1835  | 303                     | 259   |
| 1959-60 .. .. .                          | 12950  | 1821  | 305                     | 253   |
| 1960-61 .. .. .                          | 14140  | 1914  | 326                     | 261   |
| Percentage increase over 1948-49 .. .. . | ..   | ..    | 30.4                    | 7.4   |
| <i>New series :</i>                      |  |       |                         |       |
| 1960-61 .. .. .                          | 13263  | 1843  | 306                     | 252   |
| 1961-62 .. .. .                          | 13987  | 1936  | 315                     | 260   |
| 1962-63 .. .. .                          | 14795  | 2001  | 326                     | 264   |
| 1963-64 .. .. .                          | 16977  | 2221  | 366                     | 288   |
| 1964-65 .. .. .                          | 20001  | 2882  | 422                     | 367   |
| 1965-66 .. .. .                          | 20637  | 2986  | 426                     | 373   |
| 1966-67 .. .. .                          | 23848  | 3509  | 482                     | 431   |
| 1967-68 .. .. .                          | 28054  | 4073  | 554                     | 491   |
| 1968-69 .. .. .                          | 28607  | 3829  | 552                     | 458   |
| 1969-70 .. .. .                          | 31606  | 4186  | 598                     | 487   |
| Percentage increase over 1960-61 .. .. . | ..   | ..    | 95.4                    | 93.2  |

## ANNEXURE II—(Concl'd.)

| Year                                     | Total income (Rupees in crore)<br>at current prices |       | Per capita income (Rs.) |       |
|--|---|-------|-------------------------|-------|
|  | India   | U. P. | India                   | U. P. |
| (1)                                      | (2)   | (3)   | (4)                     | (5)   |
| 1970-71 .. .. .                          | 34235   | 4256  | 633                     | 486   |
| 1971-72 .. .. .                          | 36573   | 4434  | 660                     | 497   |
| 1972-73 .. .. .                          | 40270   | 5491  | 712                     | 603   |
| 1973-74 .. .. .                          | 50424   | 6220  | 871                     | 668   |
| 1974-75 .. .. .                          | 59446   | 7154  | 1006                    | 752   |
| 1975-76 .. .. .                          | 62069   | 7005  | 1023                    | 721   |
| 1976-77 .. .. .                          | 66754   | 8135  | 1077                    | 818   |
| 1977-78 .. .. .                          | 75479   | 9464  | 1191                    | 890   |
| 1978-79 .. .. .                          | 81195   | 9756  | 1251                    | 935   |
| 1979-80 .. .. .                          | 88506*  | 10320 | 1333*                   | 965   |
| 1980-81* .. .. .                         | 105834  | 14041 | 1559                    | 1280  |
| 1981-82* .. .. .                         | 121989  | 14755 | 1758                    | 1313  |
| 1982-83** .. .. .                        | 134066  | 16538 | 1891                    | 1439  |
| Percentage increase over 1970-71 .. .. . | ..  | ..    | 198.7                   | 196.1 |

\*Provisional estimates.

\*\*Quick estimates.

*Planwise Expenditure and Growth Rate in U. P. and country*

| Period             | Expenditure<br>(Cr. Rs.) | Percentage<br>share of<br>central<br>assistance | Per capita outlay (Rs.) |                             | Rate of<br>growth of<br>U.P.'s<br>economy | Rate of<br>growth of<br>the coun-<br>trys' eco-<br>nomy |
|--------------------|--------------------------|---|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---|---|
|                    |                          |   | U. P.                   | Average<br>of all<br>states |   |   |
| (1)                | (2)                      | (3)   | (4)                     | (5)                         | (6)                                       | (7)   |
| First Plan ..      | 153                      | 52.4  | 25                      | 38                          | 1.9                                       | 3.4   |
| Second Plan ..     | 233                      | 53.0  | 32                      | 51                          | 1.8                                       | 4.0   |
| Third Plan ..      | 561                      | 63.5  | 72                      | 92                          | 1.6                                       | 2.2   |
| Three Annual Plans | 455                      | 57.6  | 53                      | 61                          | 0.3                                       | 4.0   |
| Fourth Plan ..     | 1166                     | 43.9  | 130                     | 142                         | 2.3                                       | 3.3   |
| Fifth Plan ..      | 2909                     | 32.8  | 362                     | 441                         | 5.7                                       | 5.2   |
| Sixth Plan ..      | 6577                     | 33.0  | 559                     | 694                         | 7.8*                                      | 5.2*  |
| Seventh Plan       |                          |   |                         |                             |   |   |
| Alternative I      | ..                       | ..  | ..                      | ..                          | 6.0**                                     | 4.8**   |
| Alternative II     | ..                       | ..  | ..                      | ..                          | ..  | ..  |

\*Base 1979-80.

\*\*Base as average of 1977-78 to 1979-80.

## ANNEXURE IV

## Planwise Outlays (crore Rs.) and per Capita Outlay (Rs.)

| State                      | First Plan |            |      | Second Plan |            |      | Third Plan |            |      | Annual Plans (1966-69) |            |      |
|----------------------------|------------|------------|------|-------------|------------|------|------------|------------|------|------------------------|------------|------|
|                            | Outlay     | Per-capita | Rank | Outlay      | Per-capita | Rank | Outlay     | Per-capita | Rank | Outlay                 | Per-capita | Rank |
| (1)                        | (2)        | (3)        | (4)  | (5)         | (6)        | (7)  | (8)        | (9)        | (10) | (11)                   | (12)       | (13) |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh .. ..    | 107        | 33         | 9    | 180.64      | 52         | 11   | 344.78     | 91         | 13   | 235.62                 | 58         | 15   |
| 2. Assam .. ..             | 28         | 29         | 11   | 63.15       | 57         | 8    | 132.24     | 103        | 8    | 87.12                  | 61         | 13   |
| 3. Bihar .. ..             | 102        | 25         | 18   | 176.87      | 40         | 14   | 331.74     | 67         | 17   | 217.37                 | 40         | 18   |
| 4. Gujrat .. ..            | 99         | 58         | 2    | 146.83      | 76         | 5    | 237.68     | 108        | 7    | 207.80                 | 84         | 6    |
| 5. Haryana .. ..           | *          | *          | *    | *           | *          | *    | *          | *          | *    | 84.62                  | 91         | 4    |
| 6. Himachal Pradesh .. ..  | 4.99       | 21         | 14   | 16.97       | 64         | 6    | 3.85       | 127        | 5    | 39.88                  | 119        | 3    |
| 7. Jammu and Kashmir .. .. | 13         | 39         | 6    | 26.82       | 77         | 4    | 61.24      | 166        | 3    | 59.28                  | 152        | 2    |
| 8. Karnataka .. ..         | 94         | 46         | 5    | 138.72      | 62         | 7    | 250.69     | 100        | 10   | 192.15                 | 70         | 12   |
| 9. Kerala .. ..            | 44         | 31         | 10   | 79.00       | 49         | 12   | 181.69     | 101        | 9    | 144.74                 | 73         | 9    |
| 10. Madhya Pradesh .. ..   | 94         | 34         | 8    | 145.50      | 48         | 13   | 288.35     | 84         | 14   | 166.82                 | 44         | 17   |
| 11. Maharashtra .. ..      | 125        | 37         | 7    | 214.03      | 57         | 8    | 433.60     | 103        | 8    | 388.83                 | 88         | 7    |
| 12. Manipur .. ..          | 1.08       | 17         | 15   | 6.22        | 86         | 3    | 12.82      | 100        | 10   | 7.20                   | 72         | 10   |
| 13. Meghalaya .. ..        | *          | *          | *    | *           | *          | *    | *          | *          | *    | *                      | *          | *    |
| 14. Nagaland .. ..         | *          | *          | *    | *           | *          | *    | 10.79      | 280        | 1    | 15.98                  | 400        | 1    |

|                   |    |    |    |         |     |    |         |     |    |         |     |    |         |    |    |
|-------------------|----|----|----|---------|-----|----|---------|-----|----|---------|-----|----|---------|----|----|
| 15. Orissa        | .. | .. | .. | 85      | 56  | 3  | 89.3    | 54  | 9  | 224.06  | 120 | 6  | 122.75  | 60 | 14 |
| 16. Punjab        | .. | .. | .. | 163     | 175 | 1  | 151.43  | 146 | 1  | 254.23  | 212 | 2  | 121.65  | 90 | 5  |
| 17. Rajasthan     | .. | .. | .. | 66      | 39  | 6  | 99.86   | 53  | 10 | 210.69  | 97  | 12 | 136.60  | 36 | 20 |
| 18. Sikkim        | .. | .. | .. | *       | *   |    | *       | *   | *  | *       | *   | *  |         | *  | *  |
| 19. Tamil Nadu    | .. | .. | .. | 85      | 28  | 12 | 186.19  | 57  | 8  | 342.33  | 98  | 11 | 265.99  | 71 | 11 |
| 20. Tripura       | .. | .. | .. | 1.62    | 21  | 14 | 9.41    | 94  | 2  | 15.51   | 156 | 4  | 11.44   | 82 | 8  |
| 21. Uttar Pradesh | .. | .. | .. | 166     | 25  | 13 | 228.32  | 32  | 15 | 560.25  | 72  | 16 | 451.40  | 53 | 16 |
| 22. West Bengal   | .. | .. | .. | 154     | 54  | 4  | 155.64  | 48  | 13 | 300.49  | 80  | 15 | 161.47  | 39 | 19 |
| All States        |    |    | .. | 1432.69 | 38  |    | 2115.16 | 51  |    | 4226.93 | 92  |    | 3118.91 | 61 | .. |

\*Not in existence

N.B.—Outlay denotes actual expenditure upto Fourth Plan.

## ANNEXURE IV—(Contd.)

| State                   | Fourth Plan |            |      | Fifth Plan |            |      | 1974-78     |            |      | 1978-79 |            |      |
|-------------------------|-------------|------------|------|------------|------------|------|-------------|------------|------|---------|------------|------|
|                         | Outlay      | Per-capita | Rank | Outlay     | Per-capita | Rank | Actual Exp. | Per capita | Rank | Outlay  | Per-capita | Rank |
| (1)                     | (14)        | (15)       | (16) | (17)       | (18)       | (19) | (20)        | (21)       | (22) | (23)    | (24)       | (25) |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh ..    | 425.51      | 89         | 20   | 1338.58    | 307        | 15   | 1025.43     | 236        | 16   | 449.00  | 103        | 13   |
| 2. Assam ..             | 198.41      | 106        | 19   | 473.84     | 324        | 14   | 277.97      | 190        | 21   | 155.00  | 106        | 11   |
| 3. Bihar ..             | 479.21      | 85         | 21   | 1296.06    | 230        | 21   | 873.71      | 155        | 22   | 384.14  | 68         | 21   |
| 4. Gujarat ..           | 545.02      | 204        | 9    | 1185.76    | 444        | 11   | 1004.88     | 376        | 9    | 335.00  | 125        | 10   |
| 5. Haryana ..           | 258.26      | 358        | 2    | 501.34     | 599        | 8    | 483.25      | 481        | 7    | 210.00  | 209        | 7    |
| 6. Himachal Pradesh ..  | 118.43      | 328        | 5    | 238.95     | 691        | 7    | 161.48      | 467        | 8    | 73.00   | 211        | 6    |
| 7. Jammu and Kashmir .. | 162.22      | 351        | 4    | 362.64     | 785        | 5    | 278.54      | 603        | 5    | 108.00  | 234        | 5    |
| 8. Karnataka ..         | 374.14      | 128        | 15   | 997.67     | 341        | 12   | 808.20      | 276        | 12   | 309.00  | 105        | 12   |
| 9. Kerala ..            | 333.35      | 156        | 11   | 568.96     | 267        | 20   | 477.89      | 224        | 17   | 176.00  | 82         | 19   |
| 10. Madhya Pradesh ..   | 475.51      | 114        | 17   | 1379.71    | 331        | 13   | 1058.00     | 254        | 13   | 413.00  | 99         | 14   |
| 11. Maharashtra ..      | 1004.51     | 199        | 10   | 2347.61    | 466        | 9    | 1877.63     | 372        | 10   | 735.00  | 146        | 9    |
| 12. Manipur ..          | 31.15       | 290        | 7    | 92.86      | 865        | 4    | 69.31       | 646        | 4    | 28.26   | 264        | 4    |
| 13. Meghalaya ..        | 36.24       | 356        | 3    | 89.53      | 885        | 3    | 71.33       | 705        | 3    | 29.11   | 288        | 3    |
| 14. Nagaland ..         | 38.52       | 747        | 1    | 83.63      | 1621       | 2    | 70.15       | 1359       | 1    | 24.53   | 372        | 2    |
| 15. Orissa ..           | 249.34      | 114        | 18   | 585.02     | 267        | 20   | 453.62      | 207        | 18   | 191.00  | 87         | 16   |
| 16. Punjab ..           | 428.47      | 116        | 6    | 1013.49    | 748        | 6    | 719.20      | 531        | 6    | 260.00  | 192        | 8    |

|                   |    |    |         |     |    |          |      |    |          |      |    |         |     |    |
|-------------------|----|----|---------|-----|----|----------|------|----|----------|------|----|---------|-----|----|
| 17. Rajasthan     | .. | .. | 308.81  | 120 | 16 | 709.24   | 275  | 18 | 611.19   | 287  | 14 | 235.00  | 91  | 15 |
| 18. Sikkim        | .. | .. | *       | *   | *  | 39.64    | 1906 | 1  | 24.18    | 1163 | 2  | 15.80   | 752 | 1  |
| 19. Tamil Nadu    | .. | .. | 551.69  | 134 | 13 | 1122.12  | 272  | 19 | 827.13   | 201  | 19 | 305.00  | 74  | 20 |
| 20. Tripura       | .. | .. | 34.66   | 223 | 8  | 69.68    | 448  | 10 | 49.84    | 320  | 11 | 22.70   | 146 | 9  |
| 21. Uttar Pradesh | .. | .. | 1162.58 | 132 | 14 | 2445.86  | 277  | 17 | 2093.87  | 237  | 15 | 755.00  | 85  | 17 |
| 22. West Bengal   | .. | .. | 363.55  | 82  | 22 | 1246.83  | 281  | 16 | 884.78   | 200  | 20 | 371.40  | 84  | 18 |
| All States        |    |    | 7674.58 | 142 |    | 18284.22 | 338  |    | 14201.68 | 262  |    | 5584.94 | 103 |    |

\*Not in existence.



## ANNEXURE IV—(Contd.)

| State                   | 1979-80 |            |      | Population in lakhs (1981 versus) | Sixth Plan (1980-85)     |                |      | 1980-81 |                |      | 1981-82 |                |      |
|-------------------------|---------|------------|------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|------|---------|----------------|------|---------|----------------|------|
|                         | Outlay  | Per-capita | Rank |                                   | App-<br>proved<br>outlay | Per-<br>capita | Rank | Outlay  | Per-<br>capita | Rank | Outlay  | Per-<br>capita | Rank |
| (1)                     | (26)    | (27)       | (28) | (29)                              | (30)                     | (31)           | (32) | (33)    | (34)           | (35) | (36)    | (37)           | (38) |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh ..    | 421.50  | 97         | 16   | 535.50                            | 3100                     | 579            | 18   | 510.00  | 95             | 16   | 531.31  | 99             | 18   |
| 2. Assam ..             | 155.00  | 106        | 14   | 198.97                            | 1115                     | 560            | 20   | 198.00  | 100            | 14   | 210.00  | 106            | 16   |
| 3. Bihar ..             | 356.85  | 63         | 21   | 699.15                            | 3225                     | 461            | 22   | 476.61  | 68             | 19   | 560.00  | 80             | 20   |
| 4. Gujrat ..            | 392.00  | 147        | 11   | 340.86                            | 3680                     | 1080           | 10   | 524.63  | 154            | 9    | 632.00  | 185            | 10   |
| 5. Haryana ..           | 227.00  | 226        | 6    | 129.23                            | 1800                     | 1393           | 6    | 250.12  | 194            | 7    | 290.00  | 224            | 7    |
| 6. Himachal Pradesh ..  | 73.00   | 211        | 7    | 42.81                             | 560                      | 1308           | 7    | 90.00   | 210            | 6    | 100.00  | 234            | 6    |
| 7. Jammu and Kashmir .. | 118.00  | 255        | 5    | 59.87                             | 900                      | 1503           | 5    | 147.48  | 246            | 5    | 160.00  | 267            | 5    |
| 8. Karnataka ..         | 299.00  | 102        | 15   | 371.36                            | 2265                     | 610            | 15   | 384.55  | 104            | 13   | 419.00  | 113            | 14   |
| 9. Kerala ..            | 170.00  | 80         | 18   | 254.54                            | 1550                     | 609            | 16   | 273.00  | 107            | 11   | 275.00  | 108            | 15   |
| 10. Madhya Pradesh ..   | 455.00  | 109        | 12   | 521.79                            | 3800                     | 728            | 12   | 541.00  | 104            | 13   | 640.43  | 123            | 12   |
| 11. Maharashtra ..      | 762.50  | 151        | 10   | 627.84                            | 6175                     | 984            | 11   | 882.90  | 141            | 10   | 1080.10 | 172            | 11   |
| 12. Manipur ..          | 31.00   | 290        | 4    | 14.21                             | 240                      | 1688           | 4    | 41.85   | 295            | 4    | 43.00   | 303            | 4    |
| 13. Meghalaya ..        | 33.00   | 327        | 3    | 13.36                             | 235                      | 1759           | 3    | 43.31   | 324            | 3    | 46.55   | 348            | 3    |
| 14. Nagaland ..         | 26.05   | 501        | 2    | 7.75                              | 210                      | 2710           | 2    | 36.18   | 466            | 2    | 38.00   | 490            | 2    |
| 15. Orissa ..           | 191.00  | 87         | 17   | 263.70                            | 1500                     | 569            | 19   | 250.16  | 95             | 16   | 275.00  | 104            | 17   |
| 16. Punjab ..           | 260.00  | 192        | 8    | 167.89                            | 1957                     | 1166           | 9    | 300.00  | 179            | 8    | 340.34  | 203            | 9    |

|                   |    |    |         |     |    |         |       |      |    |         |     |    |         |     |    |
|-------------------|----|----|---------|-----|----|---------|-------|------|----|---------|-----|----|---------|-----|----|
| 17. Rajasthan     | .. | .. | 275.00  | 107 | 13 | 342.62  | 2025  | 591  | 17 | 333.86  | 97  | 15 | 340.00  | 99  | 18 |
| 18. Sikkim        | .. | .. | 17.88   | 851 | 1  | 3.16    | 122   | 3861 | 1  | 21.02   | 665 | 1  | 23.13   | 732 | 1  |
| 19. Tamil Nadu    | .. | .. | 307.00  | 75  | 20 | 484.08  | 3150  | 651  | 13 | 411.23  | 85  | 17 | 514.00  | 106 | 16 |
| 20. Tripura       | .. | .. | 28.00   | 179 | 9  | 20.53   | 245   | 1193 | 8  | 39.81   | 194 | 7  | 45.00   | 219 | 8  |
| 21. Uttar Pradesh | .. | .. | 690.00  | 78  | 19 | 1108.62 | 6200  | 559  | 21 | 933.83  | 84  | 18 | 1077.96 | 97  | 10 |
| 22. West Bengal   | .. | .. | 450.00  | 102 | 15 | 545.81  | 3500  | 641  | 14 | 575.10  | 105 | 12 | 638.00  | 117 | 13 |
| All States        |    | .. | 5738.78 | 106 |    | 6851.85 | 47554 | 694  |    | 7255.64 | 106 |    | 8278.82 | 121 |    |

## ANNEXURE IV—(Concl'd.)

| State                        | 1982-83 |            |      | 1983-84 |            |      | 1984-85 |            |      |
|------------------------------|---------|------------|------|---------|------------|------|---------|------------|------|
|                              | Outlay  | Per-capita | Rank | Outlay  | Per-Capita | Rank | Outlay  | Per-capita | Rank |
| (1)                          | (39)    | (40)       | (41) | (42)    | (43)       | (44) | (45)    | (46)       | (47) |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh .. .. .    | 605.00  | 113        | 17   | 826.00  | 154        | 14   | 918.31  | 171        | 15   |
| 2. Assam .. .. .             | 238.00  | 120        | 15   | 291.00  | 146        | 15   | 360.00  | 181        | 13   |
| 3. Bihar .. .. .             | 610.00  | 87         | 21   | 681.00  | 97         | 21   | 751.00  | 107        | 20   |
| 4. Gujarat .. .. .           | 768.00  | 225        | 10   | 900.00  | 264        | 8    | 935.00  | 274        | 8    |
| 5. Haryana .. .. .           | 320.00  | 248        | 7    | 407.00  | 315        | 6    | 430.00  | 333        | 6    |
| 6. Himachal Pradesh .. .. .  | 120.00  | 280        | 6    | 140.00  | 327        | 5    | 168.17  | 393        | 5    |
| 7. Jammu and Kashmir .. .. . | 168.00  | 281        | 5    | 185.00  | 309        | 7    | 235.00  | 393        | 5    |
| 8. Karnataka .. .. .         | 475.00  | 128        | 14   | 575.00  | 155        | 13   | 650.00  | 175        | 14   |
| 9. Kerala .. .. .            | 275.00  | 108        | 18   | 320.00  | 126        | 17   | 355.00  | 139        | 18   |
| 10. Madhya Pradesh .. .. .   | 725.00  | 139        | 13   | 855.00  | 164        | 12   | 1060.00 | 203        | 11   |
| 11. Maharashtra .. .. .      | 1322.00 | 211        | 11   | 1500.00 | 239        | 10   | 1650.00 | 263        | 9    |
| 12. Manipur .. .. .          | 48.00   | 338        | 4    | 52.80   | 372        | 4    | 61.00   | 429        | 4    |
| 13. Meghalaya .. .. .        | 51.00   | 382        | 3    | 56.32   | 422        | 3    | 65.00   | 487        | 3    |
| 14. Nagaland .. .. .         | 43.00   | 555        | 2    | 51.00   | 658        | 2    | 56.10   | 724        | 2    |
| 15. Orissa .. .. .           | 300.00  | 114        | 16   | 345.00  | 131        | 16   | 400.00  | 152        | 16   |
| 16. Punjab .. .. .           | 385.00  | 229        | 9    | 440.00  | 262        | 9    | 440.00  | 262        | 10   |

|              |               |    |    |    |                |            |    |                 |            |    |                 |            |    |
|--------------|---------------|----|----|----|----------------|------------|----|-----------------|------------|----|-----------------|------------|----|
| 17.          | Rajasthan     | .. | .. | .. | 340.00         | 99         | 19 | 401.00          | 117        | 19 | 387.00          | 113        | 19 |
| 18.          | Sikkim        | .. | .. | .. | 25.00          | 791        | 1  | 30.50           | 965        | 1  | 35.08           | 1110       | 1  |
| 19.          | Tamil Nadu    | .. | .. | .. | 711.00         | 147        | 12 | 845.00          | 175        | 11 | 927.00          | 192        | 12 |
| 20.          | Tripura       | .. | .. | .. | 50.00          | 244        | 8  | 58.00           | 283        | 7  | 68.00           | 331        | 7  |
| 21.          | Uttar Pradesh | .. | .. | .. | 1202.00        | 108        | 18 | 1376.70         | 124        | 18 | 1601.00         | 144        | 17 |
| 22.          | West Bengal   | .. | .. | .. | 490.00         | 90         | 20 | 540.00          | 99         | 20 | 540.00          | 99         | 21 |
| <b>Total</b> |               |    |    | .. | <b>9271.00</b> | <b>135</b> |    | <b>10876.32</b> | <b>159</b> |    | <b>12092.66</b> | <b>176</b> |    |

## Outlays and

| States               | First Plan (1951—56) |                    |            |
|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------|
|                      | Outlay               | Central assistance | Percentage |
| (1)                  | (2)                  | (3)                | (4)        |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh    | 107                  | 61                 | 57.0       |
| 2. Assam             | 28                   | 22                 | 78.6       |
| 3. Bihar             | 102                  | 55                 | 53.9       |
| 4. Gujarat           | 99                   | 32                 | 32.3       |
| 5. Haryana           | *                    | *                  | *          |
| 6. Himachal Pradesh  | 4.99                 | ..                 | ..         |
| 7. Jammu and Kashmir | 13                   | 10                 | 76.9       |
| 8. Karnataka         | 94                   | 47                 | 50.0       |
| 9. Kerala            | 44                   | 24                 | 54.5       |
| 10. Madhya Pradesh   | 94                   | 61                 | 64.9       |
| 11. Maharashtra      | 125                  | 48                 | 38.4       |
| 12. Orissa           | 85                   | 77                 | 90.6       |
| 13. Punjab           | 163                  | 141                | 86.5       |
| 14. Rajasthan        | 66                   | 60                 | 90.9       |
| 15. Tamil Nadu       | 85                   | 42                 | 49.4       |
| 16. Uttar Pradesh    | 166                  | 87                 | 52.4       |
| 17. West Bengal      | 154                  | 113                | 73.4       |
| Total                | 1429.99              | 880                | 61.5       |

\*State was not in existence

## ANNEXURE V

## Central Assistance

(Rs. crore)

| Second Plan (1956—61) |                    |            | Third Plan (1961—66) |                    |            |
|-----------------------|--------------------|------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------|
| Outlay                | Central assistance | Percentage | Outlay               | Central assistance | Percentage |
| (5)                   | (6)                | (7)        | (8)                  | (9)                | (10)       |
| 180.64                | 96                 | 53.1       | 344.78               | 220                | 63.8       |
| 63.15                 | 31                 | 49.1       | 132.24               | 100                | 75.6       |
| 176.87                | 84                 | 47.5       | 331.74               | 216                | 65.1       |
| 146.83                | 50                 | 34.1       | 237.68               | 112                | 47.1       |
| *                     | *                  | *          | *                    | *                  | *          |
| 16.97                 | ..                 | —          | 3.85                 | —                  | —          |
| 26.82                 | 19                 | 70.8       | 61.24                | 61                 | 99.6       |
| 138.72                | 68                 | 49.0       | 250.69               | 157                | 62.6       |
| 79.00                 | 38                 | 48.1       | 181.69               | 122                | 67.2       |
| 145.50                | 96                 | 66.0       | 288.35               | 219                | 76.0       |
| 214.03                | 74                 | 34.6       | 433.60               | 167                | 38.5       |
| 89.30                 | 66                 | 73.9       | 224.06               | 137                | 61.1       |
| 151.43                | 88                 | 58.1       | 254.23               | 134                | 52.7       |
| 99.86                 | 59                 | 59.1       | 210.69               | 164                | 77.8       |
| 186.19                | 95                 | 51.0       | 342.33               | 187                | 54.6       |
| 228.32                | 121                | 53.0       | 560.25               | 356                | 63.5       |
| 155.64                | 73                 | 46.9       | 300.49               | 155                | 51.6       |
| 2099.27               | 1058               | 50.4       | 4157.91              | 2507               | 60.3       |

\*State was not in existence.

| States                       | Three Annual Plans (1966—69) |                    |            |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|------------|
|                              | Outlay                       | Central assistance | Percentage |
| (1)                          | (11)                         | (12)               | (13)       |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh .. .. .    | 235.62                       | 161                | 68.3       |
| 2. Assam .. .. .             | 87.12                        | 86                 | 98.7       |
| 3. Bihar .. .. .             | 217.37                       | 154                | 70.9       |
| 4. Gujarat .. .. .           | 207.80                       | 77                 | 37.1       |
| 5. Haryana .. .. .           | 84.62                        | 46                 | 54.4       |
| 6. Himachal Pradesh .. .. .  | 39.88                        | ..                 | ..         |
| 7. Jammu and Kashmir .. .. . | 59.28                        | 60                 | 101.2      |
| 8. Karnataka .. .. .         | 192.15                       | 109                | 56.7       |
| 9. Kerala .. .. .            | 144.74                       | 89                 | 61.5       |
| 10. Madhya Pradesh .. .. .   | 166.82                       | 143                | 85.7       |
| 11. Maharashtra .. .. .      | 388.83                       | 111                | 28.6       |
| 12. Orissa .. .. .           | 122.25                       | 81                 | 66.0       |
| 13. Punjab .. .. .           | 121.84                       | 52                 | 42.7       |
| 14. Rajasthan .. .. .        | 136.60                       | 120                | 87.9       |
| 15. Tamil Nadu .. .. .       | 265.99                       | 121                | 45.5       |
| 16. Uttar Pradesh .. .. .    | 451.40                       | 260                | 57.6       |
| 17. West Bengal .. .. .      | 161.47                       | 112                | 69.4       |
| Total .. .. .                | 3084.28                      | 1782               | 57.8       |

## ANNEXURE V—(Contd.)

(Rs. crore)

| Fourth Plan (1969—74) |                    |            | Fifth Plan (1974—78) |                    |            |
|-----------------------|--------------------|------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------|
| Outlay                | Central assistance | Percentage | Outlay               | Central assistance | Percentage |
| (14)                  | (15)               | (16)       | (17)                 | (18)               | (19)       |
| 425.51                | 232                | 54.5       | 1338.58              | 364                | 27.2       |
| 198.41                | 173                | 87.2       | 473.84               | 223                | 41.1       |
| 479.21                | 327                | 68.2       | 1296.06              | 411                | 31.7       |
| 545.02                | 154                | 28.3       | 1185.76              | 224                | 18.9       |
| 258.26                | 76                 | 29.4       | 501.34               | 115                | 22.9       |
| 118.43                | 99                 | 83.6       | 238.95               | 118                | 49.4       |
| 162.22                | 139                | 85.7       | 362.64               | 366                | 100.9      |
| 374.14                | 167                | 44.6       | 997.67               | 234                | 23.4       |
| 333.65                | 170                | 50.9       | 568.96               | 201                | 35.3       |
| 475.51                | 254                | 53.4       | 1379.71              | 308                | 22.3       |
| 1004.51               | 239                | 23.8       | 2347.61              | 281                | 12.0       |
| 249.34                | 155                | 62.2       | 585.02               | 250                | 42.7       |
| 428.47                | 98                 | 22.9       | 1013.49              | 141                | 13.9       |
| 308.81                | 213                | 69.0       | 709.24               | 271                | 38.2       |
| 551.69                | 197                | 35.7       | 1122.42              | 346                | 30.8       |
| 1162.59               | 510                | 43.9       | 2445.86              | 802                | 32.8       |
| 363.55                | 213                | 58.6       | 1246.83              | 253                | 20.3       |
| 7439.52               | 3416               | 45.9       | 17813.98             | 4908               | 27.6       |



| States               | 1978-79 |                    |            |
|----------------------|---------|--------------------|------------|
|                      | Outlay  | Central assistance | Percentage |
| (1)                  | (20)    | (21)               | (22)       |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh    | 449.00  | 237                | 52.8       |
| 2. Assam             | 155.00  | 114                | 73.5       |
| 3. Bihar             | 384.14  | 255                | 66.4       |
| 4. Gujarat           | 335.00  | 79                 | 23.6       |
| 5. Haryana           | 210.00  | 63                 | 30.0       |
| 6. Himachal Pradesh  | 73.00   | 67                 | 91.8       |
| 7. Jammu and Kashmir | 108.00  | 138                | 127.8      |
| 8. Karnataka         | 302.00  | 168                | 55.6       |
| 9. Kerala            | 176.00  | 108                | 61.4       |
| 10. Madhya Pradesh   | 413.00  | 187                | 45.3       |
| 11. Maharashtra      | 735.00  | 187                | 25.4       |
| 12. Orissa           | 191.00  | 120                | 62.8       |
| 13. Punjab           | 260.00  | 58                 | 22.3       |
| 14. Rajasthan        | 235.00  | 116                | 49.4       |
| 15. Tamil Nadu       | 305.00  | 159                | 52.1       |
| 16. Uttar Pradesh    | 755.00  | 470                | 62.2       |
| 17. West Bengal      | 371.40  | 221                | 59.5       |
| Total                | 5464.54 | 2679               | 49.0       |

## ANNEXURE V—(Concl'd.)

(Rs. crore)

| 1979-80 |                    |            | Sixth Plan (1980—85) |                    |            |
|---------|--------------------|------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------|
| Outlay  | Central assistance | Percentage | Outlay               | Central assistance | Percentage |
| (23)    | (24)               | (25)       | (26)                 | (27)               | (28)       |
| 421.50  | 224                | 53.1       | 3100.00              | 905.70             | 29.2       |
| 155.00  | 127                | 81.9       | 1115.00              | 827.02             | 74.2       |
| 356.85  | 225                | 63.1       | 3225.00              | 1260.50            | 39.1       |
| 392.00  | 101                | 25.8       | 3680.00              | 599.68             | 16.3       |
| 227.00  | 44                 | 19.4       | 1800.00              | 234.85             | 13.1       |
| 73.00   | 72                 | 98.6       | 560.00               | 437.35             | 78.1       |
| 118.00  | 127                | 107.6      | 900.00               | 1009.00            | 112.1      |
| 299.00  | 99                 | 33.1       | 2265.00              | 539.20             | 23.8       |
| 170.00  | 84                 | 49.4       | 1550.00              | 430.16             | 27.8       |
| 455.00  | 180                | 39.6       | 3800.00              | 1013.39            | 26.7       |
| 752.50  | 173                | 22.7       | 6175.00              | 875.91             | 14.2       |
| 191.00  | 154                | 80.6       | 1500.00              | 659.53             | 44.0       |
| 260.00  | 44                 | 16.9       | 1957.00              | 300.00             | 15.3       |
| 275.00  | 118                | 42.9       | 2025.00              | 626.31             | 30.9       |
| 307.00  | 118                | 38.4       | 3150.00              | 664.80             | 21.1       |
| 690.00  | 411                | 59.6       | 5850.00              | 1929.04            | 33.0       |
| 450.00  | 147                | 32.7       | 3500.00              | 680.26             | 19.4       |
| 5602.85 | 2448               | 43.7       | 46152.00             | 12992.70           | 28.2       |

## Statewise and Planwise

| State                   | First Plan (1951—56) |                  |      | Second Plan (1956—61) |            |      |
|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------|------|-----------------------|------------|------|
|                         | Central Assistance   | Per-capita (Rs.) | Rank | Central Assistance    | Per-capita | Rank |
| (1)                     | (2)                  | (3)              | (4)  | (5)                   | (6)        | (7)  |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh ..    | 61                   | 19.00            | 9    | 96                    | 27.79      | 9    |
| 2. Assam .. ..          | 22                   | 23.07            | 7    | 31                    | 28.02      | 8    |
| 3. Bihar .. ..          | 55                   | 13.63            | 15   | 84                    | 19.01      | 14   |
| 4. Gujarat .. ..        | 32                   | 18.62            | 10   | 50                    | 25.80      | 10   |
| 5. Haryana .. ..        | ..                   | ..               | ..   | ..                    | ..         | ..   |
| 6. Jammu & Kashmir ..   | 10                   | 30.23            | 5    | 19                    | 54.90      | 2    |
| 7. Kerala .. ..         | 24                   | 16.82            | 12   | 38                    | 23.82      | 11   |
| 8. Mysore .. ..         | 47                   | 23.16            | 6    | 68                    | 30.37      | 6    |
| 9. Madhya Pradesh ..    | 61                   | 22.27            | 8    | 96                    | 31.43      | 5    |
| 10. Maharashtra .. ..   | 48                   | 14.31            | 13   | 74                    | 19.83      | 13   |
| 11. Orissa .. ..        | 77                   | 50.49            | 2    | 66                    | 39.51      | 3    |
| 12. Punjab .. ..        | 141                  | 151.91           | 1    | 88                    | 84.42      | 1    |
| 13. Rajasthan .. ..     | 60                   | 35.71            | 4    | 59                    | 31.23      | 4    |
| 14. Tamil Nadu .. ..    | 42                   | 13.64            | 14   | 95                    | 29.17      | 7    |
| 15. Uttar Pradesh ..    | 87                   | 13.35            | 16   | 121                   | 17.18      | 15   |
| 16. West Bengal .. ..   | 113                  | 39.93            | 3    | 73                    | 22.37      | 12   |
| 17. Nagaland .. ..      | ..                   | ..               | ..   | ..                    | ..         | ..   |
| Total .. ..             | 880                  | 23.31            |      | 1058                  | 25.41      |      |
| Population estimates .. |                      | 1953             |      |                       | 1958       |      |

## ANNEXURE VI

## Central Assistance

(Central Assistance in crore Rs.)  
(Per Capita in Rs.)

| Third Plan         |            |      | Annual Plan        |            |      |                    |            |      |                    |            |      |
|--------------------|------------|------|--------------------|------------|------|--------------------|------------|------|--------------------|------------|------|
| (1961-66)          |            |      | (1966-67)          |            |      | (1967-68)          |            |      | (1968-69)          |            |      |
| Central Assistance | Per-capita | Rank | Central Assistance | Per-capita | Rank | Central Assistance | Per capita | Rank | Central Assistance | Per capita | Rank |
| (8)                | (9)        | (10) | (11)               | (12)       | (13) | (14)               | (15)       | (16) | (17)               | (18)       | (19) |
| 220                | 58.24      | 10   | 61                 | 15.26      | 7    | 57                 | 13.99      | 7    | 43                 | 10.36      | 15   |
| 100                | 78.06      | 4    | 27                 | 19.30      | 3    | 30                 | 20.82      | 3    | 29                 | 19.54      | 3    |
| 216                | 44.25      | 14   | 50                 | 9.67       | 14   | 51                 | 9.68       | 15   | 53                 | 9.87       | 16   |
| 112                | 50.81      | 12   | 22                 | 9.24       | 15   | 25                 | 10.24      | 13   | 30                 | 11.98      | 10   |
| ...                | ...        | ...  | 17                 | 19.19      | 4    | 15                 | 16.47      | 5    | 14                 | 14.95      | 5    |
| 61                 | 160.27     | 2    | 19                 | 46.21      | 2    | 19                 | 45.03      | 2    | 22                 | 50.82      | 2    |
| 122                | 67.98      | 7    | 28                 | 14.56      | 9    | 31                 | 15.75      | 6    | 30                 | 14.89      | 6    |
| 157                | 62.96      | 8    | 36                 | 13.53      | 10   | 36                 | 13.25      | 8    | 37                 | 13.33      | 7    |
| 219                | 63.42      | 9    | 44                 | 11.82      | 11   | 50                 | 13.10      | 9    | 49                 | 12.52      | 8    |
| 167                | 39.68      | 16   | 26                 | 5.75       | 17   | 33                 | 7.12       | 17   | 52                 | 10.95      | 14   |
| 137                | 73.71      | 6    | 30                 | 15.10      | 8    | 26                 | 12.80      | 10   | 25                 | 12.04      | 9    |
| 134                | 114.43     | 3    | 21                 | 16.92      | 5    | 16                 | 12.64      | 11   | 15                 | 11.62      | 11   |
| 164                | 76.40      | 5    | 37                 | 16.02      | 6    | 39                 | 16.48      | 4    | 44                 | 18.15      | 4    |
| 187                | 52.72      | 11   | 40                 | 10.62      | 13   | 38                 | 9.89       | 14   | 43                 | 10.97      | 13   |
| 356                | 40.09      | 13   | 94                 | 11.53      | 12   | 88                 | 10.61      | 12   | 78                 | 9.23       | 17   |
| 155                | 41.75      | 15   | 31                 | 7.78       | 16   | 34                 | 8.33       | 16   | 47                 | 11.25      | 12   |
| 11                 | 273.63     | 1    | 5                  | 112.61     | 1    | 6                  | 130.72     | 1    | 6                  | 126.32     | 1    |
| 2515               | 54.65      |      | 588                | 11.97      |      | 595                | 11.85      |      | 617                | 12.02      |      |
|                    | 1963       |      |                    | 1966       |      |                    | 1967       |      |                    | 1968       |      |

| States                  | Fourth Plan (1969—74) |            |      | Fifth Plan (1974—78) |            |      |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------|------|----------------------|------------|------|
|                         | Central Assistance    | Per-capita | Rank | Central Assistance   | Per-capita | Rank |
| (1)                     | (20)                  | (21)       | (22) | (23)                 | (24)       | (25) |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh ..    | 232                   | 52.78      | 18   | 364                  | 74.67      | 16   |
| 2. Assam ..             | 173                   | 114.04     | 7    | 223                  | 127.21     | 8    |
| 3. Bihar ..             | 327                   | 57.44      | 15   | 411                  | 65.28      | 20   |
| 4. Gujarat ..           | 154                   | 57.00      | 16   | 224                  | 73.42      | 17   |
| 5. Haryana ..           | 76                    | 74.80      | 10   | 115                  | 99.91      | 10   |
| 6. Himachal Pradesh ..  | 99                    | 282.86     | 4    | 118                  | 304.91     | 6    |
| 7. Jammu and Kashmir .. | 139                   | 297.01     | 2    | 366                  | 686.68     | 3    |
| 8. Karnataka ..         | 167                   | 56.32      | 17   | 234                  | 70.12      | 18   |
| 9. Kerala ..            | 170                   | 78.96      | 9    | 201                  | 85.53      | 13   |
| 10. Madhya Pradesh ..   | 254                   | 60.30      | 14   | 308                  | 65.30      | 19   |
| 11. Maharashtra ..      | 239                   | 46.90      | 21   | 281                  | 49.40      | 22   |
| 12. Manipur ..          | 26                    | 238.53     | 5    | 50                   | 396.83     | 5    |
| 13. Meghalaya ..        | 30                    | 291.26     | 3    | 52                   | 440.68     | 4    |
| 14. Nagaland ..         | 33                    | 622.64     | 1    | 54                   | 830.77     | 2    |
| 15. Orissa ..           | 155                   | 69.98      | 12   | 250                  | 103.09     | 9    |
| 16. Punjab ..           | 98                    | 71.59      | 11   | 141                  | 92.76      | 11   |
| 17. Rajasthan ..        | 213                   | 81.48      | 8    | 271                  | 90.00      | 12   |
| 18. Sikkim ..           | ..                    | ..         | ..   | 31                   | 1192.31    | 1    |
| 19. Tamilnadu ..        | 197                   | 47.45      | 20   | 346                  | 76.91      | 15   |
| 20. Tripura ..          | 30                    | 189.87     | 6    | 43                   | 236.26     | 7    |
| 21. Uttar Pradesh ..    | 510                   | 60.72      | 13   | 802                  | 80.02      | 14   |
| 22. West Bengal ..      | 213                   | 47.58      | 19   | 253                  | 50.92      | 21   |
| Total ..                | 3535                  | 65.18      |      | 5138                 | 84.09      |      |
| Population estimates .. |                       | 1971       |      |                      | 1976       |      |

ANNEXURE VI—(Concl.)  
(Central Assistance in crore Rs.)  
(Per Capita in Rs.)

| 1978-79            |            |      | 1979-80            |            |      | Sixth Plan (1980—85) |            |      |
|--------------------|------------|------|--------------------|------------|------|----------------------|------------|------|
| Central Assistance | Per capita | Rank | Central Assistance | Per capita | Rank | Central Assistance   | Per capita | Rank |
| (26)               | (27)       | (28) | (29)               | (30)       | (31) | (32)                 | (33)       | (34) |
| 237                | 46.65      | 11   | 224                | 38.71      | 10   | 905.70               | 169        | 17   |
| 114                | 61.39      | 8    | 127                | 66.45      | 8    | 827.02               | 416        | 8    |
| 255                | 38.90      | 15   | 225                | 33.64      | 15   | 1260.50              | 180        | 18   |
| 79                 | 24.06      | 22   | 101                | 30.03      | 17   | 599.68               | 176        | 15   |
| 63                 | 50.77      | 9    | 44                 | 34.58      | 14   | 234.85               | 182        | 18   |
| 67                 | 162.62     | 6    | 72                 | 171.22     | 6    | 437.35               | 1022       | 6    |
| 138                | 239.58     | 3    | 127                | 214.82     | 4    | 1009.00              | 1685       | 4    |
| 100                | 27.91      | 21   | 99                 | 26.99      | 20   | 539.20               | 145        | 18   |
| 108                | 43.58      | 13   | 84                 | 33.31      | 16   | 430.16               | 169        | 17   |
| 187                | 37.04      | 16   | 180                | 34.85      | 13   | 1013.39              | 194        | 10   |
| 187                | 30.77      | 20   | 173                | 27.85      | 18   | 875.91               | 140        | 19   |
| 27                 | 195.65     | 4    | 31                 | 218.16     | 3    | 240.50               | 1692       | 3    |
| 24                 | 187.50     | 5    | 27                 | 205.17     | 5    | 196.00               | 1467       | 5    |
| 33                 | 452.06     | 2    | 29                 | 381.08     | 2    | 209.50               | 2703       | 2    |
| 120                | 46.86      | 10   | 154                | 59.05      | 9    | 659.53               | 250        | 9    |
| 58                 | 35.85      | 17   | 44                 | 26.63      | 21   | 300.00               | 179        | 14   |
| 116                | 35.40      | 18   | 118                | 35.01      | 12   | 626.31               | 183        | 11   |
| 16                 | 551.72     | 1    | 19                 | 629.14     | 1    | 119.50               | 3782       | 1    |
| 159                | 34.22      | 19   | 118                | 24.99      | 22   | 664.80               | 137        | 20   |
| 23                 | 119.79     | 7    | 28                 | 141.77     | 7    | 204.13               | 994        | 7    |
| 470                | 44.80      | 12   | 411                | 38.29      | 11   | 1929.04              | 174        | 16   |
| 221                | 42.66      | 14   | 147                | 27.79      | 19   | 680.26               | 125        | 21   |
| 2802               | 43.43      |      | 2582               | 38.79      |      | 13962.33             | 203        |      |
|                    | 1978       |      |                    | 1979       |      |                      | 1981       |      |

*Agricultural and Industrial Production in Uttar Pradesh*

| Year    | Agriculture Production (Lakh tonnes) |           |        |                   | Industrial<br>Production<br>Index<br>(1970-71=100) |
|---------|--------------------------------------|-----------|--------|-------------------|--|
|         | Foodgrains                           | Sugarcane | Potato | Oilseeds<br>(P+M) |  |
| (1)     | (2)                                  | (3)       | (4)    | (5)               | (6)  |
| 1950-51 | 117.75                               | 294.98    | 6.41   | 7.79              | ..   |
| 1955-56 | 120.58                               | 298.71    | 6.87   | 7.67              | ..   |
| 1960-61 | 144.86                               | 545.16    | 8.00   | 13.06             | ..   |
| 1965-66 | 132.91                               | 566.60    | 13.42  | 15.00             | ..   |
| 1968-69 | 160.41                               | 505.43    | 16.32  | 14.67             | ..   |
| 1969-70 | 174.13                               | 606.79    | 12.49  | 16.45             | ..   |
| 1970-71 | 194.67                               | 546.72    | 14.86  | 18.52             | 100.0  |
| 1971-72 | 176.73                               | 493.54    | 16.80  | 12.89             | 115.1  |
| 1972-73 | 181.33                               | 567.27    | 16.03  | 15.91             | 113.3  |
| 1973-74 | 155.63                               | 607.73    | 17.21  | 15.54             | 111.4  |
| 1974-75 | 163.28                               | 614.79    | 21.39  | 19.07             | 108.6  |
| 1975-76 | 194.56                               | 583.59    | 25.07  | 18.55             | 119.5  |
| 1976-77 | 199.09                               | 652.16    | 23.29  | 15.14             | 130.0  |
| 1977-78 | 212.35                               | 768.19    | 30.25  | 14.46             | 138.7  |
| 1978-79 | 231.08                               | 623.74    | 42.96  | 15.15             | 189.7  |
| 1979-80 | 164.39                               | 512.28    | 31.63  | 9.64              | 169.1  |
| 1980-81 | 249.48                               | 642.05    | 41.65  | 16.68             | 172.5  |
| 1981-82 | 242.94                               | 764.40    | 43.76  | 16.01             | 190.8  |
| 1982-83 | 263.52                               | 814.00    | 45.00  | 13.78             | 223.1  |
| 1983-84 | 292.29                               | 789.68    | 57.57  | 16.70             | 227.7  |

## ANNEXURE VIII

*Inter-region position as reflected by some indicators*

| Indicator   | Eastern | Western | Central | Bundel-<br>khard | Hills   | Uttar<br>Pradesh |
|---|---------|---------|---------|------------------|---------|------------------|
| (1)   | (2)     | (3)     | (4)     | (5)              | (6)     | (7)              |
| 1 Percentage of population, 1981.   | 37.6    | 35.5    | 17.6    | 4.9              | 4.4     | 100.0            |
| 2 Density of population, 1981   | 485     | 479     | 428     | 185              | 95      | 377              |
| 3 Per capita (Rural) net area sown in hect.(1981-82)  | 0.15    | 0.20    | 0.20    | 0.24             | 0.18    | 0.19             |
| 4 Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area (1982-83)                                    | 42.33   | 65.49   | 44.93   | 23.46            | 28.37   | 49.06            |
| 5 (i) Gross value of agricultural output per hect. of net area sown at current prices (Rs.) (1981-82)*. | 4293    | 5291    | 4212    | 2399             | 5438    | 4473             |
| (ii) Gross value of per capita agricultural output (Rural) at current prices (Rs.) (1981-82)*.          | 651     | 1073    | 824     | 1019             | 948     | 850              |
| 6 Value of agricultural produce per agricultural worker at current prices (Rs.) (1980-81).              | 2568    | 4591    | 2797    | 3421             | 3081    | 3313             |
| 7 Percentage of electrified villages to total villages as on 29-2-84.                                   | 48.80   | 59.21   | 45.36   | 35.54            | 38.99   | 49.08            |
| 8 Intensity of cropping (1982-83).  | 146.99  | 150.02  | 138.17  | 114.28           | 162.97  | 143.69           |
| 9 Per Hect. consumption of electricity in agriculture (Kwh.) (1980-81).                                 | 161.87  | 251.67  | 87.24   | 28.81            | 33.22   | 161.00           |
| 10 Consumption of fertilizer per hectare of gross area sown (Kg.) (1982-83).                            | 54.74   | 72.69   | 54.32   | 16.84            | 47.83   | 57.75            |
| 11 Percentage of unemployed and under employed to total labour force (1978).                            | 8.99    | 6.50    | 5.96    | 3.41             | 4.09    | 7.37             |
| 12 Length of pucca roads (P. W. D.) per 1000 sq. km. of area in (Km.) (1982-83).                        | 179.43  | 190.46  | 160.93  | 138.45           | 185.49  | 176.59           |
| 13 Per capita gross value of industrial output in (Rs.) (1981-82).                                      | 168.00  | 643.04  | 625.66  | 98.27            | 306.57  | 420.10           |
| 14 Workers engaged in manufacturing as percentage of total workers (1971).                              | 6.3     | 9.4     | 7.3     | 5.0              | 3.7     | 7.3              |
| 15 Per capita net domestic output from commodity producing sectors current prices (Rs.) (1981-82).      | 602.68  | 861.55  | 782.33  | 834.16           | 1124.43 | 760.42           |

\*Provisional.



## ANNEXURE IX

*Gross value of agricultural produce per hectare of net area sown at current prices*

| Region      | Rupees  |         | Percent-<br>age<br>increase<br>in<br>1981-82<br>over<br>1960-61 |
|-------------|---------|---------|---|
|             | 1960-61 | 1981-82 |   |
| (1)         | (2)     | (3)     | (4)   |
| Western     | 749.94  | 5291    | 605.52  |
| Central     | 698.97  | 4212    | 502.60  |
| Bundelkhand | 432.40  | 2399    | 454.81  |
| Eastern     | 668.07  | 4293    | 542.60  |
| Hills       | 616.50  | 5488    | 782.08  |
| State       | 675.75  | 4473    | 561.93  |

## ANNEXURE X

*Total Foodgrains Production*

| Region         | '000 Tonnes      |                  | Percent-<br>age<br>increase<br>in<br>1981-82<br>over<br>1960-61 |
|----------------|------------------|------------------|---|
|                | 1960-61          | 1981-82          |   |
| (1)            | (2)              | (3)              | (4)   |
| 1. Western     | 4895<br>(33.8)   | 10576<br>(40.2)  | 116.06  |
| 2. Central     | 2694<br>(18.6)   | 4248<br>(16.2)   | 57.68   |
| 3. Bundelkhand | 1467<br>(10.1)   | 1808<br>(6.9)    | 23.24   |
| 4. Eastern     | 4704<br>(32.5)   | 8385<br>(31.9)   | 78.25   |
| 5. Hills       | 726<br>(5.0)     | 1265<br>(4.8)    | 74.24   |
| 6. State       | 14486<br>(100.0) | 26282<br>(100.0) | 81.43   |

*Average Yield of Foodgrains*

| Region         | Tonnes/Hect. |         | Percentage<br>increase<br>in<br>1982-83<br>over<br>1960-61 |
|----------------|--------------|---------|--|
|                | 1960-61      | 1982-83 |  |
| (1)            | (2)          | (3)     | (4)  |
| 1. Western     | 8.36         | 16.94   | 102.63   |
| 2. Central     | 8.20         | 12.64   | 54.15  |
| 3. Bundelkhand | 8.22         | 9.24    | 12.41  |
| 4. Eastern     | 7.17         | 11.60   | 61.79  |
| 5. Hills       | 8.48         | 12.74   | 50.24  |
| State          | 7.90         | 13.28   | 68.01  |

*Intensity of Cropping*

| Region         | Percent |         | Percent-<br>age<br>increase<br>in<br>1982-83<br>over<br>1960-61 |
|----------------|---------|---------|---|
|                | 1960-61 | 1982-83 |   |
| (1)            | (2)     | (3)     | (4)   |
| 1. Western     | 127.1   | 150.02  | 18.03   |
| 2. Central     | 127.0   | 138.17  | 8.80  |
| 3. Bundelkhand | 109.2   | 114.28  | 4.65  |
| 4. Eastern     | 131.7   | 146.99  | 11.90   |
| 5. Hills       | 120.0   | 162.97  | 35.81   |
| State          | 126.4   | 143.69  | 13.68   |

## Percentage of net irrigated area to net sown area

| Region            | 1970-71 | 1982-83 |
|-------------------|---------|---------|
| (1)               | (2)     | (3)     |
| 1. Western ..     | 56.2    | 75.15   |
| 2. Central ..     | 31.7    | 51.89   |
| 3. Bundelkhand .. | 22.2    | 24.30   |
| 4. Eastern ..     | 40.8    | 55.35   |
| 5. Hills ..       | 20.1    | 29.56   |
| State ..          | 41.7    | 57.37   |

## ANNEXURE XIV

*Percentages of electrified villages to total inhabited villages*

| Region            | 1970-71 | 1983-84 |
|-------------------|---------|---------|
| (1)               | (2)     | (3)     |
| 1. Western ..     | 25.82   | 62.62   |
| 2. Central ..     | 12.80   | 46.43   |
| 3. Bundelkhand .. | 8.25    | 37.68   |
| 4. Eastern ..     | 17.09   | 51.31   |
| 5. Hills ..       | 3.22    | 41.16   |
| State ..          | 16.63   | 51.55   |

## Value of Industrial Production in Lakh Rupees

| Region         | 1969-70           | 1980-81            | 1981-82            |
|----------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| (1)            | (2)               | (3)                | (4)                |
| 1. Western     | 41268<br>(49.6)   | 192514<br>(55.56)  | 258957<br>(54.34)  |
| 2. Central     | 18637<br>(22.4)   | 71538<br>(20.65)   | 125339<br>(26.30)  |
| 3. Bundelkhand | 539<br>(0.6)      | 4935<br>(1.42)     | 5464<br>(1.15)     |
| 4. Eastern     | 20611<br>(24.8)   | 64774<br>(18.69)   | 71595<br>(15.02)   |
| 5. Hills       | 2153<br>(2.6)     | 12755<br>(3.68)    | 15184<br>(3.18)    |
| State          | 83208<br>(100.00) | 346516<br>(100.00) | 476531<br>(100.00) |

\*Provisional

## Plan Expenditure in Uttar Pradesh during different Plan periods

(Rs. in lakh)

| Head of Development                        | Expenditure             |                          |                         |                                 |                          |            |        |        | Sixth Plan (1980-85) |        |                         |
|--|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|------------|--------|--------|----------------------|--------|-------------------------|
|  | First Plan<br>(1951-56) | Second Plan<br>(1956-61) | Third Plan<br>(1961-66) | Three Annual Plans<br>(1966-69) | Fourth Plan<br>(1969-74) | Fifth Plan |        |        | 1979-80              | Outlay | Anticipated expenditure |
| (1)  | (2)                     | (3)                      | (4)                     | (5)                             | (6)                      | (7)        | (8)    | (9)    | (10)                 | (11)   | (12)                    |
| <i>I. Agriculture and Allied Services.</i> |                         |                          |                         |                                 |                          |            |        |        |                      |        |                         |
| Research and Education                     | ..                      | ..                       | ..                      | ..                              | 470                      | 766        | 334    | 1100   | 450                  | 2100   | 1887                    |
|  | ..                      | ..                       | ..                      | ..                              | (0.40)                   | (0.37)     | (0.41) | (0.38) | (0.54)               | (0.34) | (0.29)                  |
| Crop Husbandry                             | 1984                    | 1797                     | 3000                    | 1571                            | 2752                     | 2554       | 852    | 3406   | 810                  | 5722   | 9735                    |
|  | (12.94)                 | (7.70)                   | (5.35)                  | (3.45)                          | (2.37)                   | (1.22)     | (1.04) | (1.17) | (0.97)               | (0.92) | (1.48)                  |
| Dry Land/Rainfed Farming.                  | ..                      | ..                       | ..                      | ..                              | ..                       | ..         | ..     | ..     | ..                   | ..     | 54                      |
|  | ..                      | ..                       | ..                      | ..                              | ..                       | ..         | ..     | ..     | ..                   | ..     | (0.01)                  |
| Land-stock Improvement                     | ..                      | ..                       | ..                      | ..                              | ..                       | ..         | ..     | ..     | ..                   | 778    | 14.92                   |
|  | ..                      | ..                       | ..                      | ..                              | ..                       | ..         | ..     | ..     | ..                   | (0.13) | (0.23)                  |
| Soil and Water Conservation                | 99                      | 123                      | 453                     | 687                             | 2100                     | 1874       | 661    | 2535   | 1065                 | 6506   | 7581                    |
|  | (0.65)                  | (0.53)                   | (0.81)                  | (1.51)                          | (1.81)                   | (0.90)     | (0.81) | (0.87) | (1.28)               | (1.05) | (1.15)                  |
| Animal Husbandry                           | 112                     | 219                      | 469                     | 262                             | 539                      | 492        | 358    | 850    | 304                  | 2000   | 321                     |
|  | (0.73)                  | (0.94)                   | (0.84)                  | (0.58)                          | (0.46)                   | (0.23)     | (0.44) | (0.29) | (0.36)               | (0.32) | (0.49)                  |
| Dairy Development                          | 19                      | 21                       | 385                     | 163                             | 508                      | 409        | 148    | 557    | 138                  | 1500   | 2765                    |
|  | (0.12)                  | (0.09)                   | (0.69)                  | (0.36)                          | (0.44)                   | (0.20)     | (0.18) | (0.19) | (0.17)               | (0.24) | (0.42)                  |
| Fisheries                                  | 3                       | 27                       | 60                      | 33                              | 75                       | 48         | 33     | 81     | 48                   | 670    | 954                     |
|  | (0.02)                  | (0.12)                   | (0.11)                  | (0.07)                          | (0.06)                   | (0.02)     | (0.04) | (0.03) | (0.06)               | (0.11) | (0.14)                  |



## ANNEXURE XVI—(Contd.)

(Rs. in lakh)

| Head of Development                                  | Expenditure             |                          |                         |                                    |                          |                        |                        |                         |                        | Sixth Plan (1980-85)            |                         |
|--|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
|  | First Plan<br>(1951-56) | Second Plan<br>(1956-61) | Third Plan<br>(1961-66) | Three Annual<br>Plans<br>(1966-69) | Fourth Plan<br>(1969-74) | Fifth Plan             |                        |                         | Outlay                 | Anticipated<br>expendi-<br>ture |                         |
| (1)  | (2)                     | (3)                      | (4)                     | (5)                                | (6)                      | (7)                    | (8)                    | (9)                     | (10)                   | (11)                            | (12)                    |
| Forests  | 139<br>(0.91)           | 224<br>(0.96)            | 612<br>(1.00)           | 309<br>(0.66)                      | 1216<br>(1.04)           | 1555<br>(0.74)         | 662<br>(0.61)          | 2217<br>(0.76)          | 762<br>(0.91)          | 8000<br>(1.20)                  | 8601<br>(1.31)          |
| Investment in Agricultural<br>Financial Institutions | ..                      | ..                       | ..                      | ..                                 | ..                       | 1414<br>(0.68)         | 450<br>(0.55)          | 1664<br>(0.64)          | 456<br>(0.55)          | 2500<br>(0.40)                  | 1582<br>(0.24)          |
| Marketing  | *                       | *                        | *                       | *                                  | *                        | 244<br>(0.12)          | 172<br>(0.21)          | 416<br>(0.14)           | 144<br>(0.17)          | 700<br>(0.11)                   | 339<br>(0.05)           |
| Storage and Warehousing                              | ..                      | ..                       | 4<br>(0.01)             | ..                                 | 134<br>(0.11)            | 62<br>(0.03)           | 40<br>(0.05)           | 102<br>(0.04)           | ..                     | 200<br>(0.03)                   | 206<br>(0.03)           |
| <b>Total—(I)</b>                                     | <b>2356<br/>(15.36)</b> | <b>2411<br/>(10.33)</b>  | <b>4983<br/>(8.89)</b>  | <b>3025<br/>(6.64)</b>             | <b>7794<br/>(6.69)</b>   | <b>9417<br/>(4.50)</b> | <b>3710<br/>(4.55)</b> | <b>13127<br/>(4.51)</b> | <b>4176<br/>(5.01)</b> | <b>30676<br/>(4.95)</b>         | <b>38406<br/>(5.84)</b> |
| <b>II—Rural Development—</b>                         |                         |                          |                         |                                    |                          |                        |                        |                         |                        |                                 |                         |
| <b>IRDP</b>  | ..                      | ..                       | ..                      | ..                                 | ..                       | 208<br>(0.10)          | 68<br>(0.08)           | 276<br>(0.09)           | 1432<br>(1.72)         | 12550<br>(2.02)                 | 17071<br>(2.59)         |
| <b>NREP</b>  | ..                      | ..                       | ..                      | ..                                 | ..                       | ..                     | ..                     | ..                      | ..                     | 10000<br>(1.61)                 | 14467<br>(2.20)         |
| <b>DPAP</b>  | ..                      | ..                       | ..                      | ..                                 | ..                       | 914<br>(0.45)          | 406<br>(0.51)          | 1364<br>(0.47)          | 396<br>(0.48)          | 1750<br>(0.28)                  | 2022<br>(0.31)          |

|  |                         |                         |                          |                          |                          |                          |                          |                           |                          |                           |                           |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Community Development and Panchayats.  | 851<br>(5.55)           | 2764<br>(11.84)         | 4876<br>(8.70)           | 1185<br>(2.60)           | 1045<br>(0.90)           | 1005<br>(0.48)           | 361<br>(0.44)            | 1366<br>(0.47)            | 304<br>(0.36)            | 2300<br>(0.37)            | 7366<br>(1.12)            |
| Land reforms                           | ..                      | ..                      | ..                       | 1006<br>(2.84)           | 2222<br>(1.90)           | 2709<br>(1.34)           | 771<br>(0.95)            | 3570<br>(1.23)            | 848<br>(1.02)            | 4800<br>(0.77)            | 6798<br>(1.03)            |
| Other Programmes                       | ..                      | ..                      | ..                       | ..                       | ..                       | 1688<br>(0.81)           | 2663<br>(3.27)           | 4351<br>(1.50)            | 1293<br>(1.55)           | 1300<br>(0.21)            | 494<br>(0.08)             |
| <b>Total—(II)</b>                      | <b>851<br/>(5.55)</b>   | <b>2764<br/>(11.84)</b> | <b>4876<br/>(8.70)</b>   | <b>2251<br/>(4.94)</b>   | <b>3367<br/>(2.89)</b>   | <b>6644<br/>(3.17)</b>   | <b>4283<br/>(5.25)</b>   | <b>10927<br/>(3.76)</b>   | <b>4273<br/>(5.13)</b>   | <b>32700<br/>(5.27)</b>   | <b>48218<br/>(7.33)</b>   |
| <b>III.—Co-operation</b>               | <b>131<br/>(0.85)</b>   | <b>414<br/>(1.77)</b>   | <b>806<br/>(1.44)</b>    | <b>189<br/>(0.44)</b>    | <b>2127<br/>(1.82)</b>   | <b>2475<br/>(1.18)</b>   | <b>752<br/>(0.95)</b>    | <b>3227<br/>(1.11)</b>    | <b>1072<br/>(1.29)</b>   | <b>5739<br/>(0.93)</b>    | <b>7519<br/>(1.14)</b>    |
| <b>IV—Irrigation and Flood Control</b> |                         |                         |                          |                          |                          |                          |                          |                           |                          |                           |                           |
| Major and Medium Irrigation.           | 3081<br>(20.09)         | 2543<br>(10.89)         | 5490<br>(9.79)           | 4883<br>(10.75)          | 17406<br>(14.98)         | 37159<br>(17.75)         | 13731<br>(16.84)         | 50890<br>(17.49)          | 15448<br>(18.53)         | 105000<br>(16.94)         | 92602<br>(14.07)          |
| Minor Irrigation                       | 590<br>(3.79)           | 1597<br>(6.71)          | 5749<br>(10.25)          | 7895<br>(17.34)          | 10995<br>(9.26)          | 10551<br>(5.04)          | 3718<br>(4.56)           | 14269<br>(4.90)           | 4269<br>(5.12)           | 30000<br>(4.84)           | 32113<br>(4.88)           |
| Command Area Development.              | ..                      | ..                      | ..                       | ..                       | ..                       | 581<br>(0.28)            | 405<br>(0.50)            | 986<br>(0.34)             | 804<br>(1.04)            | 9400<br>(1.52)            | 7302<br>(1.11)            |
| Flood Control                          | 210<br>(1.37)           | ..                      | 678<br>(1.21)            | 307<br>(0.67)            | 1010<br>(0.87)           | 3407<br>(1.63)           | 1970<br>(2.42)           | 5377<br>(1.85)            | 2091<br>(2.51)           | 13400<br>(2.16)           | 9772<br>(1.48)            |
| <b>Total—(IV)</b>                      | <b>3871<br/>(25.24)</b> | <b>4110<br/>(17.61)</b> | <b>11917<br/>(21.26)</b> | <b>13085<br/>(28.76)</b> | <b>29881<br/>(25.21)</b> | <b>51698<br/>(24.69)</b> | <b>19824<br/>(24.31)</b> | <b>71522<br/>(24.58)</b>  | <b>22672<br/>(27.20)</b> | <b>157800<br/>(25.45)</b> | <b>141789<br/>(21.55)</b> |
| <b>V—Power—</b>                        |                         |                         |                          |                          |                          |                          |                          |                           |                          |                           |                           |
| Power                                  | 2331<br>(15.20)         | 5675<br>(24.32)         | 15701<br>(28.01)         | 17536<br>(38.51)         | 44651<br>(38.31)         | 83910<br>(40.08)         | 28113<br>(34.47)         | 112023<br>(38.50)         | 25047<br>(30.05)         | 215300<br>(34.73)         | 201000<br>(30.54)         |
| Additional Sources of Energy.          | ..                      | ..                      | ..                       | ..                       | ..                       | ..                       | ..                       | ..                        | ..                       | 23<br>(0.00)              | 317<br>(0.05)             |
| <b>Total—(V)</b>                       | <b>2331<br/>(15.20)</b> | <b>5675<br/>(24.32)</b> | <b>15701<br/>(28.01)</b> | <b>17536<br/>(38.51)</b> | <b>44651<br/>(38.31)</b> | <b>83910<br/>(40.08)</b> | <b>28113<br/>(34.47)</b> | <b>112023<br/>(38.50)</b> | <b>25047<br/>(30.05)</b> | <b>215323<br/>(34.73)</b> | <b>201317<br/>(30.59)</b> |

\*Included in Crop Husbandry

## ANNEXURE XVI—(Contd.)

(Rs. in lakh)

| Head of Development                        | Expenditure             |                          |                         |                                |                          |                         |                        |                         |                        | Sixth Plan (1980-85)    |                         |
|--|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
|  | First Plan<br>(1951-56) | Second Plan<br>(1956-61) | Third Plan<br>(1961-66) | Three Annual Plan<br>(1966-69) | Fourth Plan<br>(1969-74) | Fifth Plan              |                        |                         | Outlay                 | Anticipated expenditure |                         |
|  |                         |                          |                         |                                |                          | 1974-78                 | 1978-79                | 1974-79                 |                        |                         | 1979-80                 |
| (1)  | (2)                     | (3)                      | (4)                     | (5)                            | (6)                      | (7)                     | (8)                    | (9)                     | (10)                   | (11)                    | (12)                    |
| <b>VI—Industry and Minerals—</b>           |                         |                          |                         |                                |                          |                         |                        |                         |                        |                         |                         |
| Village and Small Industries.              | 292<br>(1.90)           | 910<br>(3.90)            | 1344<br>(2.40)          | 393<br>(0.86)                  | 1337<br>(1.15)           | 2407<br>(1.15)          | 1110<br>(1.36)         | 3517<br>(1.21)          | 1478<br>(1.77)         | 12500<br>(2.02)         | 11028<br>(1.68)         |
| Large and Medium Industries.               | 345<br>(2.25)           | 376<br>(1.61)            | 715<br>(1.28)           | 1351<br>(2.97)                 | 2021<br>(1.73)           | 8790<br>(4.20)          | 1706<br>(2.09)         | 10496<br>(3.61)         | 1138<br>(1.37)         | 14800<br>(2.39)         | 20340<br>(3.09)         |
| Sugar Industry ..                          | @                       | @                        | @                       | 45<br>(0.10)                   | 670<br>(0.57)            | 2998<br>(1.43)          | 145<br>(0.18)          | 3143<br>(1.08)          | 1437<br>(1.72)         | 4000<br>(0.65)          | 8420<br>(1.28)          |
| Mining .. ..                               | ..                      | 6<br>(0.03)              | 25<br>(0.04)            | 35<br>(0.08)                   | 149<br>(0.13)            | 416<br>(0.20)           | 327<br>(0.40)          | 743<br>(0.25)           | 148<br>(0.18)          | 1810<br>(0.29)          | 1615<br>(0.25)          |
| <b>Total—(VI) .. ..</b>                    | <b>637<br/>(4.15)</b>   | <b>1292<br/>(5.54)</b>   | <b>2084<br/>(3.72)</b>  | <b>1824<br/>(4.01)</b>         | <b>4177<br/>(3.58)</b>   | <b>14611<br/>(6.98)</b> | <b>3288<br/>(4.03)</b> | <b>17899<br/>(5.15)</b> | <b>4201<br/>(5.04)</b> | <b>33110<br/>(5.34)</b> | <b>41403<br/>(6.29)</b> |
| <b>VII—Transport and Communications :—</b> |                         |                          |                         |                                |                          |                         |                        |                         |                        |                         |                         |
| Civil Aviation .. ..                       | ..                      | ..                       | ..                      | ..                             | ..                       | ..                      | ..                     | ..                      | ..                     | ..                      | 5<br>(0.00)             |
| Roads and Bridges ..                       | 551<br>(3.59)           | 1453<br>(6.23)           | 2807<br>(5.01)          | 1686<br>(3.70)                 | 7015<br>(6.02)           | 12824<br>(6.12)         | 7750<br>(9.50)         | 20574<br>(7.07)         | 7676<br>(9.21)         | 41500<br>(6.69)         | 57844<br>(8.79)         |

@ Included in Large and Medium Industries.

|  |                 |                |                |                |                |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                  |
|--|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Road Transport ..                        | 135<br>(0.88)   | 66<br>(0.28)   | ..             | ..             | 730<br>(0.63)  | 2467<br>(1.18)  | 966<br>(1.19)   | 3433<br>(1.18)  | 745<br>(0.89)   | 12000<br>(1.94) | 7912<br>(1.20)   |
| Tourism ..                               | ..              | 18<br>(0.08)   | 7<br>(0.01)    | 3<br>(0.01)    | 51<br>(0.04)   | 379<br>(0.18)   | 280<br>(0.34)   | 659<br>(0.23)   | 147<br>(0.18)   | 1500<br>(0.24)  | 1728<br>(0.26)   |
| Total—(VII) ..                           | 686<br>(4.47)   | 1537<br>(6.59) | 2814<br>(5.02) | 1689<br>(3.71) | 7796<br>(6.69) | 15670<br>(7.48) | 8996<br>(11.03) | 24666<br>(8.48) | 8568<br>(10.28) | 55000<br>(8.87) | 67489<br>(10.26) |
| <hr/>                                    |                 |                |                |                |                |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                  |
| VIII—Scientific Services and Research .. | ..              | ..             | 41<br>(0.07)   | 7<br>(0.02)    | 21<br>(0.02)   | 72<br>(0.03)    | 15<br>(0.02)    | 87<br>(0.03)    | 23<br>(0.03)    | 375<br>(0.06)   | 677<br>(0.10)    |
| <hr/>                                    |                 |                |                |                |                |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                  |
| IX—Social and Community Services—        |                 |                |                |                |                |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                  |
| Education :                              |                 |                |                |                |                |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                  |
| General Education ..                     | 1957<br>(12.76) | 1430<br>(6.13) | 4567<br>(8.15) | 1255<br>(2.76) | 5790<br>(4.97) | 6471<br>(3.09)  | 3176<br>(3.89)  | 9647<br>(3.32)  | 1633<br>(1.96)  | 15820<br>(2.55) | 21483<br>(3.26)  |
| Art and Culture ..                       | *               | *              | *              | *              | *              | 54<br>(0.03)    | 37<br>(0.05)    | 91<br>(0.03)    | 37<br>(0.04)    | 205<br>(0.03)   | 318<br>(0.05)    |
| Technical Education ..                   | *               | 317<br>(1.36)  | 721<br>(1.29)  | 458<br>(1.01)  | 716<br>(0.61)  | 509<br>(0.24)   | 167<br>(0.20)   | 676<br>(0.23)   | 133<br>(0.16)   | 1000<br>(0.16)  | 3152<br>(0.48)   |
| Sports and Youth Services                | *               | *              | *              | *              | *              | 254<br>(0.12)   | 129<br>(0.16)   | 383<br>(0.13)   | 70<br>(0.08)    | 475<br>(0.08)   | 658<br>(0.10)    |
| Sub-Total Education                      | 1957<br>(12.76) | 1747<br>(7.49) | 5288<br>(9.44) | 1713<br>(3.76) | 6506<br>(5.58) | 7288<br>(3.48)  | 3509<br>(4.30)  | 10797<br>(3.71) | 1873<br>(2.25)  | 17500<br>(2.82) | 25611<br>(3.89)  |
| Medical, Public Health and Sanitation    | 1309<br>(8.53)  | 983<br>(4.21)  | 2470<br>(4.41) | 1535<br>(3.37) | 3244<br>(2.78) | 2659<br>(1.27)  | 1115<br>(1.37)  | 3774<br>(1.30)  | 1342<br>(1.61)  | 15000<br>(2.42) | 18716<br>(2.84)  |
| Sewerage and Water Supply                | ..              | 250<br>(1.07)  | 1167<br>(2.08) | 1083<br>(2.38) | 2002<br>(1.78) | 6586<br>(3.15)  | 4657<br>(5.71)  | 11243<br>(3.86) | 4889<br>(5.87)  | 30500<br>(4.92) | 32126<br>(4.88)  |
| Housing (excluding—Police Housing)       | 762<br>(4.97)   | 858<br>(3.68)  | 447<br>(0.80)  | 147<br>(0.32)  | 1396<br>(1.20) | 4164<br>(1.99)  | 1226<br>(1.51)  | 5390<br>(1.85)  | 2279<br>(2.73)  | 9680<br>(1.56)  | 14317<br>(2.18)  |
| Police Housing ..                        | **              | **             | **             | **             | **             | 946<br>(0.45)   | 268<br>(0.33)   | 1214<br>(0.42)  | 494<br>(0.59)   | 2300<br>(0.37)  | 2459<br>(0.37)   |

\*Included in General Education.

\*\*Included in Housing.

(Rs. in lakh)

| Head of Development  | Expenditure             |                          |                         |                                 |                          |                          | Sixth Plan (1980—85)    |                          |                         |                           |                           |
|--|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
|  | First Plan<br>(1951-56) | Second Plan<br>(1956-61) | Third Plan<br>(1961-66) | Three Annual Plans<br>(1966-69) | Fourth Plan<br>(1969-74) | Fifth Plan               |                         |                          | 1979-80                 | Outlay                    | Anticipated expenditure   |
|  | (2)                     | (3)                      | (4)                     | (5)                             | (6)                      | 1974-78                  | 1978-79                 | 1974-79                  | (10)                    | (11)                      | (12)                      |
| Urban Development ..   | ..                      | ..                       | ..                      | ..                              | ..                       | 469<br>(0.22)            | 163<br>(0.20)           | 632<br>(0.22)            | 163<br>(0.20)           | 6000<br>(0.97)            | 5339<br>(0.81)            |
| Information and Publicity ..   | ..                      | 57<br>(0.24)             | 63<br>(0.11)            | 10<br>(0.02)                    | 28<br>(0.02)             | 38<br>(0.02)             | 34<br>(0.04)            | 72<br>(0.02)             | 62<br>(0.07)            | 200<br>(0.03)             | 655<br>(0.10)             |
| Labour and Labour Welfare ..   | 101<br>(0.66)           | 154<br>(0.66)            | 271<br>(0.48)           | 220<br>(0.48)                   | 852<br>(0.73)            | 207<br>(0.10)            | 86<br>(0.10)            | 293<br>(0.10)            | 75<br>(0.09)            | 600<br>(0.10)             | 1272<br>(0.19)            |
| Welfare of Scheduled Castes<br>Scheduled Tribes and<br>other Backward Classes .. | 345<br>(2.25)           | 522<br>(2.24)            | 563<br>(1.00)           | 195<br>(0.43)                   | 77<br>(0.61)             | 1465<br>(0.70)           | 1083<br>(1.33)          | 2548<br>(0.88)           | 698<br>(0.84)           | 3500<br>(0.56)            | 5361<br>(0.81)            |
| Social Welfare ..  | ..                      | 30<br>(0.13)             | 25<br>(0.04)            | 12<br>(0.03)                    | 90<br>(0.08)             | 66<br>(0.03)             | 42<br>(0.05)            | 108<br>(0.04)            | 71<br>(0.09)            | 900<br>(0.15)             | 1326<br>(0.20)            |
| Nutrition ..   | ..                      | ..                       | ..                      | ..                              | ..                       | 458<br>(0.22)            | 202<br>(0.25)           | 660<br>(0.23)            | 166<br>(0.20)           | 1000<br>(0.16)            | 1322<br>(0.20)            |
| <b>Total (IX)</b> ..   | <b>4474</b><br>(29.17)  | <b>4601</b><br>(19.72)   | <b>40294</b><br>(18.36) | <b>4915</b><br>(10.79)          | <b>14825</b><br>(12.72)  | <b>24346</b><br>(11.63)  | <b>12385</b><br>(15.19) | <b>36731</b><br>(12.63)  | <b>12112</b><br>(14.53) | <b>87180</b><br>(14.06)   | <b>108504</b><br>(16.49)  |
| X—Economic Services ..   | ..                      | 532<br>(2.28)            | 2547<br>(4.54)          | 14<br>(0.03)                    | 376<br>(0.32)            | 351<br>(0.17)            | 142<br>(0.17)           | 493<br>(0.17)            | 1128<br>(1.35)          | 1430<br>(0.23)            | 2128<br>(0.32)            |
| XI—General Services<br>(Printing and Stationery) ..                              | ..                      | ..                       | ..                      | ..                              | ..                       | 169<br>(0.08)            | 51<br>(0.06)            | 220<br>(0.08)            | 82<br>(0.10)            | 667<br>(0.11)             | 601<br>(0.09)             |
| XII—Uttara Khand ..  | ..                      | ..                       | ..                      | 977<br>(2.15)                   | 2039<br>(1.75)           | ..                       | ..                      | ..                       | ..                      | ..                        | ..                        |
| <b>Grand Total</b> ..  | <b>15337</b><br>(100.0) | <b>23386</b><br>(100.0)  | <b>56063</b><br>(100.0) | <b>45532</b><br>(100.0)         | <b>116557</b><br>(100.0) | <b>209364</b><br>(100.0) | <b>81559</b><br>(100.0) | <b>290923</b><br>(100.0) | <b>83354</b><br>(100.0) | <b>620000</b><br>(100.00) | <b>658051</b><br>(100.00) |

## ANNEXURE XVII

## Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakh)

| Head of Development                      | 1980-85<br>Outlay       | 1980-85<br>Anticipated<br>expenditure | 1985-90<br>Proposed<br>outlay | 1985-86<br>Proposed<br>outlay | Percentage increase<br>in 1985-90 Outlay<br>over |                                       |
|--|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
|  |                         |                                       |                               |                               | 1980-85<br>Outlay                                | 1980-85<br>Anticipated<br>expenditure |
| (1)                                      | (2)                     | (3)                                   | (4)                           | (5)                           | (6)  | (7)                                   |
| <b>I—Agriculture and Allied Services</b> |                         |                                       |                               |                               |  |                                       |
| Research and Education ..                | 2100<br>(0.34)          | 1887<br>(0.29)                        | 4256<br>(0.25)                | 536<br>(0.20)                 | 102.7  | 125.5                                 |
| Crop Husbandry .. ..                     | 5722<br>(0.92)          | 9735<br>(1.48)                        | 33970<br>(2.20)               | 5156<br>(1.96)                | 493.7  | 249.0                                 |
| Dryland/Rainfed Farming ..               | ..                      | 54<br>(0.01)                          | 512<br>(0.03)                 | 110<br>(0.04)                 | ..   | 848.2                                 |
| Land-stock Improvement ..                | 778<br>(0.13)           | 1492<br>(0.23)                        | 6328<br>(0.38)                | 1246<br>(0.47)                | 713.4  | 324.1                                 |
| Soil and Water Conservation ..           | 6506<br>(1.05)          | 7581<br>(1.15)                        | 26500<br>(1.57)               | 3725<br>(1.41)                | 307.3  | 249.6                                 |
| Animal Husbandry .. ..                   | 2000<br>(0.32)          | 3210<br>(0.49)                        | 9887<br>(0.59)                | 1599<br>(0.61)                | 394.4  | 208.0                                 |
| Dairy Development .. ..                  | 1500<br>(0.24)          | 2765<br>(0.42)                        | 2015<br>(0.12)                | 519<br>(0.20)                 | 34.3   | (—)27.1                               |
| Fisheries .. ..                          | 670<br>(0.11)           | 954<br>(0.14)                         | 1800<br>(0.11)                | 315<br>(0.12)                 | 168.7  | 88.7                                  |
| Forests .. ..                            | 8000<br>(1.29)          | 8601<br>(1.31)                        | 28700<br>(1.70)               | 3752<br>(1.42)                | 258.8  | 233.7                                 |
| Investment in Agricultural Institutions. | 2500<br>(0.40)          | 1582<br>(0.24)                        | 2750<br>(0.16)                | 422<br>(0.16)                 | 10.0   | 73.8                                  |
| Marketing .. ..                          | 700<br>(0.11)           | 339<br>(0.05)                         | 1087<br>(0.06)                | 170<br>(0.06)                 | 55.3   | 220.7                                 |
| Storage and Warehousing ..               | 200<br>(0.03)           | 206<br>(0.03)                         | 600<br>(0.04)                 | 92<br>(0.03)                  | 200.0  | 191.3                                 |
| <b>Total-(I)</b> .. ..                   | <b>30676<br/>(4.95)</b> | <b>38406<br/>(5.84)</b>               | <b>118405<br/>(7.03)</b>      | <b>17642<br/>(6.70)</b>       | <b>286.0</b>                                     | <b>208.3</b>                          |
| <b>II—Rural Development :</b>            |                         |                                       |                               |                               |  |                                       |
| (a) I. R. D. P. .. ..                    | 12550<br>(2.02)         | 17071<br>(2.59)                       | 48378<br>(2.87)               | 5224<br>(1.98)                | 285.5  | 183.4                                 |
| (b) N. R. E. P. .. ..                    | 10000<br>(1.61)         | 14467<br>(2.20)                       | 34000<br>(2.02)               | 5968<br>(2.27)                | 240.0  | 135.0                                 |
| (c) D. P. A. P. .. ..                    | 1750<br>(0.28)          | 2022<br>(0.31)                        | 3000<br>(0.18)                | 600<br>(0.23)                 | 71.4   | 48.4                                  |
| Community Development and Panchayats.    | 2300<br>(0.37)          | 7366<br>(1.12)                        | 25448<br>(1.51)               | 4090<br>(1.55)                | 1006.4   | 245.5                                 |
| Land Reforms .. ..                       | 4800<br>(0.77)          | 6798<br>(1.03)                        | 13551<br>(0.80)               | 2034<br>(0.77)                | 182.3  | 99.3                                  |
| Others .. ..                             | 1300<br>(0.21)          | 494<br>(0.08)                         | 4500<br>(0.27)                | 403<br>(0.15)                 | 246.2  | 810.9                                 |
| <b>Total-(II)</b> .. ..                  | <b>32700<br/>(5.27)</b> | <b>48218<br/>(7.33)</b>               | <b>128877<br/>(7.62)</b>      | <b>18319<br/>(6.96)</b>       | <b>294.1</b>                                     | <b>167.3</b>                          |

ANNEXURE XVII—(Contd.)  
(Rs. in lakhs)

| Head of Development   | 1980-85<br>Outlay | 1980-85<br>Anticipated<br>expenditure | 1985-90<br>Proposed<br>outlay | 1985-86<br>Proposed<br>outlay | Percentage increase<br>in 1985-90 Outlay<br>over |                                       |
|---|-------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
|   |                   |                                       |                               |                               | 1980-85<br>Outlay                                | 1980-85<br>Anticipated<br>expenditure |
| (1)   | (2)               | (3)                                   | (4)                           | (5)                           | (6)  | (7)                                   |
| <b>III. Cooperation .. .. .</b>   | <b>5739</b>       | <b>7519</b>                           | <b>12157</b>                  | <b>1454</b>                   | <b>111.8</b>                                     | <b>61.7</b>                           |
|   | (0.93)            | (1.14)                                | (0.72)                        | (0.55)                        |  |                                       |
| <b>IV. Irrigation and Flood Control</b>   |                   |                                       |                               |                               |  |                                       |
| <b>Irrigation .. .. .</b>   | <b>105000</b>     | <b>92602</b>                          | <b>191750</b>                 | <b>26010</b>                  | <b>82.6</b>                                      | <b>107.1</b>                          |
|   | (16.94)           | (14.07)                               | (11.38)                       | (9.88)                        |  |                                       |
| <b>Minor Irrigation .. .. .</b>   | <b>30000</b>      | <b>32113</b>                          | <b>81632</b>                  | <b>13736</b>                  | <b>165.1</b>                                     | <b>154.2</b>                          |
|   | (4.84)            | (4.88)                                | (4.85)                        | (5.22)                        |  |                                       |
| <b>Command Area Development .. .. .</b>   | <b>9400</b>       | <b>7302</b>                           | <b>16063</b>                  | <b>1952</b>                   | <b>70.9</b>                                      | <b>120.0</b>                          |
|   | (1.52)            | (1.11)                                | (0.95)                        | (0.74)                        |  |                                       |
| <b>Flood Control .. .. .</b>  | <b>13400</b>      | <b>9772</b>                           | <b>30685</b>                  | <b>4100</b>                   | <b>129.0</b>                                     | <b>214.0</b>                          |
|   | (2.16)            | (1.48)                                | (1.82)                        | (1.56)                        |  |                                       |
| <b>Total—(IV) .. .. .</b>   | <b>157800</b>     | <b>141789</b>                         | <b>320130</b>                 | <b>45798</b>                  | <b>102.9</b>                                     | <b>125.8</b>                          |
|   | (25.45)           | (21.56)                               | (19.01)                       | (17.39)                       |  |                                       |
| <b>V. Power—</b>  |                   |                                       |                               |                               |  |                                       |
| <b>Power .. .. .</b>  | <b>215300</b>     | <b>201000</b>                         | <b>500815</b>                 | <b>90000</b>                  | <b>132.6</b>                                     | <b>149.2</b>                          |
|   | (34.73)           | (30.54)                               | (29.74)                       | (34.18)                       |  |                                       |
| <b>New sources of energy including<br/>Bio-gas Integrated Rural<br/>Energy Programme.</b> | <b>23</b>         | <b>317</b>                            | <b>3035</b>                   | <b>506</b>                    | <b>13095.7</b>                                   | <b>857.4</b>                          |
|   | (0.00)            | (0.05)                                | (0.18)                        | (0.19)                        |  |                                       |
| <b>Total—(V) .. .. .</b>  | <b>215323</b>     | <b>201317</b>                         | <b>503850</b>                 | <b>90506</b>                  | <b>134.0</b>                                     | <b>150.3</b>                          |
|   | (34.73)           | (30.59)                               | (29.92)                       | (34.37)                       |  |                                       |
| <b>VI. Industry and Minerals—</b>   |                   |                                       |                               |                               |  |                                       |
| <b>Village and Small Industries .. .. .</b>   | <b>12500</b>      | <b>11028</b>                          | <b>26900</b>                  | <b>3975</b>                   | <b>115.2</b>                                     | <b>143.9</b>                          |
|   | (2.02)            | (1.68)                                | (1.60)                        | (1.51)                        |  |                                       |
| <b>Medium and Large Industry .. .. .</b>  | <b>14800</b>      | <b>20340</b>                          | <b>53500</b>                  | <b>8100</b>                   | <b>261.49</b>                                    | <b>163.0</b>                          |
|   | (2.39)            | (3.09)                                | (3.18)                        | (3.08)                        |  |                                       |
| <b>Sugar Industry .. .. .</b>   | <b>4000</b>       | <b>8420</b>                           | <b>25000</b>                  | <b>4000</b>                   | <b>525.0</b>                                     | <b>196.9</b>                          |
|   | (0.65)            | (1.28)                                | (1.48)                        | (1.52)                        |  |                                       |
| <b>Mining .. .. .</b>   | <b>1810</b>       | <b>1615</b>                           | <b>3100</b>                   | <b>900</b>                    | <b>71.3</b>                                      | <b>92.0</b>                           |
|   | (0.29)            | (0.25)                                | (0.18)                        | (0.34)                        |  |                                       |
| <b>Total—(VI) .. .. .</b>   | <b>33110</b>      | <b>41403</b>                          | <b>108500</b>                 | <b>16975</b>                  | <b>227.7</b>                                     | <b>162.1</b>                          |
|   | (5.34)            | (6.29)                                | (6.44)                        | (6.45)                        |  |                                       |

ANNEXURE XVII—(Contd.)  
(Rs. in lakh)

| Head of Development                                       | 1980-85<br>Outlay       | 1980-85<br>Anticipated<br>expenditure | 1985-90<br>Proposed<br>outlay | 1985-86<br>Proposed<br>outlay | Percentage increase<br>in 1985-90 outlay<br>over |                                       |
|---|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
|   |                         |                                       |                               |                               | 1980-85<br>Outlay                                | 1980-85<br>Anticipated<br>expenditure |
| (1)   | (2)                     | (3)                                   | (4)                           | (5)                           | (6)  | (7)                                   |
| <b>VII. Transport—</b>                                    |                         |                                       |                               |                               |  |                                       |
| Civil Aviation .. .. .                                    |                         | 5<br>(0.00)                           | 190<br>(0.01)                 | 20<br>(0.01)                  |  | 3700.0                                |
| Roads and Bridges .. .. .                                 | 41400<br>(6.68)         | 57844<br>(8.79)                       | 128408<br>(7.62)              | 24060<br>(9.14)               | 210.2  | 122.0                                 |
| Road Transport .. .. .                                    | 12000<br>(1.94)         | 7912<br>(1.20)                        | 19309<br>(1.15)               | 3395<br>(1.29)                | 60.9   | 144.1                                 |
| Inland Water Transport .. .. .                            | 100<br>(0.02)           |                                       | 232<br>(0.01)                 | 40<br>(0.02)                  | 132.0  |                                       |
| Tourism .. .. .   | 1500<br>(0.24)          | 1728<br>(0.26)                        | 5732<br>(0.34)                | 969<br>(0.37)                 | 282.1  | 231.7                                 |
| <b>Total—(VII)</b> .. .. .                                | <b>55000<br/>(8.87)</b> | <b>67489<br/>(10.26)</b>              | <b>153871<br/>(9.14)</b>      | <b>28484<br/>(10.82)</b>      | <b>179.8</b>                                     | <b>128.0</b>                          |
| <b>VIII. Scientific Services and<br/>Research .. .. .</b> |                         |                                       |                               |                               |  |                                       |
|   | 375<br>(0.06)           | 677<br>(0.10)                         | 6480<br>(0.38)                | 920<br>(0.35)                 | 1628.0   | 857.2                                 |
| <b>IX. Social and Community<br/>Services—</b>             |                         |                                       |                               |                               |  |                                       |
| General Education .. .. .                                 | 15820<br>(2.55)         | 21483<br>(3.26)                       | 50718<br>(13.01)              | 6404<br>(2.43)                | 220.6  | 136.1                                 |
| Art and Culture .. .. .                                   | 205<br>(0.03)           | 318<br>(0.05)                         | 1350<br>(0.08)                | 259<br>(0.10)                 | 558.5  | 324.5                                 |
| Technical Education .. .. .                               | 1000<br>(0.16)          | 3152<br>(0.48)                        | 14500<br>(0.86)               | 2300<br>(0.87)                | 1350.0   | 360.0                                 |
| Sports and Youth Services .. .. .                         | 475<br>(0.08)           | 658<br>(0.10)                         | 2700<br>(0.16)                | 409<br>(0.16)                 | 468.4  | 309.7                                 |
| <b>Sub-Total—Education</b> .. .. .                        | <b>17500<br/>(2.82)</b> | <b>25611<br/>(3.89)</b>               | <b>69268<br/>(4.11)</b>       | <b>9372<br/>(3.65)</b>        | <b>395.8</b>                                     | <b>170.5</b>                          |



## ANNEXURE XVII—(Concl'd.)

(Rupees in lakhs)

| Head of Development   | 1980-85<br>Outlay          | 1980-85<br>Anticipated<br>expenditure | 1985-90<br>Proposed<br>outlay | 1985-86<br>Proposed<br>outlay | Percentage increase<br>in 1985-90 Outlay<br>over |                                       |
|---|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
|   |                            |                                       |                               |                               | 1980-85<br>Outlay                                | 1980-85<br>Anticipated<br>expenditure |
| (1)   | (2)                        | (3)                                   | (4)                           | (5)                           | (6)  | (7)                                   |
| Medical, Public Health and<br>Sanitation.                                       | 15000<br>(2.42)            | 18716<br>(2.84)                       | 54918<br>(3.26)               | 5820<br>(2.21)                | 266.1  | 193.4                                 |
| Sewerage and Water Supply ..  | 30500<br>(4.92)            | 32126<br>(4.88)                       | 86900<br>(5.16)               | 10407<br>(3.95)               | 184.9  | 170.5                                 |
| Housing (excluding Police Hous-<br>ing).  | 9680<br>(1.56)             | 14317<br>(2.18)                       | 34230<br>(2.03)               | 4449<br>(1.69)                | 253.6  | 139.1                                 |
| Police Housing ..   | 2300<br>(0.37)             | 2459<br>(0.37)                        | 5595<br>(0.33)                | 845<br>(0.32)                 | 143.3  | 127.5                                 |
| Urban Development ..  | 6000<br>(0.97)             | 5339<br>(0.81)                        | 39850<br>(2.37)               | 5520<br>(2.10)                | 564.2  | 646.4                                 |
| Information and Publicity ..  | 200<br>(0.03)              | 655<br>(0.10)                         | 4165<br>(0.25)                | 573<br>(0.22)                 | 1982.5   | 535.9                                 |
| Labour and Labour Welfare ..  | 600<br>(0.10)              | 1272<br>(0.19)                        | 4625<br>(0.27)                | 802<br>(0.30)                 | 670.8  | 263.6                                 |
| Welfare of Scheduled Castes,<br>Scheduled Tribes and Other<br>Backward Classes. | 3500<br>(0.56)             | 5361<br>(0.81)                        | 18100<br>(1.07)               | 2775<br>(1.05)                | 617.1  | 237.6                                 |
| Social Welfare .. ..  | 900<br>(0.15)              | 1326<br>(10.20)                       | 4588<br>(0.27)                | 892<br>(0.34)                 | 409.8  | 246.0                                 |
| Nutrition .. ..   | 1000<br>(0.16)             | 1322<br>(0.20)                        | 5560<br>(0.33)                | 880<br>(0.33)                 | 456.0  | 320.6                                 |
| <b>Tota (IX) .. ..</b>  | <b>87180<br/>(14.06)</b>   | <b>108504<br/>(16.49)</b>             | <b>327799<br/>(19.46)</b>     | <b>42335<br/>(16.08)</b>      | <b>276.0</b>                                     | <b>202.1</b>                          |
| <b>X—Economic Services</b>  | <b>1430<br/>(0.23)</b>     | <b>2128<br/>(0.32)</b>                | <b>2856<br/>(0.17)</b>        | <b>677<br/>(0.26)</b>         | <b>99.7</b>                                      | <b>34.2</b>                           |
| <b>XI—General Services ..</b>   | <b>667<br/>(0.11)</b>      | <b>601<br/>(0.09)</b>                 | <b>1335<br/>(0.08)</b>        | <b>232<br/>(0.09)</b>         | <b>100.2</b>                                     | <b>122.1</b>                          |
| <b>GRAND TOTAL</b>  | <b>620000<br/>(100.00)</b> | <b>658051<br/>(100.00)</b>            | <b>1684260<br/>(100.00)</b>   | <b>263342<br/>(100.00)</b>    | <b>171.6</b>                                     | <b>156.0</b>                          |

## MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

4.1. The Revised Minimum Needs Programme (RMNP) is an important instrument for improving the quality of life, ensuring balanced and integrated development of rural areas and improving the social and economic conditions of economically weaker sections of the society, by providing them the basic amenities of life. The Minimum Needs Programme defines minimum levels, which have to be attained in the fields of elementary and adult education, rural health, water supply, rural roads, rural electrification, rural housing, environmental improvements of slums and nutrition according to a time bound programme. The programme, based on upgraded norms, provides for :

- (i) Elementary education to hundred per cent of children in the age-group 6—14 years and half of the additional enrolment in the non-formal system.
- (ii) Coverage of all adults in the age-group 15—35 years, under the adult literacy programme.
- (iii) One Community Health Centre in each village to fully cover and provide services for sanitation, immunisation, simple remedies and referral services under the rural health programme and the establishment of one Primary Health Centre for every 50,000 population and a sub-centre for every 5,000 population.
- (iv) Assured supply of safe potable water to all left-over problem villages.
- (v) Linking up villages with a population of 1,000 or more with the rural roads on a larger scale.
- (vi) Electricity supply to at least 50 per cent of the villages of the State.
- (vii) Financial assistance for construction of rural dwellings to all the landless rural house-holds.
- (viii) Environmental improvement of urban slums by expansion of water supply,

sewerage, paving of streets and provision of community latrines, as well as improvement of areas inhabited by scheduled castes, particularly scavengers.

- (ix) Midday meals for one-third of the children in the age-group 6—11 years and supplementary feeding programme for under-nourished children in the age-group 0—6 years, also for pregnant women and nursing mothers specially in blocks with high concentration of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population.

4.2. Among the components of RMNP, elementary education, adult education and nutrition programmes relate to urban as well as rural areas, whereas the programme for environmental improvement for slums relates to urban areas only. All other programmes are designed to cater to the needs of the rural areas. Urban needs in these sectors are proposed to be covered under the normal sectoral plans.

4.3. The Sixth Five-Year Plan laid down specific goals of various programmes and targets to be achieved all over the country by 1984-85. In consonance with the national objectives, the State's Sixth Five-Year Plan provided an outlay of Rs. 826.25 crores for the Minimum Needs Programmes. This constitutes about 13.32 per cent of the total plan size (Rs. 6,200 crore) of the State. During the period 1980—84, the expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 588.00 crore. It is anticipated that the expenditure during 1984-85 would be Rs. 249.90 crores. Thus the total anticipated expenditure during the Sixth Plan would be Rs. 837.90 crores against the outlay of Rs. 826.25 crores. The programme-wise details are given in Table—1.

TABLE 1—Minimum Needs Programme—Outlays and Expenditure during the Sixth Five-Year Plan  
(Rs. in lakh)

| Name of the programme                       | Sixth Plan<br>(1980—85)<br>outlay | 1980—84<br>Actual<br>Expenditure | 1984-85<br>Anticipated<br>Expenditure | 1980—85<br>Total<br>Anticipated<br>Expenditure |
|---|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| (1)   | (2)                               | (3)                              | (4)                                   | (5)  |
| <b>1—Education</b>                          |                                   |                                  |                                       |  |
| (1) Elementary education ..                 | 8592.44                           | 6047.44                          | 3042.60                               | 9009.04  |
| (2) Adult Education ..                      | 481.24                            | 215.55                           | 203.15                                | 418.70   |
| Sub-Total— ..                               | 9073.68                           | 6262.99                          | 3245.75                               | 9508.74  |
| 2. Rural Health ..                          | 7489.00                           | 5047.66                          | 1486.75                               | 6534.41  |
| <b>3. Rural Water Supply</b>                |                                   |                                  |                                       |  |
| (1) Jal Nigam ..                            | 20350.00                          | 14357.30                         | 4529.00                               | 18886.30                                       |
| (2) Rural Development<br>Department ..      | 1650.00                           | 1080.55                          | 311.00                                | 1391.55  |
| Sub-Total— ..                               | 22000.00                          | 15437.85                         | 4840.00                               | 20277.85                                       |
| 4. Roads ..                                 | 31500.00                          | 25804.00                         | 12943.00                              | 38747.00                                       |
| 5. Rural Electrification ..                 | 8879.00                           | 3249.00                          | 1500.00                               | 4749.00  |
| <b>6. Rural Housing</b>                     |                                   |                                  |                                       |  |
| (1) Rural development depart-<br>ment ..    | 1725.00                           | 1176.38                          | 291.09                                | 1467.47  |
| (2) Revenue Department ..                   | 75.00                             | 45.19                            | 15.00                                 | 60.19  |
| Sub-Total— ..                               | 1800.00                           | 1221.57                          | 306.09                                | 1527.66  |
| 7. Environmental improvement<br>of Slums .. | 1000.00                           | 965.24                           | 289.37                                | 1254.61  |
| 8. Nutrition ..                             | 883.00                            | 812.27                           | 379.23                                | 1191.50  |
| <b>Total</b>                                | <b>82624.68</b>                   | <b>58800.58</b>                  | <b>24990.19</b>                       | <b>83790.77</b>                                |

4.4 Keeping in view the importance attached to the Minimum Needs Programme, an outlay of Rs. 2103.79 crores is being proposed in the Seventh Plan details of which are given below :

TABLE 2—M. N. P.—Outlays for Seventh Plan

(In Lakh Rs.)

| Sector                                | Seventh Plan<br>Outlay (1985—90) | 1985-86<br>Outlay |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| (1)                                   | (2)                              | (3)               |
| 1. Education                          | 29410.25                         | 3389.70           |
| 2. Rural Health                       | 21694.00                         | 2550.00           |
| 3. Water Supply                       | 33400.60                         | 4350.00           |
| 4. Roads                              | 92300.00                         | 17326.00          |
| 5. Rural Electrification              | 19800.60                         | 4220.00           |
| 6. Rural Housing                      | 3430.00                          | 631.00            |
| 7. Environmental Improvement of Slums | 5125.00                          | 822.00            |
| 8. Nutrition                          | 5220.00                          | 835.00            |
| <b>Total</b>                          | <b>210379.25</b>                 | <b>34123.70</b>   |

4.5. The details of financial outlays and expenditure and physical targets and achievements are given in Statements GN-4 and GN-5 respectively. The highlights of the progress made during the Sixth Plan and the proposed targets for the Seventh Plan are briefly discussed below :

4.6. *Elementary Education*—For bringing about qualitative and quantitative improvement in the field of elementary education, the programme seeks to remove the inter-district disparities and provide certain identified facilities up to a certain minimum levels to all the districts of the State. Under the Minimum Needs Programme, the objective of elementary education is hundred per cent enrolment in the age-group 6-14 years by 1990. It will be supplemented with non-formal education. For achieving this objective, it was envisaged during the Sixth Plan to provide the facility of Junior Basic Schools in a manner that would ensure that every village would have a Junior Basic School within a radius of 1.5 km. New Senior Basic Schools were to be provided within a radius of 3 kms of all the habitations of over 500 population. The means to be achieved were :

- (i) Universal enrolment of children in the age-group of 6-14 years.
- (ii) Maintenance of regular attendance in schools through the provision of incentives including free text books, uniforms, stipends and scholarship, mid-day meals and provision of buildings (with hand pumps) specially for the children of weaker sections of the society.

4.7. During the Sixth Five-Year Plan, an additional enrolment of 22.07 lakhs was achieved in case of children in the age-group of 6-14 years. The corresponding increase in case of boys and girls were 14.62 lakhs and 7.45 lakhs respectively. The enrolment worked out to 74 per cent of the total population of the children of age-group 6-14 years, as against the target of 69 per cent. The enrolment in the age-group of 11-14 years will increase from 27.92 lakhs in the year 1979-80 to 37.14 lakhs at the end of 1984-85. The target during the Sixth Plan was to increase enrolment by the end of 1984-85 to 36.72 lakhs. Thus the achievement during the Sixth Plan will exceed the target. It was envisaged during the Sixth Plan that the percentage enrolment by the end of 1984-85 should be 41 as against 35 in the base year i.e. 1979-80. At the end of Sixth Five-Year Plan i.e. 1984-85, the enrolment percentage is

likely to go up to 43 and would, thus, be higher than the targeted one.

4.8. During the Seventh Plan, it is envisaged to increase the enrolment in the age-group 6-11 years to 147.16 lakhs from 115.24 lakhs at the end of the Sixth Plan i.e. 1984-85. The enrolment of boys is expected to increase from 78.34 lakhs in 1984-85 to 86.87 lakhs by the end of Seventh Plan. Similarly, the enrolment of girls would increase from 36.90 lakhs in the year 1984-85 to 60.29 lakhs by the end of Seventh Five-Year Plan. Thus, the enrolment percentage of children belonging to the age-group 6-11 years would increase from 74 in 1984-85 to 88 by the end of Seventh Plan. The enrolment percentage in case of boys and girls would rise to 100 and 75 respectively at the end of Seventh Plan.

4.9. The enrolment in the age-group 11-14 years is expected to increase from 37.23 lakhs in 1984-85 to 43.20 lakhs by the end of 1989-90. It is envisaged to achieve an additional enrolment of 3.94 lakhs in case of boys and 2.03 lakhs in case of girls during the Seventh Plan. The enrolment percentage in case of boys would increase from 61 to 65 and that of girls from 22 to 25.

4.10. *Adult Education*—Alongwith the universalisation of elementary education, it is essential to cover the uneducated adult population to enable it to develop their full potentialities and play an active role in economic, social and cultural development of the State.

4.11. The National Adult Education Programme was started in the State in 1979-80. A target of opening 118000 centres for educating 55.71 lakhs adults (15-35 years), have been fixed upto 1985-90. Plan period against which 25000 centres for educating 7.75 lakh adults (15-35 years) are likely to be opened upto the year 1985-86.

4.12. An outlay of Rs. 481.24 lakhs was provided during the Sixth Plan and the expenditure of Rs. 418.70 lakhs is likely to be incurred. For the Seventh Plan, Rs. 1600.00 lakhs outlay has been proposed. An outlay of Rs. 180.41 lakhs has been proposed for 1985-86

4.13. *Rural Health*—The main thrust under this programme is on making up of deficiencies in the existing coverage of centres and sub-centres. Under Rural Health Programme, schemes are divided into nine categories viz. (1) Spill over Schemes, (2) Upgrading of Primary Health Centres into 30-bedded Rural Hospitals,

(3) Construction of Primary Health Centres, (4) Establishment of additional sub-centres and construction of buildings of sub-centres, (5) Establishment of additional Public Health Centres (6) Community Health Volunteers Schemes, (7) Training of Multipurpose Workers, (8) Renovation and Expansion, Electrification and Water Supply to the existing Primary Health Centres, (9) Establishment of Subsidiary Health Centres.

4.14. The outlay for Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980—85) for the Rural Health Sector under Minimum Needs Programme was Rs. 7,489.00 lakhs, of which a sum of Rs. 5047.66 lakhs has been utilized till 1983-84. Another Rs. 1486.75 lakhs is likely to be spent during 1984-85. For the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985—90) an outlay of Rs. 21694.00 lakhs has been proposed.

4.15. During the Sixth Five-Year Plan, 180 Primary Health Centres, 7900 sub-centres, 340 Subsidiary Health Centres and 75 Community Health Centres were established. Under the Village Health Guide Scheme, 333 Primary Health Centres were established.

4.16. During the Seventh Plan, it is proposed to establish Primary Health Centres, Sub-centres, Subsidiary Health Centres and Community Health Centres. In addition to above, Primary Health Centres would be established under the Village Health Guide Scheme.

4.17. *Rural Water Supply*—This programme envisaged to provide an assured supply of safe potable water to all left over problem villages. In addition, the programme aims at providing drinking water wells to the scheduled caste population.

4.18. *Piped Water Supply*—With the launching of 20-Point Programme, the Rural Water Supply has been given great importance and high priority. The above programme envisages to cover all 35506 problem villages by the end of the Sixth Plan. Till the end of 1981-82, coverage of villages was mainly by piped water supply except India Mark-II hand pumps in rocky areas of Bundelkhand region and Mirzapur, Varanasi and Allahabad districts of the State under UNICEF assisted programme. Upto 31st March 1983, the 14402 problem villages were covered.

4.19. Based on field survey of the remaining problem villages carried out by the Jal Nigam, it was revealed that out of the remaining 21104 problem villages as on 1st April, 1983, 5018 villages

will have to be provided water through pipes because of high salinity/floride contents of non-availability of sources and the remaining i.e. 16086 could be covered by hand pumps (India Mark-II). Seven hundred and Fifty problem villages will remain uncovered by the end of Sixth Plan due to certain technical and other difficulties.

4.20. An outlay of Rs 20350 lakhs was approved for the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980—85), out of which a sum of Rs. 14357.30 lakhs has been utilized till the end of 1983-84, and Rs. 4529.00 lakhs is likely to be spent during 1984-85. Thus the total expenditure likely to be incurred during the Sixth Plan period will be Rs. 18886.90 lakhs as against the outlay of Rs. 20350.00 lakhs.

4.21. In Seventh Five-Year Plan, remaining 750 problem villages, benefiting 2.54 lakh population, would be covered under piped water supply scheme. Besides, 9700 new identified problem villages, benefiting 86.09 lakh population would also be covered under water supply scheme. In addition to above, 13007 non-problem villages will be served through piped water supply and 27588 villages through hand pumps/tube wells.

4.22. *Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme*—This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Till the end of 1983-84, Rs. 4272.00 lakh have been made available. In the year 1984-85, Rs. 4091.16 lakh have expected to be available under this programme. With this allocation all the 198 on-going piped rural water supply schemes covering about 2,600 villages initiated in the year 1978-79 will be completed and new schemes mainly with hand pumps, will be taken up. In the year 1984-85, about 6050 problem villages are proposed to be covered under this programme. Out of these, only 1274 villages will be covered by the piped water supply.

4.23. *Wells and Diggis*—The drinking water scheme of Rural Development Department aims at providing drinking water facility to the Harijan basis in the rural areas of the State. The scheme was introduced for the first time in the year 1971-72 and was included under the Minimum Needs Programme in the Fifth Five-Year Plan. Under the Scheme, drinking water wells/hand pumps are constructed in the rural areas of the plain districts and Diggis in the Hill districts. During 1980—84, a sum of Rs. 1080.55 lakhs has been spent, out of which 16198 wells,

4726 hand pumps and 2219 diggiss have been constructed. For the year 1984-85, an outlay of Rs. 311.00 lakhs has been approved. It is proposed to construct 1,640 hand pumps and 650 diggiss.

4.24. For Seventh Five-Year Plan Rs. 4100.00 lakhs outlay has been proposed as non MNP which includes an outlay of Rs. 357.00 lakhs for the year 1985-86. With this allocation, wells, hand-pumps and diggiss have been proposed to be constructed during the Seventh Plan period.

4.25. *Rural Roads*—The National Programme of Revised Minimum Needs envisages that all

villages having a population of 1500 and above and fifty per cent of the villages having population between 1000 and 1500 should be connected with all-weather roads by the end of the Seventh Plan. The level of achievement in Uttar Pradesh is expected to be better. It is expected that about 65 per cent of the villages, with a population of 1500 and above and about 46 per cent of the villages with a population of 1000-1500, will be connected by the end of Sixth Plan against the national average of 70 per cent and 48 per cent respectively. It is proposed to cover all remaining villages during Seven Five-Year Plan. The following gives the programme for Seventh Plan :

TABLE 3—Physical Target and Achievements under M. N. P.

| Village with Population | Total Nos. | National Target by 1990 | Villages Connected upto March '85 (Anticipated) | Balance as on (1-4-85) | Target 1985-90 | Length required (3 km. (per village) |
|-------------------------|------------|-------------------------|---|------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| (1)                     | (2)        | (3)                     | (4)   | (5)                    | (6)            | (7)                                  |
| 1500 and above          | 10899      | 10899                   | 7174  | 3725                   | 3725           | } 11175                              |
| 1000 to 1499            | 11396      | 5698                    | 4915  | 783                    | 3202           |                                      |
| below 1000              | 90266      | ...                     | ...   | ...                    | ...            |                                      |

Out of an outlay of 31500.00 lakhs for the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980-85), a sum of Rs. 2,5804.00 lakhs has been utilised upto 1983-84. Another Rs. 12943.00 lakhs is likely to be spent during 1984-85. Thus, against the Sixth Plan outlay of Rs. 31500.00 lakhs, the expenditure is likely to be Rs. 38747.00 lakhs. For the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985-90) and the year 1985-86, outlays of Rs. 92300.00 lakhs and Rs. 17326.00 lakhs have been proposed respectively.

4.26. *Rural Electrification*—Rural electrification programme is a basic input for accelerating the pace of economic development of the rural areas. The Minimum Needs Programme under Rural Electrification is limited to those districts in which level of village electrification at the end of March, 1978 was less than 25 per cent. Such districts are limited to 6 districts in hills and 13 districts in plains. It is proposed that all the villages in the hill MNP districts be electrified by end of Seventh Plan and about 80 per cent in the plains. Harijan bastis of the villages electrified under MNP will also get electrifica-

tion benefits, simultaneously. Energisation of private, tube-wells and pumping sets will be done for all cultivators who are eligible and apply for this facility.

4.27. An outlay of Rs. 8879.00 lakhs was earmarked for rural electrification works under the Minimum Needs Programme in the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85). Against this outlay, an amount of Rs. 3249.00 lakhs has been spent upto 1983-84. Further, an amount of Rs. 1500.00 lakhs is expected to be spent during 1984-85. Thus, the expenditure likely to be incurred during the Sixth Plan amounted to Rs. 4749.00 lakhs, as against the outlay of Rs. 8879.00 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 19800.00 lakhs is being proposed for the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985-90) including Rs. 4220.00 lakhs for the year 1985-86.

4.28. So far physical achievements are concerned, 2,886 villages have been electrified upto 1983-84 and 890 villages are expected to be electrified during 1984-85. Further, a target of electrifying 6000 and 1200 villages has been fixed for the

Seventh Plan and Annual Plan 1985-86 respectively.

4.29. The coverage of the MNP component of Rural Electrification is limited to 19 districts only, six of which are in the hills and some others are in the command areas of recently completed major irrigation projects. In these districts, the demands for private tube-wells and pumping sets is low. On the other hand, there are several other backward areas (including backward blocks) wherein there is adequate demand for electrification of private tube-wells and pumping sets but they are not covered under MNP at the level of electrification of villages for the entire district was higher than 25 per cent at the end of March, 1978. As such, modification in MNP norms is called for. This matter is under the consideration of Rural Electrification Corporation and the Planning Commission. The acceptance of revised MNP norms as suggested by the State will give the much needed impetus to this programme in this State.

4.30. *Rural Housing*—Under this programme, only the housing needs of the poorest sections of rural population consisting of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, landless agricultural labourers and other backward classes who are eligible for the allotment of house-sites, are to be covered. Every family, consisting of husband, wife and minor children having no house of its own, is entitled to an allotment of about 83.61 to 125.42 sq. m. of land. The eligible families for the allotment as well as those whom allotment will be made will naturally increase during 1985-86.

4.31. An outlay of Rs. 75.00 lakhs was approved for the Sixth Five-Year Plan under the Minimum Needs Programme for the development of house sites. Against the above outlay, Rs. 45.19 lakhs have been spent by the Revenue Department up to 1983-84. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is expected to be spent during the year 1984-85. Thus, the total expenditure against this item during the Sixth Plan is likely to be Rs. 60.19 lakhs against the Sixth Plan outlay of Rs. 75.00 lakhs. Further, Rs. 550.00 lakhs are being proposed for the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985-90) and Rs. 55.00 lakhs for the year 1985-86.

4.32. Under the housing schemes for the rural poor, it was targeted to construct 76000 houses during the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980-85) with an approved outlay of Rs. 1725.00 lakhs. Under the Scheme, persons permanently living in rural areas and members of

scheduled castes/tribes and other backward classes, agricultural labourers, marginal farmers of other castes who are landless or have irrigated land not exceeding 0.04 hectare or 1.0 hectare unirrigated land and members of such families having no other source of income, are benefited.

4.33. During the Sixth Plan period, 82003 houses would be constructed against the target of 76000 houses. An outlay of Rs. 2380.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Seventh Five-Year Plan including Rs. 576.00 lakhs outlay for the year 1985-86. It is proposed to construct 80,000 houses for the weaker sections during the Seventh Plan, out of which 10000 houses will be constructed in the year 1985-86.

4.34. *Environmental implement of slums*—With the increase of population in urban areas the slums are also growing on account of inadequate housing facilities. In view of the magnitude of slum problems and rapid increase in value of land and construction materials, it is necessary that along with the construction of houses, the conditions of the existing slums should also be improved to benefit the poorer section. The scheme for environmental improvement of slum areas was started in the year 1972-73 by the Government of India which was transferred in the State sector is operative in 35 cities and towns. Environmental improvement of urban slums include expansion of water supply, coverage paving of roads and provision of community latines as well as improvement of areas inhabited by scheduled castes.

4.35. An outlay of Rs. 1000 lakhs was proposed during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period for the scheme. As against this Rs. 96,524.00 lakhs have been spent during the first four years of the Sixth Plan. During 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 279.57 lakhs has been proposed and it is anticipated that the expenditure would be Rs. 289.37 lakhs. So far physical achievements are concerned about 12.96 lakhs slum dwellers have been benefited under this scheme upto March 1984. The target for 1984-85 is to benefit 1.75 lakh persons. The proposed outlay for the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985-90) and for the year 1985-86 is Rs. 5125.00 lakhs and Rs. 822.00 lakhs respectively. With the allocation of the year 1985-86, 3.30 lakh persons living in slums are expected to be benefited during 1985-86.

4.36. *Nutrition*—It is recognised that nutritional improvement has a dual relationship with economic and social development of any geographical entity. In order to attack the problem of



malnutrition at the root it will be necessary to take care of pregnant women and nursing mothers in tribal areas, urban slums and chronically drought prone areas and preprimary school going children, particularly of weaker section. The problems of providing nutritive food to the above sections of the society, is all the more acute and pressing for the State because of low economic levels of the population.

4.37. The State programme envisages integration of six different disciplines related to nutrition namely nutrition, agriculture, health, education, economics and sociology. The objective is to accelerate the progress in various fields including food production, storage, marketing, distribution, consumption, extension education and feeding programme so that the programme of distribution can be supported wherever necessary with programmes of production, processing and supply.

4.38. The Minimum Needs Programme has defined specific targets. It aims at providing mid-day meals for one fourth of children in the age group of 6—11 years and supplementary feeding programme for under nourished children in the age group of 0—6 year, pregnant women and nursing mothers in the C. D. Blocks with high concentration of scheduled castes and tribal population.

4.39. The schemes under this programme are being implemented by the Rural Development, Social Welfare and Education departments. The departmentwise progress is given below.

4.40. *Rural Development Department*—An outlay of Rs. 215.00 lakhs was allocated during the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980—85) to cover 12,490 under-nourished children in the age group 0—6 years under Special Nutrition Programme.

Against this outlay Rs. 150.00 lakhs was spent upto 1983-84 benefiting 3.19 lakhs children including pregnant and nursing mother. It is expected that an amount of Rs. 45.00 lakhs will be spent during 1984-85 benefiting 20,000 and 6,000 of the above mentioned category of children and mothers. For the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985—90) an outlay of Rs. 420.00 lakhs and for the year 1985-86 an outlay of Rs. 65.00 lakhs have been proposed under this programme.

4.41. *Social Welfare Department*—Supplementary nutrition is required to be provided to the children below 6 years of the age and to nursing and expectant mothers from low income families for 300 days in a year. Children who are found on medical checkup to be suffering from malnutrition are given supplementary nutrition based on the recommendation of the doctor. An outlay of Rs. 355.00 lakhs was provided in the Sixth Plan for this programme. The expenditure during the Sixth Plan amounted to Rs. 874.65 lakhs. For the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985—90) an outlay of Rs. 4500.00 lakhs has been proposed which includes an outlay of Rs. 720.00 lakhs for the year 1985-86.

4.42. *Education Department*—The Education Department has been implementing the mid-day meal programmes in many of the districts along with the special nutrition programme in some of the districts of the State. Under Special Nutrition Programme the total number of beneficiaries at present is 1.47 lakhs. The expenditure till 1983-84 is Rs. 78.95 lakhs, and Rs. 39.23 lakhs is expected to be spent during 1984-85. An outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakh is proposed for Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985—90) and Rs. 50.00 lakhs for the year 1985-86 for the nutritional programme run by Education Department.



## MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT

## Population

5.0. The state of Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state in the country with a population of 1108.62 lakhs in the year 1981. During the last three decades i.e. 1951—81, the population of the state has grown by an annual rate of 1.89 percent. The annual growth was however, 2.30 percent. It may be pointed out that the growth of population of this state has always been less than the

national average since 1901, and it is for the first time that in the decade 1971—81, a higher growth has been reported.\* This higher growth rate is not due to any increase in birth rate, which is actually declining over the years but is due to a higher declining death rate as compared to the country's average. Expansion of medical facilities in the remote country-side and sustained family welfare measures have considerably reduced the death rate in the State. Table 1 may be seen in this regard.

TABLE 1—Birth rate and death rate based on three years moving averages during 1971—81.

| Year       | U. P.      |            | India      |            |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|            | Birth rate | Death rate | Birth rate | Death rate |
| (1)        | (2)        | (3)        | (4)        | (5)        |
| 1971—73 .. | 43.2       | 21.7       | 36.3       | 15.9       |
| 1973—75 .. | 42.3       | 20.6       | 34.8       | 15.3       |
| 1975—77 .. | 41.2       | 20.7       | 34.2       | 15.2       |
| 1977—79 .. | 40.1       | 18.5       | 33.1       | 13.0       |
| 1979—81 .. | 39.5       | 16.4       | 33.8       | 12.7       |
| 1980—82 .. | 39.2       | 16.0       | 33.7       | 12.3       |

Source : Sample registration bulletin, December 1983. Registrar, General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi, Pages 10 and 12.

5.1. Growth rate of population is the result of growth tendencies obtaining in different components of the population. Broadly,

these are rural, urban male and female. Growth rates in these components during the period 1971—81 have been as under :

TABLE 2—Annual growth rate of population during 1971—81

| Description | Male | Female | Total |
|-------------|------|--------|-------|
| (1)         | (2)  | (3)    | (4)   |
| Rural ..    | 1.77 | 1.85   | 1.81  |
| Urban ..    | 4.75 | 5.06   | 4.80  |
| State ..    | 2.26 | 2.34   | 2.30  |

5.2. On the basis of 1971—81 population growth rates, Economics and Statistics Division of the State Planning Institute has

estimated that at the beginning of the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985—90) the population would be 1215 lakhs and by the end of the

\* Decennial growth rate during 1971-81 for the State was 25.49 percent while for the country (except Assam and J & K) it was 21.37 percent.

plan period this figure would be 1363 lakhs. 1981—90 would be about 28 lakhs, as against Average yearly addition during the period 22 lakhs in the preceding decade 1971—81.

TABLE 3—Projections of population of U.P.

(In lakhs)

| Year       | Total population | Rural   | Urban  | Male   | Female |
|------------|------------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| (1)        | (2)              | (3)     | (4)    | (5)    | (6)    |
| 1981 .. .. | 1108.62          | 909.63  | 198.99 | 588.19 | 520.43 |
| 1985 .. .. | 1215.14          | 977.79  | 237.35 | 643.70 | 571.44 |
| 1986 .. .. | 1248.33          | 995.56  | 247.77 | 658.37 | 584.96 |
| 1987 .. .. | 1272.17          | 1013.61 | 258.56 | 673.38 | 598.79 |
| 1988 .. .. | 1301.69          | 1031.98 | 269.71 | 688.74 | 612.95 |
| 1989 .. .. | 1331.89          | 1050.64 | 281.25 | 704.44 | 627.45 |
| 1990 .. .. | 1362.79          | 1069.63 | 293.16 | 720.50 | 642.29 |

**Labour force : Size and Composition :**

5.3. Labour force includes workers and unemployed persons. In estimating labour force in the State, National Sample Surveys (NSS) results are used. As the results of the 20th round are still awaited the results of the 22nd round of the NSS (Central Sample) have been adopted. It is revealed that 57.52 percent of the population in the age group 15—59 years constituted the labour force. The age group 15—59 years as percentage of the population is estimated to be 56.18 and 56.62 for the years 1985 and 1990 respectively.\* On the basis of these ratios and taking into account estimates of Table-3, it is estimated that the population in this age group at the beginning and at the end of the Seventh Plan 1985—90 would be as follows:—

TABLE 4—Population in age group 15—59 years. (in '000)

|                    | March, 1985  | March, 1990  | Additions   |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
|                    | (1)          | (2)          | (3)         |
| Male .. ..         | 36498        | 41169        | 4671        |
| Female .. ..       | 31169        | 36006        | 4237        |
| Rural .. ..        | 54631        | 60135        | 5504        |
| Urban .. ..        | 13636        | 17040        | 3404        |
| <b>Total .. ..</b> | <b>68267</b> | <b>77175</b> | <b>8908</b> |

5.4. Accordingly estimates of labour force for the Seventh Plan period are worked out as follows:—

TABLE 5—Estimates of labour force for the age group 15—59 years

(in '000)

|                    | March, 1985  | March, 1990  | Addition to the labour force |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------|
|                    | (1)          | (2)          | (3)                          |
| Male .. ..         | 32381        | 36525        | 4144                         |
| Female .. ..       | 6886         | 7866         | 980                          |
| Rural .. ..        | 31992        | 35215        | 3223                         |
| Urban .. ..        | 7275         | 9176         | 1901                         |
| <b>Total .. ..</b> | <b>39267</b> | <b>44391</b> | <b>5124</b>                  |

5.5. Thus, there would be an addition of 51.24 lakhs in the labour force during the Seventh Plan period i.e. an average addition of 10.25 lakhs per year. The rural-urban additions during the plan period would be 32.23 lakhs and 19.01 lakhs respectively.

5.6. Another characteristic of size and composition of State's population is the worsening dependency ratio between workers and non-workers vis-a-vis for the country as shown in table no. 6.

\* In the report of the Expert Committee on population projections, Series I, Paper I of 1979, it has been estimated that the age-group 15-59 years as proportion of the population during the years, 1981, 1986 & 1989 would be 54.38, 56.62 and 56.62 respectively. These rates have been used to project the population of the age-group 15-59 years for the Seventh Five Year Plan period.

TABLE 6—Dependency ratio

(In lakhs)

| Item                           | 1971   |         | 1981    |         |
|--------------------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
|                                | U. P.  | India   | U. P.   | India   |
| (1)                            | (2)    | (3)     | (4)     | (5)     |
| 1. Total population .. ..      | 883.41 | 5481.60 | 1108.62 | 6652.88 |
| 2. Number of workers .. ..     | 273.34 | 1804.85 | 346.51  | 2446.05 |
| 3. Number of non-workers .. .. | 610.07 | 3676.75 | 768.11  | 4206.83 |
| 4. Dependency ratio .. ..      | 2.23   | 2.04    | 2.26    | 1.72    |

**Trend and pattern of employment**

5.7. There were 323.02 lakhs main workers and 29.65 lakhs marginal workers in the state in 1981. Among main workers 58.02 percent or 167.40 lakhs were cultivators and 16.32 percent or 52.73 lakhs were agricultural labourers. Household industry accounted for about 4.39 per cent or 14.19 lakhs while other workers were 21.27 per cent or 68.70 lakhs. It would thus be seen that about 74 percent of the main workers were employed in agriculture either as cultivators or as agricultural labourers.

5.8. The over dependence on agriculture is also brought forth by the results of 32nd round of NSS (1977-78).<sup>\*</sup> It indicates that 75 per cent of the workers in the state were self-employed; for the rural areas this percentage was 78, while for the urban areas it was 52. Among self-employed workers in the rural areas, agriculture sector accounted for as much as 85 percent. In contrast, almost the same proportion was claimed by non-agricultural sector in the urban areas. Self-employment of marginal and small landholders, landless agricultural labourers etc. is in fact another name for a socially unaided way of life and is a reservoir for all those who do not find any other occupation. As traditionally rural occupations died down, an increasing number of workers have perforce returned to agriculture further aggravating the intensity of under-employment.

5.9. The N. S. S. results also showed that regular salaried/wage employees constituted 11 per cent of the workers in the state. However, there is marked variation between the rural and urban areas where these groups accounted for 7 and 38 percent respectively. Casual labourers in public works were less than half per cent in both rural and urban areas. In agriculture, however, the casual labourers accounted for 10 percent in the state. In the rural and urban areas their percentages were 12 and less than 2 percent, respectively.

5.10. In non-agricultural activities, the percentage of casual workers was more than 3 per cent the percentages for rural and urban areas were 3 and 8 respectively. The N. S. S. results, thus reveal a high concentration of self-employed persons in agriculture sector contributing to significant under-utilisation of labour force. Rural labour enquiries of 1965-65 and 1974-75 suggest that about 46 percent of rural labour households were landless. These also suggest that average working days for women and children are increasing. Agricultural censuses conducted by the state in 1976-77 and 1977-78 indicate that fragmentation of holdings is taking place continuously. The following Table may be seen in this regard:—

TABLE 7—Operational holdings in U. P. in 1976-77

| Size in hect-ares | Perce-n-tage of opera-tional holdings | Perce-n-tage of opera-tional holdings | Perce-n-tage of varia-tion in opera-tional holdings since 1970-71 | Perce-n-tage of varia-tion in the area of holdings since 1970-71 |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| (1)               | (2)                                   | (3)                                   | (4)   | (5)  |
| Below 0.5         | 49.75                                 | 10.43                                 | (*)15.5   | (+)18.3  |
| 0.5—1.0           | 19.55                                 | 13.44                                 | (+)6.0  | (+)6.5   |
| 1.0—2.0           | 16.46                                 | 21.58                                 | (—)3.4  | (+)2.1   |
| 2.0—3.0           | 6.46                                  | 14.74                                 | (—)1.3  | (—)2.0   |
| 3.0—4.0           | 3.12                                  | 10.11                                 | (—)0.2  | (—)2.6   |
| 4.0—5.0           | 1.78                                  | 7.45                                  | (—)0.2  | (—)0.9   |
| 5.0—10.0          | 2.37                                  | 14.81                                 | (—)6.5  | (—)7.5   |
| 10.0 and above.   | 0.51                                  | 7.44                                  | (—)23.78  | (—)26.8  |
| Total             | 100.00                                | 100.00                                | (+)8.5  | (—)1.65  |
|                   | 169.71 lakh Nos.                      |                                       |   |  |
|                   | 178.60 lakh hectares                  |                                       |   |  |

Source : Draft Annual Plan, 1983-84, Vol. I Planning Department on Page 190.

\* Central Sample adopted from page 179 of Draft Annual Plan, 1983-84 reproduced as Annexure—1.

### Organised sector employment

5.11. The organised sector employment which includes all public sector establishments and non-agricultural establishments employing more than 10 persons cover about 11 percent of the working force. A significant proportion of wage and salaried workers in non-agricultural sector is covered under this head. It may be pointed out here that workers in wage and salaried groups according to the N. S. S. information claim about 11 percent of the total workers. The organised sector data thus provides a reliable pointer of the emerging employment scenario for this group. This information is also collected regularly on a quarterly basis under the Employment Market Information Programme by employment exchanges. Trends in employment in the organised sector establishments during the past years may be seen in the following Table:—

TABLE 8—Employment in the organised sector establishments.

(In lakh)

| Year<br>(as in March) | Employment |               |                |
|-----------------------|------------|---------------|----------------|
|                       | Total      | Public Sector | Private Sector |
|                       | (2)        | (3)           | (4)            |
| 70 ..                 | 18.47      | 13.79         | 4.68           |
| 75 ..                 | 20.91      | 15.29         | 5.62           |
| 80 ..                 | 22.91      | 17.38         | 5.53           |
| 81 ..                 | 23.57      | 17.94         | 5.63           |
| 82 ..                 | 24.90      | 18.62         | 6.28           |
| 83 (Dec.)             | 25.61      | 19.85         | 5.76           |

5.12. Table-7 indicates that during the 13 years period annual growth rate of employment has been 2.55 percent. The growth appears to be at a higher level during the latter period i.e. 1979—83 as during this period the growth rate of employment was 92 percent. It has also been observed that the growth rate in the public sector has been higher at 2.54 percent than the employment growth rate in the private sector of 2.46 percent till 1982. There is thus need for revitalizing the private sector in the State.

5.13. Industrywise analysis shows that the maximum annual growth rate of 7.22 percent was recorded by the group of financing, insurance, real estate, etc. The group, also, recorded a highest rate of 8.22 percent

during the period 1979—83. Another group of community service also showed better results during the latter period (1979—83) than the overall annual growth of 2.31 percent during the 13 year period to 3.19 per cent. It is encouraging to note that the growth of the organised sector is steadily improving.

### Female employment

5.14. The proportion of female workers in their population has declined progressively from one census to another. The 1951 census showed the female working force participation rate to be about 27 percent which a decade afterwards in 1961 was 22. The rate declined to 10 per cent in 1971 and still further to 6 percent in 1981. Despite definitional limitations it gives a broad pointer of participation of female population. The 32nd round also reveals a low female working force participation rate of 24 per cent in the age group 15—59 years.

5.15. According to the 32nd round of the N. S. S. (1977-78) agriculture sector accounts for as much as 83 percent of female workers, while the remaining 17 per cent were engaged in non-agricultural activities. Among the female working force, self-employed females were 81 percent mostly in agricultural activities. Although women are significant contributors to the working force in farm operations and household occupations, they are not always recognised as workers. About 15 per cent females were working as casual workers while the remaining 4 percent only were salaried or wage employees.

5.16. Female working force participation rate (WFPR) in the age group 15—59 years appears to be low in the state being only 26.05 per cent in the rural and 12.70 per cent in the urban areas. Corresponding national averages were as much as 37.60 per cent and 19.54 percent respectively. Some of the states have reported rates as high as 59.54 per cent (Maharashtra) and 52.91 per cent (Andhra Pradesh) in the rural areas. For the urban areas Tamil Nadu reported a rate of 30.39 percent and Kerala 25.86 percent.

5.17. E. M. I. reports also corroborate the lower participation of females in this state in the organised sector employment. The proportion of female workers remained steady around 6-7 percent during the period 1969—82. As against this women constituted 11 percent of the working force in the organised

sector upto the year 1974-75 and between 12-13 percent in later years of 1977-82 at the national level. In the State Government departments, however, the proportion of female workers showed improvement, rising from 4 percent in 1969 to 6.8 percent in 1982.

5.18. There are only a few activities where women employment is sizeable in the non-agricultural sector. There is, therefore, need to diversify the activities and increase the proportion of females not only in the State's working force but also in total working force in the country. Educated females are now showing interest in certain jobs like stenographers, beauticians, hotel industries, food-crafts, interior decoration etc. Further expansion of facilities in these selected areas may result in more meaningful employment of women. Besides, suitable condition should also be created in their working places by providing amenities to them.

5.19. Female participation in the working force can be improved by—

(i) making females active members through a number of measures viz. developing household industries sector so that female workers may contribute their share without moving to other places, and strengthening the services sectors where they can be engaged according to the choice of work, and

(ii) in some parts and among some sections of population household work load on females is higher and therefore efforts should be made to reduce this work load on female workers so that they may divert their energies for more productive works. For the lean periods also there is need to initiate special employment programmes.

5.20. The working attitudes of females in the state is conditioned by a number of social factors. It becomes difficult for less progressive women to compete with the male counterparts. There is no organisation at present in the State which could guide the

prospective female workers with respect to selection of vocations, knowhow of self employment and other employment aspects. Possibilities of establishing special guidance cells at local and regional levels need to be examined. A body at the State level could be constituted to oversee the women employment in the State and for suggesting suitable measures in that matter.

#### Weaker sections

5.21. The State Government has been making efforts to improve the economic conditions of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes whose proportion in the State's population is 21 and 0.2 percent respectively. For qualitative improvement various incentives in the shape of scholarships, freeships, assistance for purchase of books, free training facilities, free coaching for competitive examinations are being given. Economic incentives are also given to improve the economic conditions of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Special Component Plan envisaged bringing 15 lakhs Scheduled Caste families above the poverty line during the Sixth Plan. From coverage point of view this target has been over-achieved. Most of the remaining families should be enabled to come above the poverty line during the Seventh Plan.

5.22. The tribal concentration is mainly in certain parts of the State and consequently they do not benefit much from the employment exchange located far away. A study has indicated that 13 such exchanges can be set up in the tribal areas and that an employment pool can also be envisaged at the headquarter of the directorate of training and employment at Lucknow. A number of pre-examination coaching centres can be started for the benefit of these weaker sections for different categories of group services in the pockets of concentration.

5.23. Apart from the above, there are a number of productive operations where workers of weaker sections are involved, such as collection of minor forest produce in Bundelkhand areas, handloom, cottage industries, etc. the actual producers do not get full benefit of their efforts due to exploita-

\* A study of tribal representation in service and incidence of unemployment among Scheduled Tribes of U. P., Manpower Planning Division, State Planning Institute, U. P. Page 70.

\*\* Employment among Adivasis from the minor forest produce (A case study of Tendu leaves), Manpower Planning Division, State Planning Institute, U. P.

of unemployment among Scheduled Tribes of U. P., Manpower Planning Division, State Planning Institute, U. P.

methods. Evaluation\*\* of the collection system revealed that there was scope of increasing wage levels. The Forest Corporation which is now responsible for collection of tendu leaves is expected to ensure that the adivasis who are the main workers in the collection operation get proper wages. Similarly, weavers do not get adequate income from their labour. Owing to the influence of middlemen in the marketing of products, a good share of their sale price to the consumer is taken away by them.

5.24. Agricultural labourers form another weak group. Agriculture operations have peak and lean seasons. In lean seasons which about six months, these labourers are severely under-employed and for many, subsistence is possible only at the cost of indebtedness. With a better spread of construction works in the rural areas it is possible to provide jobs to a number of workers. Such programmes will also create durable assets in addition to providing employment. A study\* of a block in eastern district shows that it is possible to formulate flexible programmes within the overall planning frame at the local level, which would not only create durable assets but would also open up backward areas and as a result bring the economy at a higher level. Under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) projects have been identified at the local level for different areas of the State. It is expected that programmes, besides, generating new employment opportunities for the unskilled workers, would raise the level of local economies.

#### Unemployment : Size, trend and characteristics

5.25 One of the important sources for knowing unemployment situation is the Live Register of employment exchanges. The available figures show that unemployment has been increasing during the period 1971—84.\* In 1971 only 4.25 lakh job seekers were on the Live Register but in the year 1984, their number has grown to 18.87 lakhs registering

an annual growth rate of 12.15 per cent during the 13 year period. This trend has also been substantiated by the results of the rounds of N. S. S. viz. 27th and 32nd. These are tabulated below:

Table 9: Growth of unemployment (age-group 15—59 years) as percentage to total population

| Round                | Rural | Urban | Total |
|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| (1)                  | (2)   | (3)   | (4)   |
| 27th round (1972-73) | 1.24  | 1.68  | 1.30  |
| 32nd round (1977-78) | 1.41  | 2.64  | 1.59  |

Source : Employment Situation in U. P. during the Sixth Plan, Manpower Planning Division, Page-8.

5.26 Educational structure shows that in the year 1982† about 62 percent of the total job seekers on the Live Register were educated i.e. matriculates and above. Matriculates and Intermediates alone accounted for about 71 per cent of the total educated registrants. The proportion of graduates and above with general education was 23 percent while the remaining related to technical and professional categories.

5.27 Educational structure of (wholly) unemployed persons as available from the 32nd round of N. S. S. indicates that among unemployed persons, the share of educated upto middle level was as much as 35 percent. Higher Secondary group constituted 17 percent while graduates and above were more than 9 percent. Illiterates, however formed the major group with 41 per cent. A comparison with the 27th round conducted in 1972-73 shows that although illiterates and those with up to middle level education continued to be the major group among the unemployed persons, educated unemployment has recorded an upward trend. This trend was more marked in the rural areas.

\* Employment programmes for agricultural slack periods (A micro study of Muhammadabad Block of district Ghazipur) Manpower Planning Division, State Planning Institute, U. P.

\*\* Annexure—III

† Annexure -IV

5.28 Rural and urban disaggregation of the wholly unemployed persons is given in the following table :

TABLE 10—Educational break-up of unemployed persons in the age group 15—59 year (according to the N. S. S. rounds : Central Sample)

| Educational Level   | (Percentage) |        |        |        |        |        |
|---------------------|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|                     | Rural        |        | Urban  |        | Total  |        |
|                     | 27th         | 32nd   | 27th   | 32nd   | 27th   | 32nd   |
| (1)                 | (2)          | (3)    | (4)    | (5)    | (6)    | (7)    |
| Illiterates         | 56.96        | 49.38  | 21.87  | 15.16  | 48.82  | 40.78  |
| Upto Middle         | 32.90        | 29.45  | 48.29  | 44.87  | 36.47  | 33.33  |
| Higher Secondary    | 8.39         | 15.30  | 17.99  | 21.34  | 10.62  | 16.82  |
| Graduates and above | 1.75         | 5.87   | 11.85  | 18.63  | 4.09   | 9.07   |
| All Level           | 100.00       | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Source : Report of Working Group on Unemployment during Seventh Five Year Plan period 1985-90.

It is evident that the problem of educated unemployment continues to be more acute in the urban areas than in the rural areas.

5.29 The 1972-73 survey (27th round) indicated that 3.75\* percent of the labour force in the age group 15—59 were unemployed on the daily basis while the 1977-78 survey (32nd round) yielded a rate of 4.33 percent. Extrapolating the annual proportional rise between the intervening period to March, 1985, it is estimated that unemployment rate in the base year i. e. 1984-85 would be about 5.29 per cent. The estimate reflects only the time intensity on the basis of disutilisation of time of the labour force in gainful works. It is estimated that within this overall unemployment rate of 5.29 per cent on the daily status basis, about 3.79 per cent of the labour force do not have any work i. e. this is the proportion that represent the time intensity of unemployed persons. Estimates of the size of unemployment on these rates are given in the following table :

Table 11—Backlog of unemployment in U. P.

| Assumption       | Unemployment as percentage of labour force | Unemployment in lakh person years |
|------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| (1)              | (2)  | (3)                               |
| 1. Weekly status | 3.79                                       | 14.90                             |
| 2. Daily status  | 5.29                                       | 20.77                             |

5.30 Thus the Seventh Five Year Plan would open with a backlog of unemployment of 20.77 lakh person-year. This includes 14.90 lakh person-year unemployment of the same number of unemployed persons and

5.87 lakh person year unemployment reflecting the time intensity of irregularly employed persons seeking jobs, also called inadequately employed. The study of 27th round of N. S. S. cited earlier revealed that 1 person-year represents the unemployment intensity of 4 inadequately employed persons and on this basis it can be said that the number of such persons who may be needing jobs would be about 23.48 lakhs. Thus the total number of work seekers are estimated to be 38.38 lakh who constitute 9.8 percent of the labour force.

#### High light of employment efforts made during the Sixth Five Year Plan :

5.31 In the Sixth Plan, it was very much realised that the State sector would not be able to absorb the entire unutilised labour force, and efforts were made through various measures to achiviate the non-agricultural sectors for creating self-employment opportunities.

5.32 A number of poverty eradication programmes were initiated during the Sixth Five Year Plan with the assistance of the Government of India, namely. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRD), Special Component Plan (SCP) and National Rural Employment Programmes (NREP). Schemes of Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) and a Special Programme for the educated unemployed were also launched by the Government of India in the year 1983-84. The targets under the I. R. D. and S. C. P. were over achieved. As regards the NREP the achievement in terms of mandays during

\* The actual rate of 3.68 of the 27th round has been adjusted on the basis of proportional difference between the rates for the age group 5 and 15-59 years as observed in the 1977-78 survey (NSS 32nd round).



1983-84 has been about 42 per cent higher as compared to that in 1982-83. Suitable training programmes were also started to improve the quality of human resources with a view to enabling the prospective entrepreneurs to start their own activities. Details of the programmes may be seen in the relevant sectoral chapters.

5.33 Agricultural productivity through intensive agriculture was given the highest priority in the state plan so that additional incomes might be generated in the rural areas, and consequently, under-employment could be reduced. The decentralised planning process was also initiated to enable better utilisation of resources for creating additional employment base at the local level by utilising locally available resources and skills.

5.34 Efforts were also made to absorb surplus manpower in secondary occupation. New industries are being established in all the districts of the State and incentives are being provided for establishing industries in backward areas and zero industry districts. All possible infrastructural facilities are being provided to attract entrepreneurs and incentives are being given to pioneering units. Industrial estates already established, are being provided with better infrastructural facilities. The problems of individual industrial units are being resolved expeditiously through monthly meetings at the highest level.

5.35 The State, through its various efforts, has been constantly attempting to attract middle and small scale industrial units having larger employment potential and better dispersal effects. Emphasis is being laid on small and cottage industries. Handloom production in the State has increased from 460 million metres at the beginning of Sixth Five-Year Plan to 565 million metres last year. More than 85,000 small and cottage industrial units have already been set up in the State during 1980-84. Although there are lead and lag factors in the economy due to which it is difficult to quantify the exact effects of the development efforts taken during a certain period of time, the increasing pace of industrialisation as well as its dispersal effect is bound to have a salutary impact on the employment problem after some time.

5.36 The occupational structure of the working people for a few broad sectors, as revealed by the 1981 Census Report, indicates that the economy is responding to the development efforts. Although the proportion of cultivators has remained the same in 1981 as in 1971, around 58 percent, the production of agricultural labours has come down from 19.95 percent to 16.32 percent. This may be due to their taking up non-agricultural jobs. A number of employment programmes have been initiated in the last decade providing new job opportunities and higher wage levels. Household industry sector showed improvement by raising its population in the working force from 3.64 percent to 4.59 percent. This means that this sector has provided work to an additional number of 4.29 lakh persons.

5.37. Urban growth is taken as an indicator of growth. Its proportion has increased during the last three decades. In 1981, urban population accounted for 18 percent as against 14 percent in 1971. It was observed that the urban population has increased by an annual rate of 4.89 per cent in 1971-81 as against 2.71 per cent during 1961-71.

5.38. The organised sector employment provides a broad direction of the emerging trends in the economy. Employment level in this component has gone up from 22.76 lakhs in March 1979 to 25.61 lakhs in December 1983 i.e. an annual growth rate of 2.92 percent. Evidently, this growth is higher than the growth in the previous period and also than the population growth of 2.30 per cent.

5.39. The State Government also generated direct additional employment to the extent of 2.50 lakhs during the period 1980-85 through its departments. Besides an average of between 5-6 lakhs person-year, casual employment was also created.

5.40. In the State the incidence of unemployment in terms of time utilisation is less than the country's average. In 1972-73 it was 3.68\* as compared to 8.34\* in the country while in 1977-78 the corresponding percentages were 4.33\*\* and 8.60\*\* respectively. The major problem in the State is of increasing income levels of households so that under-employment, both in terms of time and income, may be reduced. The incidence of

\* in age group 5 year and above.

\*\* in age group 15-59 years.



poverty, in the State has shown a tendency to decline during the Sixth Five-year Plan period.

#### **Situation in the Seventh Five-Year Plan 1985—90**

5.41. As indicated earlier, the Seventh Five-Year Plan would open with a backlog of 20.77 lakh person-years, taking into account 14.90 lakh person-years representing the unemployment intensity of the (wholly) unemployed and 5.87 lakh person-years representing the time intensity of the partially unemployed. Besides, 51.24 lakh persons will be added as new entrants to the labour force. Thus, during the Seventh Five-Year Plan period the job requirements would be of the order of 72.01 lakhs.

5.42. Precise quantification of the likely job generation at this stage is not possible. However, using a rough measure, the overall labour output co-efficients and incremental capital value added ratio, it is estimated that during the Seventh Five-Year Plan period job opportunities of the order of 45 lakh man years would be created. Thus a backlog of about 27 lakhs will still remain at the end of the Seventh Plan.

5.43. Even though the Seventh Plan envisages creation of about twice the opportunities targeted in the preceding plan; it is obvious that it would not be able to provide work to all the eligible job aspirants. Emphasis on

creating self-employment opportunities will necessarily, remain the main thrust to reduce joblessness. Projected levels of industrialization, urbanization and construction programmes for the Seventh Plan would be only marginally effective in reducing the incidence of various shades of rural unemployment. The bulk of the unemployment in rural areas is among those who own small and marginal farms. Unless these small and marginal farms are not made economically viable by increasing their irrigation and cropping intensity and also by adequate management of surface and ground water comprising of massive flood prevention and drainage schemes no significant reduction in the unemployment level can be expected. A strategy has been worked out for the Seventh Plan to make small and marginal farmer economically viable and its success coupled with IRDP, NREP and ELGEP is likely to substantially reduce the incidence of unemployment in the rural areas.

5.44. The existing educational and training infrastructure will also need a restructuring and appropriate short and long-term strategies for removal of imbalances between demand and supply of different categories of manpower. Exercises will also be made for identifying new emerging skills and assessing requirements of vocational and technical courses to meet manpower needs. It is hoped that with these efforts the backlog of unemployment will be considerably reduced by the year 1989-90.

Percentage Distribution of estimated workers (person weeks) in agegroup 15-59 according to 32nd round of N. S. S.

| Category of workers                                     | Percentage |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
|---|------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|   | Rural      |        |        | Urban  |        |        | Total  |        |        |
|   | Male       | Female | Total  | Male   | Female | Total  | Male   | Female | Total  |
| (1)   | (2)        | (3)    | (4)    | (5)    | (6)    | (7)    | (8)    | (9)    | (10)   |
| 1. Bonded labour .. ..                                  | 0.15       | 0.05   | 0.13   | 0.04   | 0.00   | 0.04   | 0.13   | 0.04   | 0.12   |
| 2. Self-employed—                                       |            |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
| (i) Agriculture .. ..                                   | 64.38      | 73.25  | 66.36  | 6.51   | 16.45  | 7.69   | 55.81  | 68.98  | 58.58  |
| (ii) Non-Agriculture .. ..                              | 12.91      | 9.41   | 12.13  | 43.40  | 48.21  | 43.97  | 17.43  | 12.33  | 16.34  |
| Total .. ..   | 77.29      | 82.66  | 78.49  | 49.91  | 64.66  | 51.66  | 73.24  | 81.31  | 74.92  |
| 3. Regular Salaried/wage employee—                      |            |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
| (i) Agriculture .. ..                                   | 2.33       | 0.75   | 1.97   | 4.64   | 0.30   | 0.60   | 2.18   | 0.72   | 1.79   |
| (ii) Non-Agriculture .. ..                              | 5.69       | 1.56   | 4.77   | 39.21  | 25.92  | 37.63  | 10.65  | 3.39   | 9.13   |
| Total .. ..   | 8.02       | 2.31   | 6.74   | 39.85  | 26.22  | 38.23  | 12.73  | 4.11   | 10.92  |
| 4. Casual labour in public work .. ..                   | 0.46       | 0.14   | 0.39   | 0.47   | 0.39   | 0.46   | 0.46   | 0.16   | 0.40   |
| 5. Casual labour in other types of work in agriculture. | 11.03      | 14.00  | 11.70  | 1.49   | 2.30   | 1.59   | 9.62   | 13.12  | 10.36  |
| Non-Agriculture workers .. ..                           | 3.05       | 0.84   | 2.55   | 18.24  | 6.43   | 8.02   | 3.82   | 1.26   | 3.28   |
| Total .. ..   | 14.08      | 14.84  | 14.25  | 19.73  | 8.73   | 9.61   | 13.44  | 14.38  | 13.64  |
|   | 100.00     | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Source : 32nd round of N.S.S. (Central Sample)

## Growth of organised Sector Employment in Uttar Pradesh 1970—83

| Item  | 1970—83 12 year period             |           |                                     |      | 1979—83 four year period |                                    |                  |                                     |  |               |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|--|---------------|
|   | Employment as in March (in number) |           | Additional Employ-ment (percentage) |      | Growth Rate %            | Employment as in March (in number) |                  | Additional Employ-ment (percentage) |  | Growth Rate % |
|   | 1970                               | 1983      |                                     |      |                          | 1979                               | 1983             |                                     |  |               |
| (1)   | (2)                                | (3)       | (4)                                 | (5)  | (6)                      | (7)                                | (8)              | (9)                                 |  |               |
| 0 Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing                | 50700                              | 68,373    | 17,673 (34.86)                      | 2.33 | 57,179                   | 68,373                             | 11,194 (19.58)   | 4.57                                |  |               |
| 1 Mining and Quarrying                                      | 3800                               | 6,469     | 2669 (70.24)                        | 4.19 | 5,094                    | 6,469                              | 1,375 (26.99)    | 6.16                                |  |               |
| 2&3 Manufacturing .. ..                                     | 3,48,000                           | 5,28,566  | 1,80,566 (51.89)                    | 3.27 | 4,78,991                 | 5,28,566                           | 49,575 (10.35)   | 2.50                                |  |               |
| 4 Electricity Gas and Water ..                              | 52,300                             | 93,129    | 40,829 (78.07)                      | 4.54 | 86,282                   | 93,129                             | 6,847 (7.94)     | 1.93                                |  |               |
| 5. Construction .. ..                                       | 1,29,500                           | 1,66,924  | 37,424 (28.90)                      | 1.97 | 1,47,477                 | 1,66,924                           | 19,447 (13.19)   | 3.10                                |  |               |
| 6. Whole sale and Retail trade Restaurants and Hotels.      | 18,600                             | 27,041    | 8441 (45.38)                        | 2.88 | 25,102                   | 27,041                             | 1939 (7.72)      | 1.88                                |  |               |
| 7. Transports, Storage and Communication.                   | 2,92,300                           | 3,42,914  | 50,614 (17.31)                      | 1.24 | 3,21,909                 | 3,42,914                           | 21,005 (6.53)    | 1.60                                |  |               |
| 8. Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and business services. | 40,000                             | 98,735    | 58,735 (146.89)                     | 7.22 | 70,416                   | 98,735                             | 28,319 (40.22)   | 8.82                                |  |               |
| 9. Community, Social and personnel services.                | 9,11,900                           | 12,28,785 | 3,16,885 (34.50)                    | 2.31 | 10,83,740                | 12,28,785                          | 1,45,045 (13.38) | 3.19                                |  |               |
| Total   | 18,47,100                          | 25,60,936 | 7,13,836 (38.65)                    | 2.55 | 22,76,190                | 25,60,936                          | 2,84,746 (12.51) | 2.92                                |  |               |

Source : Directorate of Training and Employment, Uttar Pradesh.

*Unemployment according to Live Register  
Statistics during 1971—84*

| Year         | No. of Registrants (In lakhs) |
|--------------|-------------------------------|
| (1)          | (2)                           |
| 1971 (June ) | 4.25                          |
| 1975 (June)  | 7.22                          |
| 1979 (June)  | 14.36                         |
| 1981 (Dec.)  | 15.06                         |
| 1982 (Dec.)  | 16.15                         |
| 1984 (March) | 18.87                         |

Source : Directorate of Training and Employment, U. P.

*Unemployment amongst important categories of educated and technical manpower according to Live Register statistics from 1979 to 1982.*

| Category of Manpower             | Registrants on Live Register |        |                               |                                 |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
|                                  | 1979                         | 1982   | Percentage to total of col. 3 | Percentage increase or decrease |
| (1)                              | (2)                          | (3)    | (4)                           | (5)                             |
| <b>(a) Engineering :</b>         |                              |        |                               |                                 |
| 1. Graduate .. ..                | 1359                         | 574    | 0.06                          | (—)57.76                        |
| 2. Post Graduate .. ..           | 33                           | 71     | Neg.                          | (+)115.15                       |
| 3. Diploma .. ..                 | 15199                        | 17672  | 1.74                          | (+)16.27                        |
| <b>(b) Medical :</b>             |                              |        |                               |                                 |
| 1. <del>Graduate</del> .. ..     | 662                          | 686    | 1.07                          | (+)3.62                         |
| 2. Post Graduate .. ..           | 33                           | 38     | Neg.                          | (+)15.15                        |
| 3. Nurses .. ..                  | 172                          | 157    | 0.02                          | (—)8.73                         |
| 4. Pharmacists .. ..             | 769                          | 732    | 1.07                          | (—)4.82                         |
| 5. XRay Technician .. ..         | 35                           | 21     | Neg.                          | (—)40.00                        |
| 6. Lab. Assistant .. ..          | 28                           | ..     | ..                            | Not available                   |
| 7. Auxiliary Nurse cum Midwife   | 93                           | 91     | Neg.                          | (—)2.16                         |
| 8. Sanitary Inspectors .. ..     | 472                          | 458    | 0.04                          | (—)2.97                         |
| <b>(c) Agriculture :</b>         |                              |        |                               |                                 |
| 1. Graduate .. ..                | 2782                         | 4897   | 0.48                          | (+)76.02                        |
| 2. Post Graduate .. ..           | 267                          | 148    | 0.01                          | (—)44.57                        |
| <b>(d) Veterinary :</b>          |                              |        |                               |                                 |
| 1. Graduate .. ..                | 9                            | 9      | Neg.                          | ..                              |
| 2. Post Graduate .. ..           | 1                            | 14     | Neg.                          | (+)1300.00                      |
| 3. Stockmen .. ..                | 4                            | 1      | Neg.                          | (—)75.00                        |
| <b>(e) Teachers :</b>            |                              |        |                               |                                 |
| 1. Primary and Middle School     | 11986                        | 23598  | 2.33                          | (+)96.87                        |
| 2. Higher Secondary School .. .. | 15807                        | 19810  | 1.96                          | (+)25.32                        |
| 3. University .. ..              | 197                          | 635    | 0.06                          | (+)222.33                       |
| <b>(f) General Education :</b>   |                              |        |                               |                                 |
| 1. Higher School .. ..           | 275986                       | 316893 | 31.20                         | (+)14.82                        |
| 2. Intermediate .. ..            | 326528                       | 395077 | 38.89                         | (+)20.97                        |

## ANNEXURE 4—(Concl.)

| Category of Manpower       | Registration on Live Register |                |                               |                                 |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
|                            | 1979                          | 1982           | Percentage to total of col. 3 | Percentage increase or decrease |
| (1)                        | (2)                           | (3)            | (4)                           | (5)                             |
| <i>(g) Graduate :</i>      |                               |                |                               |                                 |
| 1. Art .. ..               | 104095                        | 130444         | 12.85                         | (+)25.31                        |
| 2. Science .. ..           | 26318                         | 24660          | 2.43                          | (-)-6.30                        |
| 3. Commerce .. ..          | 14462                         | 25165          | 2.48                          | (+)74.00                        |
| 4. Law .. ..               | 813                           | 1169           | 0.11                          | (+)43.78                        |
| 5. Education .. ..         | 16250                         | 16793          | 1.65                          | (+)3.34                         |
| 6. Others .. ..            | 116                           | 1166           | 0.11                          | (+)905.17                       |
| <i>(h) Post Graduate :</i> |                               |                |                               |                                 |
| 1. Art .. ..               | 18913                         | 24240          | 2.40                          | (+)28.16                        |
| 2. Science .. ..           | 4142                          | 3537           | 0.35                          | (-)-14.61                       |
| 3. Commerce .. ..          | 2550                          | 4851           | 0.48                          | (+)90.23                        |
| 4. Law .. ..               | 16                            | 54             | Neg.                          | (+)237.50                       |
| 5. Education .. ..         | 1004                          | 1552           | 0.15                          | (+)54.58                        |
| 6. Others .. ..            | 115                           | 570            | 0.06                          | (+)395.65                       |
| <b>GRAND TOTAL .. ..</b>   | <b>841216</b>                 | <b>1015783</b> | <b>100.00</b>                 | <b>20.75</b>                    |

Source : Directorate of Training and Employment, Uttar Pradesh.

## SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN

6.0. The Special Component Plan was initiated on 2nd October, 1980 with the objective of accelerating and giving a sharper focus to the programmes for providing economic and social inputs to the Scheduled Caste population for enabling improvement in their incomes, living standards and quality of life. The programme is specially significant for Uttar Pradesh whose Scheduled Castes population is about 21 per cent of the total population of the State and in addition, is about 25 per cent of the total Scheduled Caste population of the country. According to 1981 Census, the Scheduled Caste population of the State is 234.53 lakhs comprising 46 lakh families out of which about 65 per cent was living below the poverty line. This section of the population has not derived the proportions benefits of planned development and the Special Component Plan aims at removing the shortcomings in the general planning process through which the comparatively well to do minority of the rural population has derived a disproportionate share of the benefits provided by the State.

6.1. Special Component Plan is financed from two sources. All development departments quantify their State Plan outlays for the benefits of Scheduled Castes by earmarking specific amounts out of the total provisions for their programmes and projects. Corresponding physical targets are also fixed. In addition, the Government of India provides special central assistance for economic development programmes for Scheduled Castes.

## Progress during Sixth Five Year Plan

6.2. Out of 46 lakhs Scheduled Caste families in the State 43.4 per cent are cultivators, mainly small and marginal and 42.2 per cent are agricultural labourers. In this situation greater attention has been given in the Special Component Plan for development of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry and forest based rural and cottage industries. Under the poverty alleviation programmes, 50 per cent of the outlays for Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and National

Rural Employment Programme (NREP) have been earmarked for the benefit of Scheduled Caste families.

6.3. The economic programmes for the Sixth Plan had envisaged that about 50 per cent of Scheduled Caste families living below poverty line at the beginning of the Sixth Plan (i. e. about 15 lakh families) would be able to cross the poverty line by the end of the plan. The achievements for covering families below poverty line through economic programmes in different years of the Sixth Plan have been as below :

| (In lakhs)    |        |             |
|---------------|--------|-------------|
| Year          | Target | Achievement |
| 1980-81       | 4.14   | 1.57        |
| 1981-82       | 4.50   | 3.61        |
| 1982-83       | 4.50   | 4.17        |
| 1983-84       | 4.50   | 5.34        |
| 1984-85       | 4.50   | 4.50        |
| (anticipated) |        |             |
| Total         | 22.14  | 19.19       |

6.4. The increasing importance being given to the Special Component Plan will be apparent from the percentage of outlays quantified for the benefit of Scheduled Castes which forms the basis of Special Component Plan.

TABLE : 1—Percentage of Quantified outlay

| Year             | Total Plan Expenditure (Rs. crores) | Expenditure under Special Component Plan Quantification (Rs. crores) | Percentage of S. C. P. quantified outlay. |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| (1)              | (2)                                 | (3)  | (4)                                       |
| 1980-81          | 989.57                              | 55.04  | 6.2                                       |
| 1981-82          | 1119.44                             | 86.48  | 8.6                                       |
| 1982-83          | 1253.11                             | 111.64   | 8.9                                       |
| 1983-84          | 1375.00                             | 122.51   | 8.9                                       |
| 1984-85 (outlay) | 1601.00                             | 135.90*  | 8.5                                       |

\*The quantified outlay for 1984-85 has now been increased to Rs. 162.89 crores.

## SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE

6.5. On the basis of State's Scheduled Castes population its backwardness and the State's efforts for formulation and implementation of Special Component Plan, the Government of India provides special central assistance (SCA) as additive to the State Plans for the economic development of Scheduled Castes. According to the instructions of the Government of India, S.C.A. provisions are being used on the implementation of such programmes which enable Scheduled Caste families to generate additional and permanent sources of income. The departments of Harijan and Social Welfare, Rural Development, Area Development, Industries, Animal Husbandary, Agriculture, Co-operative, Export Corporation, etc. formulate schemes of economic development of Scheduled Castes for which S.C.A. funds are used. The availability and expenditure on S.C.A. programmes are indicated below:—

(Rs. in crores)

| Year                   | Available | Expenditure      |
|------------------------|-----------|------------------|
| Sixth Plan Allocation. | 125.00    | ..               |
| 1980-81 ..             | 22.06     | 5.13             |
| 1981-82 ..             | 28.21     | 25.28            |
| 1982-83 ..             | 29.56     | 32.25            |
| 1983-84 ..             | 30.43     | 34.77            |
| 1984-85 ..             | 31.86     | 5.49             |
| (allocation)           |           | (upto September) |
| Total ..               | 142.12    | 103.10           |

6.6. The rate of subsidy for economic development programme for Scheduled Castes has been increased from 25 per cent and 33.3 per cent for normal programmes to 50 per cent for this programme. The State has also selected 460 blocks for integrated development of Scheduled Castes population out of the total 492 blocks of the State where the population of Scheduled castes is above 20 per cent. In these blocks, the following important schemes are being implemented :

(a) Construction of shops/production-cum-marketing centres.

(b) Allotment of agricultural land.

(c) Community minor irrigation schemes..

6.7. A sum of Rs. 3.5 lakhs has been allocated for each of the selected blocks for integrated development of Scheduled Castes. The progress in regard to these programmes has been as follows.

6.8. *Construction of shops*—Shops costing Rs. 10,000 are allocated to Scheduled Caste families living below the poverty line. Subsidy is provided to the extent of Rs. 5,000 and the rest is provided by way of interest free loan recoverable in easy instalments. The progress upto September, 1984 has been as follows :

|   | No.  |
|---|------|
| 1. Shops constructed by end of 1983-84                                    | 8140 |
| 2. Shops under construction by end of 1983-84                             | 3288 |
| 3. Shops allocated by end of 1983-84                                      | 7760 |
| 4. Shops of previous years completed in current financial year            | 1365 |
| 5. Shops proposed for construction in 1984-85                             | 4333 |
| 6. Beneficiaries provided financial assistance for running their business | 5551 |

6.9. *Purchase and allocation of agricultural land*—Agricultural land upto a value of Rs. 10,000 is allocated to Scheduled Caste families. Of this amount the subsidy portion is Rs. 5,000 and the rest is interest free loan. The progress has been as under :

| (i) Progress upto 1983-84                                   | Acre |
|---|------|
| 1. Land purchased   | 3571 |
| 2. Land allocated   | 2326 |
| (ii) 1984-85  |      |
| 1. Target for purchase of Agricultural land                 | 1312 |
| 2. Land purchased in previous years but allocated this year | 380  |

6.10. *Community Irrigation Scheme*—Construction of tube-wells and community borings in compact areas of Scheduled Caste holdings are undertaken by Govt. Irrigation



water is provided on concessional rates. The progress has been as below :

(i) Progress upto 1983-84

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| 1. Tube-wells constructed (No.)        | 354   |
| 2. Borings completed (No.)             | 3202  |
| 3. Pumpsets purchased (No.)            | 1326  |
| 4. Area Irrigated (Acre)               | 37250 |
| 5. Scheduled Caste Beneficiaries (No.) | 46665 |

(ii) 1984-85

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| 1. Tube-wells proposed to be constructed        | 341 |
| 2. Borings proposed                             | 408 |
| 3. Incomplete work of previous year completed : |     |
| Tube-wells                                      | 15  |
| Borings   | 517 |

6.11. Some of the important physical targets/achievements under Special Component Plan during the Sixth Five-Year Plan are indicated in the table below :

TABLE 2—Physical targets and achievements

| Item  | Unit                   | Achievement upto 1-4-1984 | 1984-85 Target |
|---|------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| (1)   | (2)                    | (3)                       | (4)            |
| 1. Electrification of Harijan Bastis                      | No.                    | 25579                     | 1942           |
| 2. Allotment of House sites                               | No.                    | 53232                     | 96.30          |
| 3. Drinking Water Supply in Harijan Bastis                | No.                    | 1346121                   | 8000           |
| (a) By Jal Nigam  | Population in lakh No. | 31.10                     | 13.00          |
| (b) By Rural Development Department—                      |                        |                           |                |
| Well  | No.                    | 49163                     | 2505           |
| Diggies   | No.                    | 3493                      | 605            |
| 4. Establishment of sub-health centres in Harijan Bastis. | No.                    | 312                       | 59             |
| 5. Link roads connection for Harijan Bastis               | Km.                    | 1809                      | 1924           |

6.12. U. P. Scheduled Caste Development Corporation—This Corporation is an important instrument for implementation of the Special Component Plan. The Corporation has been suitably strengthened and District Development Officer (Harijan Kalyan) has been

appointed as ex-officer, District Manager of the Corporation. The scheme of providing margin money loan subsidy is mainly implemented by the Corporation. Yearwise progress is given in table 3.

TABLE 3—Targets and Achievements—U. P. Scheduled Caste Development Corporation.

(Rupees in lakh)

| Year    | Number of families benefited |                 | Margin money loan | Subsidy      | Total   |
|---------|------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------|---------|
|         | Target no.                   | Achievement no. |                   |              |         |
| (1)     | (2)                          | (3)             | (4)               | (5)          | (6)     |
| 1980-81 | 30092                        | 30011           | 122.00            | 64.00        | 186.00  |
| 1981-82 | 81576                        | 88899           | 424.00            | 399.00       | 827.00  |
| 1982-83 | 90000                        | 111169          | 170.14            | 951.33       | 1121.47 |
| 1983-84 | 90000                        | 68904           | 21.80             | 1360.05      | 1381.85 |
| 1984-85 | 50000                        | 16403           | 11.16             | 336.28       | 347.44  |
|         |                              |                 |                   | (upto 10/84) |         |

6.13. Under the Subsidy and Margin Money Scheme of the Corporation, the programmes of economic development are taken up for the Scheduled Caste families living below poverty line.

6.14. The facilities provided by the Corporation are as follows :

*For schemes costing upto Rs. 6000.*

(1) Fifty per cent of the cost of the scheme would be in form of bank loan or institutional finance. Remaining 50 per cent would be in the form of subsidy from grants under special programmes or from Special Central Assistance.

(2) If the beneficiary is provided subsidy to the extent of 33-1/3 per cent or 25 per cent under special programmes then subsidy to the extent of 16-2/3 per cent or 25 per cent would be provided by the Corporation from Special Central Assistance so that total subsidy from all sources may become 50 per cent of the cost of the scheme.

(3) If the beneficiary does not get assistance under other programmes, the Corporation would provide 50 per cent subsidy from the Special Central Assistance.

(4) There will be no need of margin money.

6.15. *For schemes fore than Rs. 6,000 but upto Rs. 20,000, in which non-recurring cost does not exceed Rs. 12,000.*

(1) Rs. 3,000 as subsidy ;

(2) 25 per cent margin money loan at the rate of 4 per cent of interest to the extent of Rs. 5,000 only.

6.16. The banks sanction loan amount equivalent to the total cost of the scheme. After receiving the amount of margin money loan and grant from the Corporation the amount of the bank loan is reduced to that extent.

6.17. So far the Corporation has been providing assistance in projects costing upto Rs. 20,000 only. It is now proposed to increase this ceiling to Rs. 30,000 (with non-recurring cost of Rs. 20,000) during the Seventh Plan. Similarly the amount of subsidy is also proposed to be raised from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000. It would also be desirable that fifty per cent of DRI loaning is reserved for Scheduled Castes exclusively.

6.18. The Corporation plans to benefit about 3 lakh families (i. e. Rs. 60,000 families per year) under Margin Money and grant scheme during the Seventh Plan Period.

6.19. The basic objective of the Special Component Plan during the Seventh Five Year Plan will be to bring all Scheduled Caste families above the poverty line by the end of the plan. All these families who could not be identified and assisted during the Sixth Plan will be provided assistance during the Seventh Plan.

#### **Strategy for Seventh Five Year Plan**

6.20. Emphasis on economic development through beneficiary oriented programme for raising income levels will continue. Improvement in living conditions will be planned through construction of roads, water supply, electrification, education and health care. The following aspects will receive special attention :

(i) Most vulnerable groups among the Scheduled Castes namely scavengers, nomadic and semi-nomadic communities, bonded labourers and women and children will receive special attention.

(ii) The lag in the educational levels (Primary Level) of Scheduled Caste children would be removed during the Seventh Plan.

(iii) Significant and tangible improvement in their living conditions would be brought about by conscious efforts for reducing the gap in various social services available to Scheduled Castes.

(iv) Under the decentralised planning process in the State, the quantified amount for Special Component Plan will be divided between the district and the State sectors. Since the most of the divisible schemes fall in the district sector, the bulk of the quantified outlay will also flow from the district sector. Emphasis would be given on the optimality of quantification under the district sector considering the needs of the Scheduled Caste population and the economic situation of the district.

(v) Since the price levels have gone up considerably since the time when the present limits for total cost of the project and subsidy amounts available to

them were fixed, suitable enhancement in the limits will be made in the Seventh Plan.

(vi) Quantification is also proposed in allotment of lands. The programme will also include activities aimed at income generation by landless agricultural labourers to whom land is allotted.

6.21. These general objectives have been elaborated into specific objectives by the different development departments, setting out physical and financial targets under different schemes in order to formulate the Special Component Plan and drawing up strategies to ensure that the benefits envisaged for the target groups actually flow to them.

#### Central Assistance

6.22. A sum of Rs. 125 crores was earmarked by the Government of India by way of Central assistance during the Sixth Five Year Plan for Special Component Plan of the State. The amount actually released by the Government of India on the basis of utilization and performance has been Rs. 142 crores. It has been assessed that in order to achieve the target of covering all the families below the poverty line by the end of the Seventh Plan and also considering the efforts of various departments under their own programmes, Central assistance amounting to Rs. 465 crores, will be required for implement-

ing economic programme during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

6.23. The contribution of institutional finance in the Special Component Plan is proposed to be increased substantially during the Seventh Five Year Plan as follows:

| Sector               | 1980—85<br>(level) | Crore Rs.<br>Seventh Five<br>Year Plan<br>(level) |
|----------------------|--------------------|---|
| 1. Co-operative      |                    |   |
| (a) Short term loan  | 77.00              | 100.00  |
| (b) Medium term loan | 9.00               | 20.00   |
| (c) Long term loan   | 19.00              | 30.00   |
| 2. Commercial Banks  |                    |   |
|                      | 500.00             | 800.00  |

#### Monitoring and Evaluation

6.24. The pace of implementation of Special Component Plan will increase very substantially during the Seventh Five Year Plan as compared to levels achieved at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan. This will call for regular and strict monitoring of performance and actual impact of the programmes at various levels. Strengthening of monitoring organisation at the district, division and State level has accordingly been provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

6.25. Annexure gives the details of quantified amount from Sectoral plans for the Seventh Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1985-86.

## ANNEXURE

## Quantification of outlay for Special Component Plan 1985—90 and 1985-86

(Rupees in lakh)

| Head of Development/Department                       | Seventh Plan 1985—90 |                   | Annual Plan 1985—86 |                   |
|--|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
|  | State Plan outlay    | Quantified outlay | State Plan outlay   | Quantified outlay |
| (1)  | (2)                  | (3)               | (4)                 | (5)               |
| <b>I—Agriculture and Allied Programmes :</b>         |                      |                   |                     |                   |
| 1. Agriculture, Education and Research.              | 4256                 | ..                | 536                 | ..                |
| 2. Crop Husbandry :                                  |                      |                   |                     |                   |
| (a) Agriculture .. .. .                              | 15681                | 1738.00           | 2477                | 188.40            |
| (b) Fruit Utilisation .. .. .                        | 7155                 | 900.00            | 800                 | 100.00            |
| (c) Horticulture .. .. .                             | 2810                 | 262.00            | 431                 | 62.00             |
| (d) Rural Development Department (Training).         | 871                  | ..                | 162                 | ..                |
| (e) Cane Development .. .. .                         | 2566                 | 278.95            | 304                 | 28.47             |
| (f) Sewage utilisation .. .. .                       | 180                  | ..                | 28                  | ..                |
| (g) Assistance to small and marginal farmers.        | 11547                | 3464.10           | 2310                | 693.00            |
| 3. Soil and Water Conservation :                     |                      |                   |                     |                   |
| (a) Agriculture Department .. .. .                   | 10500                | 2205.00           | 1650                | 346.50            |
| (b) Forest Department .. .. .                        | 4500                 | 1742.80           | 600                 | 239.20            |
| (c) Water Management .. .. .                         | 11500                | .. ..             | 1475                | ..                |
| 4. Animal Husbandry .. .. .                          | 9887                 | 1140.30           | 1599                | 152.74            |
| 5. Dairy and Milk Supply .. .. .                     | 2015                 | 125.96            | 519                 | 18.21             |
| 6. Fisheries .. .. .                                 | 1800                 | 88.40             | 315                 | 15.60             |
| 7. Forestry .. .. .                                  | 28700                | 3560.00           | 3752                | 515.60            |
| 8. Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions | 2750                 | ..                | 422                 | ..                |
| 9. Marketing .. .. .                                 | 1087                 | 127.20            | 170                 | 24.44             |
| 10. Storage .. .. .                                  | 600                  | ..                | 92                  | ..                |
| <b>II—Rural Development :</b>                        |                      |                   |                     |                   |
| 1. I. R. D. F. .. .. .                               | 48378                | 22375.00          | 5224                | 2466.00           |
| 2. N. R. E. P. .. .. .                               | 34000                | 8500.00           | 5968                | 1492.00           |
| 3. D. P. A. P. .. .. .                               | 3000                 | 1181.25           | 600                 | 236.25            |
| 4. Community Development and Panchayati Raj.         |                      |                   |                     |                   |
| (a) Panchayati Raj .. .. .                           | 17990                | 3778.00           | 2760                | 580.00            |
| (b) Pradeshiik Vikas Dal .. .. .                     | 700                  | 138.05            | 117                 | 23.66             |
| (c) Rural Engineering Service .. .. .                | 3750                 | ..                | 645                 | ..                |
| (d) Rural Development Department                     | 1918                 | ..                | 350                 | ..                |
| (e) Grants to Zila Parishad .. .. .                  | 200                  | ..                | 40                  | ..                |
| (f) Grants to Block Samiti s for Development.        | 890                  | 110.00            | 178                 | 22.00             |

ANNEXURE—(Contd.)  
(Rupees in lakh)

| Head of Development/Department                  | Seventh Plan 1985—90 |                   | Annual Plan 1985-86 |                   |
|---|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
|   | State Plan outlay    | Quantified outlay | State Plan outlay   | Quantified outlay |
| (1)   | (2)                  | (3)               | (4)                 | (5)               |
| 5 Land Reforms .. ..                            | 13551                | 287.00            | 2034                | 84.00             |
| 6. Special Programmes for Area Development.     |                      |                   |                     |                   |
| (a) P. R. A. D. .. ..                           | 2500                 | ..                | 153                 | ..                |
| (b) I. T. D. P. .. ..                           | 1000                 | ..                | 150                 | ..                |
| (c) Bundelkhand Authority/Mandliya Vikas Nigam. | 1000                 | ..                | 100                 | ..                |
| <b>III—Co-operation :</b>                       |                      |                   |                     |                   |
| (a) Co-operation .. ..                          | 11777                | 196.49            | 1396                | 56.35             |
| (b) Co-operative Audit Organisation.            | 380                  | ..                | 58                  | ..                |
| <b>IV—Irrigation and Flood Control :</b>        |                      |                   |                     |                   |
| 1. Irrigation .. ..                             | 191750               | ..                | 26010               | ..                |
| 2. Minor Irrigation :                           |                      |                   |                     |                   |
| (a) Private Minor Irrigation ..                 | 21927                | 2192.00           | 2287                | 228.00            |
| (b) Ground Water Survey Organisation            | 820                  | ..                | 175                 | ..                |
| (c) State Minor Irrigation ..                   | 58500                | 7815.00           | 11200               | 1479.00           |
| 3. Command Area Development ..                  | 16063                | 3372.00           | 1952                | 410.00            |
| 4. Flood Control .. ..                          | 30685                | ..                | 4100                | ..                |
| <b>V—Power :</b>                                |                      |                   |                     |                   |
| 1. Electrification .. ..                        | 500815               | 12643.00          | 90000               | 2582.00           |
| 2. Other sources of energy :                    |                      |                   |                     |                   |
| (a) Science and Environment                     | 3000                 | ..                | 500                 | ..                |
| (b) P. R. A. D. .. ..                           | 35                   | ..                | 6                   | ..                |
| <b>VI—Industries and Mining :</b>               |                      |                   |                     |                   |
| 1. Rural and Small Industries ..                | 26900                | 5360.00           | 3975                | 795.00            |
| 2. Large and Medium Industries :                |                      |                   |                     |                   |
| (a) Large and Medium Industries                 | 53500                | ..                | 8100                | ..                |
| (b) Electronics .. ..                           | 4100                 | ..                | 800                 | ..                |
| 3. Sugar Industry .. ..                         | 25000                | ..                | 4000                | ..                |
| 4. Geology and Mining .. ..                     | 3100                 | ..                | 900                 | ..                |
| <b>VII—Transport and Communication :</b>        |                      |                   |                     |                   |
| 1. Civil Aviation .. ..                         | 190                  | ..                | 20                  | ..                |
| 2. Roads and Bridges .. ..                      | 128408               | 2544.00           | 24060               | 4746.00           |
| 3. Inland transport .. ..                       | 232                  | ..                | 40                  | ..                |
| 4. Transport :                                  |                      |                   |                     |                   |
| (a) U. P. Transport Corporation                 | 19819                | ..                | 3441                | ..                |
| (b) Non-Roadways .. ..                          | 500                  | ..                | 86                  | ..                |
| (c) Railways .. ..                              | 50                   | ..                | 10                  | ..                |
| (d) ropeways .. ..                              | 200                  | ..                | 50                  | ..                |
| (e) Tourism .. ..                               | 5732                 | ..                | 969                 | ..                |
| VIII—Scientific Surveys and Research            | 6480                 | ..                | 920                 | ..                |

ANNEXURE—(Contd.)  
(Rs. in lakh)

| Head of Development/Department   | Seventh Plan 1985-90 |                   | Annual Plan 1985-86 |                   |
|--|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
|  | State Plan outlay    | Quantified outlay | State Plan outlay   | Quantified outlay |
| (1)  | (2)                  | (3)               | (4)                 | (5)               |
| <b>IX—Social and Community Services :</b>                                      |                      |                   |                     |                   |
| 1. Education :   |                      |                   |                     |                   |
| (a) Education .. .. .  | 50718                | 9479.84           | 6404                | 1094.44           |
| (b) Cultural Programmes .. .. .  | 1350                 | ..                | 259                 | ..                |
| (c) Technical Education .. .. .  | 14500                | 2421.00           | 2100                | 376.80            |
| (d) Sports and Youth Services .. .. .  | 2700                 | ..                | 409                 | ..                |
| 2. Medical and Public Health .. .. .   | 54918                | 3181.60           | 5820                | 357.75            |
| 3. Water Supply and Sewerage :   |                      |                   |                     |                   |
| (a) Jal Nigam .. .. .  | 82800                | 16560.00          | 9900                | 2010.00           |
| (b) Jal Sansthan .. .. .   | ..                   | ..                | 150                 | ..                |
| (c) Rural Development Department .. .. .                                       | 4100                 | 4100.00           | 357                 | 357.00            |
| 4. Housing excluding Police Housing :  |                      |                   |                     |                   |
| (1) Housing .. .. .  | 16000                | 3200.00           | 1540                | 308.00            |
| (2) House sites/Houses to landless/<br>rural workers :                         |                      |                   |                     |                   |
| (a) Revenue Department .. .. .   | 550                  | 430.00            | 55                  | 39.00             |
| (b) Rural Development Department .. .. .                                       | 4314                 | 1824.00           | 507                 | 364.80            |
| (3) Non Plan buildings   |                      |                   |                     |                   |
| (a) Judicial Department .. .. .  | 1675                 | ..                | 325                 | ..                |
| (b) Revenue Department .. .. .   | 1000                 | ..                | 175                 | ..                |
| (c) State Department .. .. .   | 2200                 | ..                | 475                 | ..                |
| (d) P. W. D. .. .. .   | 5350                 | ..                | 540                 | ..                |
| (e) Finance (Sales Tax) .. .. .  | 500                  | ..                | 75                  | ..                |
| (f) Food and Civil Supplies .. .. .  | 175                  | ..                | 30                  | ..                |
| (g) Jail Department .. .. .  | 225                  | ..                | 35                  | ..                |
| (h) Finance (Loan to Government<br>Employees) .. .. .                          | 3350                 | ..                | 540                 | ..                |
| (i) U. P. State Housing Fund .. .. .   | ..                   | ..                | ..                  | ..                |
| (j) Karmik (including A. T. I. Naini<br>Tal, IMDUP) .. .. .                    | 250                  | ..                | 75                  | ..                |
| (k) Finance (Stamps and Registra-<br>tion) .. .. .                             | 50                   | ..                | 8                   | ..                |
| (l) Excise Department .. .. .  | 200                  | ..                | 30                  | ..                |
| (m) Civil Defence .. .. .  | ..                   | ..                | ..                  | ..                |
| 5. Police Housing .. .. .  | 5595                 | ..                | 845                 | ..                |
| 6. Urban Development .. .. .   | 39850                | 10000.00          | 5520                | 1419.20           |
| 7. Information and Publicity .. .. .   | 4165                 | ..                | 513                 | ..                |
| 8. Labour and Labour Welfare :   |                      |                   |                     |                   |
| (a) Labour Welfare .. .. .   | 400                  | 48.00             | 80                  | 9.00              |
| (b) Employment Exchange .. .. .  | 325                  | 26.70             | 67                  | 3.29              |
| (c) Craftsman Training .. .. .   | 4000                 | 720.00            | 710                 | 118.26            |
| 9. Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled<br>Tribes and other Backward Classes. | 18100                | 17125.85          | 2775                | 2606.07           |
| 10. Social Welfare :   |                      |                   |                     |                   |
| (a) Social Welfare .. .. .   | 3950                 | 493.06            | 856                 | 142.43            |
| (b) Sainik Kalyan .. .. .  | 638                  | ..                | 36                  | ..                |

| Head of Development/Department               | Seventh Plan 1985—90 |                   | Annual Plan 1985-86 |                   |
|--|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
|  | State Plan outlay    | Quantified outlay | State Plan outlay   | Quantified outlay |
| (1)  | (2)                  | (3)               | (4)                 | (5)               |
| <b>11. Nutrition :</b>                       |                      |                   |                     |                   |
| (a) Education Department ..                  | 300                  | 150.00            | 50                  | 25.00             |
| (b) Rural Development Department.            | 760                  | 506.00            | 110                 | 110.00            |
| (c) Social Welfare Department ..             | 4440                 | 2250.00           | 720                 | 307.00            |
| <b>X—Economic Services :</b>                 |                      |                   |                     |                   |
| <b>1. Secretariat Economic Services ..</b>   | 1395                 | ..                | ..                  | ..                |
| (a) PRAD                                     | 100                  | ..                | 20                  | ..                |
| (b) Consultancy/Survey/Seminar, etc.         | 125                  | ..                | 25                  | ..                |
| (c) Language Department ..                   | 5                    | ..                | 1                   | ..                |
| (d) State Planning Commission                | 150                  | ..                | 40                  | ..                |
| (e) State Planning Institute ..              | 285                  | ..                | 55                  | ..                |
| (f) Training Division ..                     | 100                  | ..                | 15                  | ..                |
| (g) Evaluation Division ..                   | 60                   | ..                | 10                  | ..                |
| (h) Sarva Janik Udyam Bureau ..              | 500                  | ..                | 80                  | ..                |
| (i) Secretariat Administration (Hill).       | 25                   | ..                | 3                   | ..                |
| (j) Secretariat Administration (Stationery). | 5                    | ..                | 1                   | ..                |
| (k) U. P. Development Systems Corporation.   | 40                   | ..                | 40                  | ..                |
| <b>2. Statistics Division ..</b>             | 925                  | ..                | 312                 | ..                |
| <b>3. Weights and Measures ..</b>            | 85                   | ..                | 17                  | ..                |
| <b>4. Other Economic Services :</b>          |                      |                   |                     |                   |
| (a) Development of Institutional Finance.    | 377                  | ..                | 43                  | ..                |
| (b) State Employees Welfare Schemes.         | 10                   | ..                | 2                   | ..                |
| (c) National Savings Organisation            | 100                  | ..                | 15                  | ..                |
| <b>XI—General Services :</b>                 |                      |                   |                     |                   |
| <b>1. Stationery and Printing ..</b>         | 1150                 | ..                | 200                 | ..                |
| <b>2. Civil Supplies ..</b>                  | 185                  | ..                | 32                  | ..                |
| <b>Total .. ..</b>                           | <b>1684260</b>       | <b>160643.35</b>  | <b>263342</b>       | <b>27232.46</b>   |

## TRIBAL SUB-PLAN

7.0. There are five tribes in the State viz. Tharu, Buxa, Bhotia, Jaunsari and Raji who got constitutional recognition in 1967 and were declared as Scheduled Tribes. According to departmental survey conducted in 1969, the above tribes are living in seven hill districts namely Dehra Dun, Naini Tal, Uttarakashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Almora and Pauri Garhwal. and in five plain districts of Lakhimpur-Kheri, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Bahraich and Bijnor. The total population of Scheduled Tribes in the State is 2.33 lakhs. Out of the total tribal population about 1.82 lakhs (78%) are residing in hill districts

7.1. In order to improve the socio-economic condition of Tharus of district Lakhimpur-Kheri a project was formulated under the guidance of Planning Commission in 1974-75 and was subsequently accepted as the Tribal Project (ITDP). This project covering 1603 Tharu families in tehsil Nighasan and adjoining forest areas was started in 1976-77. Similarly for the tribal area of district Gonda a "Pocket Plan" under Marginal Area Development Approach (MADA) covering Gaunsari, Pachperwa and forest area of Gonda District was initiated on October 2, 1980. The task of implementing these tribal plans has been entrusted to the Tarai Anusuchit Janjati Vikas Nigam.

7.2. The following table gives some of the basic information about ITDP Kheri and Pocket Plan of Gonda :

Table 1—Basic Data of Tribal Development Pockets

| Item                                       | Unit | ITDP Kheri | Pocket Plan Gonda |
|--|------|------------|-------------------|
| (1)  | (2)  | (3)        | (4)               |
| 1. Number of villages in the project area. | No.  | 41         | 46                |
| 2. Total population of the area.           | No.  | 22436*     | 23669*            |

|   | (1)   | (2)    | (3)    | (4) |
|---|-------|--------|--------|-----|
| 3. Population of the scheduled tribals in the area.   | No    | 20177* | 12350* |     |
| 4. Number of Total households.  | No    | 2459*  | 3347*  |     |
| 5. Number of Tharu households.  | No    | 2043*  | 1387*  |     |
| 6. Number of Tharu Families living below poverty line.  | No    | 910*   | 797*   |     |
| 7. Item 6 as percentage of item 5.  | %     | 44.5   | 57.5   |     |
| 8. Number of Tharu families assisted during Sixth Plan to enable them to cross poverty line : |       |        |        |     |
| 1981-82   | .. No | 42     | 50     |     |
| 1982-83   | .. No | 329    | 111    |     |
| 1983-84   | .. No | 261    | 250    |     |
| 1984-85 (Anticipated).  | .. No | 250    | 300    |     |

\*According to fresh survey conducted in 1984.

## STRATEGY ADOPTED DURING THE SIXTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN

7.3. The strategy for improving the socio-economic condition of Tharus during the Sixth Five Year Plan mainly consisted of the following :

(i) increasing the productivity of existing holdings ;

(ii) providing new avenues of gainful activities with a view to making Tharus less dependent on agriculture ;

(iii) opening of new schools and imparting non-formal and adult education ;

(iv) implementing low cost housing and sanitation programmes ;

(v) strengthening the co-operative structure ;



(vi) providing basis minimum needs such as roads, drinking water, medical and health, rural electrifications etc. under area development approach ;

(vii) implementing individual beneficiary economic programmes viz. agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, dairy, cottage and small industries and tertiary sector programmes.

#### REVIEW OF ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE SIXTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN

7.4. A sum of Rs. 349.27 lakh for ITDP Kheri and Rs. 213.67 lakh for Pocket Five-Year Plan was allocated in Sixth Plan. The actual expenditure has been as follows:

TABLE 2—Expenditure under ITDP

| Item   | (Rs. in lakh) |                   |
|--|---------------|-------------------|
|  | ITDP Kheri    | Pocket Plan Gonda |
| (1)  | (2)           | (3)               |
| 1. Outlay for Sixth Five Year Plan                         | 349.27        | 213.65            |
| 2. Expenditure (project budget and quantification) during. |               |                   |
| 1980-81 ..   | 12.78         | 7.79              |
| 1981-82 ..   | 55.96         | 7.28              |
| 1982-83 ..   | 17.30         | 8.75              |
| 1983-84 ..   | 11.47         | 11.01             |
| 1984-85 ..   |               |                   |
| Quantification ..  | 51.56         | 29.98             |
| Project Budget ..  | 17.38         | 11.70             |
| Total  | 166.45        | 76.51             |
| 3. Expenditure under Special Central Assistance :          |               |                   |
| 1980-81 ..   | 5.10          | 3.12              |
| 1981-82 ..   | 20.54         | 3.13              |
| 1982-83 ..   | 11.00         | 2.81              |
| 1983-84 ..   | 12.53         | 3.29              |
| 1984-85 ..   | 12.53         | 4.40              |
| (Anticipated).   |               |                   |
| Total  | 61.70         | 16.75             |

7.5. ITDP Kheri—This project was established mainly for the promotion of socio-economic development of Tharu tribals living in the area. There are 2043 Tharu families in the project area of which 910 families are

living below poverty line. All these families have been benefited as a result of activities undertaken during the Sixth Five Year Plan. Besides, infra-structural facilities were provided under the minimum needs programme and co-operative institution were strengthened. Some of the important achievement during the Sixth Five Year Plan were as follows :

#### 1. Minimum needs programme :

(i) A primary health centre was opened in the area and programmes like facilities of trained *dais*, vaccination for various diseases, spraying of insecticides disinfection of drinking water wells, treatment of common diseases were provided during the period ;

(ii) Two hundred thirty-seven hand-pumps were installed and 3 masonry wells were constructed ;

(iii) Three hundred eighty-six tribal families were provided with G. C. sheets/ A. C. sheets for constructing their residential accommodation ;

(iv) Six primary schools and 5 "Balbaries" were started by the project itself and 13 primary school buildings with teachers residences were constructed ;

(v) Twenty-two kms. roads and 431 lanes were constructed ;

(vi) Two Tharu villages were electrified and electrification work in 35 other villages is in progress ;

(vii) Eight tube-wells of 1.5 cusecs capacity were installed and 6 tube-wells are under construction. In addition, 76 cluster borings were completed. This has generated an irrigation potential of about 1,616 hectares ;

(viii) the work relating to the prepa-villages for converting them into revenue villages was completed. An venue villages was completed. An amount of Rs. 3.60 lakh was spent on this programme ;

(ix) one veterinary hospital, 3 stockman centres and one demonstration dairy were established ;

(x) two consumer stores were opened for the supply of essential commodities to the Tharus of the area ;

(xi) one agriculture service centre was established for the development of agriculture facilities of improved seeds, fertilizers, improved agriculture implements, tractors etc. are available on hire;

(xii) Three LAMPS and one co-operative federation were established. Interest free loan was provided to the tribals and for strengthening the management of co-operative institutions, managerial subsidy was given. Stores and office buildings were constructed for their institutions. One truck was provided to the Federation for transport of tribal produce. Tarai Anusuchit Janjati Vikas Nigam started the purchase of agricultural produce mainly paddy and lahi by opening produce centres in the tribal areas to give price support;

(xiii) Nine "A" and "B" type residential buildings were constructed in the project area for providing housing amenities to the employees working in this difficult area;

(xiv) one unit was established for the processing of paddy and lahi in the project area.

#### FAMILY ORIENTED ECONOMIC PROGRAMMES:—

(i) subsidy to the extent of 50 per cent was given for providing chemical fertilizers, improved seeds, agricultural implements, pair of bullocks including the facilities for extending the area of cash crops to the identified families of tribals. Selected tribal families were also given vegetable seedlings, potato seed and fruit plants on subsidy basis;

(ii) community irrigation facilities were developed and 75 cluster borings and 8 tube-wells of 1.5 cusec capacity were installed;

(iii) twenty one milch cattle, 122 goat units and 47 piggery units were distributed to the individual beneficiaries and 6 tanks were deepened;

(iv) seventeen agriculture based industries, 140 forest based industries and other industries were set up. Under tertiary sector, 28 grocery and miscellaneous shops, 12 cycle repairing shops and 58 tailoring shops were opened and 360 Dunlop carts were distributed.

7.6. *Development of Human Resources*—Five centres for imparting training to Tharu women in tailoring, weaving and knitting and two centres for imparting training in chikan embroidery were established. 110 Tharu girls, were trained and 60 more are under training in Chikan embroidery. A production centre is being set up for utilizing the trained persons in effective employment. As many as 107 youths were imparted training in carpentry and 25 youths were trained in handloom weaving and carpet weaving.

7.7. *Pocket Development Project, Vishunpur Vishram, Gonda*—This project was established on 2nd October, 1980 for promoting socio-economic development to Tharus living in the tribal area of Gonda District. Out of 797 Tharu families living below poverty line as many as 411 families were benefited by the end of 1983-84. The target for 1984-85 is to help 300 Tharu families. Some of the important achievements during the Sixth Five Year Plan were as follows:—

#### 1. *Minimum needs Programme* :

(i) one primary health centre was established and facilities of trained Dai and Midwife facilities were provided. Besides societies for spraying of insecticide and disinfection of drinking water wells, vaccination and treatment of common disease were provided during the Sixth Plan period;

(ii) ninety-one hand-pumps were installed and 16 masonry wells constructed and old wells were repaired;

(iii) one hundred and two houses were constructed in the project area by supplying GC/AC sheets to tribals families;

(iv) four primary schools and 6 "Balbaries" are being run in the project area;

(v) nine link roads were constructed along with culverts and pavement of lanes was done in 13 villages;

(vi) fourteen tribal villages were electrified;

(vii) thirteen community borings were completed and 60 diesel pumping sets were distributed;

(viii) five community buildings were constructed for use of tribals.

(ix) one veterinary hospital and two stockman centres were established in the area ;

(x) two consumer shops were opened for providing essential commodities to Tharu tribals.

(xi) sixteen 'A' type and 16 'B' type residential quarters were constructed for employees working in the area ;

(xii) Three lamps were established in project area and subsidy was given to tribals for enrolling themselves as members of the lamps. Managerial subsidy has also been given to the institutions.

7.8. *Family Oriented Programme*—The following family oriented programmes were implemented :—

(i) fifty per cent subsidy was given to tribals for improved seeds, fertilisers, agriculture implements, pair of bullocks and cultivation of cash crops in the project area ;

(ii) vegetable seeds, fruit plants, vegetable seedlings and potato seeds were distributed to selected tribal families of the project area ;

(iii) three community 'Bundhies' were constructed and 13 community borings were done. Besides, 60 pumping sets were installed in the private sector ;

(iv) fourteen milch cattle, 20 goat units, 13 piggery units and 24 poultry units were distributed to tribals. Besides, 11 tanks were deepened and fingerlings supplied ;

(v) The progress under village and cottage industries was as follows :—

|                                    |         |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| 1. Carpentry tools provided        | 76 sets |
| 2. Tailoring machines distributed  | 42      |
| 3. Cane crusher distributed        | 1       |
| 4. Gur making unit set up          | 13      |
| 5. Soap making units set up        | 36      |
| 6. Miscellaneous industries set up | 95      |

Programmes of tertiary sectors :

Following programmes were undertaken under tertiary sector of trade and services :

|                                   |     |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Grocers and other shops        | 45  |
| 2. Cycle repair shops             | 30  |
| 3. Distribution of Ekka and Tanga | 2   |
| 4. Distribution of rickshaws      | 21  |
| 5. Distribution of dunlop cars    | 150 |

DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES .

7.9. Training has imparted to tribal women in weaving and embroidery. A tailoring centre was started and 10 Tharu females were trained 22 youths were trained in handloom weaving and 20 trained in carpentry trades. Besides, training was also imparted in carpet weaving, typing and handloom-weaving etc.

PROGRAMME FOR SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN AND FOR 1985-86

7.10. Programmes undertaken during Sixth Five Year Plan period in the form of anti-poverty family oriented schemes, development of infrastructural facilities and development of human resources will continue during the Seventh Five Year Plan. Besides, it is proposed to add the following new programmes during the year 1985-86 and subsequent years of Seventh Five Year Plan.

1. Opening of artificial insemination centre and supply of frozen semen for the improvement of cattle wealth.

2. Re-organisation of Animal Husbandry Programmes :

- (a) Treatment of cattle,
- (b) Development of live stock and poultry,
- (c) Improvement of cattle breed.

3. Development of marketing facilities and growth centres :

- (a) purchase centres for agricultural produce,
- (b) agricultural custom service centres,
- (c) opening of repair shops.

## 4. Education :

(a) opening of girls schools,

(b) compensatory allowance to partents for regular sending of their wards to schools regularly.

(c) provision of higher education and secondary education, opening of High schools/Inter colieges and provision of hostels,

(d) provision of light refreshment to primary and junior schools boys and girls,

(e) Scholarship to meritorious students,

(f) coaching centres for pre-examination training.

## 5. Expansion of medical and health facilities :

(a) health checkup.

(b) establishment of maternity centres,

(c) arranging mobile medical van,

(d) construction of indoor wards,

(e) provision of safe drinking water by installing deep hand pumps.

7.11. *Establishment of Tribal Research Institute* :—It is proposed to establish a Tribal Research Institute on the same pattern of other States on 50:50 financing basis from Central and State Governments. An outlay of Rs. 150 lakh has been proposed for the entire Plan period. The outlay for 1985-86 is Rs. 32 lakhs.

*Outlay for Seventh Five Year Plan :*

7.12. It is proposed to extend the programme during Seventh Plan to district Bij-nore for Riji families and other districts having tribal population. The outlays proposed for Seventh Five-Year Plan as well as for Annual plan 1985-86 are depicted in tables below:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

TABLE 3—Proposed outlay for Seventh Five Year Plan

| Discription                             | Kheri          | Gonda          | Other district | Research and Training |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| (1)                                     | (2)            | (3)            | (4)            | (5)                   |
| 1. Department Budget .. ..              | 115.00         | 113.00         | 50.00          | 75.00                 |
| 2. Special Central Assistance .. ..     | 80.00          | 50.00          | ..             | 75.00                 |
| 3. Institutional Finance .. ..          | 22.00          | 20.00          | 10.00          | ..                    |
| 4. Quantification of Plan outlays .. .. | 1824.04        | 2212.16        | ..             | ..                    |
| <b>Grand Total .. ..</b>                | <b>2041.04</b> | <b>2395.16</b> | <b>66.00</b>   | <b>150.00</b>         |

TABLE 4—Outlay for 1985-86

| Discription                             | Kheri         | Gonda         | Other district | Research and Training |
|---|---------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| (1)                                     | (2)           | (3)           | (4)            | (5)                   |
| 1. Departmental Budget .. ..            | 25.00         | 20.00         | 15.00          | 20.00                 |
| 2. Special Central Assistance .. ..     | 16.00         | 10.00         | ..             | 20.00                 |
| 3. Institutional Finance .. ..          | 5.00          | 4.00          | 3.00           | ..                    |
| 4. Quantification of Plan outlays .. .. | 304.30        | 357.84        | ..             | ..                    |
| <b>Grand Total .. ..</b>                | <b>250.30</b> | <b>391.84</b> | <b>18.00</b>   | <b>40.00</b>          |

Quantification of outlays for Tribal sub-plan in respect of Kheri, Gonda, Bijnor, Gorakhpur, Bahraich and 7 hill districts.

(Rs. in lakh)

| Serial no. | Head of Development   | Outlay Seventh Plan (1985—90) |                |                                 | 1985-86 Proposed Outlay |                  |                                 |
|------------|---|-------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|
|            |   | State Plan Outlay             | Flow to T.S.P. | Percentage to Total Plan Outlay | State Plan Outlay       | Flow to T. S. P. | Percentage to Total Plan Outlay |
| (1)        | (2)   | (3)                           | (4)            | (5)                             | (6)                     | (7)              | (8)                             |
| 1          | <i>Agriculture and Allied Services :</i>                              |                               |                |                                 |                         |                  |                                 |
|            | (i) Soil and Water Conservation.                                      | 10500.00                      | 12.00          | 0.11                            | 1650.00                 | 2.00             | 0.21                            |
|            | (ii) Agricultural Marketing   | 1087.00                       | 26.00          | 2.39                            | 170.00                  | 6.00             | 3.53                            |
|            | (iii) Agricultural Production.  | 15681.00                      | 7.56           | 0.04                            | 2477.00                 | 1.44             | 0.06                            |
|            | (iv) Horticulture .. .. .   | .. .. .                       | .. .. .        | .. .. .                         | .. .. .                 | .. .. .          | .. .. .                         |
|            | (v) N. R. E. P. .. .. .   | 34000.00                      | 75.00          | 0.10                            | 5968.00                 | 15.00            | 0.10                            |
|            | (vi) I. R. D. .. .. .   | 48378.00                      | 150.00         | 0.40                            | 5224.00                 | 25.00            | 0.50                            |
|            | (vii) P.V.D. .. .. .  | 700.00                        | 14.15          | 2.00                            | 117.00                  | 2.01             | 2.00                            |
|            | (viii) Irrigation Department :  |                               |                |                                 |                         |                  |                                 |
|            | (a) State Minor Irrigation.   | 58500.00                      | 1042.00        | 1782.00                         | 11200.00                | 197.00           | 1.76                            |
|            | (b) Private Minor Irrigation.   | 21927.00                      | 111.00         | 0.51                            | 2287.00                 | 22.00            | 0.96                            |
|            | (x) Rural Development Department (Housing).                           | 4314.00                       | 166.44         | 3.86                            | 507.00                  | 33.28            | 6.56                            |
| 2          | Animal Husbandry .. .. .  | 9887.00                       | 18.29          | 0.19                            | 1599.00                 | 3.65             | 0.23                            |
| 3          | <i>Social and Community Services :</i>                                |                               |                |                                 |                         |                  |                                 |
|            | (i) Rural Development Department.<br>(Harijan Drinking Water Scheme). | 1918.00                       | 20.00          | 1.04                            | 350.00                  | 10.00            | 2.86                            |
|            | (ii) Education .. .. .  | 50718.00                      | 1438.40        | 2.83                            | 6404.00                 | 191.73           | 3.00                            |
|            | (iii) Nutrition Programme :   |                               |                |                                 |                         |                  |                                 |
|            | (a) S. N. P. .. .. .  | 420.00                        | 65.00          | 1.90                            | 65.00                   | 1.60             | 2.46                            |
|            | (b) A. N. P. .. .. .  | 340.00                        | 10.00          | 2.94                            | 45.00                   | 2.00             | 4.44                            |
|            | (iv) Education Department :<br>Nutrition .. .. .                      | 300.00                        | 0.60           | 0.20                            | 0.00                    | 0.12             | 0.24                            |

| Serial Head of Development no. | Outlay Seventh Plan (1985—90)        |                |                                 | 1985-86 Proposed Outlay |                  |                                 |        |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|--------|
|                                | State Plan Outlay                    | Flow to T.S.P. | Percentage to Total Plan Outlay | State Plan Outlay       | Flow to T. S. P. | Percentage to Total Plan Outlay |        |
| (1)                            | (2)                                  | (3)            | (4)                             | (5)                     | (6)              | (7)                             | (8)    |
| 4                              | <i>Forest Department :</i>           |                |                                 |                         |                  |                                 |        |
|                                | (a) Forestry ..                      | 28700.00       | 775.00                          | 2.70                    | 3752.00          | 85.50                           | 2.28   |
|                                | (b) Soil Conservation ..             | 16000.00       | 376.00                          | 0.48                    | 2075.00          | 52.00                           | 2.51   |
| 5                              | Village and Small Industries.        | 26900.00       | 25.00                           | 0.09                    | 3975.00          | 5.00                            | 0.13   |
| 6                              | Co-operative Department              | 12157.00       | 7.35                            | 0.06                    | 1454.00          | 3.27                            | ..     |
| 7                              | Fisheries Department ..              | 1800.00        | 10.00                           | 0.55                    | 315.00           | 2.00                            | 0.14   |
| 8                              | P. W. D. ..                          | 8408.00        | 2500.00                         | 1.95                    | 24060.00         | 500.00                          | 2.08   |
| 9                              | (a) Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour. | 400.00         | 11.00                           | 3.00                    | 80.00            | 2.20                            | 2.75   |
|                                | (b) Craftsmen Training               | 4000.00        | 150.00                          | 3.75                    | 710.00           | 18.00                           | 2.53   |
| 10                             | <i>Social Welfare :</i>              |                |                                 |                         |                  |                                 |        |
|                                | (a) Social Welfare ..                | 4588.00        | 70.50                           | 1.54                    | 892.00           | 13.80                           | 1.55   |
|                                | (b) Nutrition ..                     | 4440.00        | 450.00                          | 10.13                   | 720.00           | 75.00                           | 9.00   |
| 11                             | <i>Energy Department :</i>           |                |                                 |                         |                  |                                 |        |
|                                | Rural Electrification ..             | 500815.00      | 1400.00                         | 0.88                    | 900.00           | 200.00                          | 0.22   |
| 12                             | Medical and Health ..                | 54918.00       | 69.00                           | 0.13                    | 5820.00          | 42.90                           | 0.74   |
| 13                             | Land Reforms ..                      | 13551.00       | 8.20                            | 0.06                    | 2034.00          | 2.40                            | 0.12   |
| 14                             | Water Supply (Jal Nigam)             | 42800.00       | 1600.00                         | 3.74                    | 9900.00          | 235.00                          | 237.00 |
|                                | Total                                | 53354.47       | 10500.00                        | 9.78                    | 149970.00        | 1649.70                         | 1.10   |

## DECENTRALISED PLANNING

8.1. *Prologue*—With the end of the Sixth Plan, the country and the State of Uttar Pradesh would have completed more than three decades of planned development. In these thirty-three years, six five yearly and four annual plans have been implemented. These plans had consciously laid down the objective of balanced regional growth and alleviation of poverty and stressed that the benefits of planning should reach to the poor and backward sections of the people and should take care of the special needs of economically backward areas through local planning.

8.2. The origin of the concept of district planning may be traced to the First Five Year Plan when the Planning Commission asked the States to undertake the preparation of district plans. The Second, Third and Fourth Plans gave due importance to the district in planning exercises. For the Fifth Five Year Plan, it was stressed by the Planning Commission that the district should be adopted as the unit for planning for social consumption. The successive five year plans have also emphasised the importance of decentralising the planning process. Multi-level planning exercises have been done at National or State levels from the Third Five Year Plan onwards with the objective of formulating National and State Plans which may reflect local potentials and priorities. Despite these objectives and intention, district plans prepared earlier did not go beyond some sort of compilation of charter of demands, and were reduced to a summary of district profiles. They did not form part of the State plan.

8.3. The decision to introduce decentralised planning in the State was taken in May 1981.

The scheme was implemented with effect from the financial year 1982-83. States of Maharashtra followed by Gujarat and Karnataka had already taken lead in the matter.

8.4. *Micro Planning*—Prior to introduction of decentralised planning, investment decisions regarding sectoral schemes taken at the micro level and they ignored the socio-economic and phisio geographic characteristics of different regions thus failing to bring about inter-sectoral, synchronisation of development at the local level. This 'Top down' approach also led to perpetuation of regional imbalances. Micro-level planning has thus become essential to remove the above conceptional and operational difficulties in micro planning. It also ensures peoples participation in the formulation, implementation monitoring and evaluation of plans at the local level. Recommending local level planning, the expert group of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (ESCAP) have stated that in general terms the rationale of local level planning was based upon its role in facilitating decision making by the rural poor in formulating and implementing development projects and activities more accurately attuned to their requirements and mobilising and allocating resources to explicit fully the growth potential of local areas. Local level planning thus becomes relevant to local needs, aspirations, resources and skills. It also ensures participation of the people.

8.5. *District as Unit*—The district has been taken in this State as the unit for decentralised planning as it is the lowest territorial unit at which most of the departments have responsible officials who can work out schemes, lay down time schedules and take decisions to ensure proper co-ordination of activities between various departments. Moreover, in respect of most activities, system of data collection does not go below the district level. Therefore, district has been taken as unit for formulation and implementation of multi-level planning in the State.

8.6. *Objective*—By selecting district as lowest level for plan formulation effective measures have been taken to divert attention

from a 'backlog cum-problem oriented concept' and focus it towards resource-cum-need base concept'. The district planning process not only carries the development to the people but also generates development from within. The basic concepts of formulation of district plans under the decentralised planning process are as follows :

(i) It should translate the relevant national objectives envisaged in the five year plan at the National and State levels into concrete realities at the ground level. The basic objective of the National Development Policy being 'development with social justice' the district plans should envisage improving the quality of life of the people in general with special reference to the economically and socially handicapped population through minimum needs programme.

(ii) Productivity of land, livestock, cottage and small scale industries should be increased so that there is a significant step up in the rate of growth of the economy. This may include promoting and strengthening the impulse of modernisation through innovative methods and technologies progressive reduction in regional inequalities in the pace of development and in diffusion of the socio-economic benefits should be attempted.

(iii) It should provide correctives to the distortions that are likely to arise from the normal planning processes and aim at minimizing inter personal inequalities in income, wealth and opportunities and intra-district imbalances in level of development on account of lack of vertical and horizontal co-ordination in formulation and implementation of programmes. District planning should establish vertical linkages with State, National and Social plans and also integrate the thinking of development agencies like Zila Parishad, Urban Local Bodies, DRDA, CADA credit plans of Lead Banks, etc.

(iv) It should reflect meaningfully and systematically the long term and imme-

diated needs of the people, resource endowment and potential, as well as equitable distribution of the gains of development. Concretisation of the needs and aspirations of the people would, therefore include: (a) reduction of intra-district imbalances in development, (b) maximising employment of the unemployed and under employed manpower (c) conferring special benefits on target groups among weaker sections, (d) ensuring rural urban linkage with the district, (e) mobilising local resources—both financial and real, (f) influencing private effort to sub-serve social purposes, and (g) ensuring people's participation.

8.7. *Framework*—Although the State has adopted multi-level framework. but levels covered so far are only the State and the district. Planning at block, panchayat or village levels needs to be developed at subsequent stages when planning consciousness gradually percolates down to these levels.

8.8. *Classification of Schemes*—The plan schemes have been classified under two sectors viz. State sector and District sector. The programmes and schemes which can benefit only one district have been classified under district sector. Other plan schemes programmes have been classified under State sector. The schemes classified under district sector have been finalized by the State Government in consultation with the Heads of Departments on the basis of careful consideration of local experiences in this behalf. The schemes under district sector mainly include programmes of agriculture and allied sectors, rural electrification, village and small scale industries, education, tourism, sports, vocational training, medical and public health, water supply, labour welfare, social welfare and welfare relating to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes etc. The policy structure which determines the parametres as well as thrust of local action and its quality has been laid down by the State Government. It has essentially emerged through an evolutionary empirical process of initiatives, improvisations and inter-actions at different levels.



8.9. *Indicators for allocation of resources in various districts*—A quick study made by the planning department had revealed that the share of district plan schemes was about 30 per cent of the over-all plan expenditure for a few years prior to the introduction of decentralised planning. On this basis about 30 per cent of the State plan resources, were being reserved for formulation and implementation of district plans. The share of plan resources thus earmarked for District plan schemes was distributed in between different districts on a rational basis. The formula for allotment of funds to various districts gave weightage to population and other socio-economic indicators. The formula is given in Table 1.

8.10. The indicators on the basis of which plan allocation to various districts was made during sixth plan period have now been updated. Minor changes have, therefore, taken place in the percent entitlement of various districts to divisible pool of resources as given in table 1.

TABLE 1—*Indicators for distribution of district plan outlay.*

| Indicator  | Percent share |
|--|---------------|
| (1)  | (2)           |
| 1. Total Population                                  | 50            |
| 2. SC/ST Population                                  | 5             |
| 3. Number of marginal farmers and landless labourers | 10            |
| <b>Backwardness in—</b>                              |               |
| 4. Agriculture                                       | 5             |
| 5. Industry  | 5             |
| 6. Roads   | 5             |
| 7. Electrified villages                              | 5             |
| 8. Beds in hospitals                                 | 5             |
| 9. Drinking water                                    | 5             |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>95</b>     |

Note—5 per cent of total resources has been kept reserved for allocation to districts for special schemes and for providing in-contives.

8.11. *Allocation of Funds during Sixth Plan*—Although there was a commitment of allocation of 30 per cent of plan funds to the district sector, it always fell short of the target in respect of districts in the plains which account for 49 out of 57 districts. The actual allocation of financial resources is presented in Table 2.

TABLE 2—*District plan outlays during Sixth Plan (1982—85)*

(Rs. in crore)

| Year                    | 1982—85 total plan outlay | Outlay under district plan | District Plan Outlay as percentage of total outlay |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| (1)                     | (2)                       | (3)                        | (4)  |
| <i>Plains</i>           |                           |                            |  |
| 1. 1982-83              | 1082.00                   | 282.56                     | 26.10  |
| 2. 1983-84              | 1235.00                   | 339.03                     | 27.45  |
| 3. 1984-85              | 1436.00                   | 349.13                     | 24.31  |
| <i>Hills</i>            |                           |                            |  |
| 1. 1982-83              | 120.00                    | 63.01                      | 52.50  |
| 2. 1983-84              | 140.00                    | 73.13                      | 52.53  |
| 3. 1984-85              | 165.00                    | 87.25                      | 52.87  |
| <i>Plains and Hills</i> |                           |                            |  |
| 1. 1982-83              | 1202.00                   | 345.57                     | 28.74  |
| 2. 1983-84              | 1375.00                   | 412.16                     | 29.97  |
| 3. 1984-85              | 1601.00                   | 436.38                     | 27.25  |

8.12. With due weightage being given to districts/regions have been higher as seen backwardness, the allocations to backward from table below :

TABLE 3—Percent investment in various regions under Decentralized Planning

| Region      | Number of Districts | Population      | Sixth Plan Outlay (lakh Rs.) |
|-------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| (1)         | (2)                 | (3)             | (4)                          |
| Eastern     | 15                  | 41652 (37.57)   | 38584 (34.66)                |
| Western     | 19                  | 39350 (35.49)   | 28191 (25.32)                |
| Central     | 10                  | 19595 (17.68)   | 15489 (13.91)                |
| Bundelkhand | 5                   | 5429 (4.90)     | 6631 (5.96)                  |
| Hills       | 8                   | 4836 (4.36)     | 22434 (20.15)                |
| Total       | 57                  | 110862 (100.00) | 111329 (100.00)              |

N. B. Figures in parenthesis relate to per cent share in total.

8.13. The operation of district planning has been entrusted to District Planning and Monitoring Committee which consists of the following :

*District Planning and Monitoring Committee*

- |  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| (1) A member of the Council of Ministers   | Chairman         |
| (2) All Members of Parliament from the district  | Member           |
| (3) All members of state legislatures from the district  | Member           |
| (4) District Magistrate  | Member           |
| (5) Chief Development Officer/Additional District Magistrate (Development)/ District Development Officer | Member Secretary |

Any district level officer can be invited according to need.

The main functions of this Committee are :

(1) To finalise the plan of the district, keeping in view the guidelines issued by the State Government as well as the plan outlays earmarked for the district.

(2) To allocate departmental outlays between various blocks on the basis of norms prescribed by the State Government from time to time to eradicate disparities.

(3) To review District plan every two months.

(4) To put up proposals for re-allocation of funds received from District Plan Co-ordination and Action Committee with its recommendations for approval of the Divisional committee.

8.14. *Administrative Framework*— Plan Co-ordination and Action Committee' at the district level is responsible for implementing and monitoring of the programmes. The

constitution of the committee is as follows :

- |   |           |
|---|-----------|
| 1. District Magistrate                                    | Chairman  |
| 2. All district level officers of development departments | Member    |
| 3. CDO/ADM(D)/DDO   | Secretary |

The main functions of this committee are :

(i) to formulate District Plan, keeping in view the guidelines issued by the State Government and the allocation of funds between different sectors/schemes and to put it before District Planning and Monitoring Committee for finalization;

(ii) to review the progress of plan every month;

(iii) to put up proposals for re-allocation of funds.

8.15. A Committee has also been constituted at the divisional level for reviewing and approving the district plans. Its role is advisory as well as administrative as all officers of development departments at the divisional level are its member. The committee is headed by a Cabinet Minister. Its other Members are :

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Commissioner of the division.                                | Vice Chairman                              |
| 2. All District Magistrates of the division.                    | Member                                     |
| 3. All officers of Development Departments at divisional level. | Member                                     |
| 4. Jt./Dy. Development Commissioner.                            | Member<br>Secretary<br>Member<br>Secretary |
| 5. Dy. Director Economics and Statistics.                       | Jt. Secretary                              |

8.16. *Methodology of District Planning*—Methodology of district planning should be concrete, specific and practical. It should be based on available data, their proper classification and meaningful interpretation.

The following methodology is followed for formulation of district plan :

(1) Formulation of the major objectives of district plan,

(2) Compilation of data for district planning,

(3) Bringing out the profile of the district in relation to the basic objectives,

(4) Formulating the main strategy and thrust of district planning.

(5) Analysis of the existing programmes and projects with reference to the strategy outlined above and proposals regarding :

(a) modification of the on-going programmes and projects,

(b) inclusion of new projects and plans.

(c) interlinkages between various projects and programmes,

(d) organisation and management to ensure that no implementation gap exists,

(6) assessment of resources for various programmes and projects,

(7) a statement of physical and financial component of the plan,

(8) a statement of spatial dimension of district plan,

(9) Removal of inter-block disparities, and

(10) provide links in between the district and state plans.

8.17. *Effect of Decentralised planning*—The introduction of Decentralised planning has increased levels of the programmes for sectors which are believed to be important at the local level. The year 1981-82 was the base year for the district plans. There was an increase of 45.8 per cent in the total outlay in the year 1984-85 over 1980-81, respective figures being Rs. 985 crore and Rs. 1,436 crore. The sectors which exceeded the overall average were agriculture, horticulture,

animal husbandry, fisheries, panchayat raj, pradeshik vikas dal, state minor irrigation, roads and bridges, education, technical education, sports, medical and public health,

drinking water (Rural Development Department) labour welfare and craftsman training; social welfare and nutrition programmes (Social Welfare Department) the figures for base year and end years are reflected in Table 4.

TABLE 4—Step up in certain sectoral Programmes due to introduction of District Planning (1981—85)

(Rupees in lakh)

| Sector                                    | Outlay        |                 |                 | Percent share of district sector in total outlay | Percent increase in 1981-85 over 1981-82 |
|---|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|--|
|   | 1981-82       | 1984-85         |                 |  |  |
| (1)                                       | (2)           | Total           | District Sector | (5)  | (6)                                      |
| 1. Agriculture .. .. .                    | 414           | 828             | 636             | 76.8   | 100.0                                    |
| 2. Horticulture .. .. .                   | 88            | 281             | 241             | 85.8   | 279.3                                    |
| 3. Animal Husbandry .. .. .               | 101           | 814             | 699             | 85.8   | 326.2                                    |
| 4. Fisheries .. .. .                      | 58            | 245             | 230             | 93.9   | 322.4                                    |
| 5. Panchayat .. .. .                      | 28            | 294             | 284             | 96.6   | 950.0                                    |
| 6. Pradeshik Vikas Dal .. .. .            | 7             | 65              | 63              | 96.9   | 828.6                                    |
| 7. State Minor Irrigation .. .. .         | 4564          | 7576            | 4176            | 53.0   | 66.0                                     |
| 8. Road and Bridges .. .. .               | 5900          | 9431            | 5592            | 58.7   | 59.08                                    |
| 9. Education .. .. .                      | 1835          | 4032            | 2203            | 54.6   | 119.7                                    |
| 10. Sports .. .. .                        | 84*           | 273             | 178             | 65.2   | 225.0                                    |
| 11. Technical Education .. .. .           | 106           | 1215            | 740             | 60.09  | 1046.2                                   |
| 12. Medical and Health .. .. .            | 2442          | 4606            | 2656            | 57.7   | 88.6                                     |
| 13. Drinking Water (BDD) .. .. .          | 150           | 246             | 246             | 100.0  | 64.0                                     |
| 14. Labour Welfare and Craftsman Training | 42            | 345             | 205             | 76.8   | 721.4                                    |
| 15. Social Welfare .. .. .                | 133           | 201             | 101             | 50.2   | 51.1                                     |
| 16. Nutrition (SWD) .. .. .               | 47            | 245             | 245             | 100.0  | 421.3                                    |
| <b>Total*</b> .. .. .                     | <b>98500@</b> | <b>143600**</b> | <b>34800</b>    | <b>24.2</b>                                      | <b>45.8</b>                              |

@Total for all scheme, it is not aggregate of above figures.

\*Figures relate to 1982-83.

\*\*Includes NREP also.

8.18. *Decentralisation of administrative and financial powers*—With decentralisation of planning process, it is essential that these powers should also be decentralised. The experience so far has been that there is need for more delegation of administrative and financial powers to the regional and district

levels. The district level officers are a little handicapped in implementing programmes assigned to them efficiently and expeditiously due to inadequate delegation of powers.

8.19. At the time of introduction of decentralized planning in the State, it was en-

visaged to delegate financial powers to Divisional Committees for the sanction of new schemes costing up to Rs. 10 lakh. This could not be done due to constraints of budgetary procedures. The district planning does not permit transfer of funds from one district to another or from one sector to another at the district level. Such re-appropriation of funds from one sector to another is done at the State level but procedures are complex and re-appropriations actually sanctioned at the end of the financial year fail to be of use. A more efficient process for quick re-appropriation needs to be evolved.

8.20. The important delegation so far made to the district level officers is that they have been authorised to issue financial and administrative sanctions in respect of non-residential buildings whose design, specifications and estimates, have been standardised. The power so delegated is vested in the senior most gazetted officer of the department available in the district. In case, there is no gazetted officer of the department in the district, the power has been delegated to the divisional level officer. The delegation has so far been made in respect of certain categories of non-residential buildings of Education, Medical and Public Health and Animal Husbandry departments. Proposals of standardisation of buildings of some other departments are under examination.

8.21. An other important decision is that the State Government have issued directions that financial sanctions of district schemes should be sent directly to districts by the administrative departments and need not be channelised through the heads of the department. This step has considerably reduced the delays in transmission of financial sanctions.

8.22. *Seventh Plan—The "Approach to the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985—90"*, issued by the Central Planning Commission stresses the need for decentralised planning and lay-down that "to achieve the twin objectives of effective implementation of the anti-poverty programmes and ensuring a balanced regional development atleast in respect of the minimum needs programme it is essential that the planning process is also decentralised.

As the district is a well known and accepted administrative unit, the decentralisation of planning from the State level should be taken to the district in the first phase. Eventually the decentralisation of planning should be extended further to the block level particularly for more effective implementation of anti-poverty programmes. The State Government could set apart plan outlays for the schemes and programmes to be planned and implemented at the district level and encourage planning with public participation at the district level for such schemes and programmes. In this context, the need for and the possibility of introducing a larger unit than the district at the intermediate level of planning might also be examined. Since a district might be too small a unit for planning some of the infrastructural facilities required for decentralised development".

8.23. Seventh Plan has been prepared with the objectives of growth, equity, social justice, self-reliance, improved efficiency and productivity. Direct poverty alleviation programmes would continue on the same pattern as in the Sixth Plan and will call for much larger investments with reference to the perspective of reducing the population below the poverty line to 10 per cent by 1994-9 and to 23 per cent. by the end of Seventh Plan. Poverty alleviation programmes would be dovetailed to the maximum extent possible with programmes for increased agricultural production. Employment opportunities would be raised. But it can be sustained only if it is productive and adds to output and income on a continuing basis. The strategy of Seventh Plan is to generate productive employment through increase in cropping intensity and productivity of agriculture, creation of productive assets, labour intensive construction and industrial activities. These guidelines have been adopted for the decentralised planning as well.

8.24. Seventh Plan of the State envisages an investment of about Rs. 16842.60 crore. Out of this amount District plans (Plains and Hills) account for about Rs. 5,392 crore including Rs. 838 crore Sector for annual plan 1985-86. Thus more than 30 per cent of the Seventh Plan outlay has been proposed for District Sector.

8.25. A break-up for Plains and Hills is shown in table 5. It is proposed to allocate the amount after making provision for five

per cent reserve for special programmes, corrective measures and incentives.

TABLE 5—Resource devolution for District Plan

(Rs. in lakh)

| Item      | Amount Transferred to District Sector |                         |                        |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
|           | Sixth Plan<br>1980—85                 | Seventh Plan<br>1985—90 | Annual Plan<br>1985-86 |
| (1)       | (2)                                   | (3)                     | (4)                    |
| 1. Plains | 88895                                 | 449970                  | 71850                  |
| 2. Hills  | 22434                                 | 89232                   | 11960                  |
| Total     | 111329                                | 539202                  | 83810                  |

8.26. *Tiwari Committee*—Experiences of three years of formulating, implementing and monitoring of district plans have been quite revealing. It is realized that the district planning machinery needs to be strengthened and streamlined, scope of peoples participation requires to be extended, procedures laid down in Budget Manual called for revision in the interest of expeditious re-appropriation and in fact new budgeting system needs to be evolved for dealing with decentralised planning. Re-classification of District and State plan schemes and decentralisation of power, especially financial, technical and administrative are some other problems.

8.27. In this background Government of Uttar Pradesh appointed a high power com-

mittee with Sri Tribhuvan Prasad Tiwari, the then Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Commission as its Chairman. The Committee has since submitted its report to the Government. It is expected that with the implementation of the recommendations of the Committee, the administrative and financial procedures for decentralised planning will be made more efficient and effective.

8.28. District Plans are in fact people's Plans framed by them to meet their aspirations within limited means. These programmes have to be formulated and implemented in a manner so as to increase productive capacities, individual and community income and standard of living of the people. Only then real benefit will flow in the desired degree to the beneficiaries for whom the plans and programmes are conceived.

## 20-POINT PROGRAMME

9.0. Development with social justice has been a cardinal principle of the country's development process. The ethos behind the 20-Point Programme is to underline this particularly in relation to the weakest sections of the society. The programme seeks to convey benefits of economic development through productive activities and better management of the planning process. It pinpoints areas of special thrust which need immediate and utmost attention. Thus the new 20-Point Programme is a charter of priority programmes to promote social justice with economic growth.

9.1. The new 20-Point programme is a balanced programme. It is multifaceted with concrete emphasis on what is most essential. For increasing production in agriculture and industrial sector, basic infrastructure like irrigation and power have been included in the programme. For promoting social welfare, it includes programmes like Family Welfare, Primary Health Care, Women and Child Welfare and Primary and Adult education. Stress has also been laid on improving the public distribution system and restricting the activities of Smugglers, Hoarders and Tax evaders. But the core of the programme aims at productive activities at the grassroot level which cover the poorest amongst the poor and which would help them to rise above the poverty line and become active partners in the nation's socio-economic development.

9.2. Emphasis in the programme is on anti-poverty schemes specially in the rural sector. For the amelioration of the conditions of the weaker sections living below povertyline, the most important programmes like IRDP, NREP, RLEGP, agricultural land ceiling and its distribution amongst the landless fixation of minimum wages

and its effective enforcement, identification and rehabilitation of bonded labour, allotment of house-sites to the landless labourers, construction of houses for economically weaker sections of society both in rural and urban areas, environmental improvement for those living in urban slums and nutritive programmes for tribal, Hill and Backward areas have been given due place under the new 20-Point Programme.

9.3. The State is committed to implement the 20-Point programme in right earnest. U. P. being a big State and having heterogeneous socio-economic and physico-geographical conditions has got varied and complex developmental problems, a difficult problem being that of management. Suitable and effective administrative structure has been setup for implementation and monitoring of 20-Point Programme at every level. The responsibility of implementation has been given to the departments concerned which have made their own arrangements for implementation at the grass root level and of monitoring at the block, district, division and State levels.

9.4. For monitoring the programme, State level, District level and Block level committees have been constituted. The Chief Minister holds quarterly meetings of the State level committee which consists of Ministers, Legislators, Social Workers, Educationists, representatives of youth etc. Districts have been allotted to Ministers who hold monthly meetings of the district level committees at district headquarters. Meetings of Block level committees are held at Block headquarters under the Chairmanship of the Block Pramukhs. These committees at various levels monitor the programme and provide guidelines to the officials for effective implementation of the same.

9.5. There seems to be some scope for fictitious and exaggerated reporting to show higher achievements. All possible care is being taken to eliminate such reporting. Senior officers of all the departments make spot verifications of the progress reported. Task forces of officers to verify the achievements have been formed by the District Magistrates.

9.6. *Strengthening and expanding of 20-Point Programme Department*—In order to ensure proper implementation of the programme, a separate department has been established under the Secretary, 20-Point Programme Department. He is presently assisted by a Special Secretary and an Under Secretary. The department functions as a co-ordinating department at the State level and provides necessary linkage between concerned departments involved in the implementation of various items of the programme. It provides information required by the Central Planning Commission and also sends necessary instructions to the concerned Heads of Department, Divisional Commissioners and District Magistrates. It ensures followup action on the decisions of the State and District Level Committees. It also pre-

pare districtwise monitoring reports alongwith State level progress reports.

9.7. *Targets and Achievements (1982—85)*—The new 20-Point Programme was announced on January 14, 1982. The programme has caught the imagination of the general public since the day it was announced and the State Government has fully geared-up its machinery to fulfil the objective of the programme. A brief description of point wise targets and achievements is given below :

*Point No. 1—To increase the irrigation Potential. Develop and Disseminate Technologies and inputs for dry land agricultures.*

9.8. During the Seventh Plan period and outlay of Rs. 2751 crore has been proposed out of which Rs. 399.31 crore is being proposed for 1985-86. Irrigation Potential of 56.33 lakh hat. and 8.88 lakh hat. shall be created during the Seventh Five Year Plan and in the first year 1985-86 respectively. The outlay and target under each source of irrigation during the Seventh Plan and in Annual Plan 1985-86 is given below :

| Source                         | Seventh Plan          |                        | 1985-86               |                        |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
|                                | Outlay<br>(Rs. crore) | Target<br>(Thous. Ha.) | Outlay<br>(Rs. crore) | Target<br>(Thous. Ha.) |
| 1. Major and Medium Irrigation | 1,917.50              | 862.76                 | 260.10                | 44.92                  |
| 2. State Minor Irrigation      | 585.00                | 970.00                 | 112.00                | 163.00                 |
| 3. Private Minor Irrigation    | 202.12                | 3,800.00               | 23.21                 | 630.00                 |

9.9. *Dry Land Farming*—Dry Land Farming Programme envisages Scientific Crop husbandry in such areas where irrigation facilities are not available and the outcome of agricultural operations depends basically on vagaries of rainfall. In the Seventh Plan an outlay of Rs. 26.37 crore

has been proposed to cover an area of 1,600 thousand hectares under dry land farming, out of which Rs. 3.99 crore is being proposed to be spent in 1985-86 to bring an area of 1,600 thousand hectares under the programme.



9.10. *Point No. 2—Production of Pulses and Oil-seeds*—Flow of credit assistance, phosphatic fertilizers, technical innovation and close supervision and monitoring will go to augment the programme. An outlay of Rs. 26.34 crore is being proposed under Seventh Plan to achieve a production level of 33.50 lakhs M. T. Pulses and 24.50 lakhs metric tonne oil-seeds. During 1985-86, an outlay of Rs. 4.56 crore has been earmarked for the production of Pulses and Oil-seeds.

*Point No. 3—To strengthen and expand coverage of Integrated Rural Development and National Rural Employment Programmes.*

9.11. Integrated Rural Development Blocks of the State are now with 50 percent assistance from Government of India. The aim of the programme is to bring the rural poor, especially small and marginal farmers, landless labourers and rural artisans above the poverty line by providing them additional income. Under this programme roughly 5,000 families at the rate of 1,000 families per year are to be benefited in each development block. Out of them 50 percent families have to come from Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes. The outlay for the Seventh Plan and the first year 1985-86 has been proposed as Rs. 48378 and 5224 lakh respectively with a view to benefit 44.75 lakhs families during the Seventh Plan period and 8.95 lakhs families in the first year of the Seventh Plan. During 1985-86, each Block shall be allocated Rs. 10 lakh to support the programme designed to help the poorest families of the rural areas.

9.12. National Rural Employment Programme has been launched from December 1980 in place of the earlier "Food for Work" Programme in order to remove the weaknesses of the earlier programme and provide a permanent foundation to the economy with creation of durable assets for the benefit of the local population. During the Seventh Plan period an outlay of Rs. 34000

lakhs has been proposed to generate employment for 1890 lakh manways. During 1985-86, an outlay of Rs. 59.68 lakhs has been earmarked to create an employment potential to the tune of 332 lakh mandays.

*Point No. 4—To implement agricultural land ceiling laws, distributed surplus land and complete land records by removing all administrative and legal obstacles.*

9.13. Uttar Pradesh Land Ceiling Act, 1960 was amended in 1972. More than 2.72 lakh acres of land have been declared surplus by the end of March 1984, out of which 2.42 lakh acre was allotted to 2.02 lakhs land allottees and 1.47 lakh allottees were provided economic assistance to the extent of Rs. 421.05 lakh. Most of the land which became available has already been allotted except 140926 acres of land which is involved in 5464 cases under litigation in various courts. In the Seventh Plan, a sum of Rs. 12.00 crore has been proposed for giving financial assistance to land allottees. By the end of March 1984 records of 200812 land allottees have been corrected covering 25109 villages. For 1985-86, an amount of Rs. crore has been earmarked to provide assistance to 24000 land allottees.

*Point No. 5—To view and enforce effectively minimum wages for agricultural labour.*

9.14. For the enforcement of minimum wages for agricultural labour are amount of Rs. 69.00 lakhs has been proposed for Seventh Five Year Plan. Out of which Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been earmarked for 1985-86. For effective enforcement of rates, apart from the Inspectors of the labour department, Tehsildars, Naib-Tehsildars and ADOs (Agriculture, Co-operative and Panchayat) have been given the right of inspection under Minimum Wages Act. Minimum Wages for agricul-

tural labour were fixed on July 13, 1983. The rates fixed for different regions are as follows :

|                              | Rs.          |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Eastern Region & Central  | 8.00 per day |
| 2. Western Region            | 9.50 per day |
| 3. Bundelkhand & Hill Region | 9.00 per day |

*Point No. 6—Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour.*

9.15. The scheme of rehabilitation of bonded labour is being executed in 12 districts, viz., Mirzapur, Varanasi, Fatehpur, Banda, Hardoi, Jhansi, Allahabad, Shahjahanpur, Azamgarh, Dehra Dun, Uttar Kashi and Tehri Garhwal. For the Seventh Plan, Rs. 0.95 crore outlay has been proposed for rehabilitating 3000 bonded labourers, out of which a sum of Rs. 0.22 crore has been earmarked for 1985-86 to rehabilitate 600 bonded labourers.

*Point No. 7—To accelerate programmes for the development of Scheduled Castes and Tribes.*

9.16. According to the 1981 census, the Scheduled Castes population of Uttar Pradesh is 2,34,53,339 which is about 21 percent of the State population and nearly 25 percent of the total Scheduled Caste population of the country. Out of about 46 lakhs Scheduled Caste families of the State, at least 30 lakh families i.e. 65 percent are living below the poverty line. Their proportion among the below poverty line groups is much larger than that of other classes.

9.17. The Special Component Plan has been launched by the State Government to ameliorate the lot of this sector of society. The percentage of quantification for 1983-84 and 1984-85 has shown a downward tendency and as such in the Seventh Plan emphasis would be on the optimality of quantification. Secondly, it has been proposed to bridge the educational gap by the end of the first year of the Seventh Plan. The Uttar Pradesh Scheduled Castes Finance and

Development Corporation is playing an important role in the economic development of Scheduled Castes and it has been proposed to strengthen it in the Seventh Plan. It has been proposed to assist 15 lakh families during the Seventh Plan period with an outlay of Rs. 1095.79 crore.

*Point No. 8—Supply of drinking water to all problem villages.*

9.18. During the Seventh Plan period an outlay of Rs. 349.00 crore under State sector and Rs. 334.70 crore under Central Sector has been envisaged to cover 8000 and 17600 additional villages in the respective schemes. Out of this an amount of Rs. 48.50 and 60.30 crore has been earmarked for 1985-86 to cover 1390 and 3275 villages respectively.

*Point No. 9—To allot house sites to rural families who are without them expand programmes for construction assistance to them.*

9.19. The programme of allotment of house-sites to weaker sections of the society was taken up in 1972. Apart from the house-sites, a housing scheme for the rural poor is also being implemented. The scheme started in the year 1979-80 in the districts of the plains and from 1980-81 in Hill districts. Under this scheme for construction of houses, the limit of the subsidy has been fixed at Rs. 3000 or 75 percent of the total cost of a house whichever is less for the plains and Rs. 4000 for the Hill areas. For the improvement of house-sites an amount of Rs. 150 in plains and Rs. 500 in hills per house is paid. During the Seventh Plan, an outlay of Rs. 34.30 crore has been proposed for the construction of 90466 houses, out of which Rs. 6.31 crores has been earmarked for the construction of 17900 houses during the first year of the Seventh Plan.

*Point No. 10—To improve the environment of slums, implement programme of house building for economically weaker sections and take measures to arrest un-warranted increase in land prices.*

9.20. Initially the scheme of slum improvement was introduced in 12 cities having a population of 2 lakhs and above but now this scheme has been extended to small and medium cities, bringing within its fold 52 cities. It is a centrally sponsored scheme. Under this scheme facilities like construction of Drains, Kharanja, Sewer, Pipelines, Electric Poles, Public latrines and Bath Rooms are provided. An outlay of Rs. 51.25 crore has been proposed for the Seventh Plan to benefit a population of 20,50,000. Out of which 3,30,000 shall be benefited with an outlay of Rs. 8.22 crore in the first year of the Seventh Plan.

9.21. Housing conditions in big cities are far from satisfactory, especially for economically weaker sections. The population of weaker sections and low-income group constitutes roughly 75 per cent of all urban population. Out of which 25-30 per cent urban population resides in slums and this percentage is higher in metropolitan cities. Therefore, an ambitious scheme of housing for economically weaker sections of the society has been formulated. During the Seventh Plan, it is proposed to allocate a sum of Rs. 37.00 crore in the State Sector for the construction of 28,000 dwelling units, out of which a sum of Rs. 4.02 crores has been earmarked for the construction of 2800 EWS houses in 1985-86. Other agencies like HUDCO, GIC etc. are also constructing houses and are giving priority to this section of society. It is proposed to construct 2,60,000 EWS houses during Seventh Plan through different sources of financing.

*Point No. 11—To maximise power generation improve the functioning of electricity authorities and electrify all villages.*

9.22. Rs. 5,068.15 crore outlay is being proposed for Seventh Plan, out of which Rs. 900.00 crore will be earmarked for 1985-86. It is proposed to add 3651 MW to the installed capacity, electrify 20,000 villages and 28,393 Harijan Basti centres and 3 lakhs Tube-wells/Pump Sets during Seventh Plan. During 1985-86, 6,110 villages, 5,802 Harijan Bastis will be electrified and 40,000 Tube-wells/Pump sets are proposed to be energised. Of the 3651 MW to be added, 2466 MW will be through State generation and 1185 MW will be UP's share in the Central Sector.

*Point No. 12—To pursue vigorously programmes of afforestation, social and farm forestry and the development of bio-gas and other alternative energy sources.*

9.23. *Forestry*—The forests in the State occupy an area of 17.4 per cent of the total area of the State. It is less than the optimum of 33 per cent stipulated in the National Forest Policy. The problem of soil erosion and intensity of flood, non-availability of timber, fuel and fodder make the preservation and improvement of forest essential. An ambitious Plan has been formulated with an outlay of Rs. 286.98 crore for the Seventh Plan period and 17,000 lakh trees are proposed to be planted by the end of Seventh Plan, out of which Rs. 39.68 crore outlay has been earmarked to plant 3260 lakh trees during 1985-86.

9.24. *Bio-gas*—The scheme of bio-gas is a wholly Centrally Sponsored Scheme and is now run by the Rural Development Department. During the Seventh Plan period, a sum of Rs. 40.29 crore has been proposed for the construction of 1,05,000 bio-gas plants out of which with an outlay of Rs. 7.84 crore 20,650 bio-gas plants are proposed to be set up during 1985-86. Central subsidy according to scale approved by the Government of India is proposed to be given.

9.25. *Alternative Sources of Energy*—The development of new and renewable sources of energy like solar, wind and micro-hydel is essential in the

context of increasing shortage of conventional energy sources and large scale deforestation leading to degradation of cultivated and forest land need of the hour. An outlay of Rs. 31.00 crores has been proposed for the Seventh Plan to set up solar cookers, solar water heaters, solar stills, solar disalination, solar timber seasoning kiln, solar grain dryers, solar power cold storage, solar thermal power generators, solar furnaces and solar photovoltaic systems, etc.

*Point No. 15—To promote family planning on a voluntary basis as a peoples movement.*

9.26. Uttar Pradesh is the most densely populated State in India with high infant and maternal mortality rates. The demographic goal is to reduce the birth rate of the State (which at 40.4 per thousand for the past decade was higher than the national average of 33.0 per thousand). The long-term goal is to reach net reproduction rate of one by the year 2000 A.D. In the Seventh Plan, an outlay of Rs. 308.41 crores has been proposed for the sterilization of 37.50 lakh persons. I.U.C.D. for 30.60 lakh and 0.70hec. In the annual plan 1985-86 an outlay of Rs. 69.38 crore has been earmarked for 7,50,000 and 0.70 lakh sterilization IUCD and CC's respectively.

*Point No. 14—To substantially augment universal primary health care-facilities and control of leprosy, T. B. and blindness.*

9.27. It is proposed to establish 1,525 primary health centres, 4,612 sub-centres and 215 community health centres during the Seventh Plan period under the minimum needs programme. An outlay of Rs. 74.89 crores was proposed in the Sixth Plan and outlay of Rs. 255.00 crore is being proposed for the Seventh Plan period, Rs. 23.50 crore has been earmarked for the year 1985-86.

9.28. *Prevention of Blindness*—The scheme was launched in the State in the year 1977-78. The main emphasis is on the control of preventable blindness, cataract operations and for supplementing nutritional deficiencies. For the Seventh Plan an outlay of Rs. 6.14 crore has been proposed to extend the facilities for prevention of blindness to

445 PHCs. For the year 1985-86, Rs. 1.05 crore has been allocated to extend such facilities to 90 PHCs.

9.29. *Leprosy Control*—The problem of leprosy is more acute in the State where about 7 lakh leprosy patients exist, out of which 1.4 lakh or about 20 per cent are infectious patients. The objective of the programme is to detect at least 90 per cent of the cases and arrest the disease in at least 40 per cent of cases. An amount of Rs. 14.63 crore has been envisaged for Seventh Plan to facilitate the establishment of 15 leprosy control units. During 1985-86 with an outlay of Rs. 1.73 crore, leprosy control operations will be carried on in 3 leprosy central units.

*Point No. 15—To accelerate programme of welfare for women and children and nutrition programme for pregnant women, nursing mothers and children specially in Tribal, Hill and backward area.*

9.30. The knowledge about health and nutrition education and child rearing practices continues to be very poor, particularly in rural areas. For tackling these problems Government of India formulated a scheme of Integrated Child Development service in 1975-76. During the Seventh Plan Rs. 3.30 crore outlay has been proposed to benefit about 20.00 lakh beneficiaries. With an outlays of Rs. 0.55 crore, about 3.3 lakh beneficiaries are proposed to be benefited during 1985-86.

9.31. The Education Department in U. P. is running two Schemes of nutrition viz. (i) The Special Nutrition Programme for pregnant and lactating mothers and children in the age-group of 0—6 years and (ii) the mid-day meal scheme for school going children in the age-group of 6—11 years in selected districts of the State. Both the schemes aim to supplement the feed of children. The required protein and calories needed for their development is provided in the form of sweet-panjeeri or cooked daliya. Similarly the mid-day meal scheme is being run for school going children.

9.32. During the first year of Seventh Plan, an outlay of Rs. 3.00 crore has been earmarked

to provide nutrition to 0.38 lakh school going children and lactating mothers. During the Seventh Plan an outlay of Rs. 3.00 crore has been proposed to provide nutrition to 0.48 lakh school children and lactating mothers.

9.33. In addition, Rural Development Department is implementing (1) Special Nutrition Programme under M.N.P. (2) Applied Nutrition Programme under MNP. During the Seventh Plan period, an outlay of Rs. 4.20 crore has been proposed to benefit 4.16 lakh beneficiaries, out of which 0.78 lakh beneficiaries will be benefited with an outlay of Rs. 0.65 crore in 1985-86.

9.34. The Health Department is taking care of health side of maternity and child welfare, T. T. for pregnant women and D.P.T. to Children Immunisation coverage is proposed increases considerably. Distribution of iron, folic acid and Vitamin 'A' tablets has also risen significantly.

*Point No. 16—Spread of Universal Elementary Education for the age-group 6—14 with special emphasis on girls and simultaneously involvement of student and voluntary agencies in programmes for the removal of adult illiteracy.*

9.35. According to 1981 census, children in age-group 6—11 number 143 lakhs and in age-group 11—14 number 79 lakhs totalling 222 lakhs boys and girls who are to be imparted formal and non-formal education. There were 86,503 primary schools imparting formal education to 149.86 lakh students in the aforesaid age groups during 1983-84 session. The number of girls getting primary education was only 4472 lakh as against 105.14 lakh boys studying in these classes. Formal education is supplemented by non-formal education. 24,696 centres were imparting education to 8 lakh students during 1983-84. The following strategy would be adopted for universalization of elementary education during Seventh Plan:

- (1) Intensive use of the existing facilities,
- (2) Provision of new facilities of formal schools, and

### (3) Provision of non-formal education.

9.36. The norms for provisions of primary and middle level schooling facilities for the formal system will be (i) a primary school within a distance of 1.5 kms. in plains (for inhabitations where population exceeds 300) and 1 km. in hills. (ii) a middle school within a distance of 3 kms. (for inhabitation with a population of 800 or above).

9.37. During Seventh Plan, special efforts will be made for a rapid increase in enrolment of girls as majority of the unenrolled children are girls. Incentive schemes such as mid-day meals, free books, stationery, uniforms and scholarships to be provided on a more ambitious scale for girls, specially to those who belong to weaker sections of the society. A target of 190.36 lakh enrolment through formal education and 22.05 lakh through non-formal education has been fixed for the end of the Seventh Plan.

9.38. *Adult Education*—The following strategy will be adopted for adult education in the Seventh Plan:

(i) Emphasis will laid on greater coverage of districts having literacy rate below the national average and preponderance of other target groups especially women, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other weaker sections of the society. Efforts will be made to impart vocational skills at the women adults education centres.

(ii) Apart from stepping up coverage under Central and State sectors, voluntary organisations will be encouraged and given financial support.

(iii) Efforts will be made to enlist the support of the colleges and students and to involve them on a much larger scale. Participation of women in adult education programmes will also be encouraged.

(iv) As it is important that the learners do not relapse into illiteracy, special emphasis will be laid on post-literacy follow up.

*Point No. 17—To expand the public distribution system through more fair price shops including mobile shops in for slung areas, shops to cater to industrial workers and students, hostels and make, available to students text-books exercise books on a priority basis and to promote a strong consumer protection movement.*

9.39. By the end of March 1984, there were 25,081 fair price shops in the State out of which 11,519 shops were in co-operative sector. At present foodgrains, levy sugar, kerosene, edible oils, soft coke and controlled cloth are being distributed through fair price shops. Expansion in the scope of the activities is envisaged in order to make these shops viable and to provide greater facilities to consumers in rural and urban areas.

9.40. An outlay of Rs. 5.11 crore is being proposed in the Seventh Plan, out of which Rs. 0.73 crore will be for 1985-86.

9.41. Allahabad, Meerut and Bareilly branches of U. P. Consumer Co-operative Union Ltd. are supplying exercise books at controlled prices. The quantum of exercise books depends on the allotment of paper from Government of India.

*Point No. 18—To liberalise Investment Procedures and streamline industrial policies to ensure timely completion of projects and to give Handicrafts, Handlooms, small and Village industries all facilities to grow and to update their technology.*

9.42. It has been decided to set up at least one large industry in each district. A task force has been appointed for the identification of suitable industries for the districts in order to sort out problems expeditiously. A High Power Committee namely 'Udyog Bandhu' has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister to take expeditious decisions in respect of different problems facing various entrepreneurs in the establishment and the operation of their industries. An outlay of Rs. 269.00 crores for the setting up of 70,000 small-scale industries, Rs. 93.00 crores

for the production of 765 million metre handloom cloth, Rs. 29.00 crores for Khadi and Village industries is being proposed for the Seventh Five Year Plan. For 1985-86 an outlay of Rs. 53.30 crores has been proposed for setting up of 14,000 small scale units, production of 640 million metre handloom cloth and for Khadi and Village industries.

*Point No. 19—“Continue strict action against smugglers, hoarders and tax-evaders and check black money.*

9.43. The Customs Department of Government of India takes action against smugglers under the Custom Act. On receipt of proposals from Custom Department, the State Government passes restrictive orders under COFEPOSA. Essential Commodities Act, 1955 is also being enforced against hoarders and black marketeers. In order to check evasion and avoidance of taxes, strict action is being taken under different Acts by the different departments, namely Sales Tax, Entertainment Tax, Electricity and Transport department.

*Point No. 20—To improve the working of the Public Enterprises by increasing efficiency, capacity, utilisation and generation of internal resources.*

9.44. There are 57 public sector enterprises in the State out of which 49 are registered under Companies Act. More than Rs. 2900 crores of State resources have been invested in these enterprises out of which more than 80 percent is invested in the State Electricity Board. A broad categorisation of the State's public enterprises reveals that 8 enterprises are engaged in productive activities, 5 in financial assistance, 12 in regional development, 13 in sectoral development 3 in service of weaker sections, 2 in manufacturing, 8 in services, 4 in sugarcane development and 2 in other activities. The Bureau of Public Enterprises of the State Government supervises and provides suitable guidance to these enterprises for improving their performance.

9.45. *Annexure—Annexure—I shows yearwise achievements since the beginning of the programme.*

## Physical Progress of 20-Point Programme

ANNEXURE-I

| Point no. | Programme related to the point         | Unit      | Position as on 1-4-82 | Achievement |         |         | 1984-85 |                                |            |
|-----------|--|-----------|-----------------------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------------------|------------|
|           |  |           |                       | 1981-82     | 1982-83 | 1983-84 | Target  | Achievement upto November 1984 | Percentage |
| (1)       | (2)                                    | (3)       | (4)                   | (5)         | (6)     | (7)     | (8)     | (9)                            | (10)       |
| 1         | (A) Increase in Irrigation Potential : |           |                       |             |         |         |         |                                |            |
|           | (a) Large and Medium Irrigation ..     | Lakh ha.  | 65.62                 | 2.80        | 1.64    | 0.55    | 0.35    | 0.12                           | 34.2       |
|           | (b) State Minor Irrigation ..          | "         | 29.64                 | 1.60        | 1.43    | 1.46    | 1.25    | 0.26                           | 20.88      |
|           | (c) Private Minor Irrigation ..        | "         | 88.75                 | 9.83        | 9.50    | 9.62    | 7.00    | 5.25                           | 58.3       |
|           | Total (a-c) ..                         |           | 184.01                | 14.23       | 12.57   | 11.63   | 10.60   | 5.63                           | ..         |
|           | (d) Government Tube-wells ..           | No.       | 18406                 | 1550        | 1379    | 1410    | 1200    | 226                            | 18.8       |
| 1         | (B) Dry Land Farming :                 |           |                       |             |         |         |         |                                |            |
|           | (a) Kharif .. ..                       | '000 ha.  | ..                    | ..          | 227     | 879     | 870     | 879                            | 101.0      |
|           | (b) Rabi .. ..                         | "         | ..                    | ..          | 829     | 617     | 580     | 646                            | 111.4      |
|           | (c) Short term Paddy (Nursery) ..      | "         | 124                   | 124         | 174     | 237     | 250     | 252                            | 100.8      |
|           | (d) Area under Micro Planning ..       | "         | ..                    | ..          | 453     | 879     | 850     | 896                            | 105.4      |
|           | (e) Area under Micro Shed ..           | "         | ..                    | ..          | 603     | 617     | 600     | 629                            | 104.8      |
| 2         | (A) Pulses :                           |           |                       |             |         |         |         |                                |            |
|           | (a) Kharif                             |           |                       |             |         |         |         |                                |            |
|           | Area .. ..                             | '000 ha.  | 387                   | 387         | 717     | 1065    | 950     | 1272                           | 133.9      |
|           | Production .. ..                       | '000 M.T. | 134                   | 134         | 102     | ..      | 300     | ..                             | ..         |
|           | (b) Rabi                               |           |                       |             |         |         |         |                                |            |
|           | Area .. ..                             | '000 ha.  | 2712                  | 2712        | 2520    | 2886    | 2950    | 2706                           | 91.7       |
|           | Production .. ..                       | '000 M.T. | 2136                  | 2136        | 2398    | ..      | 2770    | ..                             | ..         |
|           | (c) Total                              |           |                       |             |         |         |         |                                |            |
|           | Area .. ..                             | '000 ha.  | 3099                  | 3099        | 3237    | 3951    | 3900    | 3978                           | 102.0      |
|           | Production .. ..                       | '000 M.T. | 2270                  | 2270        | 1500    | 2498    | 3000    | ..                             | ..         |

|   |   |    |    |    |              |          |         |          |          |         |          |      |
|---|---|----|----|----|--------------|----------|---------|----------|----------|---------|----------|------|
| 2 | (B) Oil seeds :                                     |    |    |    |              |          |         |          |          |         |          |      |
|   | (a) Kherif  |    |    |    |              |          |         |          |          |         |          |      |
|   | Area  | .. | .. | .. | '000 ha.     | 1024     | 1024    | 1033     | 704      | 1210    | 1206     | 99.7 |
|   | Production  | .. | .. | .. | '000 M.T.    | 357      | 357     | 398      | ..       | 600     | ..       | ..   |
|   | (b) Rabi  |    |    |    |              |          |         |          |          |         |          |      |
|   | Area  | .. | .. | .. | '000 ha.     | 2803     | 2803    | 2913     | 3420     | 2990    | 2812     | 94.0 |
|   | Production  | .. | .. | .. | '000 M.T.    | 1588     | 1588    | 1402     | ..       | 1600    | ..       | ..   |
|   | (c) Total   |    |    |    |              |          |         |          |          |         |          |      |
|   | Area  | .. | .. | .. | '000 ha.     | 3827     | 3827    | 3946     | 4121     | 4200    | 4018     | 95.7 |
|   | Production  | .. | .. | .. | '000 M.T.    | 1945     | 1945    | 1800     | 1274     | 2000    | ..       | ..   |
| 3 | (A) Integrated Rural Development :                  |    |    |    |              |          |         |          |          |         |          |      |
|   | 1. Families benefited                               | .. | .. | .. | Lakh No.     | 21.20    | 5.40    | 5.56     | 6.43     | 5.32    | 3.65     | 68.6 |
|   | 2. Families benefited S. C./S. T.                   | .. | .. | .. | "            | 4.84     | 1.89    | 2.37     | 2.85     | 2.70    | 1.72     | 63.7 |
|   | 3. Total loan distributed                           | .. | .. | .. | Lakhs Rs.    | 19806.37 | 9978.63 | 16076.48 | 19199.84 | ..      | 10818.93 | ..   |
|   | 4. Amount of subsidy                                | .. | .. | .. | "            | 9973.85  | 4873.12 | 6545.21  | 7559.11  | 7094.00 | 4565.33  | 64.4 |
| 3 | (B) National Rural Employment programme             |    |    |    |              |          |         |          |          |         |          |      |
|   | 1. Employment Created                               | .. | .. | .. | Lakh Mandays | 168.60   | 367.15  | 565.54   | 469.80   | 495.36  | 239.81   | 48.4 |
|   | 2. Employment Created S.C./S.T.                     | .. | .. | .. | "            | 146.41   | ..      | 138.91   | 201.53   | ..      | 69.78    | ..   |
|   | 3. Amount Utilized                                  | .. | .. | .. | Lakh Rs.     | 6450.63  | 4055.97 | 7257.49  | 6889.79  | 9775.13 | 3896.87  | 39.9 |
|   | 4. Amount Utilized S.C./S.T.                        | .. | .. | .. | "            | 1250.13  | ..      | 1389.76  | 1462.08  | 1938.00 | 681.42   | 35.2 |
| 3 | (C) Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme : |    |    |    |              |          |         |          |          |         |          |      |
|   | 1. Employment Created                               | .. | .. | .. | Lakh Mandays | ..       | ..      | ..       | 10.53    | 456.34  | 128.87   | 28.2 |
|   | 2. Employment Created S.C./S.T.                     | .. | .. | .. | "            | ..       | ..      | ..       | 9.62     | ..      | 46.00    | ..   |
|   | 3. Amount Utilized                                  | .. | .. | .. | Lakh Rs.     | ..       | ..      | ..       | 130.93   | 8599.18 | 2021.21  | 23.5 |
|   | 4. Amount Utilized S.C./S.T.                        | .. | .. | .. | "            | ..       | ..      | ..       | ..       | ..      | ..       | ..   |
| 4 | (A) Agriculture Land Ceiling.                       |    |    |    |              |          |         |          |          |         |          |      |
|   | 1. Land Acquired                                    | .. | .. | .. | '000 Acres   | 261.16   | 3.10    | 4.20     | 8.48     | ..      | 2.03     | ..   |
|   | 2. Land Allotted                                    | .. | .. | .. | "            | 233.46   | 4.10    | 4.83     | 6.91     | 5.00    | 1.69     | 33.8 |
|   | 3. Number of Allottees..                            | .. | .. | .. | '000 No.     | 190.47   | 4.03    | 5.11     | 6.70     | 4.50    | 2.32     | 51.6 |
|   | 4. Allottees given possession                       | .. | .. | .. | '000 No.     | 185.34   | 1.27    | 7.39     | 5.93     | ..      | 2.11     | ..   |
|   | 5. Financial Assistance to Allottees—               |    |    |    |              |          |         |          |          |         |          |      |
|   | (a) Amount  | .. | .. | .. | Lakh Rs.     | 234.16   | 40.00   | 88.69    | 94.36    | 127.54  | 15.29    | 12.0 |
|   | (b) Beneficiaries                                   | .. | .. | .. | '000 No.     | 89.71    | 10.45   | 29.07    | 27.43    | 32.00   | 6.54     | 20.4 |
| 4 | (B) Completion of Land Record                       |    |    |    |              |          |         |          |          |         |          |      |
|   | Villages where land records completed               | .. | .. | .. | No.          | ..       | ..      | 23700    | 1409     | ..      | ..       | ..   |



ANNEXURE—II (Contd.)

| Point no.   | Programme related to the point | Unit        | Position as on 1-4-82 | Achievement |         |         | 1984-85 |                                | Percentage |
|---|--------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------------------|------------|
|   |                                |             |                       | 1981-82     | 1982-83 | 1983-84 | Target  | Achievement upto November 1984 |            |
| (1)   | (2)                            | (3)         | (4)                   | (5)         | (6)     | (7)     | (8)     | (9)                            | (10)       |
| <b>5 Minimum Wages for Agricultural Labour</b>                  |                                |             |                       |             |         |         |         |                                |            |
| 1.  | Inspection                     | .. .. No.   | 24038                 | 18046       | 72653   | 85547   | ..      | 43199                          | ..         |
| 2.  | Directional cases filed        | .. .. "     | 2209                  | 1703        | 2633    | 2876    | ..      | 1603                           | ..         |
| 3.  | Prosecutions                   | .. .. "     | 23                    | 23          | 89      | 63      | ..      | 12                             | ..         |
| <b>6 Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour</b>                        |                                |             |                       |             |         |         |         |                                |            |
| 1.  | Labour Rehabilitated           | .. .. No.   | 4155                  | 1869        | 4949    | 409     | 4000    | 273                            | 6          |
| 2.  | Amount of economic assistance  | .. Lakh Rs. | ..                    | 93.33       | 126.96  | 6.84    | 160.00  | 10.89                          | 6.8        |
| <b>7 Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes Development Programme</b> |                                |             |                       |             |         |         |         |                                |            |
| 1. Assistance rendered to bring above the poverty line.         |                                |             |                       |             |         |         |         |                                |            |
| (a) Scheduled Castes  |                                |             | ..                    | 360586      | 414730  | 534803  | 450000  | 263141                         | 58.5       |
| 1. I. R. D.   |                                |             | ..                    | ..          | 236511  | 282716  | 270000  | 170782                         | 63.2       |
| 2. Non—I. R. D.   |                                |             | ..                    | ..          | 178219  | 252087  | 180000  | 92359                          | 51.3       |
| (b) Scheduled Tribes  |                                |             | ..                    | 640         | 4129    | 2598    | 3200    | 1847                           | 57.7       |
| 1. I. R. D.   |                                |             | ..                    | ..          | ..      | 1995    | 2500    | 1415                           | 56.6       |
| 2. Non-I. R. D.   |                                |             | ..                    | ..          | ..      | 603     | 700     | 432                            | 61.7       |

8 *Drinking Water Supply to Villages*

1. By Jal Nigam

|                              |       |      |      |       |      |      |      |
|------------------------------|-------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|
| (a) Total villages .. .. No. | 13070 | 1468 | 6214 | 12082 | 9090 | 5288 | 58.2 |
| (b) Problem Villages .. .. " | 8782  | 870  | 5619 | 11554 | 8800 | 4739 | 53.8 |

2. By Rural Development Deptt.

|                             |       |      |      |      |      |     |      |
|-----------------------------|-------|------|------|------|------|-----|------|
| (a) Wells .. .. No.         | 43235 | 4080 | 4195 | 3059 | ..   | 533 | ..   |
| (b) Hand Pumps .. .. "      | 4530  | 782  | 3026 | 778  | 1640 | 61  | ..   |
| (c) Diggis in Hills .. .. " | 2193  | 672  | 736  | 547  | 650  | 147 | 22.6 |

9 (A) *House site Allotment (Allotees)*

|   |         |        |        |       |       |       |       |
|---|---------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| (a) Total .. .. No.                             | 1459587 | 133795 | 151137 | 96893 | 50000 | 67891 | 135.8 |
| (b) Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes .. .. No. | 1190180 | 89914  | 103543 | 50240 | 40000 | 44989 | 112.5 |

(B) *Contraction of Houses by Rural Development Department.*

|                                     |        |        |        |        |        |        |      |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------|
| (a) Total Houses .. .. No.          | 41375  | 20934  | 18183  | 13405  | 12626  | 6275   | 49.7 |
| (b) Houses for S.Cs./S.Ts. .. .. "  | 35566  | 17475  | 16614  | 11846  | 9786   | 5329   | 54.4 |
| (c) Amount Utilized .. .. Lakhs Rs. | 905.31 | 466.31 | 408.22 | 295.59 | 281.55 | 142.41 | 50.6 |

9 (C) *Construction of Houses by Nirbal Varg Awas Nigam*

|  |    |    |       |       |       |       |      |
|--|----|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| (a) Total construction of Houses .. .. No. | .. | .. | 2298  | 2238  | 2359  | 819   | 34.7 |
| (b) Amount Utilized .. .. Lakh Rs.         | .. | .. | 89.56 | 47.58 | 47.18 | 14.94 | 31.7 |

10 *Slum Improvement*

|   |        |        |        |        |         |        |       |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|-------|
| 1. Population benefited .. .. No.                 | 892800 | 129700 | 189263 | 214405 | 175000  | 135864 | 77.61 |
| 2. Houses for economically weaker section .. .. " | 99600  | 10076  | 19292  | 20779  | 30000 * | 4825   | 16.1  |

11 *Power Generation*

|  |        |       |       |       |       |      |      |
|--|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|
| 1. Capacity installed .. .. M. Watt.         | 3770   | ..    | ..    | 230   | 410   | 30   | 7.3  |
| 2. Electricity generation .. .. M. Unit      | 11348  | 11348 | 12584 | 11670 | 11786 | 7459 | 63.3 |
| 3. Village Electrification .. .. No.         | 47525  | 5153  | 5842  | 4662  | 3432  | 1587 | 46.2 |
| 4. Electrification of Harijan Bastis .. .. " | 18858  | 2581  | 3834  | 2887  | 1960  | 1194 | 60.9 |
| 5. Energisation of Pumpsets .. .. "          | 414943 | 30994 | 23923 | 22277 | 33500 | 9281 | 27.7 |

\*16146 Houses were under construction on 30-11-84

| Point no. | Programme related to the point                      | Unit     | Position as on 1-4-'82 | Achievement |         |         | 1984-85 |                                 |            |
|-----------|---|----------|------------------------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------------------------------|------------|
|           |   |          |                        | 1981-82     | 1982-83 | 1983-84 | Target  | Achievement up to November 1984 | Percentage |
| (1)       | (2)   | (3)      | (4)                    | (5)         | (6)     | (7)     | (8)     | (9)                             | (10)       |
| 12        | <i>Afforestation</i>                                |          |                        |             |         |         |         |                                 |            |
| 1.        | Social Forestry .. ..                               | Acres    | 261155                 | 35005       | 39610   | 42103   | 38985   | 48100                           | 123.4      |
| 2.        | Total Plantation .. ..                              | Lakh No. | 8502                   | 1060        | 2345    | 3429    | 3200    | 3365                            | 105.2      |
| 12        | <i>(B) Biogas and Alternative Sources of Energy</i> |          |                        |             |         |         |         |                                 |            |
| 1.        | Biogas/Gobargas .. ..                               | No.      | 11748                  | 11748       | 15113   | 14260   | 19000   | 9612                            | 50.6       |
| 2.        | Solar Photo voltaic pump .. ..                      | "        | 6                      | ..          | ..      | 10      | 8       | ..                              | ..         |
| 3.        | Wind Mill .. ..                                     | "        | 5                      | ..          | ..      | 22      | 4       | ..                              | ..         |
| 4.        | Hydrant .. ..                                       | "        | 144                    | ..          | ..      | 76      | 75      | ..                              | ..         |
| 13        | <i>Family Planning</i>                              |          |                        |             |         |         |         |                                 |            |
| 1.        | Sterilization .. ..                                 | '000No.  | 2589                   | 159         | 431     | 378     | 700     | 124                             | 17.7       |
| 2.        | I. U. C. D. .. ..                                   | "        | 2080                   | 225         | 279     | 299     | 550     | 241                             | 43.8       |
| 3.        | C. C. Users .. ..                                   | "        | 402                    | 431         | 493     | 490     | 650     | 291                             | 44.8       |
| 4.        | Oral Pills Users .. ..                              | "        | 12                     | 16          | 28      | 58      | 75      | 47                              | 62.7       |
| 14        | <i>Primary Health/Health Centres</i>                |          |                        |             |         |         |         |                                 |            |
| 1.        | Establishment of Primary Health Centres             | No.      | 927                    | 10          | 17      | 26      | 32      | 22                              | 68.8       |
| 2.        | Establishment of Sub-health Centres                 | "        | 11192                  | 1445        | 1420    | 800     | 1054    | 1054                            | 100.0      |
| 3.        | Establishment of Subsidiary Health Centres          | "        | ..                     | ..          | 81      | 54      | 29      | 29                              | 100.00     |

*Leprosy Control*

|                                      |       |      |      |      |    |      |      |
|--------------------------------------|-------|------|------|------|----|------|------|
| 1. Leprosy units setup .. .. No.     | 2821  | ..   | 56   | 27   | 18 | 17   | 94.4 |
| 2. Population surveyed .. .. '000No. | 34142 | 5042 | 4233 | 6658 | .. | 3014 | ..   |
| 3. New patients identified .. .. "   | 357   | 36   | 54   | 49   | 60 | 31   | 51.7 |
| 4. Patents treated .. .. "           | 330   | 35   | 54   | 49   | 60 | 31   | 51.7 |

*Blindness Control*

|                                   |     |     |      |      |     |      |      |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|------|------|-----|------|------|
| 1. Eye Hospital setup .. .. No.   | 156 | 7   | 21   | 13   | 60  | ..   | ..   |
| 2. Patients treated .. .. '000No. | ..  | 328 | 1934 | 2098 | ..  | 1307 | ..   |
| 3. Cataract operations .. .. "    | ..  | 10  | 124  | 137  | 195 | 38   | 19.5 |
| 4. Other operations .. .. "       | ..  | 10  | 99   | 107  | ..  | 48   | ..   |

*T. B. Control*

|                                       |    |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|---------------------------------------|----|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. B. C. G. Vaccination .. .. '000No. | .. | 1942 | 2360 | 2244 | 2300 | 1024 | 44.5 |
| 2. New Patients Registered .. .. "    | .. | ..   | 179  | 200  | 215  | 142  | 66.0 |
| 3. Patients treated .. .. "           | .. | ..   | 176  | 199  | ..   | 139  | ..   |

**15. Women and Child Welfare Programme**

|  |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. Nutrition for Pregnant women                    |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| (a) Education Department .. .. '000No.             | 16.0  | 16.0  | 16.00 | 11.2  | 6.7   | 2.4   | 35.8  |
| (b) Rural Development Department .. .. "           | 16.0  | 16.0  | 39.0  | 15.1  | 12.2  | 9.2   | 75.4  |
| 2. Nutrition for Children below 6 years            |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| (a) Education Department .. .. '000No.             | 148.0 | 140.0 | 140.0 | 109.5 | 69.9  | 30.3  | 43.3  |
| (b) Rural Development Department .. .. "           | 44.0  | 39.0  | 77.0  | 42.5  | 37.0  | 26.4  | 71.4  |
| 3. Nutrition for school going children .. .. "     | 875   | 825   | 825   | 581   | 785   | 645   | 82.2  |
| 4. I. C. D. S. (Social Welfare Department          |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| 1. Beneficiaries .. .. '000No.                     | ..    | ..    | 246   | 761   | 1204  | 910   | 75.6  |
| 2. Setting up of new centres under No. I. C. D. S. | 32    | 10    | 56    | 17    | 53    | 53    | 100.0 |
| 5. T. T. .. .. Lakh No.                            | ..    | 6.75  | 9.03  | 8.59  | 22.00 | 6.24  | 28.4  |
| 6. D. P. T. .. .. "                                | ..    | 7.76  | 10.62 | 11.26 | 21.00 | 8.01  | 38.1  |
| 7. D. T. .. .. "                                   | ..    | 10.14 | 11.93 | 11.66 | 19.00 | 8.62  | 45.4  |
| 8. Iron Pholic acid                                |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| (i) Mother .. .. "                                 | ..    | 6.67  | 10.43 | 11.21 | 9.00  | 7.92  | 8.0   |
| (ii) Children .. .. "                              | ..    | 9.01  | 9.69  | 9.08  | 9.00  | 9.00  | 100.0 |
| 9. Vitamin 'A' .. .. "                             | ..    | 18.61 | 18.63 | 19.59 | 26.00 | 13.59 | 52.3  |

## ANNEXURE I—(contd.)

| Point no.                                    | Programme related to the point              | Unit           | Position as on 1-4-'82 | Achievement |         |         | 1984-85 |                                 |             |
|--|---|----------------|------------------------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------------------------------|-------------|
|  |   |                |                        | 1981-82     | 1982-83 | 1983-84 | Target  | Achievement up to November 1984 | Percent age |
| (1)  | (2)   | (3)            | (4)                    | (5)         | (6)     | (7)     | (8)     | (9)                             | (10)        |
| <b>16. Education :</b>                       |   |                |                        |             |         |         |         |                                 |             |
| <b>A—Formal Education (6—14 age group)</b>   |   |                |                        |             |         |         |         |                                 |             |
| 1.   | New Schools opened                          | .. .. No.      | 85489                  | 642         | 685     | 399     | 486     | 452                             | 93.0        |
| 2.   | Boys enrolled                               | .. .. '000 No. | 9033                   | 9033        | 10053   | 10514   | 10662   | 10751                           | 100.8       |
| 3.   | Girls enrolled                              | .. .. "        | 3910                   | 3910        | 4292    | 4472    | 4585    | 4632                            | 101.0       |
| 4.   | Total enrolment                             | .. .. "        | 12943                  | 12943       | 14345   | 14986   | 15247   | 15383                           | 101.0       |
| <b>B—Informal Education (6—14 age group)</b> |   |                |                        |             |         |         |         |                                 |             |
| 1.   | New centres opened                          | .. .. No.      | 13600                  | 13600       | 19742   | 24696   | 32000   | 25979                           | 81.2        |
| 2.   | Boys enrolled                               | .. .. '000 No. | 181                    | 181         | 290     | 357     | 480     | 358                             | 74.6        |
| 3.   | Girls enrolled                              | .. .. "        | 96                     | 96          | 145     | 199     | 320     | 231                             | 72.2        |
| 4.   | Total enrolment                             | .. .. "        | 277                    | 277         | 435     | 556     | 800     | 589                             | 73.6        |
| <b>C—Adult Education :</b>                   |   |                |                        |             |         |         |         |                                 |             |
| 1.   | New Centres opened                          | .. .. No.      | 11490                  | 11490       | 11600   | 17500   | 24100   | 19527                           | 81.0        |
| 2.   | Total enrolment                             | .. .. '000 No. | 323                    | 323         | 343     | 575     | 690     | 590                             | 88.7        |
| <b>17 (A) Increase in Fair Price Shops :</b> |   |                |                        |             |         |         |         |                                 |             |
| 1.   | New shops opened                            | .. .. No.      | 20649                  | 20001       | 734     | 3986    | 3960    | 1771                            | 44.7        |
| 2.   | Mobile shops                                | .. .. "        | 18                     |             | 18      | 18      | 10      | ..                              | ..          |
| 3.   | Shops in educational institutions (Hostels) | .. .. "        | 65                     |             | 65      | 9       | 10      | 3                               | 30.0        |
| 4.   | Shops opened in Industrial Area             | .. .. "        | 177                    |             | 178     | 72      | 20      | 11                              | 55.0        |
| 5.   | Total New shops opened (1—4)                | .. .. "        | 20909                  |             | 995     | 4085    | 4000    | 1785                            | 44.6        |

187 (3) Distribution of text books :

|  |        |          |         |         |         |         |         |         |      |
|--|--------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------|
| 1. Text books distributed at cheap rates (Allotment of paper).     | Tonnes | ..       | 7393    | 7393    | 3726    | 7500    | 7000    | 93.3    |      |
| 2. Exercise books distributed at cheap rates (Allotment of paper). | "      | ..       | 10058   | 10058   | 4041    | 20000   | 5926    | 29.6    |      |
| 18 Handicraft, Handlooms and Village Industries Programme :        |        |          |         |         |         |         |         |         |      |
| 1. Setting of Village and Small Scale Industries.                  | No.    |          | 68426   | 12530   | 13611   | 13810   | 14000   | 9507    | 67.9 |
| 2. Employment in V. & S. industries                                | ..     | "        | 157408  | 90287   | 222403  | 143353  | 100000  | 87852   | 92.5 |
| 3. Handloom Units :  |        |          |         |         |         |         |         |         |      |
| (a) Looms brought under Co-operative fold.                         | No.    |          | 330418  | 7179    | 8111    | 5431    | 7500    | 4115    | 54.9 |
| (b) Looms adopted by Handloom Co-operative.                        | No.    |          | ..      | ..      | ..      | 4000    | 2000    | 932     | 46.6 |
| 4. Handloom Cloth Production                                       | ..     | Lakh m.  | 5020.00 | 5020.00 | 5515.86 | 5646.63 | 6000.00 | 3895.75 | 64.9 |
| 5. Handloom training (Person trained)                              | ..     | No.      | 20000   | 5635    | 7114    | 4025    | 3000    | 597     | 19.9 |
| Handicraft :   |        |          |         |         |         |         |         |         |      |
| (a) Sale by Export Corporation                                     | ..     | Lakh Rs. | ..      | 580.50  | 650.01  | 470.18  | 925.00  | 264.06  | 28.5 |
| (b) Units assisted by Leather Corporation (Beneficiaries).         | No.    |          | ..      | 4170    | 8899    | 565     | 1032    | 304     | 29.4 |
| 7. Units setup under I. R. D. P.                                   | ..     | No.      | ..      | ..      | 86959   | 244263  | 177000  | 137244  | 77.5 |
| 8. Units setup by Scheduled Castes/Tribes Families.                | No.    |          | ..      | ..      | ..      | 16455   | 15000   | 13565   | 90.4 |
| 9. Employment created under the above-units.                       | No.    |          | ..      | ..      | ..      | 26272   | 30000   | 22796   | 76.0 |

19 Action against smugglers and tax evaders :

A. Food and Civil Supply Department—

|                       |    |    |     |    |    |       |       |       |    |       |    |
|-----------------------|----|----|-----|----|----|-------|-------|-------|----|-------|----|
| 1. Raids conducted    | .. | .. | No. | .. | .. | 33902 | 36890 | 49944 | .. | 22652 | .. |
| 2. Persons arrested   | .. | .. | "   | .. | .. | 2507  | 2667  | 1856  | .. | 1147  | .. |
| 3. Licences cancelled | .. | .. | "   | .. | .. | 1337  | 1032  | 1204  | .. | 1105  | .. |
| 4. Licences suspended | .. | .. | "   | .. | .. | 1023  | 1821  | 3387  | .. | 1461  | .. |

## ANNEXURE I—(Concl'd.)

| Point<br>No.             | Programme related to the point                           | Unit           | Position<br>as on<br>1-4-'82 | Achievement |         |         | 1984-85 |  |                 |  |
|--------------------------|--|----------------|------------------------------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|--|-----------------|--|
|                          |  |                |                              | 1981-82     | 1982-83 | 1983-84 | Target  | Achievement<br>up to<br>November<br>1984 | Percent-<br>age |  |
| (1)                      | (2)  | (3)            | (4)                          | (5)         | (6)     | (7)     | (8)     | (9)                                      | (10)            |  |
| 5.                       | Value of goods confiscated                               | .. Lakhs.      | ..                           | 435.00      | 722.00  | 566.00  | ..      | 418.73                                   | ..              |  |
| B. Sales Tax Department— |  |                |                              |             |         |         |         |  |                 |  |
| 1.                       | Cases filed.   | .. .. No.      | ..                           | ..          | 7       | 20      | ..      | 2  | ..              |  |
| 2.                       | Amount recovered through intensive units and check post. | Lakh Rs.       | ..                           | 277.34      | 367.00  | 459.00  | ..      | 369.00                                   | ..              |  |
| 3.                       | Additional tax imposed after checking.                   | Lakh Rs.       | ..                           | 575.60      | 547.00  | 806.00  | ..      | 333.00                                   | ..              |  |
| C. Cofeposa:             |  |                |                              |             |         |         |         |  |                 |  |
| 1.                       | Cases where order passed against offenders.              | No.            | ..                           | ..          | 59      | 20      | ..      | 13                                       | ..              |  |
| 2.                       | Arrested persons   | .. .. "        | ..                           | ..          | 20      | 19      | ..      | 13                                       | ..              |  |
| 3.                       | Amount confiscated                                       | .. .. Lakh Rs. | ..                           | ..          | 35.43   | 15.85   | ..      | 5.30                                     | ..              |  |
| D. Entertainment Tax :   |  |                |                              |             |         |         |         |  |                 |  |
| 1.                       | Raids/Inspections  | .. .. No.      | ..                           | ..          | 8811    | 9664    | ..      | 6111                                     | ..              |  |
| 2.                       | Cases of tax evasion                                     | .. .. "        | ..                           | ..          | 98      | 80      | ..      | 55                                       | ..              |  |
| 3.                       | Licences suspended                                       | .. .. "        | ..                           | ..          | 27      | 23      | ..      | 17                                       | ..              |  |
| 4.                       | Licences cancelled                                       | .. .. "        | ..                           | ..          | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..                                       | ..              |  |
| 5.                       | Amount realised by way of penalty                        | Lakh Rs.       | ..                           | ..          | 0.55    | 0.92    | ..      | 0.48                                     | ..              |  |

E. *Transport Department:*

|  |          |    |       |       |       |    |       |    |
|--|----------|----|-------|-------|-------|----|-------|----|
| 1. Number of cases detected for tax evasion. | No.      | .. | 23393 | 24372 | 20710 | .. | 10863 | .. |
| 2. Tax amount realised                       | Lakh Rs. | .. | 37.40 | 53.69 | 83.80 | .. | 52.12 | .. |
| 3. Vehicles caught for tax evasion           | No.      | .. | 8023  | 10367 | 9820  | .. | 4777  | .. |
| 4. Realised Amount—                          |          |    |       |       |       |    |       |    |
| (a) Tax                                      | Lakh Rs. | .. | 24.15 | 59.87 | 73.36 | .. | 39.16 | .. |
| (b) Penalty                                  | "        | .. | 0.81  | 6.89  | 16.26 | .. | 5.65  | .. |
| F. <i>Electricity Duty:</i>                  |          |    |       |       |       |    |       |    |
| 1. Raids/Inspections                         | No.      | .. | 44969 | 31736 | 27481 | .. | 16212 | .. |
| 2. Cases filed.                              | "        | .. | 5032  | 2465  | 2908  | .. | 792   | .. |
| 3. Amount involved                           | Lakh Rs. | .. | 63.47 | 44.28 | 45.63 | .. | 16.79 | .. |
| 4. Realised amount                           | "        | .. | ..    | 1.15  | 2.12  | .. | ..    | .. |



**SPATIAL PROFILE AND STRATEGIES FOR BALANCE  
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

10.1. Ever since the beginning of the planning era, the State Government has felt concerned with the problem of regional imbalances within the State and has continuously been making earnest efforts to raise the level of development of backward regions, resulting in more even and balanced regional development. The task of developing the backward areas was given greater attention during the Third Five-Year Plan and regional planning approach was adopted for planning and development purposes. The State was divided into five economic regions by grouping contiguous districts having similar cropping pattern, population density, geo-physical conditions and agro-climatic factors. The districts included in different regions are given below.

- |                        |     |   |
|------------------------|-----|---|
| (1) Eastern Region     | ... | (1) Allahabad<br>(2) Azamgarh<br>(3) Bahraich<br>(4) Ballia<br>(5) Basti<br>(6) Deoria<br>(7) Faizabad<br>(8) Ghazipur<br>(9) Gonda<br>(10) Gorakhpur<br>(11) Jaunpur<br>(12) Mirzapur<br>(13) Pratapgarh<br>(14) Sultanpur and<br>(15) Varanasi. |
| (2) Hill Region        | ... | (1) Almora<br>(2) Naini Tal<br>(3) Pithoragarh<br>(4) Garhwal<br>(5) Chamoli<br>(6) Tehri-Garhwal<br>(7) Uttarkashi and<br>(8) Dehra Dun  |
| (3) Bundelkhand Region | ... | (1) Banda<br>(2) Hamirpur<br>(3) Jhansi<br>(4) Jalaun and<br>(5) Lalitpur.  |
| (4) Central Region     | ... | (1) Barabanki<br>(2) Fatehpur<br>(3) Hardoi<br>(4) Kanpur<br>(5) Kheri<br>(6) Lucknow<br>(7) Rae Bareli<br>(8) Sitapur<br>(9) Unnao and<br>(10) Kanpur Dehat.   |

## (5) Western Region

- (1) Agra
- (2) Aligarh
- (3) Bareilly
- (4) Bijnor
- (5) Budaun
- (6) Bulandshahr
- (7) Etah
- (8) Etawah
- (9) Farrukhabad
- (10) Ghaziabad
- (11) Mainpuri
- (12) Mathura
- (13) Meerut
- (14) Moradabad
- (15) Muzaffarnagar
- (16) Pilibhit
- (17) Rampur
- (18) Saharanpur and
- (19) Shahjahanpur.

10.2. Out of these five regions, three regions, viz., the Eastern, the Bundelkhand and the Hills have been recognised by the State Government as relatively backward, on considerations of low productivity, low level of industrial development, low level of social services, inadequate infrastructure, recurrence of floods and droughts, etc.

10.3. Annexure I, at the end of the Chapter contains important indicators, which highlight the inter-regional disparities in the State.

## SPECIAL PROBLEMS OF BACKWARD REGIONS

10.4. The three backward regions, viz. the Eastern, Hill and Bundelkhand started with low levels of development at the beginning of the planning era. This deficiency got aggravated further because of special problems of these areas. Some of these problems are briefly stated below:

*Eastern Region:*

(1) Although the bulk of population of the region is completely dependent on agriculture, the agricultural holdings in this region are very small. This factor has hindered the growth of agricultural production in the area.

(2) The most important factor adversely affecting the economy of the region is recurrence of severe floods and droughts. The recurrence of floods not

only results in large scale damage in an area that can ill afford it, but also dampens the initiative of the cultivators to take steps for improvement of their holdings. An idea about the colossal damage caused to this region, almost every year, can be had from the fact that in only one year i.e. in the year 1983, the loss in the Eastern Region due to floods was to the tune of Rs. 319.12 crores.

The Eastern Region is often affected by severe droughts also. A peculiar feature of the rainfall in the region is that it is not evenly distributed and there are unduly long breaks in rainfall, creating both drought and flood conditions in the same season. An idea about the intensity of droughts can be had from the fact that only in one year i.e. in the year 1983, an area of 3.82 lakh hectares remained unsown and 26.77 lakh hectares of sown area was affected due to drought conditions.

The trans-Yamuna area of Allahabad district, some parts of Mirzapur district and Chakia tehsil of Varanasi district face frequent problems of severe drought with the result that the potential of agriculture production is not only diminished but is left unutilized. Droughts and floods occurring singly or simultaneously cause colossal loss of not only

crops and property but also of human and animal lives. Thus, the occurrence of floods and droughts intensifies the already depressed situation of the economy and whatsoever "accelerator" is induced to augment the economy, gets nullified by the negative "multiplier" effects created by such natural calamities.

(3) Large areas of the region, specially in the districts of Allahabad, Sultanpur, Azamgarh, Pratapgarh and Jaunpur are under Usar. It is estimated that more than 2.93 lakh hectares area is under Usar in this region.

(4) There are no bridges on a number of important rivers flowing in this region and lack of this basic infrastructure has been acting as a big barrier to the opening up of the urban and rural hinterlands and speedy and easy transport of goods and passenger traffic. The region is not yet fully exposed to the border State of Bihar, as the Rivers Ganga, Ghagra and Gandak create barriers due to absence of bridges at a number of important places.

(5) The Eastern region is most backward in respect of literacy. The facility of Junior and Senior Basic Schools is also found to be the lowest in this region.

(6) Severe unemployment and under-employment is widely prevalent in the region. The very fact that a sizeable portion of the population from the Eastern districts of the State, regularly migrates to other parts of the country (and even to some far away places outside the country in the past, like Malaysia, Burma, Singapore etc.) to take out their livelihood, indicates the prevalence of large scale unemployment in the region.

#### *Bundelkhand Region*

10.5. The region has certain special problems, such as low agricultural productivity, vast areas under culturable waste, difficult and rocky terrain and acute shortage of drinking water in large number of human settlements etc. Low agricultural productivity is mainly caused on account of poor soils

and scanty irrigation facilities available within the region. The topography of the area being plateau and rocky diminishes the moisture retaining capacity of the land and makes it unsuitable for intensive cultivation. The soils by and large are stony and possess less vegetative cover, resulting in low productivity. These special problems are briefly described below :

(1) Irrigation is the most important input for increasing agriculture production but the irrigation facilities are poorly developed in the region. Though underground water exists in a large portion the region its immediate utilisation is difficult in view of rocky strata and high cost involved in deep borings.

(2) The region is faced with a widespread problem of deep ravines, which make the area unsuitable for cultivation. Moreover, these ravines provide hide-outs to gangs of dacoits and other anti-social elements. An area of 2.82 lakh hectares is under ravines.

(3) All the five districts of the region are frequently hit by severe droughts and have been declared as "Drought Prone Districts". In only one year, i.e. 1981, the loss was of the order of Rs. 11.43 crore and the area affected was 4.02 lakh hectares. The recurrence of droughts not only causes huge damage to agriculture but also saps the initiative of the cultivators to adopt improved agricultural practices. Moreover, the State Government has to incur heavy expenditure on relief measures, which would otherwise, have been invested in various development projects, to improve the economy of the region permanently.

(4) Drinking water problem is quite acute in this region. The number of scarcity villages in the region constituted 38.5 per cent of the total inhabited villages. The problem is aggravated in plateau areas, where people have to cover long distances just for fetching water for drinking purposes or as an alternative take recourse to drinking contaminated water.

(5) Per hectare value of agricultural produce is the lowest in this region amongst all the regions of the State.

The intensity of cropping is also the lowest in this region, which stood at 110.67 per cent in the year 1981-82.

(6) There is paucity of roads and bridges in this region, which is hindering the normal intra and inter-region flows of goods and passenger traffic in the area.

(7) The problem of employment and under-employment is acute in the Bundelkhand region. It has been estimated that the total number of chronically unemployed and inadequately employed persons, as percentage of the population in the age-group of 15-59 years (in March 1981) was 6.20 in this region, as compared to 4.9 per cent in the State as a whole.

#### *Hill Region :*

10.6. The Hill Region is one of the three regions recognised as backward in the State. The region has certain special problems as enumerated below :

(1) Although agriculture is the main occupation the process of carrying on agriculture is considerably difficult. Land being rocky, cultivation is possible only in the valleys and on sloping terraces of hills. Small holdings are predominant, as the area available for cultivation is meagre. Only 13.22 per cent of total geographical area is under cultivation and 86.9 per cent of the total land holdings come in the category of small holdings.

(2) In view of peculiar topography, hilly and rocky terrain, irrigation facilities are very poorly developed in the region.

(3) Forests cover a large area in the region and provide good stock of timber and other building materials. However, indiscriminate felling of forest trees is disturbing the ecological balance of the region, with the result that land slides have become more common in recent years coupled with the incidence of occasional floods in some of the districts of the Hill region.

(4) The industrial sector of the region is inadequately developed. This is evident from the fact that the value added

per industrial worker during 1979-80 was Rs. 8227, which was the lowest amongst all the regions of the State.

(5) Drinking water facilities are very scanty in this region. The gravity of the problem of this basic amenity can be observed from the fact that about 18 per cent of the populated villages of this region fall in the category of Scarcity Villages.

(6) Tribal blocks of Chakrata, Kalsi, Naogaon, Puroula, Jaunpur, Khatima, Sitarganj, Bazpur and Gadarpur are economically very depressed. Exploitation of tribals by rural elite is prevalent. Heavy indebtedness sometimes leading to bondage, is endemic.

#### POTENTIAL OF DEVELOPMENT

10.7. It is necessary to point out that these three backward regions of the State possess vast potential for development but because of lack of required financial resources, the potential of these areas could not be fully exploited. An optimal utilisation of the potential of these areas will lead to a substantial increase in the growth rate of their economy. The highlights of the potential each of these three regions are briefly given below :

#### *Eastern Region*

10.8. The Eastern region is favourably placed in so far as the quality of soils is concerned. The region has mainly alluvial soil, which is very fertile. With this natural endowment, the Eastern region offers tremendous potential for accelerating the pace of agricultural development. However, the recurrence of severe floods and incidence of water logging happens to be a great constraint for optimal utilisation of this natural resource. Moreover, because of preponderance of small and marginal holdings, coupled with poor economic conditions, the owners of these holdings do not find it within their means to procure and use latest inputs and adopt improved agricultural practices. There are 66.51 lakh small and marginal holdings, with an area of 31.40 lakh hectares in the region and even a marginal increase in yields of various crops in each of such holdings can result in impressive gains in total production.

Large investments are needed to make these holdings viable. The region possesses a vast potential in the form of water resources, which can be harnessed for the speedy development of agriculture and other sectors of the economy.

10.9. The Eastern region is rich in mineral resources. The minerals found in this region are dolomite, lime-stone, silica sand, marble, Mirzapur slate stone, building stone, magnesite etc. Besides, coal deposits are also located in the region. All these deposits are concentrated in Mirzapur district. The estimates of main mineral deposits found in the Eastern region, as a result of explorations carried out by the Geological Survey of India and State Directorate of Geology and Mining are given below :

| <i>Minerals</i>                     | <i>Reserves<br/>in lakh tonnes<br/>(estimated)</i> |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Lime Stone-Cement Grade.         | 3,360  |
| 2. Lime Stone-Sugar Industry Grade. | 70   |
| 3. Lime Stone-BF Grade.             | 300  |
| 4. Dolomite                         | 60   |
| 5. Andalusite                       | 144  |
| 6. Coal Thermal Grade               | 900  |

#### *Bundelkhand Region :—*

(1) Underground water is available in large quantities, which can be tapped for creation of additional irrigation potential. In April 1982, it was estimated that the balance underground water in the region was 80.73 per cent of the total safe yield.

(2) Bundelkhand region is rich in minerals. The important minerals found in Bundelkhand region are copper in the district of Jhansi, pyrophyllite in Jhansi and Hamirpur districts, Graphite in Hamirpur district, iron ore in Jhansi district and Bauxite, Burmiculite, and Silica sand in Banda district. Besides, Pyrophyllite, building stone, soap-stone

and granite stone are found on a large scale in Lalitpur district. Rock Phosphate deposits have also been located in Lalitpur most of which can be properly utilized on commercial lines.

10.10. Extensive exploration work carried out by the Geological Survey of India and the State Directorate of Geology and Mining has revealed the magnitude of minerals and metallic ores found in the Bundelkhand region, details of which are given below :

| <i>Minerals/Metallic Ore</i> | <i>Reserves in<br/>lakh tonnes</i>  |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Bauxite                   | 84                                  |
| 2. Silica sand               | 245 (including that of Shankargarh) |
| 3. Pyrophyllite and Diaspore | 3                                   |
| 4. Rock Phosphate            | 50                                  |

10.11. A striking feature of land utilisation in Bundelkhand region is the existence of vast tracts of culturable waste. In 1981-82, an area of 3.21 lakh hectares was under culturable wastes, constituting 27.8 percent of the corresponding area in the State. Such a large area under culturable waste is a valuable resource for development in the primary sector by bringing this land under farming or farm forestry after its due treatment.

#### *Hill Region :—*

(1) The region possesses vast potential for horticultural development which has not yet been fully exploited. The climate and soils are very favourable for the production of a variety of fruits which can be extensively grown on a commercial scale. There is also considerable scope for the cultivation of European and Button mushrooms in higher altitudes and Button and paddy straw Mushrooms in the tarai belts of the region on an extensive scale.

(2) The hill areas of the State abound in forests. The forest area in the hill region is 34.40 lakh hectares, which constituted 67.11 percent of the corresponding area in the State. There is an imperative need for greater exploitation of

resources of the region. Though much progress have been made towards afforestation there is still considerable scope for renovating the Civil and Soyam forest and private forests, which would go a long way in raising the economy of the area, as well as regeneration of the eco-system.

(3) The Hill region is rich in minerals. There is enough potential for establishing industries based on minerals and existing natural resources.

(4) The tourist industry has immense scope in the hills. The healthy climate, scenic beauty, plentiful flora and fauna, sacred shrines, high altitude lakes and majestic snow views are some of the attractions for tourists and pilgrims to visit the Hill region. The nationally famous Yatra Route to holy-shrines of Badri Nath and Kedar Nath in the Garhwal sub-region, generates inflow of thousand of devotees from parts of the country to these shrines every year during the months of May to November.

#### SUGGESTED DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES FOR THE BACKWARD REGIONS—

10.12. Development strategies for these regions need to be planned not only in the macro level but moreso at the block and village level in an overall multi-level planning framework. The strategies flow naturally from a study of the problems and potentials of these regions. Specific programmes already in hand and proposed to be adopted are given below :—

##### *Eastern Region :*

(1) In the Eastern region, pressure on land is very heavy. This has to be reduced both by establishing large and medium industries and by developing a network of small and cottage industries. It is encouraging to note that, of late, some large and medium industries have been established in the public sector in the region, which would also provide increased employment opportunities to the local people. Development of cottage and village industries on a much larger scale than now can play a vital role in uplifting the economy as well as, reducing wide-spread unemployment and

under-employment in the region. The existing production techniques are old and primitive and have not witnessed any improvement over the last several years. There is, thus, a need to modernise the production techniques and substantially expand the marketing facilities on scientific lines. Lack of finance is another handicap. The provision of credit, expansion of marketing facilities, improvement in skills and information on better techniques can go a long way in increasing the tempo of development of village and cottage industries in this backward region. The handloom industry is a traditional industry in the region and has tremendous scope for further expansion. A massive expansion of this industry can generate considerable employment opportunities. Carpet weaving at Bhadohi (Varanasi) and Mirzapur is internationally famous for its quality. This industry needs to be developed by ensuring a smooth flow of required finance and adequate supply of raw materials and extension of marketing facilities to the weavers engaged in it.

(2) The majority of farmers in the Eastern Region come in the category of small and marginal farmers. A real break-through in the agricultural economy of the region can be effected only through the development of small and marginal farmers. The small holdings have to be made economically viable and as such, their production should be considerably stepped up. The production on small holdings can be increased by ensuring timely and adequate availability of inputs like credit, fertilizers, seeds and irrigation. The Seventh Plan proposes a substantial step up in private minor irrigation facilities for small and marginal farmers through larger subsidies and free borings.

(3) The yeilds per hectare of all important crops in this region are much below the State averages. These can be substantially increased by adoption of improved agricultural practices and scientific use of inputes on an extensive scale.

(4) In order to evolve suitable varieties and propogate the same in the region, a

Research Station of oilseeds and pulses should be established at the earliest possible.

(5) Suitable varieties of paddy for growing in the flooded and deep water areas have not yet been evolved. Effective research is needed in this direction. Similarly, short-duration maize varieties should be evolved, which could be harvested before the advent of floods in the region.

(6) A Master Plan for the control of floods needed to be prepared to mitigate the menace of recurring floods. Flood prevention and control programmes should not be confined only to the civil works (like construction of bunds etc.), but should be related to local agricultural practices, soil and water conservation, afforestation etc.

(7) With the construction of large canal irrigation systems such as Sharda Sahayak and Gandak the water-table in the areas through which these canals pass has been raised substantially resulting in water logging conditions. To solve this problem, there is need for installing a large number of deep tube-wells in the Command Areas of these projects. Similar step may have to be taken in the Command area of Sarju canal, under construction.

(8) An integrated programme should be taken up for the reclamation of Usar lands (alkaline soils). It would be desirable to link the reclamation operations to the development of irrigation facilities in the affected soils.

(9) In the drought prone areas of the region, use of moisture preserving technologies and dry farming should be propagated on a massive scale.

(10) Large scale construction of roads and bridges is needed to increase communication facilities, which may open up the interior hinter-lands and quicken the pace of implementation of development programmes in different areas of the region. The eastern region is not fully exposed to the border State of Bihar, as the Ganga and other rivers flowing at the inter-state borders acts as barriers

for want of all weather bridges at a number of important places. Bridges are inadequate within the State on large and smaller rivers also. More bridges are needed at appropriate places over various rivers and streams owing in the region in order to generate desired interaction with inside and outside market centres and encourage inter-state flows of goods and services.

(11) Integrated Tribal Development Plans for the areas inhabited by tribals in district Gonda and district Mirzapur have been formulated. These Plans need to be implemented with expedition and efficiency.

(12) The Eastern region has the lowest literacy rate are out of all the five regions of the State. In order to increase the literacy rate, besides boosting the programme of primary education, it is essential that a massive campaign of adult education is also launched. Special efforts are also needed in regard to female primary and adult education, as literacy percentage among females in the region is the lowest.

#### *Bundelkhand Region :*

(1) In designing agricultural programmes well suited to this region, the basic fact has to be kept in view is that the entire Bundelkhand region cannot be treated as homogenous region for the purpose of planning. The entire area of the region can be classified into two categories viz.- (i) having alluvial soil and (ii) not having alluvial soil. Agricultural programmes suited for the first category would be different from that for the second one.

(2) About 6 lakh hectares of land has been classified as cultivable waste, as per revenue records. A large portion of this area is however not suitable for cultivation. It has to be examined in detail as to how best to use this area for productive purposes.

(3) Massive efforts are needed to increase the yield per hectare in the area, which is the lowest among all the regions of the State. Cultivation of oilseeds and pulses should be taken up on an extensive scale in order to raise the cropping

intensity and also help in overcoming the deficiencies of production of these commodities.

(4) Taking into consideration the rocky topography less soil cover, low capacity of moisture retention and limited sources of irrigation, improved dry farming practices should be encouraged. It is now established that suitable watershed management techniques can conserve water and moisture in quantities sufficient to meet the requirements of arable farming. The agricultural production of this region can be improved to a large extent by adopting latest techniques of watershed management.

(5) In view of vast areas available for grazing sheep development on a massive scale is a distinct possibility and can provide a source of livelihood to a sizeable section of the population. The programme has an added advantage that it would not need much investment and can be effectively organised through the existing financial resources, available under the I. R. D. Programme.

(6) Bundelkhand offers possibilities for extensive coverage under forests. More than six lakh hectares area is reported under culturable waste. This vast area can be safely brought under afforestation thereby increasing the present low coverage of 8.3 percent. At present the forest plantation policy is mainly designed for purposes of timber, firewood and other minor forest produce. There has been little plantation of fodder trees, which may also be good fuel yielders. Fodder development needs to be included as an important element in the forest plantation policy.

(7) Horticulture can be developed in this area on commercial lines. Efforts should be made to maximise the production of citrus fruits, vegetables, green peas, ginger and other spices, which are in great demand in the nearby Kanpur Metropolitan and Babina Cantonment area.

(8) The region is having a considerable population of milch animals but the milk yield of indigenous breed is extremely

low. An acute scarcity of fodder, besides severely affecting the yield of existing milch livestock, also dissuades cultivators for going in for improved breeds of cattle. Greater emphasis should be laid on the cultivation of fodder crops and perennial grasses in collaboration with the Central Grass Land And Fodder Development Research Institute, Jhansi. Part of culturable wastes could be converted into good pasture lands.

(9) The growth of deep medium and shallow ravines should be arrested and they should gradually be converted into good culturable lands by adopting suitable agriculturable engineering and soil conservation methods. This will not only increase agricultural production and rural incomes but would also go a long way in minimising serious problems of law order created by dacoit gangs.

(10) Irrigation facilities need to be substantially increased. State and private tube-wells should be installed after identification of suitable water bearing strata by remote sensing techniques and using deep boring rig machines. Efforts should be made to finalise inter-state agreements for use of waters of rivers originating in Madhya Pradesh in order to utilise large monsoon flows by constructing of dams and reservoirs power generation at such dams would also be possible.

(11) By constructing check-dams on "Nalas", developing micro watershed areas and construction of "Bundhiés" large areas can be brought into the irrigation fold.

(12) Establishment of industries based on minerals locally available in large quantities will result in expeditious industrial development of local areas with the benefit of sizeable employment generation.

(13) The rivers of Bundelkhand region are inadequately bridged which inhibits communication with inside and outside towns and market centres. There is, urgent need for the construction of a



number of bridges over important rivers.

#### Hill Region :

(1) The Hill Region possesses a vast potential for horticultural development, which should be exploited to the maximum. This is all the more necessary as agriculture has very limited scope in the hilly terrain. The horticultural development programme should not only aim at increasing the production but should also provide necessary storage, processing and marketing facilities so that maximum returns from the production of fruits can be obtained. Efforts should also be made to diversify the high value horticultural produce.

(2) Regulated market yards for fruits, vegetables and foodgrains should be established at potential growth and service centres, in order to generate desired economic impulses, which may be conducive to an overall development of the hill areas.

(3) Alternative avenues for increasing food production in the form of collection of edible mushrooms growing in wild and cultivation of edible mushrooms in a big way should be fully exploited. Initial success in the cultivation of European and Japanese mushrooms has already been achieved at Naini Tal in the Kumaon Division.

(4) There is need for greater exploitation of forest resources of the region. Not only has the area under forests to be increased but plantation of trees of fast growing species and of economic and industrial importance should be undertaken. The plantation activities in the Civil and Soyam and Panchayat forests need to be greatly intensified.

(5) The plan for the Hill Region should accord the highest priority to the construction of link roads, especially in the fruit belts, to expose such areas cheaper and quicker transport. For the remote and high-altitude areas, a network of heavy-duty ropeways should be developed to facilitate transport of horticultural

produce, food grains as well as tourists and pilgrims.

(6) A massive programme for the development of village and cottage industries based on locally available raw materials, needs to be launched for providing self-employment opportunities and productive use of leisure.

(7) Micro watershed planning must be encouraged in order to co-ordinate the activities of soil conservation, horticulture, agriculture, animal husbandry, afforestation and economic activities.

(8) In order to ensure ecological balance, individual "Catchment Authorities", consisting of official and non-official members, should be set-up for each of the catchment areas in accordance with the Integrated Area Plans formulated for the purpose these authorities could evolve as well as enforce ecological conservation in programmes of road construction, afforestation, training of rivers, mining, etc., in order to preserve and enrich the ecosystem of the Hill Region.

(9) Keeping in view the immense scope for development of tourism in the Hill areas, "Tourism" should be developed as an industry. Tourist facilities should be made available at reasonable rates to attract more tourists and pilgrims.

(10) Specific plans need to be formulated and implemented for the harmful of tribal population. Integrated Tribal Development Plans for the Buxa and Tharu tribals of district Naini Tal and for five Blocks of Dehra Dun, Uttarakashi and Tehri-Garhwal have already been formulated, which need implementation on priority basis.

(11) There are still a large number of villages in the Hill region, where the problem of drinking water is acute and the inhabitants of these villages have to go a long distance in the hilly terrain for bringing drinking water. A number of villages in which drinking water problems is acute are not included in the list of problem villages prepared on the basis of 1971-72 surveys. A revised survey for such village should be com-

pleted early. The Seventh Plan should aim at providing potable drinking water to all such villages.

**STEPS TAKEN FOR REMOVAL OF REGIONAL IMBALANCES :**

10.13. In conformity with the State policy of reduction of regional disparities, comparatively higher outlays were allocated to the schemes benefiting backward areas since the Third Plan and this process continued with added emphasis in the successive Five Year Plans. Besides allocating higher outlays, special schemes and projects, in addition to normal programmes of development, were included in the Third Five Year Plan and succeeding ones, suiting the needs of these backward areas and optimally utilising their potential. In order to accelerate industrial development, 22 districts of these regions have been identified by the Government of India, where concessional finance is made available through financial institutions. Besides, six districts have been selected for giving out-right grants and subsidy to entrepreneurs for setting up industries. Out of 22 industrially backward districts, within these three backward regions of the State, 9\* districts have been declared Zero Industry districts. In order to promote industrial development in these Zero Industry districts, a subsidy of 25 per cent on fixed investment on land, buildings, machinery etc., subject to a maximum of Rs. 25 lakh, is admissible to units set up in these districts. Besides, under Central Transport Subsidy, 75 per cent of the cost of transportation of raw materials and finished goods from the location to the nearest rail head is reimbursed to units located in the hill districts. A special capital subsidy of 15 per cent, subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 lakh, is admissible to Pioneer Units set-up in a Zero industry tehsil, where no central Investment Subsidy is available. The amount of this subsidy is 5 per cent, subject to a maximum of Rs. 5 lakh, in districts attracting 10 per cent capital subsidy while no State subsidy is payable in a district where Central Investment Subsidy of 15 per cent or more is available. There is an exemption from sales tax for a period of seven years for the industries set-up in the Zero Industry districts. Since October 1980, the National

programme of I. R. D. has been sanctioned which, spread overall the blocks of the State, would help in reducing the inter-segmental disparities among the rural population in the long run.

10.14. The Hill Region, having undulating topography, rugged terrain and varied climate and texture of soils, suffers from severe constraints of development. The unit cost of infrastructure and social services is relatively high while the returns are low. Inter-regional variations in the levels of socio-economic development are also considerable. Keeping these limiting factors in consideration, proportionately higher Plan outlays have been allocated to the Hill Region. The Sixth Five Year Plan outlay for the Hill Region of the State is Rs. 570.00 crore, which is 9.2 per cent of the corresponding outlay of the State, whereas the population of the Hill Region is only 4.3 per cent of the State's population. The per capita plan outlay for the Hill Region during the Sixth Plan works out to Rs. 1,184, which is more than double the corresponding per capita outlay for the entire State.

10.15. The entire State Plan investment in the Hill region was made from the State resources upto the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan. During the Fifth Plan period, Hill Area Sub-Plan was conceived and separate ear-marking of State Plan resources and supplemental central assistance, exclusively for hill areas, was made available. Till 1980-81, the central assistance was in the form of 50 per cent loan and 50 per cent grant but from the year 1981-82, the pattern of central assistance has changed to 10 per cent loan and 90 per cent grant.

10.16. A Hill Department Board has been set up in the State which formulates policies for the development of the Hill region, reviews, the progress of programmes and projects and gives direction in matters needing inter-departmental co-ordination. The Hill Development Department co-ordinates the activities of various Government Departments and agencies as far as they pertain to the Hill region. All major development departments have also appointed Additional Heads of Departments who report directly to the Hill Development Department. A separate Hill Division

\* 1. Banda 2. Jaunpur 3. Chamoli 4. Sultānpur 5. Pauri-Garhwal 6. Hamirpur 7. Tehri Garhwal 8. Jalaun 9. Uttar-Kashi.

has also been created in the State Planning Institute with the objective of preparing plans of the Hill Region and evaluating the implementation of various sectoral schemes.

10.17. The State Government has introduced the Decentralised Planning process in the State from the year 1982-83. Under this process, about 30 percent of the State Plan outlays are allocated to the districts for utilization on district sector scheme i.e. those scheme which are implemented for the benefit of areas in one district only. The above divisible pool of 30 percent of plan outlays is allocated in between the different districts on the basis of their population and backwardness.

10.28. With the introduction of the process of allocation of District Sector outlays amongst different districts, the districts falling in the backward regions of the State are entitled to larger share in outlays, as compared to their percentage share in the total population. The decentralised planning process has thus resulted in larger flow of resources to backward regions which would lead to reduction of regional disparities.

10.19. The formula adopted for distribution of divisible District Sector outlay would also help, over a period of time, in reducing the inter-district disparities in the State, as backwardness in agriculture, industrial development and social infrastructural facilities (like roads, power, hospital beds and scarcity villages) have been given due weightage.

10.20. Regional Development Corporations viz. Poorvanchal Vikas Nigam Ltd. the Bundelkhand Vikas Nigam Ltd., the Garhwal Vikas Nigam and the Kumaun Vikas Nigam have also been established for mobilising institutional finance and undertaking commercially viable projects in their respective regions. These Corporations are expected to act as catalysts in the development of areas in the State of their operations. For Bundelkhand Region, an apex planning body, "The Bundelkhand Vikas Pradhikaran" has been established under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister. The Pradhikaran has been vested with financial powers and necessary funds are allocated to it for filling in gaps in the normal development programmes of the region. The main functions of the

Pradhikaran are to undertake detailed reviews of various development programmes from time to time and take decisions on broader policy issues, in order to accelerate the growth in the Bundelkhand Region.

#### STRATEGY FOR DEVELOPMENT OF EASTERN AND BUNDELKHAND REGIONS DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN.

10.21. In view of the backwardness of these two regions, it has been decided to prepare separate sub-plans for these regions so that programmes specially suited to these areas could be more aptly evolved, quantified implemented and monitored. In view of special problems of formidable magnitude and serious constraints of resources to tackle them, it may not be possible for the State to develop these regions in a manner and at a pace that they catch up with the levels of development of other developed regions. It may be possible only when Government of India agree to provide special central assistance to these two regions also almost on the same pattern as is being provided to the Hill Region of the State.

10.22. Government of India have recently taken initiative to launch a special programme for Eastern India including Eastern U. P. for raising the productivity level of paddy. Unless chronic problems of floods, water logging and droughts of these area are affectively tackled on a massive scale, the programme to raise the productivity level of paddy in isolation may not make the desired impact. The magnitude of the problem of floods and water logging is so enormous that the State Government can not finance adequately programmes to deal with these problems effectively. Eastern U. P. has also sizeable usar land which can be treated and area under cultivation can be increased. It abounds in underground and surface water resources and therefore a gigantic programme of conjuncture use of this water resource for irrigation purposes to increase productivity levels is urgently needed. Because of large number of rivers and streams, the region can be opened up for rapid development only through a massive programme of construction of roads and bridges. The region has already emerged as a surplus area for wheat and is now emerging as a surplus area for paddy also. Marketing and

storage infrastructure in eastern U. P. is very weak and will not be in a position to cope up with the growing surpluses of food-grains of the area unless suitably strengthened.

10.30. In case it is not immediately feasible to provide central assistance to the Eastern

region on the same pattern as it is being provided to the Hill Region, it is worthwhile considering special central assistance at least for flood prevention and drainage schemes, major and medium irrigation schemes, construction of roads and bridges and storage and market yard development schemes.

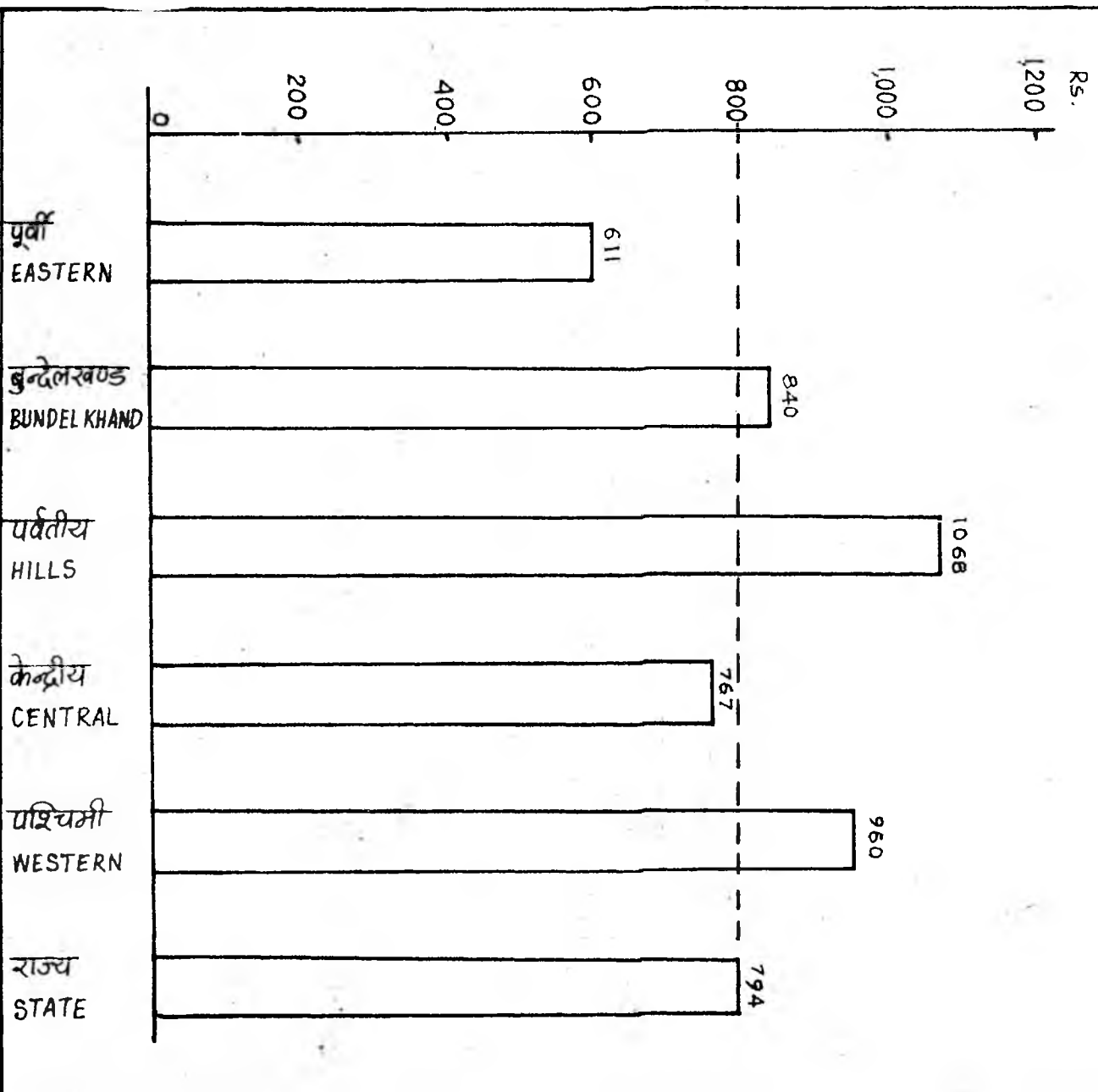
## Important Indicators showing Inter-Regional Disparities

| Indicator  | Region  |        |                  |         |         | State  |
|--|---------|--------|------------------|---------|---------|--------|
|  | Eastern | Hill   | Bundel-<br>khand | Central | Western |        |
| (1)  | (2)     | (3)    | (4)              | (5)     | (6)     | (7)    |
| <b>A—Socio-Economic Indicators—</b>  |         |        |                  |         |         |        |
| 1. Revenue Villages (No.) ..   | 54891   | 15956  | 5213             | 16297   | 32119   | 124476 |
| 2. Inhabited Villages (No.) ..   | 49392   | 14970  | 4532             | 15526   | 28080   | 112500 |
| 3. Density of population per<br>sq. Km. (1981).  | 485     | 95     | 185              | 428     | 479     | 377    |
| 4. Decennial growth of popula-<br>tion in 1971—81.   | +25.57  | +26.52 | +26.52           | +24.47  | +25.66  | +25.49 |
| 5. Percentage of population<br>to total population.  | 37.57   | 4.36   | 4.90             | 17.68   | 35.49   | 100.00 |
| 6. Literacy percentage (1981):   |         |        |                  |         |         |        |
| (a) Total .. ..  | 24.28   | 39.29  | 28.69            | 27.72   | 28.19   | 27.1   |
| (b) Male .. ..   | 37.06   | 53.85  | 41.78            | 37.93   | 38.73   | 38.76  |
| (c) Female .. ..   | 10.73   | 24.11  | 13.95            | 15.83   | 15.55   | 14.04  |
| 7. Percentage of small and<br>marginal holdings to total<br>holdings (1980-81).            | 91.97   | 86.96  | 67.72            | 88.85   | 81.84   | 86.94  |
| 8. Percentage of area under<br>small and marginal holdings<br>to total holdings (1980-81). | 58.53   | 47.84  | 26.25            | 55.95   | 42.36   | 48.29  |
| 9. Average size of marginal<br>land holdings (in hectare)<br>1980-81.                      | 0.33    | 0.34   | 0.48             | 0.41    | 0.39    | 0.37   |
| 10. Average size of holdings<br>(in hectare) 1980-81.                                      | 0.75    | 0.99   | 2.12             | 0.96    | 1.22    | 1.01   |
| <b>B—Indicators showing levels of<br/>Economic Development.</b>                            |         |        |                  |         |         |        |
| 1. Percentage of workers (1981)  |         |        |                  |         |         |        |
| (a) Cultivators and agricul-<br>tural labourer.  | 79.08   | 69.32  | 78.27            | 75.75   | 69.16   | 74.55  |
| (b) House hold industry, ma-<br>nufacturing, processing ser-<br>vicing and repair.         | 4.74    | 1.49   | 3.15             | 2.49    | 3.60    | 3.69   |
| (c) Other workers ..   | 16.18   | 29.19  | 18.58            | 21.76   | 27.04   | 21.76  |

| Indicator   | Region  |         |                  |         |         | State   |
|---|---------|---------|------------------|---------|---------|---------|
|   | Eastern | Hill    | Bundel-<br>khand | Central | Western |         |
| (1)   | (2)     | (3)     | (4)              | (5)     | (6)     | (7)     |
| 2. Intensity of cropping (1981-82).   | 148.67  | 163.48  | 110.67           | 137.15  | 148.97  | 143.29  |
| 3. Per capita (rural) net area sown (in hectare) 1981-82.                                     | 0.15    | 0.17    | 0.43             | 0.20    | 0.20    | 0.19    |
| 4. Per hectare consumption of fertilizer (in Kg.) 1982-83.                                    | 53.71   | 48.64   | 17.28            | 54.14   | 73.03   | 57.02   |
| 5. Per capita availability of foodgrains (Kg.) 1981-82.                                       |         |         |                  |         |         |         |
| (a) Cereals .. ..   | 179.55  | 253.78  | 203.46           | 187.50  | 217.00  | 198.68  |
| (b) Pulses .. ..  | 15.04   | 3.04    | 122.42           | 21.30   | 13.84   | 20.46   |
| 6. (a) Gross value of agricultural produce per hectare of net area sown in Rs. (1980-81).     | 4273.54 | 5391.59 | 2430.03          | 4143.76 | 5752.92 | 4619.28 |
| (b) Gross value of agricultural produce per capita rural in Rs. (1980-81).                    | 648.23  | 939.65  | 1033.12          | 810.88  | 1166.57 | 877.95  |
| 7. Credit deposit ratio (June, 1982).   | 37.40   | 35.50   | 36.27            | 63.75   | 47.65   | 47.42   |
| 8. Net domestic output per capita at current prices in Rs. (1980-81).                         | 611     | 1068    | 846              | 767     | 960     | 794     |
| 9. Number of workers in registered industrial establishments per lakh of population (1980-81) | 319     | 449     | 184              | 1380    | 869     | 697     |
| 10. Percentage of manufacturing sector to total net output at current prices (1980-81).       | 16.40   | 10.20   | 11.12            | 20.85   | 21.04   | 18.52   |
| 11. Percentage of consumption of electricity in agriculture to total consumption (1980-81).   | 25.56   | 5.87    | 34.70            | 17.65   | 42.73   | 30.24   |
| <i>C—Indicators showing levels of Development of Natural Resources.</i>                       |         |         |                  |         |         |         |
| 1. Percentage of area under forests to total reporting area (1981-82).                        | 9.57    | 64.81   | 8.10             | 2.97    | 4.67    | 17.25   |
| 2. Percentage of net area sown to total reporting area (1981-82).                             | 65.34   | 12.97   | 62.24            | 65.87   | 74.16   | 58.19   |

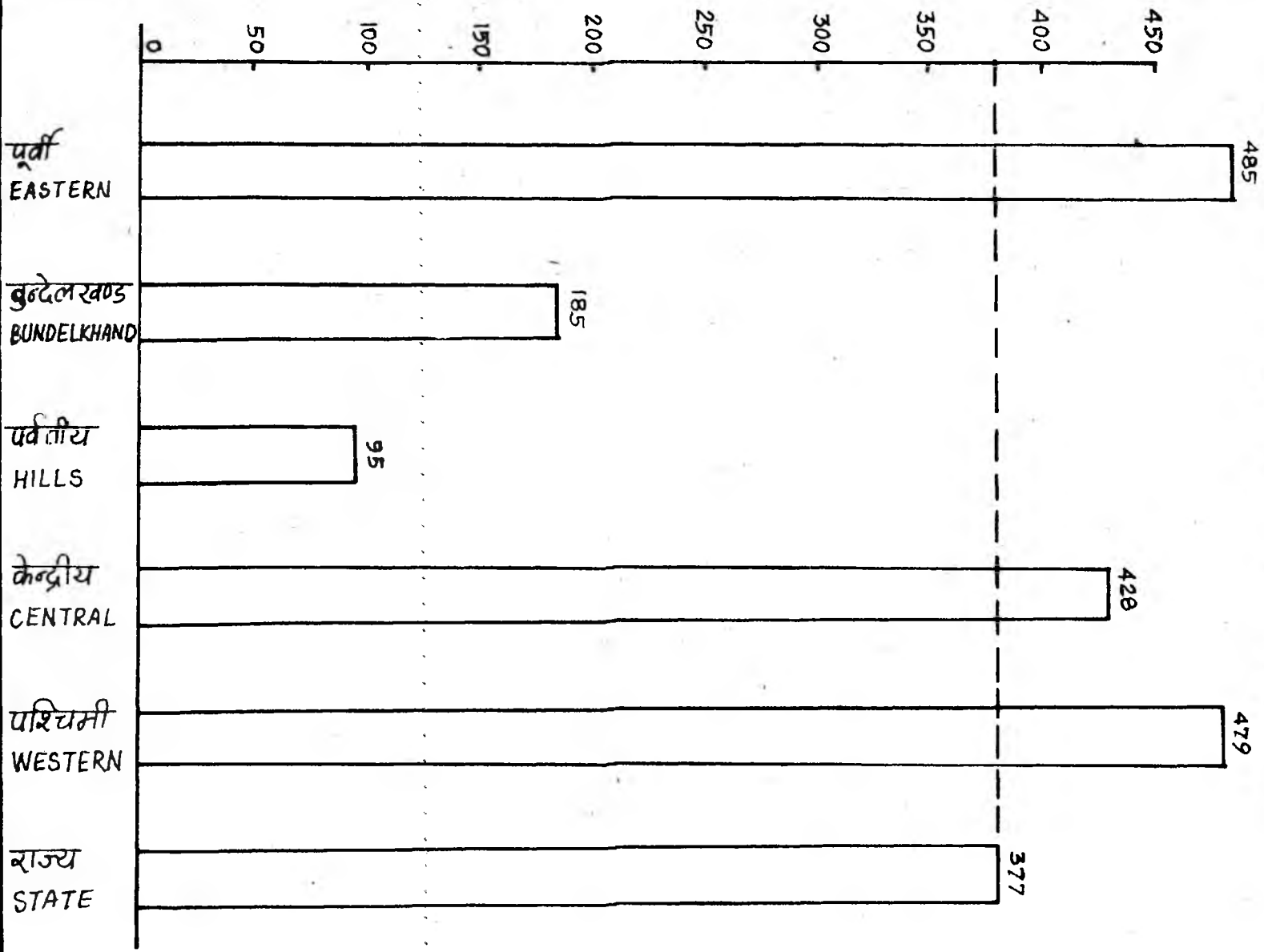
| Indicator  | Region   |        |                  |         |         | State |
|--|----------|--------|------------------|---------|---------|-------|
|  | Etastern | Hill   | Bundel-<br>khand | Central | Western |       |
| (1)  | (2)      | (3)    | (4)              | (5)     | (6)     | (7)   |
| 3. Per cultivator net area sown (in hectare) 1981-82.                                    | 0.81     | 0.62   | 1.93             | 0.80    | 1.03    | 0.92  |
| 4. Percentage of balanced under ground water to total safe yield (April, 1982).          | 64.77    | 82.40  | 80.73            | 66.80   | 50.54   | 61.97 |
| 5. Percentage of net irrigated area to net sown area (1981-82)                           | 54.22    | 29.15  | 21.00            | 48.12   | 72.92   | 55.19 |
| 6. Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area (1981-82).                   | 40.14    | 28.13  | 20.55            | 42.15   | 63.61   | 46.91 |
| <i>D—Indicators Showing Levels of Infrastructural Development—</i>                       |          |        |                  |         |         |       |
| 1. Percentage of electrified villages to total inhabited villages (1983-84).             | 52.14    | 41.30  | 37.78            | 46.46   | 62.77   | 51.99 |
| 2. Length of pucca roads per 100 sq. Km. (March '83) (in Km.).                           | 22.9     | 25.5   | 16.1             | 21.8    | 22.9    | 22.5  |
| 3. Length of pucca roads per lakh of population (March, 1983) (in Km.).                  | 47.3     | 269.2  | 87.4             | 51.1    | 47.6    | 59.7  |
| <i>E—Indicators Showing Levels of Social Services—</i>                                   |          |        |                  |         |         |       |
| 1. Number of Schools per lakh of population on September, 1983—                          |          |        |                  |         |         |       |
| (a) Junior Basic Schools ..  | 57.78    | 146.02 | 87.93            | 64.73   | 60.82   | 65.41 |
| (b) Senior Basic Schools ..  | 11.16    | 26.68  | 16.43            | 13.55   | 11.43   | 12.61 |
| (c) Higher Secondary Schools   | 4.42     | 15.20  | 4.86             | 3.78    | 5.23    | 5.10  |
| 2. (a) Number of Allopathic Hospitals/Dispensaries per lakh of population (1981-82).     | 2.20     | 12.62  | 3.15             | 2.88    | 2.34    | 2.87  |
| (b) Number of beds in Allopathic hospitals/dispensaries per lakh of population (1981-82) | 39.67    | 127.84 | 50.65            | 62.79   | 42.98   | 49.31 |
| 3. (a) Percentage of scarcity villages covered by piped water supply (March, 1983).      | 27.39    | 72.73  | 46.71            | 35.51   | 33.05   | 40.56 |
| (b) Number of scarcity villages (March, 1983).   | 11191    | 2119   | 1497             | 1887    | 4411    | 21105 |
| 4. Population per bank branch (in '000) (1981-82).                                       | 19.24    | 10.07  | 16.86            | 15.11   | 15.75   | 16.39 |

NET DOMESTIC OUTPUT PER CAPITA  
AT CURRENT PRICES IN RS. (1980-81)

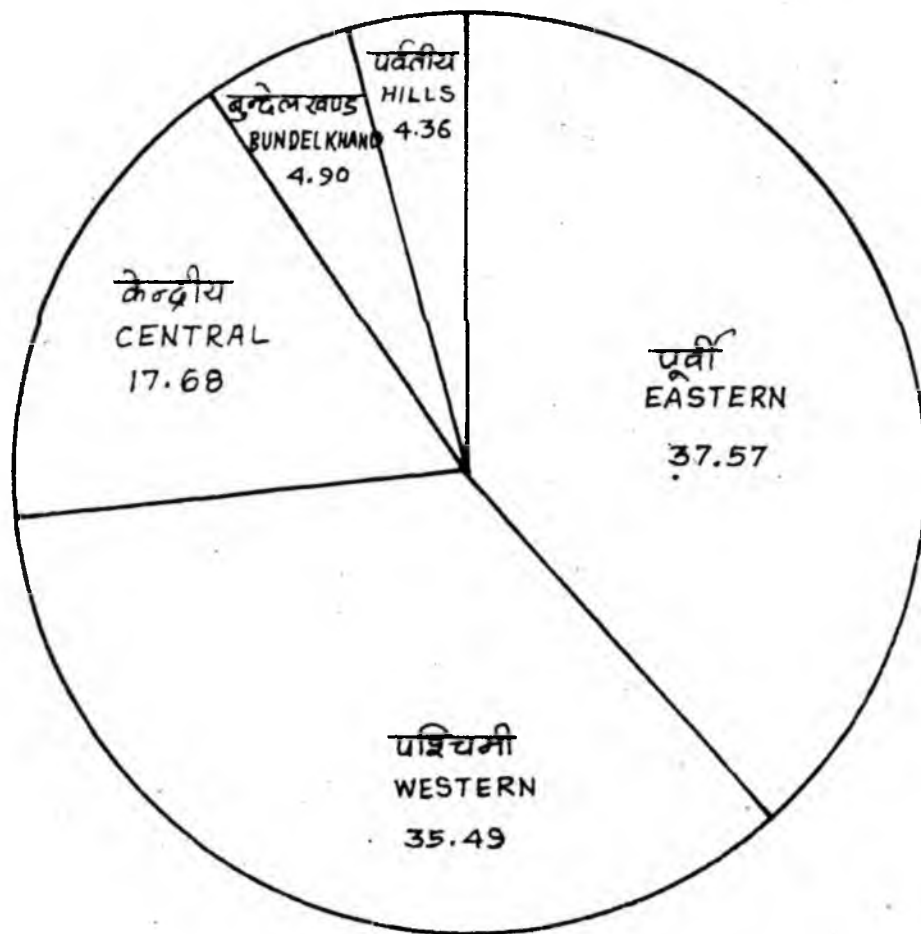




DENSITY OF POPULATION PER SQ. KM (1981)

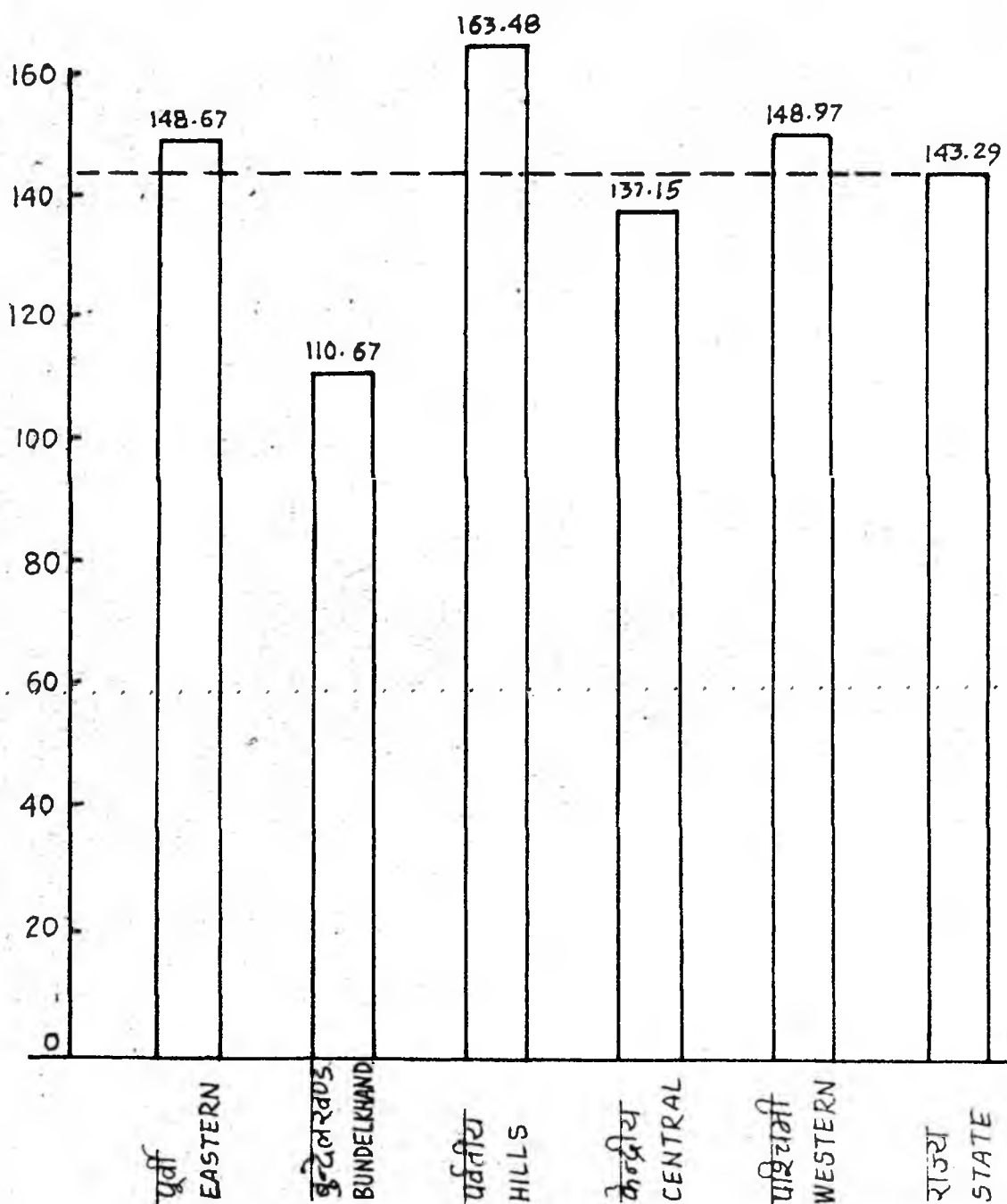


PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION

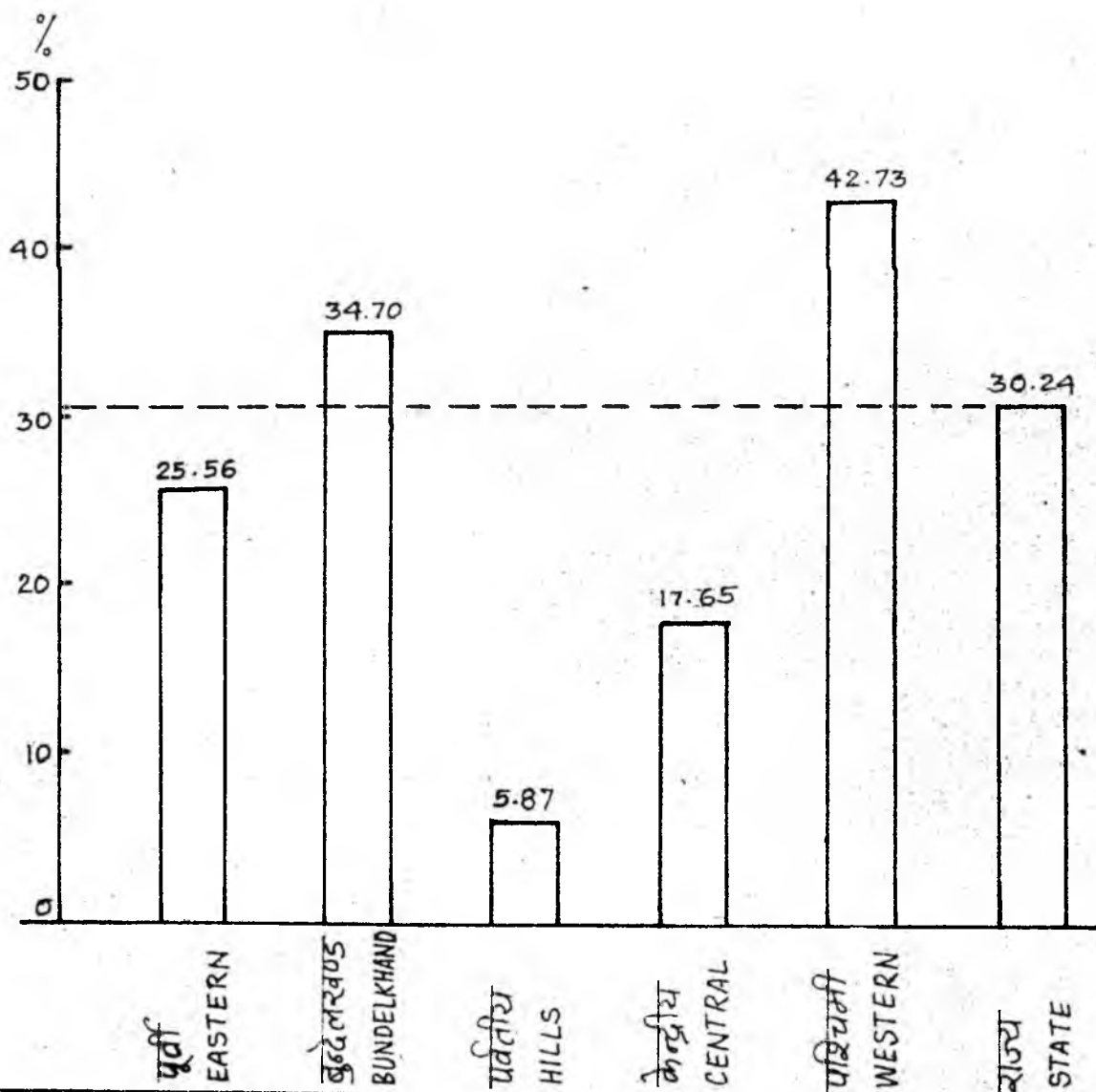


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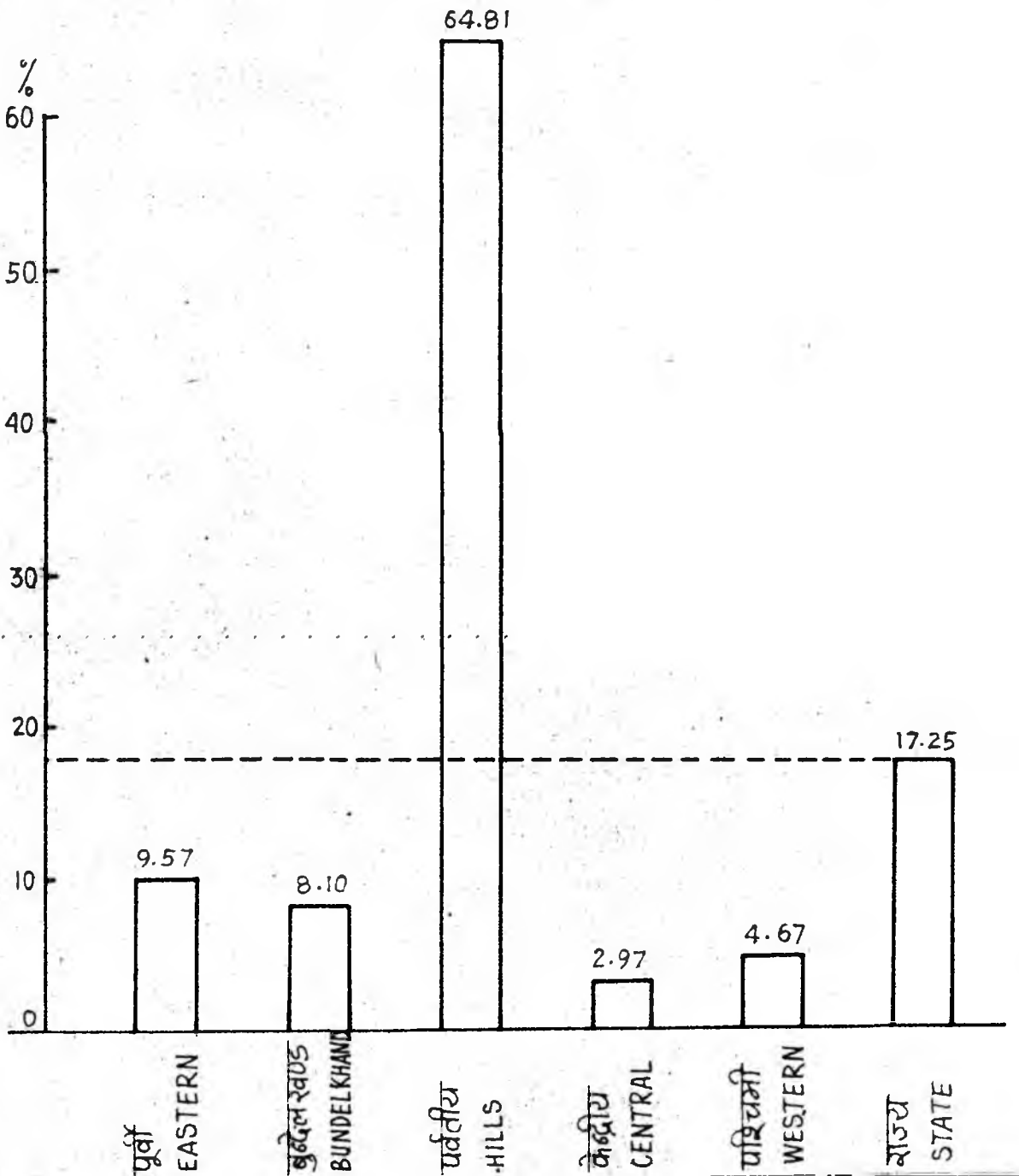
## INTENSITY OF CROPPING (1981-82)



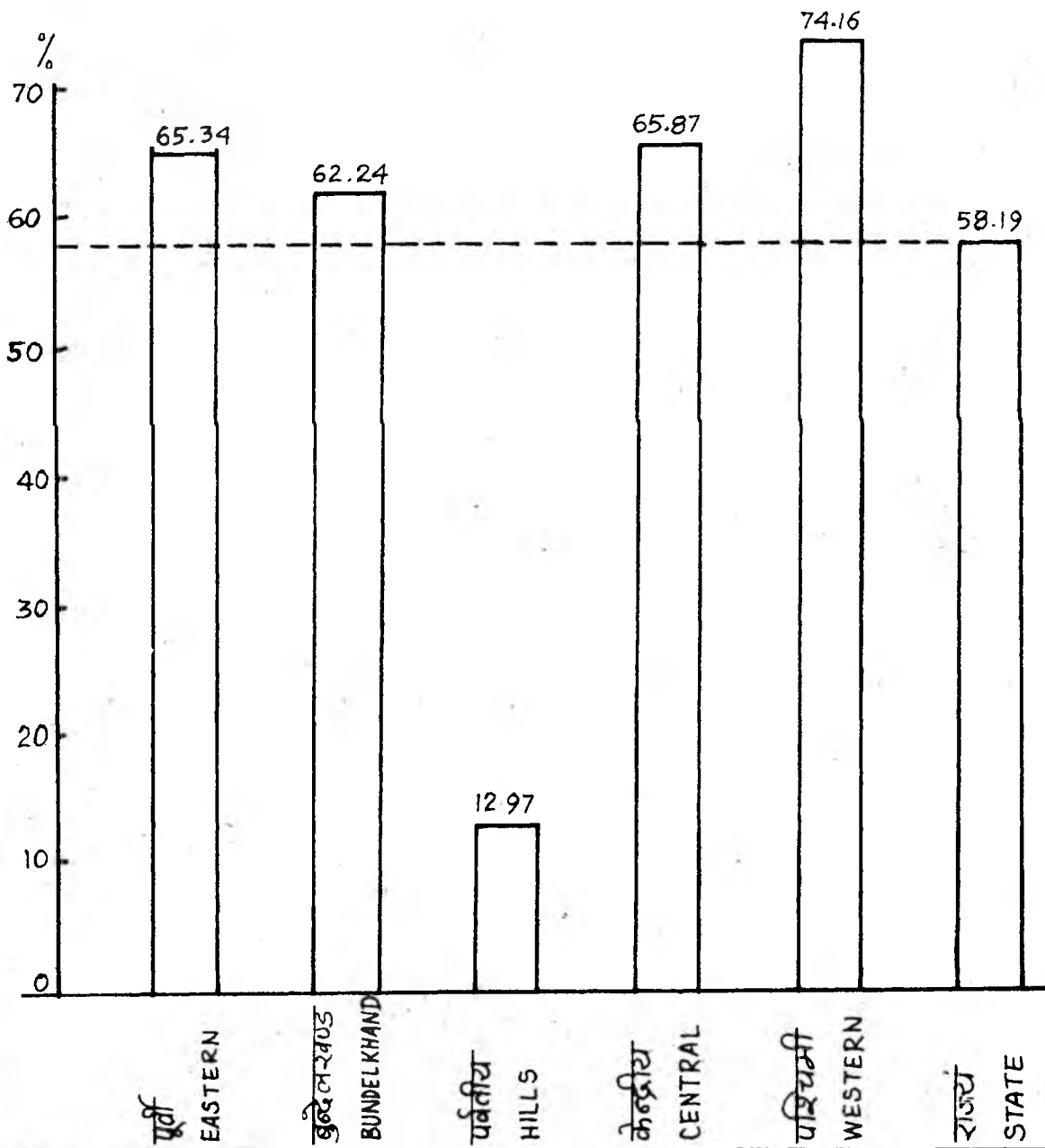
# PERCENTAGE CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY IN AGRICULTURE TO TOTAL CONSUMPTION (1980-81)



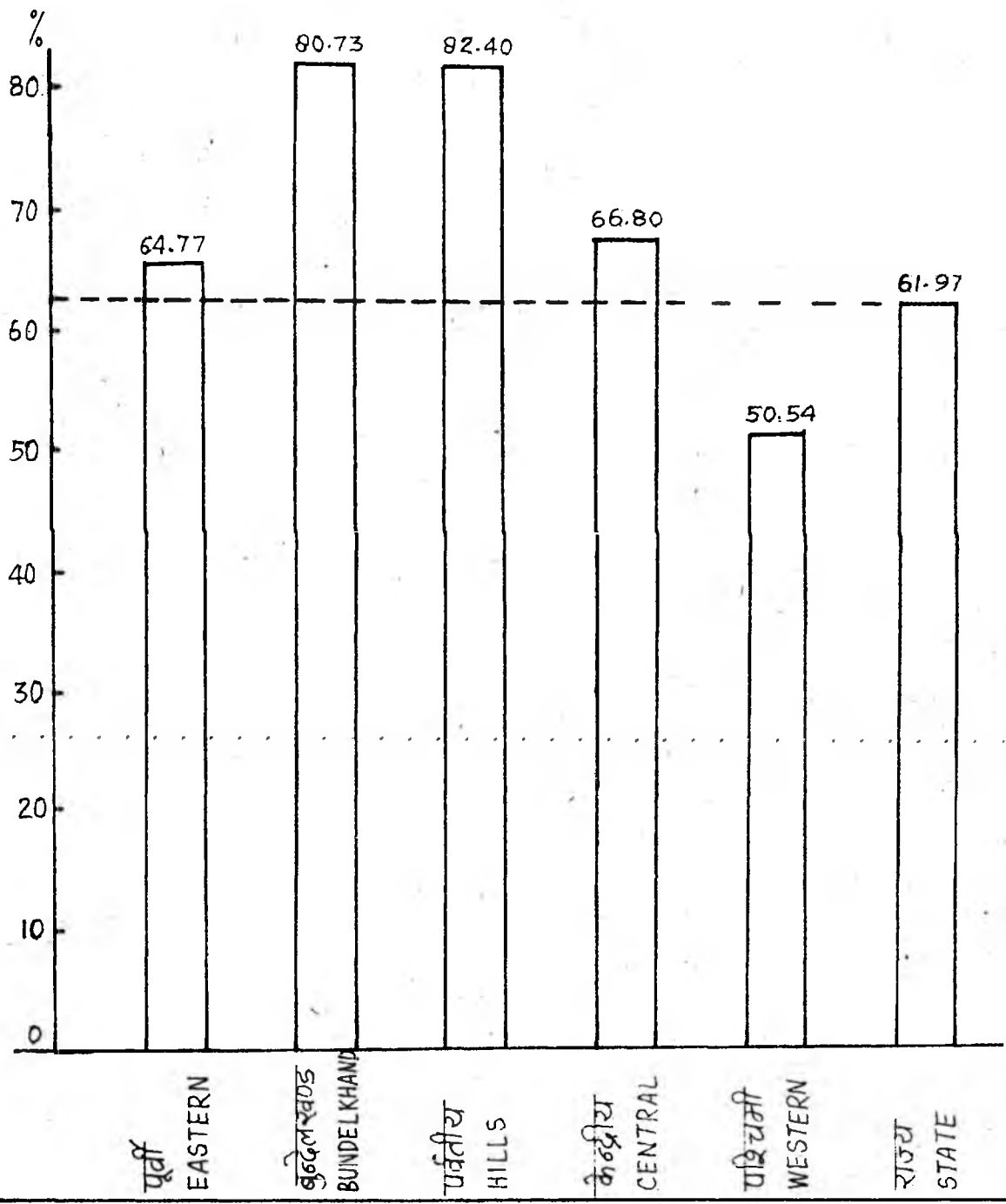
# PERCENTAGE OF AREA UNDER FORESTS TO TOTAL REPORTING AREA (1981-82)



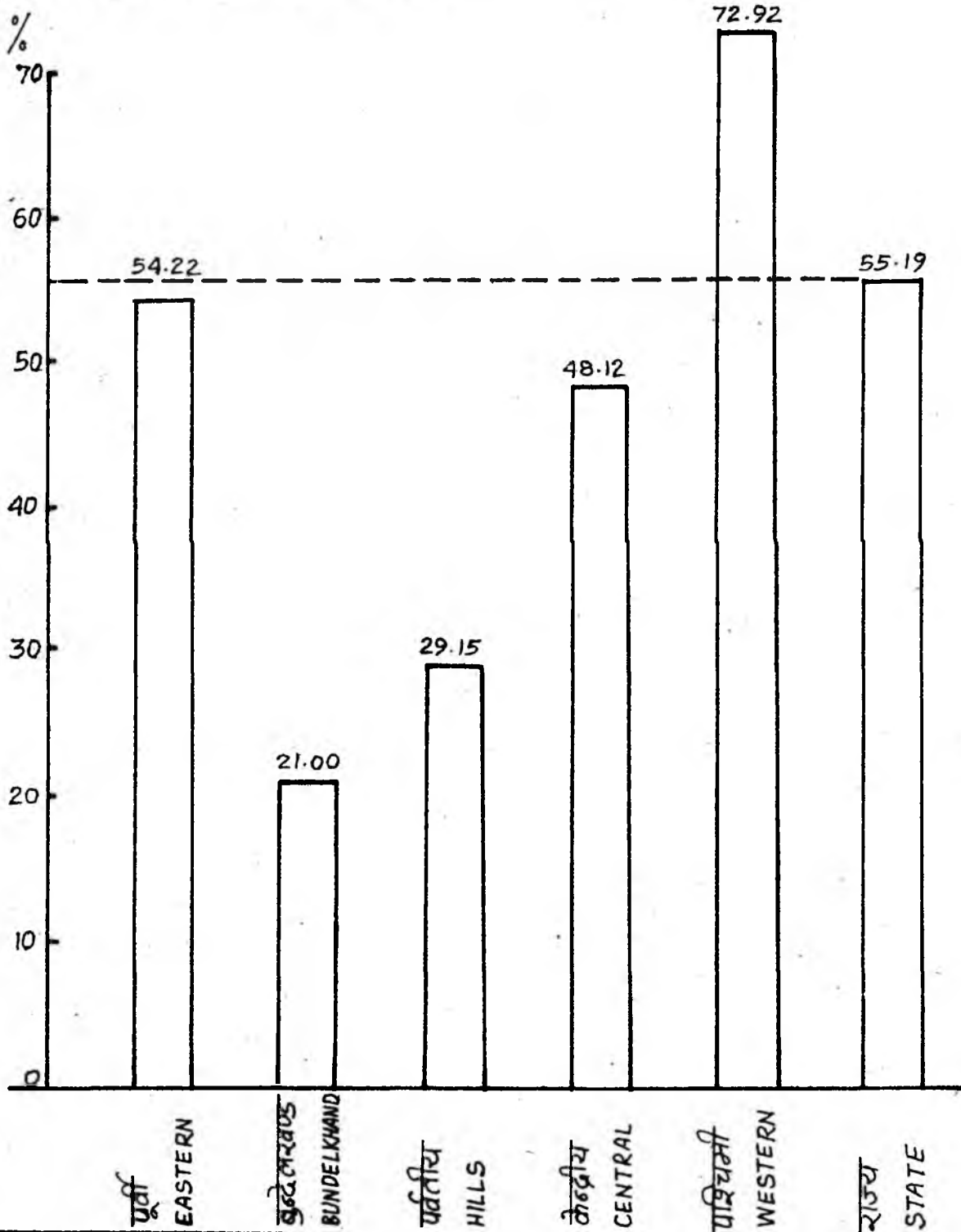
PERCENTAGE OF NET AREA SOWN TO TOTAL REPORTING AREA (1981-82)



PERCENTAGE OF BALANCE UNDER GROUND WATER  
TO TOTAL SAFE YIELD ( 1.4.82 )

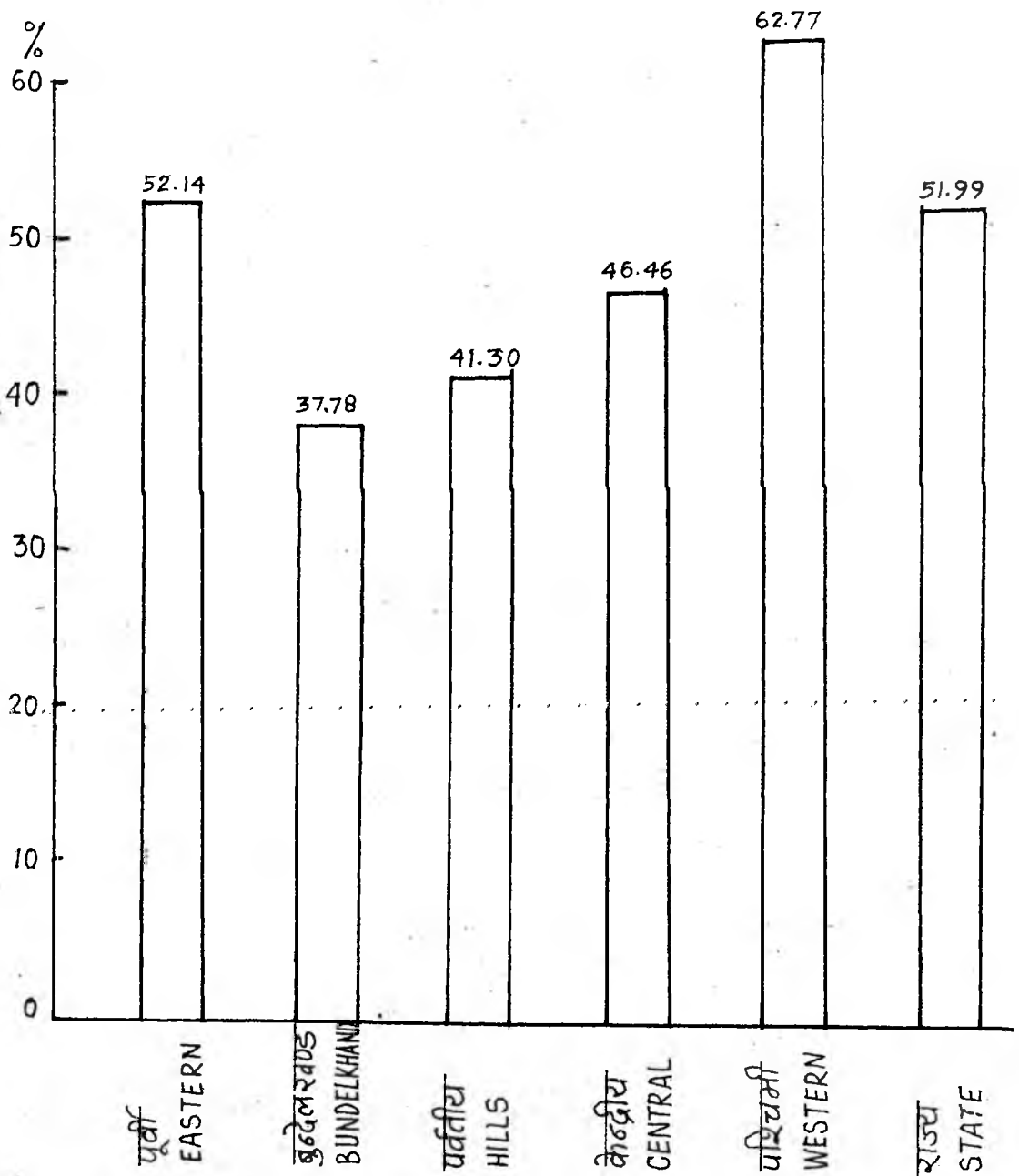


# PERCENTAGE OF NET IRRIGATED AREA TO NET SOWN AREA (1981-82)

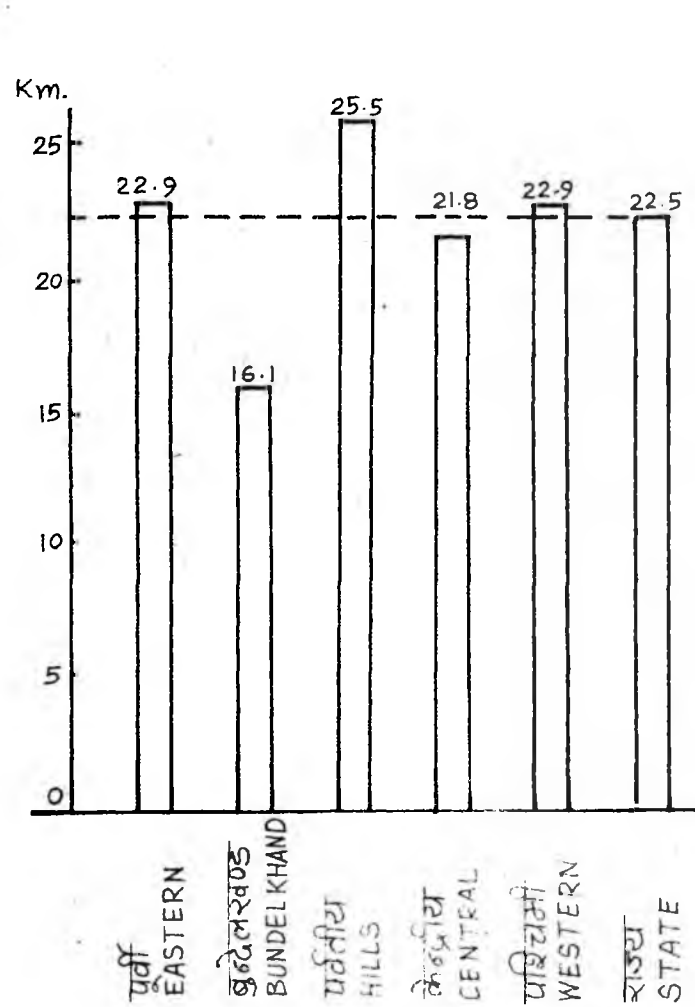




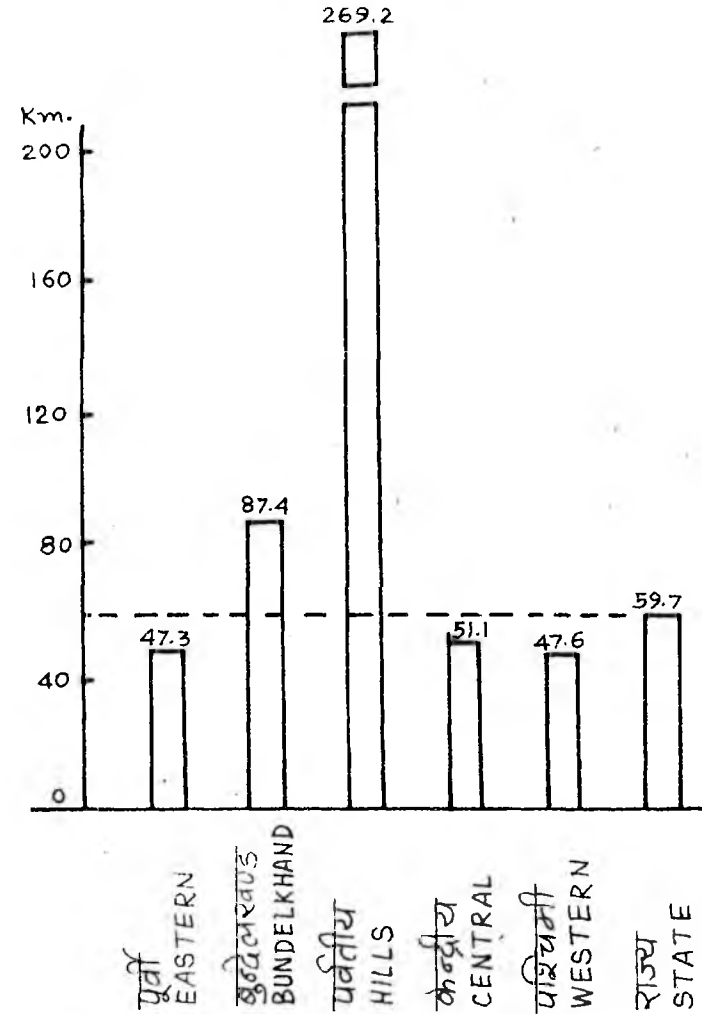
# PERCENTAGE OF ELECTRIFIED VILLAGES TO TOTAL INHABITED VILLAGES (1983-84)



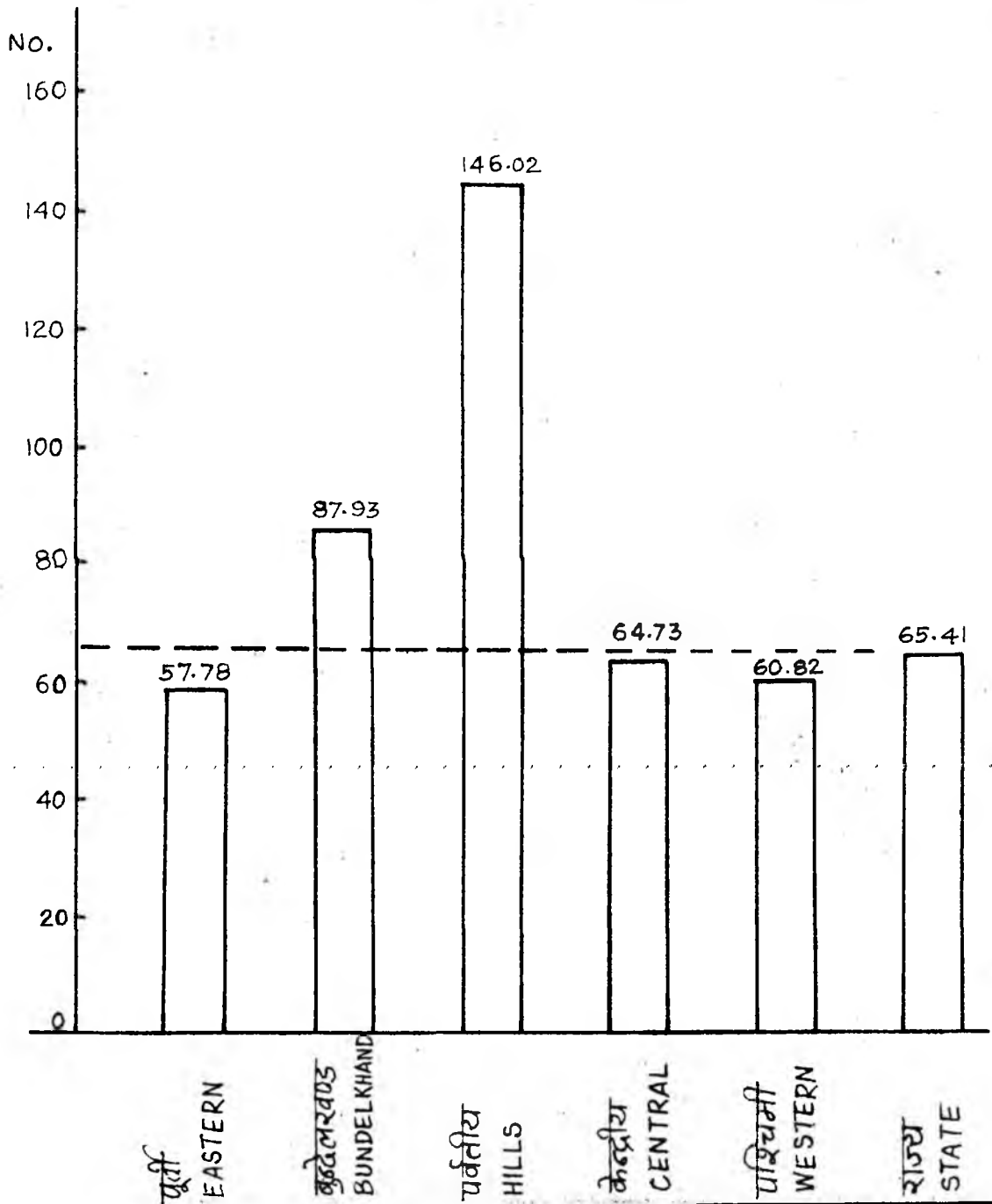
LENGTH OF PUGCA ROADS PER 100 sq.Km.  
OF AREA (IN Km.) MARCH, 1983



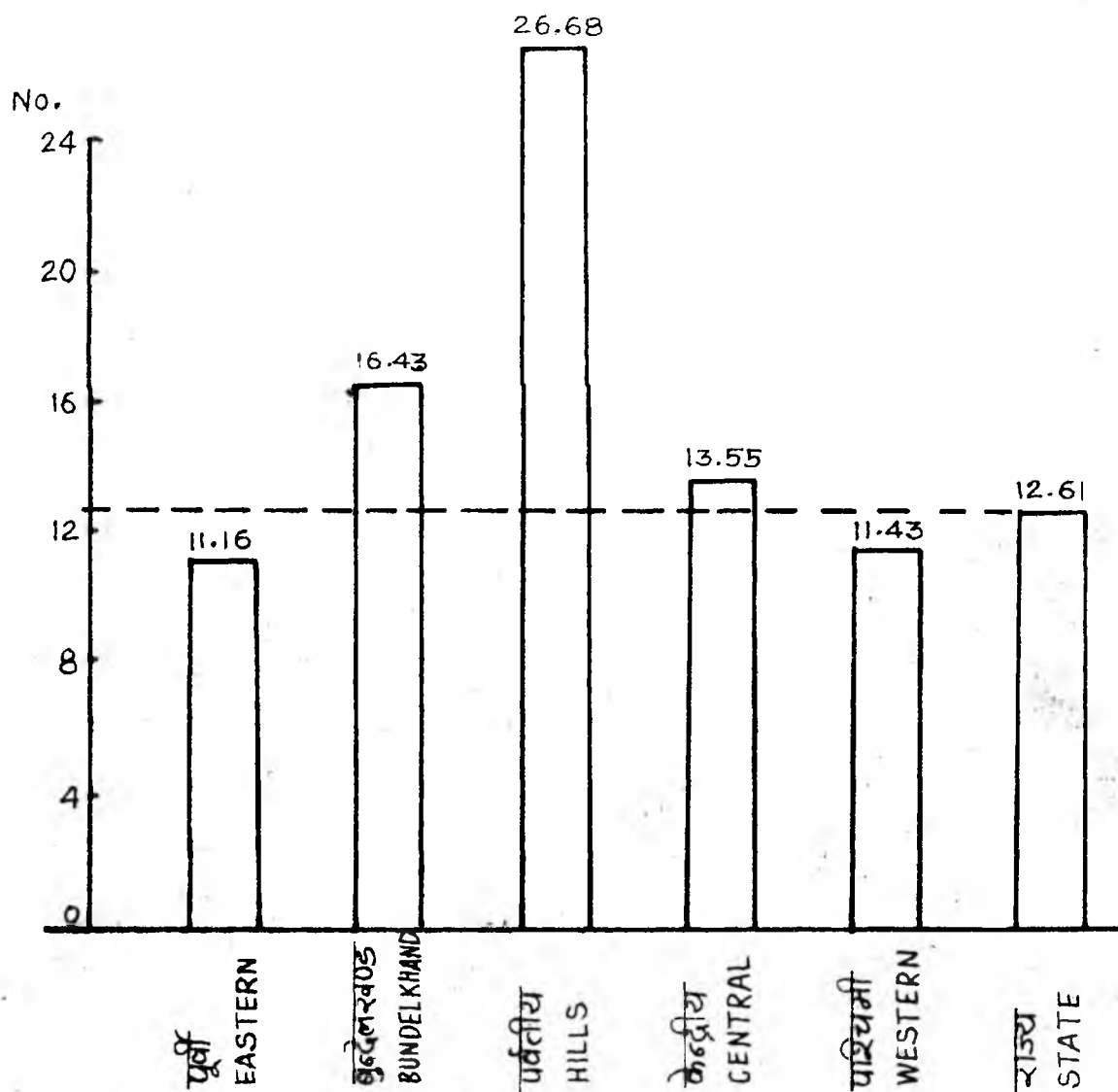
LENGTH OF PUGCA ROADS PER LAKH  
OF POPULATION (IN Km.) MARCH, 1983



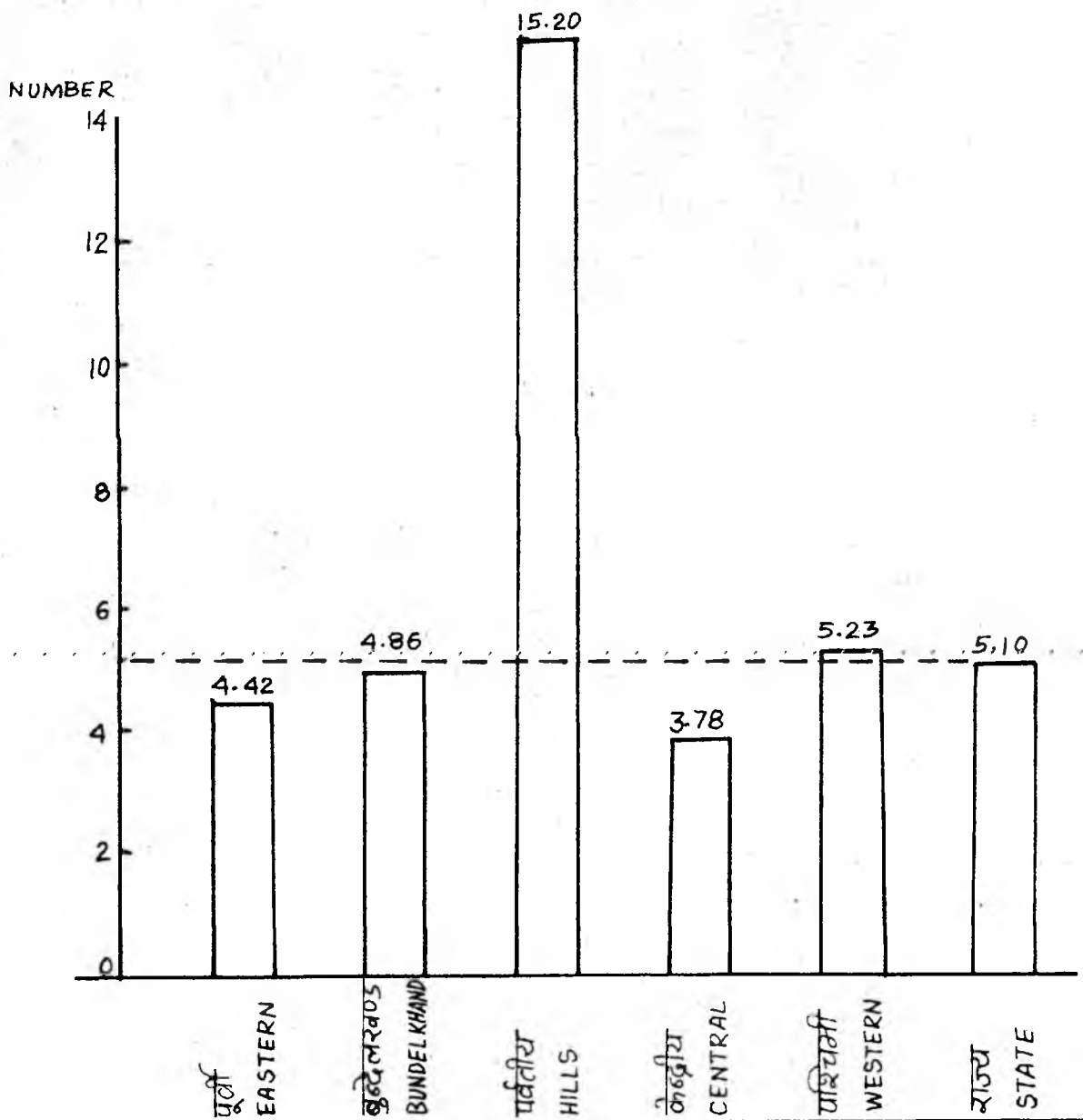
No. OF JUNIOR BASIC SCHOOLS  
PER LAKH OF POPULATION (Sept. 1983)



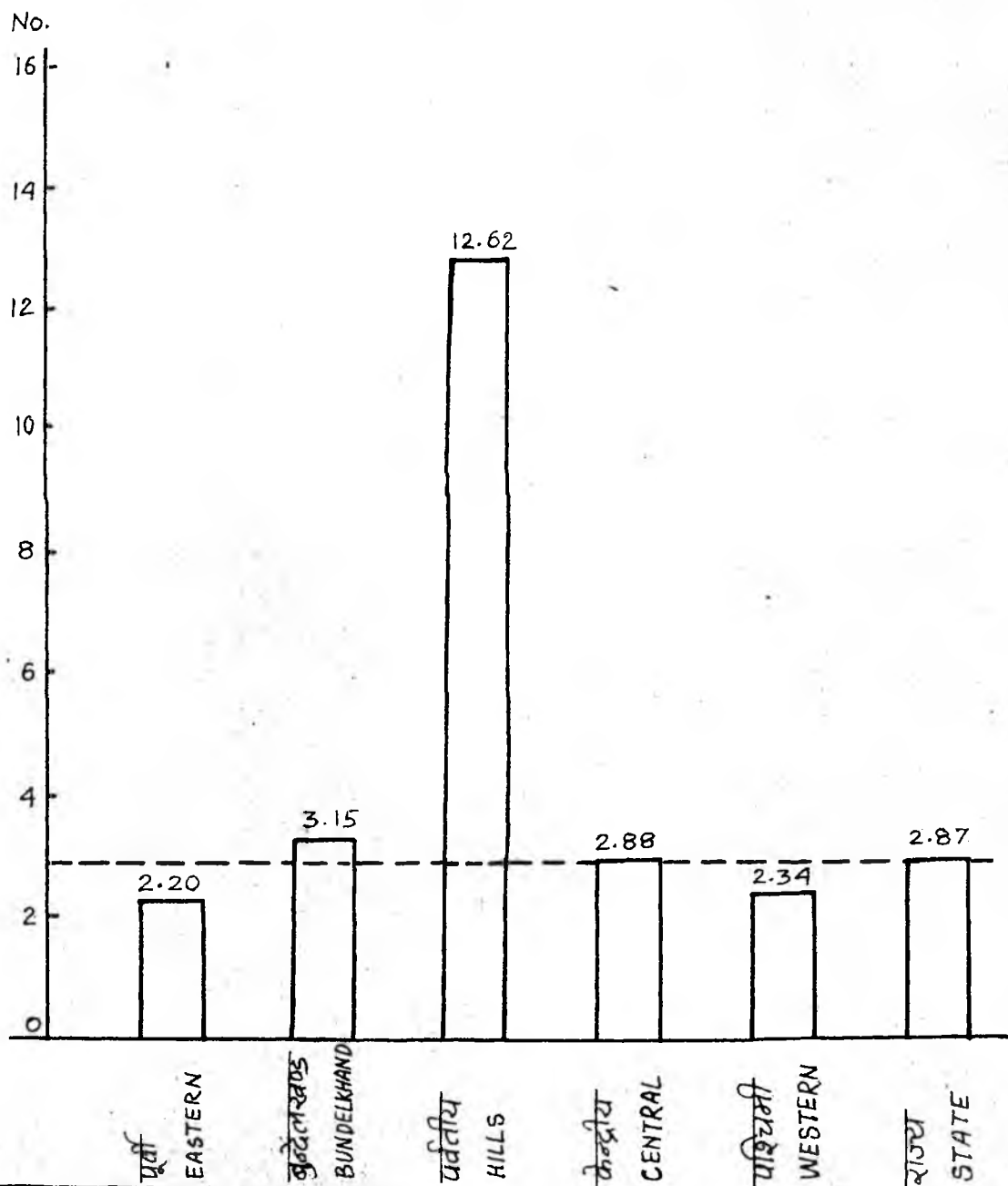
No. OF SENIOR BASIC SCHOOLS  
PER LAKH OF POPULATION (SEPT.1983)



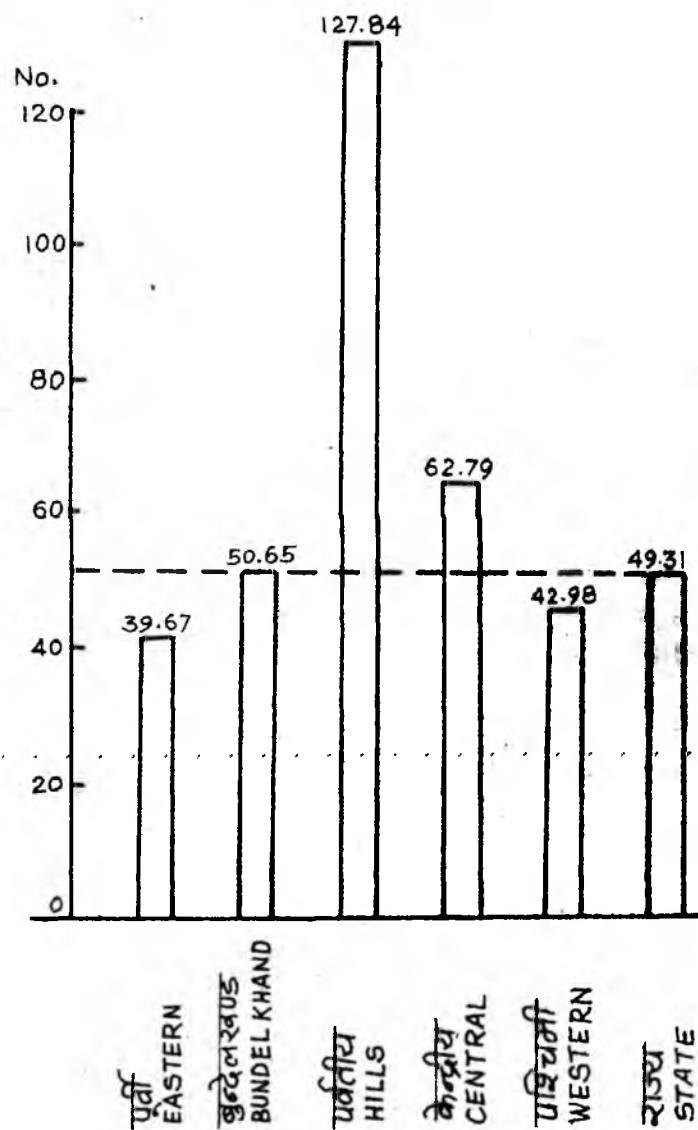
# NUMBER OF HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS PER LAKH OF POPULATION (SEP. 1983)



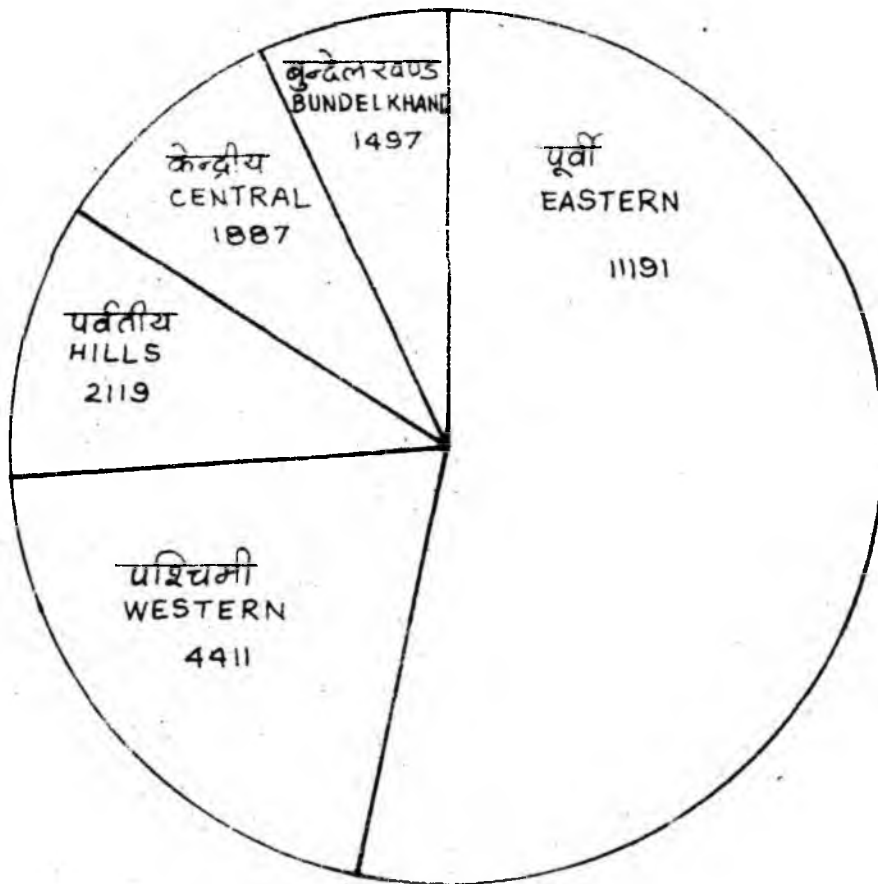
NUMBER OF ALLOPATHIC HOSPITALS/  
DISPENSARIES PER LAKH OF POPULATION(1981-82)



# No. OF BEDS IN ALLOPATHIC HOSPITALS PER LAKH OF POPULATION (1981-82)



NUMBER OF SCARCITY VILLAGES (MARCH 1983)

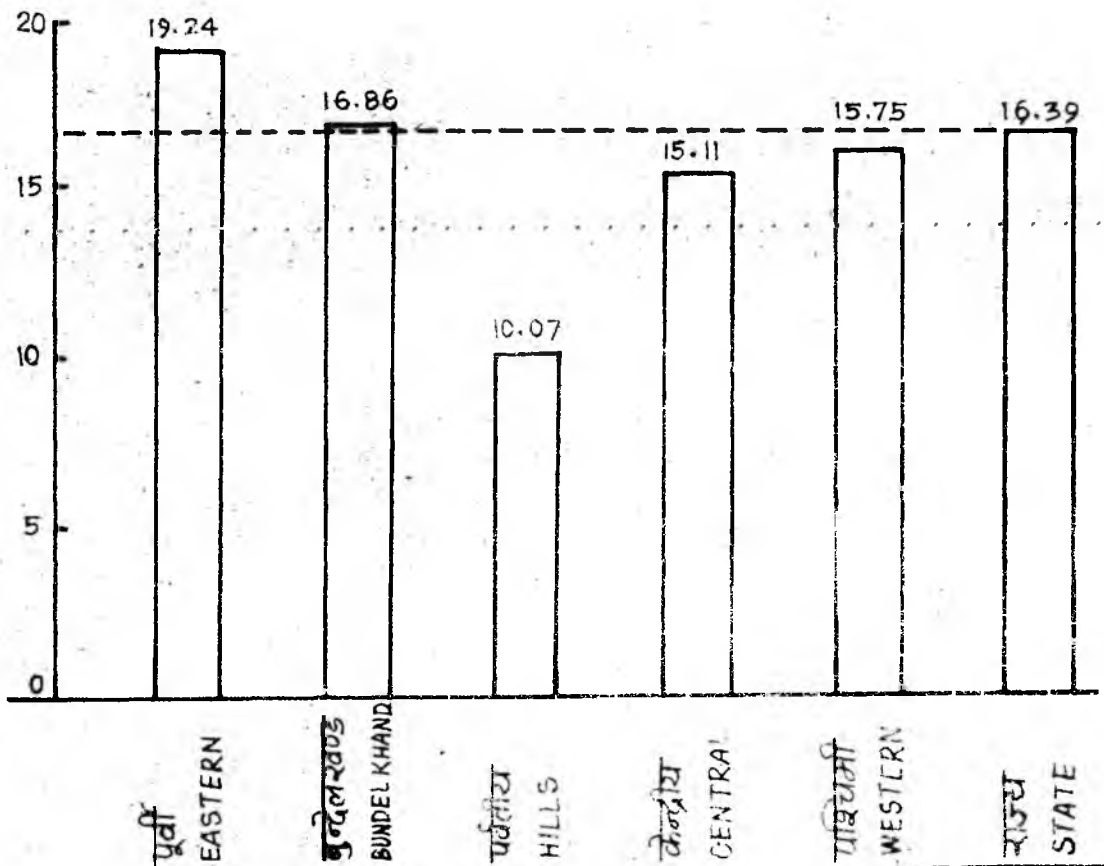


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# POPULATION PER BANK BRANCH (IN 000) 1981-82

(IN 000)



## AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES

## (I) Agriculture

11.0. The economy of the State is largely agrarian and about 55 per cent of the State's domestic product, as against 10 per cent only in the case of National Domestic Product, originates from agriculture and allied sectors. Further about 78 per cent of the State's total working force as against 72 per cent in the country is engaged in agricultural and allied activities. Due to great pressure of population on agriculture in the State, the development of agriculture is of vital importance.

77.1.1. *Agricultural Production*—The target fixed for the State by the Planning Commission for the Sixth Plan was to produce 280 lakh tonnes of foodgrain. During the first four years of Sixth Plan, pace of agriculture production has been quite encouraging and the State has exceeded the Sixth Plan target during 1983-84. Keeping in view the achievement of 1983-84, food production targets of 302.90 lakh tonnes has been fixed for 1984-85.

11.1.2. The crop wise figures of production together with target of crop production for the Sixth Plan are as under :

Table 1—Cropwise physical target and achievement during Sixth Plan

| Programme                      | Achievement  |              |              |              | 1984-85      |                         |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------|
|                                | 1980-81      | 1981-82      | 1982-83      | 1983-84      | Target       | Anticipated achievement |
| (1)                            | (2)          | (3)          | (4)          | (5)          | (6)          | (7)                     |
| <b>1. Foodgrains</b>           |              |              |              |              |              |                         |
| (‘000 tonnes)                  |              |              |              |              |              |                         |
| (a) Rice .. ..                 | 5569         | 5898         | 5646         | 6792         | 7300         | 7500                    |
| (b) Jowar .. ..                | 406          | 605          | 284          | 538          | 500          | 500                     |
| (c) Bajra .. ..                | 733          | 679          | 741          | 858          | 850          | 860                     |
| (d) Maize .. ..                | 894          | 1004         | 836          | 1120         | 1200         | 1130                    |
| (e) Kharif pulses .. ..        | 112          | 132          | 136          | 136          | 240          | 160                     |
| (f) Others .. ..               | 402          | 347          | 343          | 416          | 240          | 410                     |
| <b>Total Kharif foodgrains</b> | <b>8116</b>  | <b>8665</b>  | <b>7986</b>  | <b>9860</b>  | <b>10330</b> | <b>10560</b>            |
| (g) Wheat .. ..                | 13385        | 12749        | 15258        | 16165        | 16500        | 16500                   |
| (h) Barley .. ..               | 1033         | 745          | 834          | 842          | 700          | 750                     |
| (i) Gram .. ..                 | 1288         | 1061         | 1395         | 1178         | 1500         | 1400                    |
| (j) Peas .. ..                 | 212          | 227          | 258          | 275          | 400          | 260                     |
| (k) Arhar .. ..                | 757          | 630          | 562          | 690          | 600          | 600                     |
| (l) Masur .. ..                | 157          | 217          | 205          | 219          | 260          | 220                     |
| <b>Total Rabi foodgrains</b>   | <b>16832</b> | <b>15629</b> | <b>18512</b> | <b>19369</b> | <b>19960</b> | <b>19730</b>            |
| <b>Total foodgrains</b>        | <b>24948</b> | <b>24294</b> | <b>26498</b> | <b>29229</b> | <b>30290</b> | <b>30290</b>            |
| 2. Oilseeds (‘000 tonnes) ..   | 1668         | 1600         | 1345         | 1274         | 2000         | 1757                    |
| 3. Cotton (‘000 bales) ..      | 31           | 22           | 28           | 21           | 40           | 30                      |
| 4. Jute (‘000 bales) ..        | 72           | 76           | 73           | 81           | 100          | 82                      |

11.1.3. *Physical progress—Achievement* the Sixth Plan are indicated in the following attained under physical programmes during table :—

Table 2—Physical target and achievement

| Programme   | Achievement   |               |               |               | 1984-85       |                         |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------|
|   | 1980-81       | 1981-82       | 1982-83       | 1983-84       | Target        | Anticipated achievement |
| (1)   | (2)           | (3)           | (4)           | (5)           | (6)           | (7)                     |
| <b>1. Distribution of Seeds ('000q.)</b>                |               |               |               |               |               |                         |
| (a) Cereals .. ..                                       | 260.36        | 250.22        | 300.03        | 400.03        | 652.60        | 652.60                  |
| (b) Pulses .. ..  | 30.74         | 26.48         | 27.17         | 48.55         | 41.37         | 41.37                   |
| (c) Oilseeds .. ..                                      | 3.19          | 10.07         | 10.70         | 15.39         | 18.44         | 18.44                   |
| (d) Cotton .. ..  | ..            | ..            | ..            | ..            | 0.50          | 0.50                    |
| (e) Jute and Mesta .. ..                                | ..            | ..            | ..            | ..            | 0.20          | 0.20                    |
| (f) Others .. ..  | 1.72          | 3.28          | 5.21          | 4.14          | 5.50          | 5.50                    |
| <b>Total ..</b>   | <b>296.01</b> | <b>290.05</b> | <b>343.11</b> | <b>468.11</b> | <b>718.61</b> | <b>718.61</b>           |
| <b>2. Chemical Fertilizers ('000 tonnes)</b>            |               |               |               |               |               |                         |
| (a) Nitrogenous (N) ..                                  | 861           | 951           | 1034          | 1242          | 1500          | 1300                    |
| (b) Phosphatic (P) ..                                   | 209           | 229           | 280           | 303           | 400           | 360                     |
| (c) Potassic (K) ..                                     | 81            | 90            | 113           | 98            | 200           | 140                     |
| <b>Total ..</b>   | <b>1151</b>   | <b>1270</b>   | <b>1427</b>   | <b>1643</b>   | <b>2100</b>   | <b>1800</b>             |
| <b>3. Plant Protection</b>                              |               |               |               |               |               |                         |
| (a) Technical Grade Material ('000 tonnes)              | 3.90          | 3.77          | 3.85          | 4.00          | 4.20          | 4.20                    |
| (b) Area covered ('000 ha.)                             | 18838         | 20268         | 24461         | 24961         | 25000         | 25000                   |
| <b>4. Area under High Yielding Varieties ('000 ha.)</b> |               |               |               |               |               |                         |
| (a) Paddy .. ..   | 2547          | 2665          | 2440          | 2990          | 3500          | 3500                    |
| (b) Wheat .. ..   | 6211          | 6193          | 6409          | 6944          | 6800          | 7000                    |
| (c) Jowar .. ..   | 1             | 1             | 2             | 5             | 5             | 5                       |
| (d) Bajra .. ..   | 47            | 91            | 136           | 153           | 85            | 80                      |
| (e) Moize .. ..   | 39            | 42            | 43            | 53            | 125           | 50                      |
| <b>Total ..</b>   | <b>8845</b>   | <b>8992</b>   | <b>9030</b>   | <b>10145</b>  | <b>10515</b>  | <b>10635</b>            |
| 5. Community Nurseries ('000 ha.)                       | 118           | 124           | 174           | 241           | 300           | 252                     |
| 6. Soil Testing ('000.ha.) ..                           | 205           | 1255          | 1168          | 1092          | 1200          | 1200                    |

11.1.4. *Growth rate*—The green revolution in the State began with the advent of High Yielding Varieties programme after Third Five-Year Plan. As a result, the agricultural production rose to 292.29 lakh tonnes in 1983-84.

11.1.5. All these constituents resulted in an increase in agricultural output in the State. The increase in agricultural production in the State can be attributed to the following factors :

- (i) Increase in cultivable area;
- (ii) Increase in productivity; and
- (ii) Shift in cropping pattern.

11.1.6. During the Sixth Plan, the State registered a growth rate of 5.1 per cent per annum in agricultural production. Crop-wise figures of growth rate of production are presented in the following table :

TABLE 4—Minikit Programme

| Item                | Unit | Minikit distributed |          |
|---------------------|------|---------------------|----------|
|                     |      | 1963-84             | 1984-85  |
| (1)                 | (2)  | (3)                 | (4)      |
| 1. Gram             | No.  | 2,08,860            | 1,02,627 |
| 2. Peas             | No.  | 56,655              | 53,843   |
| 3. Lentil           | No.  | 39,113              | 49,025   |
| 4. Rapeseed/Mustard | No.  | 2,34,331            | 1,45,515 |
| 5. Moong            | No.  | —                   | 1,72,448 |
| 6. Urd              | No.  | —                   | 41,558   |
| 7. Arhar            | No.  | —                   | 43,674   |
| 8. Lobia            | No.  | —                   | 288      |
| 9. Sunflower        | No.  | —                   | 5,352    |
| 10. Groundnut       | No.  | —                   | 19,013   |
| 11. Til             | No.  | —                   | 12,126   |
| 12. Soybean         | No.  | —                   | 27,197   |
| 13. Culture Packets | No.  | 2,28,294            | 3,68,725 |
| 14. D. A. P.        | No.  | 3,58,959            | 6,72,103 |
| 15. Potash          | No.  | 3,04,841            | 3,13,849 |
| 16. Seeding Spout   | No.  | 2,71,074            | 3,29,200 |
| 17. Urea            | No.  | —                   | 5,352    |

TABLE 3—Rate of Growth-percentage per annum.

| Crop                    | Rate of growth in Sixth Plan period over Fifth Plan. |
|-------------------------|--|
|                         | (1) (2)  |
| 1. Rice                 | 4.8  |
| Total Kharif Foodgrains | 3.5  |
| 2. Wheat                | 8.3  |
| Total Rabi Foodgrains   | 5.9  |
| Total Foodgrains        | 5.1  |

11.1.7. To augment crop production in the State following special programmes were adopted during Sixth Five Year Plan.

11.1.8. *Special Minikit Programme*—The programme of distribution of special minikit of pulse and oilseed to small and marginal farmers was started from rabi 1983-84. Under this programme special minikits of gram, peas, lentil and rapeseed/mustard together with fertilizer and implements were distributed. The details of progress is as under :

11.1.9. *Dry Land Farming*—Uttar Pradesh has got 73.72 lakh hectares as rainfed area having subsistence agriculture. These rainfed areas suffer from low moisture availability in the soil and soil erosion is also formidable.

11.1.10. The programme for dry land farming was taken up under the 20-Point Programme which aims at :

(i) help augment the resources of the small and marginal farmers to finance inputs; and

(ii) development of dry farming technology and extension thereof to the field.

Two fold strategy for dry farming includes :

(i) intensive development in selected water-sheds; and

(ii) extensive approach outside the selected water-sheds.

11.1.11. Government of India has approved the following scheme for augmenting crop production in dry land areas on a pilot basis :

(i) Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of dry land agriculture; and

(ii) Centrally Sponsored Pilot programme for propagation of water harvesting technology for dry farming areas.

11.1.12. The progress under dry land agriculture in the State is given below :

Table 5—Progress of dry land farming

| Item   | Unit     | Actual  |         | 1984-85 |                         |
|--|----------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------------|
|  |          | 1982-83 | 1983-84 | Target  | Anticipated Achievement |
| (1)  | (2)      | (3)     | (4)     | (5)     | (6)                     |
| <b>1. Water-shed Approach</b>                  |          |         |         |         |                         |
| (a) Mini water-sheds taken,                    | No.      | 600     | 898     | 600     | 898                     |
| (b) Total area of water-sheds covered,         | '000 ha. | 603     | 617     | 600     | 629                     |
| (c) Area covered outside selected water-sheds. | '000 ha. | 453     | 879     | 850     | 896                     |

11.1.13. *Special Scheme for Paddy Production in Eastern Uttar Pradesh*—The productivity of rice in Eastern districts of the State, is not only low but even below the State average as well. In order to improve the productivity of rice a special programme has been formulated for increasing production of rice in the Eastern districts. In the first phase it has been planned to implement this programme in 10 blocks of the 10 districts of the region. The results obtained in one season are quite encouraging and expansion of the programme in Seventh Plan is proposed.

11.1.14. *Modification of strategy and policy*—While considerable progress has been

made in the agricultural production in the State in the previous Plans, a substantial potential for growth in agricultural production in the State still remains to be achieved. The major shift in strategy proposed in the Seventh Plan in this sector is to emphasis optimizing returns on the massive investment made in earlier plans, particularly in the irrigation and minor irrigation sector. While approximately 25 per cent of investment on the previous plans has been made in the creation of irrigation potential, the expected pay off from these investment has not been achieved in the previous plans, particularly in non-traditionally irrigated areas as the productivity of crops still lag

considerably behind the productivity in traditionally irrigated areas. Thus the strategy for the Seventh Plan would emphasise on bringing such areas at par with the most productive area in the State.

11.1.15. As far as the rainfed areas in the State are concerned uptill now the programmes of Soil Conservation and dry land agriculture were based on administrative jurisdiction rather than on micro-watersheds. In the Seventh Plan the shift will be on micro-water shed based planning for dry land agriculture.

11.1.16. In brief overall strategy can be summarised as follows :

(i) The Green Revolution has uptill now been mostly confined to wheat. The strategy of the Seventh Plan would thus emphasise urgent measure to increase productivity of paddy, particularly in the Central and Eastern regions of the State through better soil and water management, timely transplantation and provision of timely crop inputs ;

(ii) To increase productivity of wheat in the Central and Eastern regions of the State where irrigation potential is available, by increasing the use of fertilizers, introduction of weed control and extension of technology ;

(iii) In Bundelkhand region to extend the area under Soyabean and increase the productivity of Gram, Lentil and Arhar ;

(iv) In the hilly region of the State major emphasis in strategy would be on extension of Soyabean cultivation and increased and balanced use of fertilizer for improvement in yields ;

(v) The increasing shift of the burden of input supply including seed, fertilizer and pesticides to co-operatives and private trade ;

(vi) The increase of area as well as productivity of pulses through the cultivation of pulses in rainfed areas. In addition the increase in area in moong and urd will also be emphasised. The use of Bio-fertilizers and phosphatic fertilizers to increase the productivity of pulses will also be encouraged ; and

(vii) Cultivation of Rapeseed/mustard as a pure crop and wider coverage under short duration varieties would be

encouraged. Castor cultivation would be encouraged by inducing cultivators to take it up as a border crop in the suitable areas.

11.1.17. The main policy shifts proposed for Seventh Plan would be as under :

(i) Efforts will be concentrated on raising the productivity of rice and wheat specially in Eastern and Central regions. Besides this pulses and oilseed programme will be taken up on priority basis in the entire State to increase its production and productivity ;

(ii) Special emphasis on improvement of dry land agriculture through intensification of efforts under selected micro water-sheds and also dissemination of technology outside water-sheds. Suitable agricultural implements programme is also dovetailed for different areas ;

(iii) Special emphasis is to be laid on the production of oilseeds and pulses ;

(iv) Special care to be taken to bring more area under cultivation by using reclamation, ravine reclamation and bringing more fallow area under cultivation ;

(v) Under World Bank Government Tube-well project Scheme, agricultural extension efforts would be intensified and more tube-well areas would be covered for enhanced agricultural production ;

(vi) Subsidy for costly inputs particularly weedicides and pesticides, the use of which is proposed to be made more widespread and will be given at source ;

(vii) Effective price support would have to be provided for crops with high risk, particularly pulses ;

(viii) To extend the scheme of Crop Insurance to the more risky areas, such as dry farming areas and to more risky crops ;

(ix) The production of breeder and nucleus seed would wholly be the responsibility of the Agriculture Universities and the Department of Agriculture and the production of certified seed would be the responsibility of the department of agriculture and the corporations in association with registered private growers ;

(x) Introduction of project on re-organization of Agriculture Extension in U. P. : In the initial period the area proposed to be covered by the reformed extension service under this project covers four administrative divisions of the State, viz. Gorakhpur, Varanasi, Faizabad and Lucknow. These comprise 21 administrative districts of the eastern and central regions of the State. This area includes 41 per cent of the total area and 54.8 per cent of the total operational land holdings in the State; and

(xi) Re-organization of Agriculture Department : In order to make the programmes more effective, re-organization of the Department of Agriculture is proposed.

11.1.8. *Target of crop production*—The target at the end of Seventh Plan period has been fixed at 425 lakh tonnes which gives a growth rate of 7.0 per cent per annum. The crop-wise details of base level estimates together with proposed target for Seventh Five Year Plan is given in the following table :

Table 6—Crop-wise physical target of food grains for Seventh Five-Year Plan

| Crop                              | 1984-85<br>Base year<br>(Assumed) | Proposed Target |              |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
|                                   |                                   | 1985-86         | 1989-90      |
| (1)                               | (2)                               | (3)             | (4)          |
| 1. Rice                           | 7500                              | 7600            | 11000        |
| 2. Jowar                          | 500                               | 520             | 600          |
| 3. Bajra                          | 860                               | 920             | 1200         |
| 4. Maize                          | 1130                              | 1140            | 1200         |
| 5. Kharif Pulses                  | 160                               | 170             | 250          |
| 6. Others                         | 410                               | 240             | 300          |
| <b>Total Kharif Foodgrains ..</b> | <b>10560</b>                      | <b>10590</b>    | <b>14550</b> |
| 7. Wheat                          | 16500                             | 17800           | 24000        |
| 8. Barley                         | 750                               | 730             | 850          |
| 9. Gram                           | 1400                              | 1430            | 1600         |
| 10. Peas                          | 260                               | 280             | 400          |
| 11. Arhar                         | 600                               | 630             | 750          |
| 12. Masur                         | 220                               | 240             | 350          |
| <b>Total Rabi Foodgrains</b>      | <b>19730</b>                      | <b>21110</b>    | <b>27950</b> |
| <b>Total Foodgrains</b>           | <b>30290</b>                      | <b>31700</b>    | <b>42500</b> |

(‘1000 tonnes)

11.1.19. *Physical Programmes*—A brief outline of physical programme which will be launched during Seventh Plan in the back-ground of experience of the Sixth Five Year Plan is summarised as under :

Table 7—*Physical Programmes*

| Sector/Selected Sub-group                    | Unit               | Target         |   |
|--|--------------------|----------------|---|
|  |                    | 1985-86        | 1989-90<br>Terminal<br>year target<br>level |
| (1)  | (2)                | (3)            | (4)   |
| <b>1. Distribution of Seeds—</b>             |                    |                |   |
| (a) Cereals                                  | '000q.             | 991.75         | 1089.10                                     |
| (b) Pulses                                   | '000q.             | 48.70          | 83.10                                       |
| (c) Oilseeds                                 | '000q.             | 20.40          | 27.62                                       |
| (d) Cotton                                   | '000q.             | 0.52           | 0.66  |
| (e) Jute and Mesta                           | '000q.             | 0.10           | 0.23  |
| <b>Total</b>                                 | <b>000q.</b>       | <b>1061.47</b> | <b>1200.71</b>                              |
| <b>2. Chemical Fertilizers—</b>              |                    |                |   |
| (i) Nitrogenous (N)                          | '000 tonnes        | 1600           | 2000  |
| (ii) Phosphatic (P)                          | '000 tonnes        | 400            | 700   |
| (iii) Potassic (K)                           | '000 tonnes        | 250            | 500   |
| <b>Total (NPK)</b>                           | <b>'000 tonnes</b> | <b>2250</b>    | <b>3200</b>                                 |
| <b>3. Plant Protection—</b>                  |                    |                |   |
| (i) Pesticides consumption                   | '000 tonnes        | 4.50           | 5.40  |
| (ii) Area covered                            | '000 ha.           | 25200          | 26000                                       |
| <b>4. High Yielding Varieties Programme—</b> |                    |                |   |
| (a) Rice                                     | '000 ha.           | 3600           | 4000  |
| (b) Wheat                                    | '000 ha            | 7100           | 7800  |
| (c) Jowar                                    | '000 ha            | 8              | 20  |
| (d) Bajra                                    | '000 ha            | 100            | 180   |
| (e) Maize                                    | '000 ha            | 52             | 60  |
| <b>Total HYP</b>                             | <b>'000 ha</b>     | <b>10860</b>   | <b>12060</b>                                |

11.1.20. *Science and Technology Component*—The Government of India has in recent years become increasingly conscious of the environmental problems facing the country. Several new laws have been enacted and outdated ones revised, a new Department of Environment has been set up and special significance has been accorded to environmental issues in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

11.1.21. The need for integrating environmental factors into the process of planned economic development was officially first voiced during the formulation of the Fourth Plan 1969—74. The plan document stated "Planning and harmonious development recognises the unity of nature and man". Such planning is possible only on the basis of a comprehensive appraisal of environmental issues. It is necessary to introduce the en-



environmental aspects into our planning and development without delay.

11.1.22. Keeping in view the increasing levels of pesticides residues being recorded in foodstuffs, animal tissues and human fat, a scheme for strengthening of pesticides, quality control and their safe use with a cost of Rs. 25.00 lakh has been proposed during the Seventh Plan period. Accordingly it is proposed to distribute Safely Kits to farmers and to educate them about the safety use of different pesticides and also about residual hazards fruit and vegetables sprayed with different pesticides are often brought to market for sale without waiting for its required waiting period with the result the pesticides residues are accumulating in animal and human tissues which poses danger to lives.

11.1.23. Plans are also afoot to make a comprehensive inventory of ecological resources of the State by remote sensing. Data gathered from satellite pictures aerial photography and field surveys will help in planning and desining the different projects of Soil and Water Management and also in forecasting of the outbreak of insect pests in the State.

11.1.24. The State is already making use of the findings of new innovations or technology developed in the field of agriculture by implementing various schemes like control of Phalaris minor weed in wheat crop, dry farming technology and use of photo spectrometer in determination of trace and essential element of soil etc. The State is already having an Act where brick kilns are prohibited to be constructed within a kilometer of mango orchard to avoid air pollution, other necessary measures will also be taken up during the Seventh Plan.

11.1.25. *Agriculture Research and Education*—In order to undertake research experiments in development techniques innovate extension, methodology and transmit new farming concepts to departments responsible for assisting the farmers in improving their farm productivity, three Agricultural Universities have so far been established in the State, one at Pantnagar for dealing with agriculture of western and hill-regions, second at Kanpur for the central and Bundelkhand regions and the third at Faizabad for the eastern region. The fundamental and

practical research is conducted by these Agricultural Universities on crop husbandry, Animal Husbandry, Fish production. The work of supply and adoption of research results to agriculturists, scientists, live-stock breeders is done by the Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries Departments through research (farms and demonstration) and essential agricultural inputs, thus with integrated efforts of Agricultural and Technological Universities and Development Departments the economic condition is being improved by solving the agriculture problems of farmers.

11.1.26. During the Sixth Plan the following grants were given to these three Universities :

(Rs. in lakh)

|                                       |        |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| 1. Agriculture University, Pantnagar. | 727.05 |
| 2. Agriculture University, Faizabad.  | 789.08 |
| 3. Agriculture University, Kanpur.    | 334.00 |

11.1.27 Govind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar, Nainital :

(1) The main research thrust of the University is in the field of crops, fruits and vegetables, live-stock and milk production. etc. and there are nearly 150 such projects in operation. These are funded by ICAR and national and international agencies. The University has so far released 10 varieties of wheat out of which RR-21, UP-262, UP-368, UP-115 and UP-2003 are still in great demand.

(2) It has introduced Pant G-114 variety of gram, Pant L-639 variety of Lentil. Pant A-3 variety of Arhar and Pant Rai-15 variety of mustard which are expected to result in significant increase in production of these crops.

(3) The University is in the process of establishing net work of regional testing and research stations to cater to the needs of agro-climatic zones. So far thirte Research stations one each at Rani Chaura, Pauri and Majhera have been established for the hills and three Research stations

for western and rural western plains at Daurala, Bulandshahr and Nagina have been established.

(4) Jersey and cross breed bulls of different genetic combinations and Murrah breeds one maintained for conducting research to evolve better dilutes for presentation of semen. About 12,000 vials of processed semen are supplied every year for artificial insemination.

(5) A centre of advanced studies in Pest Harvest Technology has been established at the College of Agricultural Engineering which will function as a resource centre to strengthen the quality of the post-graduate education and upgrade the professional base.

(6) A rice milling centre has also been established to carry out research development on technology transfer programmes for modernization of rice milling industry in Northern India.

(7) During the Seventh Plan 1985—90 the University would while continuing with its present programme of teaching, research and extension, also endeavour to reorganise itself and strengthen its capabilities to play a more dynamic role in the whole process of rural development.

(8) In this context the University would strengthen the facilities by opening a faculty of hill agriculture, a college of rural development management at Daurala Campus, and a new department in the college of basic sciences. These institutions will help in the research activities of the University.

11.1.28. *Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture and Technology, Kanpur*—The Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture and Technology established in 1975 is presently made up of two Constituent colleges namely, Agriculture at Kanpur and Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, Mathura. It has 22 districts of Lucknow, Allahabad, Agra and Jhansi divisions.

11.1.29. Research activities in agriculture are being carried out at Kanpur and have led to the identification of several superior varieties

of crops in cereals, legumes, oilseeds, millets, cotton and tobacco.

11.1.30. Research activities in animal husbandry have resulted in many significant achievements for improvement of cattle wealth.

11.1.31. These are several essential projects which need to be implemented during the Seventh Plan 1985—90, so that the university may be fulfilled in all its components. It is, therefore, proposed to develop and strengthen the various faculties in the university along with infrastructural facilities to support the programmes.

11.1.32. *Narendra Deo University of Agriculture and Technology, Faizabad*—The University has 15 districts of three divisions of Faizabad, Gorakhpur and Varanasi in eastern region of Uttar Pradesh. It has five crop research stations located at Masoda (Faizabad), Bahraich, Ghaghrahat (Bahraich), Balchandpur (Bahraich) and Tissuhi (Mirzapur). The main experiments station of the University is located at Narendra Nagar (Kumarganj).

11.1.33. The University is still in infancy. It has envisaged four colleges, namely College of Agriculture, College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, College of Agricultural Engineering and Technology and College of Home Science. At present the College of Agriculture with twenty departments is functioning and it is contemplated to start the other three colleges.

11.1.34. About 36 projects financed by State Government, ICAR and other agencies are in operation in this University. The University is conducting research in number of disciplines and crops such as cereals, pulses, oilseeds, etc.

11.1.35. In order to discharge its functions properly in the field of education, research and extension, it is proposed to provide the university with complete infrastructure during the Seventh Plan.

11.1.36. An outlay of Rs. 42.56 crore has been proposed for Agricultural Research and Education for the Seventh Plan 1985—90 which includes Rs. 5.36 crore for 1985-86.

11.1.37. *Cane Development* Cane production accounts for a large part agricultural

production in the State and the trends in cane development and sugarcane production usually exercise considerable influence on cultivator's incomes. Fluctuation in cane production also affect the production of khandsari, sugar and gur which have sizable impact on the consumer's price index. Activities in this sector are thus aimed at increasing per hectare yield, percent recovery of sugar and stabilising area under cane with a view to meet full raw-material requirement of sugar, khandsari and gur industries basically comprise the following :

(i) Use of improved, healthy and fresh seed material.

(ii) Better care of ratoon crop which accounts for nearly 50—55 percent of cane area.

(iii) Application of higher doses of fertilizers.

(iv) Adequate protective measures against various diseases pests or plant pathogens

(v) Provision of other 'infrastructural' facilities including inter-village link roads for ensuring better cane marketing and management.

(vi) Provision of adequate irrigation facilities by utilising underground water and better water-management.

(vii) Effectively orienting role of sugarcane research towards long and short

term problems of cane cultivation in the State in general and in particular, towards evolution, testing and multiplication of quality seed material.

(viii) Evolution and dissemination of improved package of practices through sound extension and training programmes.

11.1.38. While the average yield of sugarcane in the State has been showing a rising trend, the growth rate has been low increasing from 39.42 tonnes per hectare during Second Plan to 46.87 tonnes per hectare during Sixth Plan which indicates a growth rate of 0.71 percent over 29 years. Higher growth rate was, however, registered during the period 1974-75 to 1983-84 when it increased to 1.16 percent for plant cane and 1.74 percent for ratoon cane. The following factors have inhabited a faster growth in cane productivity :

1. Deterioration in drainage conditions in large areas of the eastern region.

2. Changes in agronomical practices—planting of cane being widely done after harvest of rabi crop. Such late planting of crop affects its productivity.

3. Poor crop husbandry.

11.1.39. Progress during Sixth Plan—Year wise target and achievements regarding cane area, average yield and sugarcane production during Sixth Plan are given below :

Table 8—Yearwise target and achievement during Sixth Plan

| Item                    | Unit               | Yearwise target and achievement during Sixth Plan |         |         |         |         |         |
|-------------------------|--------------------|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                         |                    | 1980-81   | 1981-82 | 1982-83 | 1983-84 | 1984-85 | 1980—85 |
| (1)                     | (2)                | (3)   | (4)     | (5)     | (6)     | (7)     | (8)     |
| <b>1. Cane area—</b>    |                    |   |         |         |         |         |         |
| (i) Target              | .. Lakh hectares.  | 12.81   | 13.18   | 13.99   | 15.03   | 15.06   | 15.06   |
| (ii) Achievement        | .. Lakh hectares   | 12.05   | 15.39   | 17.32   | 16.40   | 15.10   | 15.10   |
| <b>2. Average yield</b> |                    |   |         |         |         |         |         |
| (i) Target              | .. Tonnes/hectares | 46.00   | 47.00   | 48.00   | 49.00   | 50.00   | 50.00   |
| (ii) Achievement        | .. Tonnes/hectars  | 47.85   | 46.56   | 45.70   | 46.26   | 48.09   | 48.00   |

TABLE—8 (concl'd.)

| Item  | Unit           | Yearwise target and achievement during Sixth Plan |         |         |         |         |         |
|---|----------------|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|   |                | 1980-81   | 1981-82 | 1982-83 | 1983-84 | 1984-85 | 1980-85 |
| (1)   | (2)            | (3)   | (4)     | (5)     | (6)     | (7)     | (8)     |
| <b>3. Cane Production—</b>                          |                |   |         |         |         |         |         |
| (i) Target  | .. Lakh Tonnes | 589   | 620     | 672     | 737     | 754     | 754     |
| (ii) Achievement                                    | .. Lakh Tonnes | 577   | 717     | 792     | 759     | 725     | 725     |
| <b>4. Sugar Production—</b>                         |                |   |         |         |         |         |         |
| (i) Target  | .. Lakh Tonnes | 16.80   | 17.66   | 19.14   | 21.60   | 21.50   | 21.50   |
| (ii) Achievement                                    | .. Tonnes      | 15,50   | 15.79   | 16.21   | 16.98   | 17.50   | 17.50   |
| <b>5. Distribution of chemical fertilizers</b>      |                |   |         |         |         |         |         |
| <b>(i) Nitrogen (N)</b>                             |                |   |         |         |         |         |         |
| Target  | .. Tonnes      | 65,300  | 71,200  | 79,700  | 90,200  | 94,900  | 94,900  |
| Achievement   | Tonnes         | 61,700  | 70,928  | 70,723  | 73,168  | 78,000  | 78,000  |
| <b>(ii) Phosphate (P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>)—</b> |                |   |         |         |         |         |         |
| Target  | .. Tonnes      | 7,000   | 7,100   | 7,200   | 7,300   | 7,500   | 7,500   |
| Achievement   | .. Tonnes      | 12,000  | 10,482  | 10,793  | 10,560  | 11,000  | 11,000  |
| <b>(iii) Potash (K<sub>2</sub>O)—</b>               |                |   |         |         |         |         |         |
| Target  | .. Tonnes      | 3,500   | 3,500   | 3,500   | 3,500   | 3,500   | 3,500   |
| Achievement   | .. Tonnes      | 4,000   | 4,475   | 4,818   | 4,225   | 4,300   | 4,300   |
| <b>6. Distribution of seed cane—</b>                |                |   |         |         |         |         |         |
| (i) Target  | .. Lakh Tonnes | 2.15  | 2.20    | 2.25    | 2.30    | 2.40    | 2.40    |
| (ii) Achievement                                    | .. Lakh Tonnes | 2.92  | 2.43    | 2.10    | 2.57    | 2.80    | 2.80    |

11.1.40. *Programme of Seventh Plan*—In production and productivity is planned for view of the importance of this sector in the the Seventh according to details given be-State economy, substantial step-up in cane low:

TABLE 9—Yearwise Proposed Target for Seventh Plan

| Item                                 | Base year<br>1984-85<br>level | Year wise proposed target |         |         |         |         |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                                      |                               | 1985-86                   | 1986-87 | 1987-88 | 1988-89 | 1989-90 |
| (1)                                  | (2)                           | (3)                       | (4)     | (5)     | (6)     | (7)     |
| 1.Cane area (lakh hectares)          | 15.10                         | 16.81                     | 17.28   | 17.60   | 17.92   | 18.00   |
| 2.Average yield (Tonnes/hectares)    | 48.00                         | 49.00                     | 50.00   | 51.50   | 53.00   | 55.00   |
| 3.Sugarcane production (lakh tonnes) | 725                           | 824                       | 854     | 906     | 950     | 990     |
| 4.Sugar production (lakh tonnes)     | 17.50                         | 22.50                     | 23.60   | 24.75   | 25.95   | 27.00   |

11.1.41. The basic strategy for increasing production will be to continue the following activities with improved co-ordination namely (i) Fertilization, (ii) increased area under productive irrigation, (iii) seed distribution of improved varieties, (iv) seed/soil treatment of plant crop at the time of its sowing, (v) foliar spray of urea with pesticides on ratoon crop, (vi) protection of cane crop, and (vii) improved cultural practices through field demonstrations, training and extension work through effective publicity. In addition, four new schemes are proposed to be implemented during Seventh Plan period.

11.1.42. *Relief of Waterlogging*—Surveys of affected area are being made through 'Remote-sensing'. A Project will then be framed for construction of small drains and implemented in this sector. About 60,000 hectares of sugarcane fields in eastern Uttar Pradesh are expected to be benefited

11.1.43. *Fedder roads*—Link road in rural areas are being constructed under Minimum Needs Programme in the roads sector and under NREP and RLEGP. There are, however, some missing links which are vital for transport of sugarcane. Such inter-village link are proposed to be constructed on contributory basis where 40 per cent of total expenditure is proposed to be borne by State Government and the rest of the 60 per cent is proposed to be shared equally by the sugar factories, cane development councils and cane growers. This programme will facilitate 'cane traffic' during the cane crushing season, reduce 'driage' losses and increase sugar recovery percentage.

11.1.44. *Strengthening of Statistical wing*—During the Seventh Plan strengthening of statistical cell for obtaining more reliable statistical data is proposed. Field level statistical workers which are being maintained out of the funds of 'Shakkar Vishesh Nidhi' will be converted into government paid staff and some supervisory staff will be added to make statistical wing more effective. It is also proposed to provide statistical staff for the Cane Commissioner's Organisation at the districts, regional and State level to collect information about "Gur" production which is a source of substantial income to cane growers. At present, estimates of "Gur" production are largely hypothetical.

11.1.45. *Special Component Plan for the benefit of Scheduled Castes*—During the year 1984-85, an outlay of Rs 10.30 lakh has been identified under five districts and one State Sector Plan schemes. Construction of inter-village link roads will get priority in areas where the percentage of Scheduled Castes growers is higher. During the year 1985-86 an outlay of Rs 20.15 lakh has been proposed under Special Component Plan.

11.46. *Science and Technology Component in Sugarcane Development Programmes*—In Uttar Pradesh U. P. Sugar cane Research Council is carrying out various aspects of sugarcane research, such as evolution, breeding and testing of sugarcane varieties suitable for different soil and climate of the State, multiplication of quality seed material, disease and pest control, etc. Due to variation in soil texture and climate, specific tract wise research on various problems related with sugarcane cultivation become necessary.

11.1.47. Since most of the cane growers are illiterate, they have to be induced to adopt improved cultivation technology so as to maximise benefit for the capital they invest in raising sugarcane crop. For this purpose, dissemination of improved cultivation technology to cane growers through wide effective publicity and training becomes necessary. Proper arrangements for the same are made by this department.

11.1.48. During the Sixth Plan period, in breeding programme at sugarcane Breeding and Research stations about 6,00,473 seedlings were raised and are being tested at different research stations. These seedlings were raised from the 'Fluff' received from Breeding Institutes, Seorahi (Deoria) and Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu). Sugarcane varieties, namely CoS 770, CoS 1158, CoS 718, CoS 797 and Co 1148 are being improved for their agronomical-traits through 'Mutation' techniques using Gamma rays and chemical. This has produced 'mutants' having 25—27 brix which, in itself is a specific 'break-through'.

11.1.49. As a result of varietal testing at Shahjahanpur main station and its sub-stations, sugar-cane varieties, such as, U.P. 4, U. P. 5, U. P. 6, U. P. 7, U. P. 8, CoS 8021,

CoS 8103, CoS 8121, CoS 8122, CoS 8209, CoS 8210 and CoS 8306 have been found promising for general cultivation for various tracts of the State, whereas, CoS 8009 and CoS 8016 have proved useful for 'water-logged' areas. For the first time in Northern India, CoS 8434—a thick, moderately 'red-rot' resistant variety with good yield and juice quality, could be evolved through successful breeding programme.

11.1.50. Studies are in progress for mixed-cropping, manures and fertilizer application, seeding rate, late planting in water-logged, drought and frost prone areas and also varietal selection for saline areas. Studies are also in progress for finding out suitable concentration of area for 'foliar-spraying'. Ra-tooning aspects are being studied in winter (cold temperature) harvested crop. Control measures regarding new strains of diseases/pests damaging sugarcane crop are being worked out.

11.1.51. The above research programmes will be continued during Seventh Plan. Tis-

sue culture and other medium techniques will be adopted for evolution of high yielding pest resistant varieties. The sugarcane varieties evolved at the breeding stations will be tested on cane grower's fields in 'Zonal' trials which will be laid down in different sugar, gur and Khandsari producing districts. Possibilities for 'biological' control such as increasing population of 'sterile' males, will be taken up in different tracts and research stations regarding damaging insect/pests and its feasibility will be tested and adopted in various sugar factory zones. For taking up the above research programmes, existing laboratories will be modernised and expanded along with establishing a new 'Bio-chemistry' laboratory. Farm equipment and laboratory apparatuses with necessary furnishings have to be provided.

11.1.52. Details of expenditure on research and development activities during Sixth Plan 1980—85 and outlay proposed for Science and Technology inputs during Seventh Plan 1985—90 are given in the following Table :

TABLE 10—Science and Technology Inputs

(Rs in lakh)

| Name of development department | Anticipated expenditure during Sixth Plan (1980—85) | Expenditure on R.D. activities during Sixth Plan (1980—85) | Total outlay proposed for Seventh Plan (1985—90) | Outlay proposed for S.T. inputs during Seventh Plan (1985—90) | Percentage of S.T. inputs during Seventh Plan (1985—90) | Outlay proposed for Annual Plan 1985-86 | S. T. Total component |
|--------------------------------|---|--|--|---|---|---|-----------------------|
| (1)                            | (2)   | (3)  | (4)  | (5)   | (6)   | (7)                                     | (8)                   |
| Cane Development Department.   | 801.85  | 65.00<br>(8.10%)   | 2566.00  | 133.00  | 5.18%   | 304.00                                  | 28.00<br>(9.21%)      |

### Horticulture and Fruit Utilization

11.1.53. The agro-climatic conditions of the hill region provide ample potential for development of the horticulture and allied activities. Horticulture development has accordingly been considered as an important programme from the point of view of econo-

mic development as also for preservation of environment. With efforts made during preceding plans, approximately 10 per cent of the total area available for cultivation has been brought under fruit orchards by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan. There still remains tremendous scope for development of horticulture in hills.

11.1.54. The total area of 99,000 hectares prior to the Sixth Plan out of which 21,000 hectares were under vegetable production and 27,000 hectares under potato cultivation. The level of production has risen to 2.00 lakh tonnes, 0.85 lakh tonnes and 2.20 lakh tonnes under fruits, vegetables and potatoes respectively. During Sixth Plan period, an additional area of 30,000 hectares under orchards, 5,000 hectares under vegetable production and 5,000 hectares under potato cultivation will be added raising the level of production to 3.80, 1.30 and 3.10 lakh tonnes respectively. During the first four years of Sixth Plan period, the area developed under fruits vegetables and potato cultivation is 1,33,134, 31,546 and 34,000 hectares respectively and the level of production in respect of above crops has gone up to the tune of 2.75, 1.24 and 3.30 lakh metric tonnes during the year 1983-84. An outlay of Rs 1,350.00 lakh was fixed for implementing the schemes of this sector during Sixth Plan against which an amount of Rs 1,302.00 lakh is anticipated to be utilized.

#### Approach and strategy for Seventh Plan

11.1.55. **Approach and strategy for Seventh Plan**—The following measures will be adopted for accelerating production and productivity of fruits, vegetables, potatoes etc. for the Seventh Plan:

1. Development of new compact areas under fruit plantations, vegetable and potato cultivation. Stress will be laid on nut and citrus fruits and off season vegetables.
2. Production of quality fruits for export by adopting modern package practices and using plant regulators, micro-elements etc.
3. Supply of inputs and adoption of plan protection measures for bulk and quality production.
4. Increasing the income of small and marginal growers, scheduled caste and scheduled tribes by diversification of horticultural crops viz. ginger, turmeric, gladioli etc.
5. Strengthening of existing infrastructure to provide better extension services and push up research and training programmes. Creation of an evaluation

and monitoring cell is proposed with this objective.

6. Expansion of mushroom production and bee-keeping programme.

7. Development of remote and backward areas by adopting dry fruit cultivation i. e. olive, walnut, chestnut, hazlenut almond etc. Grafted walnut and almond plants will be supplied to decrease the gestation period.

8. Market intelligence, survey, export promotion, organized marketing, grading and packing, storing and processing facilities shall be provided to ensure proper return to the growers.

9. Certified potato and vegetable seed production will be intensified in collaboration with State Seed Certifying Agency/Tarai Seed Development Corporation/National Seed Corporation and Seed Testing and Seed Processing units shall be established.

10. Provision of credit and subsidy facility will be made for the growers.

11.1.56. **Proposed Programme and Financial and Physical Targets for 1985-90 and 1985-86**—To intensify the vegetables floriculture programme and to control the main problem of Tarai and Bhavar areas i.e. of mango shoot call maker, three new schemes are being proposed. Scheme of similar nature have been grouped together and only 20 schemes (17 continuing and 3 new schemes) have been proposed for the Seventh Plan. For implementation the above proposed schemes and programmes, an outlay of Rs. 7,155.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1985-90 and Rs 800.00 lakh has been earmarked for 1985-86. During 1985-86, 12 schemes amounting to Rs 505.00 lakh under State sector and 8 schemes District Sector amounting to Rs 295.00 lakh have been proposed. During Seventh Plan, it is proposed to strengthen the present infrastructure available for horticulture development work for which 40 horticulture mobile teams and 20 community canning centres will be established in selected areas. Under potato development programme one potato farm and one potato testing lab. will also be established. Under

floriculture intensification programme. five farms will be established in Almora, Naini Tal, Dehra Dun and Pauri (Kotdwar) districts, where multiplication of improved flowering plant material will also be done for distribution among the growers. In Vegetable Intensification Programme one seed processing plant is proposed to be established besides development of more additional area under off-season vegetable cultivation. Emphasis would be laid on developing production of dry fruits, mushrooms and honey and training programmes during the Seventh Plan period.

11.1.57. The department has taken up a programme with Italian assistance. Under this programme two centres will be established at Dhakrani (Dehra Dun) and Jeolikote (Naini Tal). These centres will work as nuclei for development of olive, walnut, almond, hazelnut and citrus cultivation in the hill areas of the State. Under the project, it is also proposed to import machinery and planting materials for these centres. A World Bank Project costing Rs. 57.00 crores for development of horticulture in hill areas has been submitted. The main components of the project are establishment of grading-packing centres, transshipment centres, juice concentrating facilities and other processing facilities, provision of ropeways and cold storages etc. to facilitate the marketing and processing of the hill fruit ensuring remunerative prices to the growers of their produce. It is also proposed to develop additional area under new orchards and take up rejuvenation of old orchards. Establishment of mushroom beekeeping units and elite gardens is also proposed. With these programmes, it is assessed that 40,000 hectares, 15,000 hectares and 15,000 hectares of additional area will be brought under fruit, vegetables and potato respectively during the Seventh Five Year Plan. The production level of fruits, vegetables and potato is expected to go up to the level of 4.20, 1.80 and 3.60 lakh metric tonnes by the end of 1989-90.

#### **Sewage Utilization**

11.1.58. In a large number of towns in U. P., the sewage effluent/sullage is being discharged into the nearby river or drain. This on one hand, is causing pollution creating health hazards on the other hand the sewage/sullage having considerable manurial value is being wasted. In view of

the above, it is necessary to properly tap such sewage/sullage and utilise it on to sewage farms for the purpose of irrigation. This will go a long way to increase food production also. An outlay of Rs. 1.80 crores has been proposed during Seventh Five Year Plan for the above purpose and Rs. 0.28 crore during 1985-86. With the above amounts 10 and 2 towns are expected to be benefited respectively.

#### **Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers Programme.**

11.1.59. The small and marginal farmers have three-fourth of the total number of land holdings but they cultivate only one-fourth of the cropped area. The land is poor and yields are low. The number of persons which each hectare of their holdings has to sustain is four to five times more than the number of persons dependent on one hectare of land held by big farmers. So to take up new technology and to improve the productivity of land, a national programme of assistance to small and marginal farmers for increasing agricultural production was launched during 1983-84 all over the country as centrally sponsored scheme on a sharing basis.

11.1.60. The programme is being implemented in the State since October 1983, Government of India had approved an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs per development block in the year 1983-84 for strengthening minor irrigation and water management, fruit and fuel plantation, and for provision of the needed inputs particularly fertilisers and improved seeds of pulses and oilseeds in the form of 'Minikits' and land development

11.1.61. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs per Block has been visualised by the Government of India for the year 1984-85 out of which Rs. 3.5 lakh is earmarked for minor irrigation. Rs. 0.50 lakh for fruit and fuel plantation, and Rs. 1.00 lakh for free distribution of minikits of fertilisers and seeds of pulses and oilseeds. An outlay of Rs. 2,221 lakh for the year 1984-85 is available for work in 887 development blocks for the benefit of 5,32,000 cultivators i.e. 600 beneficiaries per Block on I.R.D.P. pattern. Thirty per cent beneficiaries (i.e. 1,59,600 beneficiaries) will belong to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes.

11.1.62. As the programme has benefited a large number of small and marginal farmers has the potential of increasing producti-



vity substantially to the poor and marginal lands also it is envisaged that it will continue in the Seventh Plan as a centrally sponsored scheme on matching share basis. An outlay of Rs. 11,547.00 lakhs including Rs. 1,557.00 lakhs for hills has been proposed for the Seventh Five Year Plan. For the Annual Plan 1985-86 an outlay of Rs. 231.00 lakhs including Rs. 312.00 lakh for hills has been proposed.

## (2) Soil and Water Conservation

### (Agriculture Department)

11.2.1. With a view to accelerate the pace of agriculture production for achieving self-sufficiency in food, fodder and fuel for the growing population, it is essential not only to ensure effective and optimum land use but to also simultaneously harness the resources to bring under the plough such degraded lands which are at present out of cultivation and could be reclaimed through adoption of proven scientific techniques. Since soil is the vital base for primary production, it is essential that physical, chemical and biological health of the soil is taken adequate care of through various soil and water conservation measures.

11.2.2. In order to minimize the hazard of erosion and land degradation, for restoring degraded lands, for improving moisture status of soil profile and ground water, and water harvesting it is necessary to plan and execute the integrated programmes of soil and water conservation scientifically on watershed basis so that perceptible and immediate benefits may be achieved. Soil and water conservation measures are also significant for meeting the challenges of droughts and floods and for general dry land areas as well as for promoting much needed ecological balance and for checking environmental pollution.

11.2.3. *Soil and Land Use Problems*—The problems of soil and water conservation and land management have not yet been delineated on a State wide basis and only data for few selected areas are available from soil survey and remote sensing techniques. By correlating and extra-polating available information from land use statistics data (1980-81), it is estimated that about 123 lakh hectares i. e. 42 per cent of total reported

area (about 297 lakh hectares) is subject to various soil erosion and land degradation problems. The problems areas comprise about 74.40 lakh hectares of culturable land including non-paddy rainfed area, miscellaneous trees and groves, fallow and culturable waste land. In addition 34.20 lakh hectares i.e. two third of total forest area of 51.29 lakh hectares, 11.41 lakh hectares of barren and unculturable land and 2.96 lakh hectares permanent pasture and other grazing land are affected with varying problems of soil erosion and land degradation. The area affected annually by floods and water logging is approximately 18.00 lakh hectares which in critical years goes upto 40 lakh hectares. Out of these problem areas, nearly 37 lakh hectares of agricultural lands suffer from soil erosion. Nearly 12.3 lakh hectares are ravinous areas deeply cut by gullies. Area affected by salinity and alkalinity accounts for 11.4 lakh hectares.

11.2.4. *Drought*—Out of net cultivated area of 172 lakh hectares about 45 per cent of the State cropped area i. e. about 78 lakh hectares are rainfed which provides bulk of pulses, oilseeds and industrial raw materials. These areas are be-set with water stress condition and uncertain productivity.

11.2.5. Developmental activities besides contributing to recognized benefits cause new problems such as :

(i) Water logging, poor drainage, salinity and alkalinity through many major and medium irrigation projects.

(ii) Loss of soil fertility through over exploitation and deficiencies in micro-nutrients and imbalances in available micro-nutrients in area of intensive agriculture; and

(iii) Loss of good agricultural and forest lands through urbanisation industrialisation and construction of dams flood works etc.

11.2.6. *Progress*—As a result of execution of the various soil conservation schemes by the Department of Agriculture an area of 23.14 lakh hectares

of eroded land and 0.34 lakh hectares of saline alkali land were treated in a phased manner upto 1979-80. During the Sixth Plan period against the target for treatment of 4.14 lakh hectares of eroded land and 1.00 lakh hectares of salt affected land, an area of 3.62 lakh hectares of eroded land and 0.60

lakh hectares of usar land have already been treated by 1983-84 and it is expected that an additional area of 0.90 lakh eroded land including 0.20 lakh hectares under D.P.A.P. and 0.15 lakh hectares of usar land are likely to be treated during 1984-85. Details of physical and financial progress are given below :

Table 11—Physical and financial progress

| Serial no. | Plan period                | Eroded area treated in lakh hec. | Usar area treated in lakh hec. | Expenditure in lakh Rs. |
|------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1)        | (2)                        | (3)                              | (4)                            | (5)                     |
| 1          | First Plan (1951—56)       | ..                               | ..                             | 44.96                   |
| 2          | Second Plan (1960-61)      | ..                               | ..                             | 54.93                   |
| 3          | Third Plan (1961—66)       | ..                               | ..                             | 351.05                  |
| 4          | Annual Plan (1966—69)      | ..                               | ..                             | 609.49                  |
| 5          | Fourth Plan (1969—74)      | ..                               | ..                             | 1919.39                 |
| 6          | Fifth Plan (1974—78)       | ..                               | 0.04                           | 2309.70                 |
| 7          | Two Rolling Plan (1978—80) | ..                               | 0.30                           | 2015.36                 |
|            | Total upto 1979-80         | ..                               | 0.34                           | 7304.88                 |
| 8          | Sixth Plan (1980—85)       | ..                               | 0.75                           | 7285.00*                |

11.2.7. The above data indicates that since the inception of the programme only an area of 28.75 lakh hectares out of the total problem area of 123 lakh hectares which comes to about 23 per cent of the total area could be treated with an investment of about Rs. 145.90 crores till 1984-85. The major re-orientation was made in the implementation of soil conservation programme strictly on watershed basis during the Sixth Five Year Plan. The programme was also extended so as to tackle the problem of soil conservation on community land.

11.2.8. *Approach and Strategy of Seventh Five-Year Plan*—The watershed approach introduced in the State since 1980 is a sound base for soil and water conservation programmes. This approach will be further intensified in the Seventh Plan with major emphasis on integrated development of the watershed encompassing agricultural and non-agricultural lands.

11.2.9. For effective micro planning and co-ordinated development of agriculture and allied sector programmes within the watershed multi-disciplinary concerted action plan

will be launched in the Seventh Plan by involving the various development departments by pooling the infrastructural and financial resources for each selected watershed both in respect of on going as well as contemplated scheme/programmes.

11.2.10. A shift in emphasis during the Seventh Plan will be on water conservation and water storage structures for improving availability of soil moisture for better crop growth and getting higher productivity.

11.2.11. In order to ensure that soil and moisture conservation practices yield swift benefit in form of increased agricultural production it is proposed to dovetail the crop husbandry programmes as a part of the watershed development project.

The integrated programme of soil and water conservation will be intensified further in the backward areas of hills and in ravines and usar lands of the State by mobilising larger resources.

11.2.12. Greater attention will be given to the maintenance of community work of soil conservation for which purpose it is proposed

\*Anticipated expenditure including funds of N.R.E.P. and D.P.A.P.

to develop the co-operatives of the beneficiaries for their proper upkeep and management. Incentive will be provided for promoting Pisci-culture programmes in water harvesting structures to generate additional resources for maintenance.

11.2.13. Incentive of subsidy in the Seventh Plan will be provided to small and marginal farmers, to farmers in backward areas and for such works which are of community nature.

11.2.14. Co-ordinated programme of soil survey through remote sensing and satellite imagery as well as detailed ground survey teams will be undertaken for delineation of the problems of soil erosion, salinity, flooding water logging etc. so as to yield precise data of the various problems to facilitate more effective planning. This programme will fully exploit the latest scientific technique and will form a part of science and technology component during the Seventh Plan. Liason will be established with the Directorate of Remote Sensing on contractual basis for periodical surveys.

11.2.15. *Proposed Programme during the Seventh Five-Year Plan and Annual Plan (1985-86)* : The main thrust will be to undertake integrated scheme for usar reclamation and ravinous land, culturable waste and old fallows besides integrated watershed management in the catchment of flood prone rivers. For delineation of various problems of soil erosion, salinity alkalinity, flooding and water-logging etc. land resources inventory survey

of the entire State would be undertaken in co-ordination with the Directorate of Remote Sensing Lucknow. Steps will also be taken to intensify dry farming programme in identified watersheds in an integrated manner and promote qualitative improvement by fully exploiting the available infra-structure and providing new facilities. Programme-wise and schemewise details of the various component programmes contemplated during Seventh Plan as well as during Annual Plan (1985-86) are given below :—

11.2.16. *Remote sensing scheme*—Use of modern techniques of remote sensing was introduced in Sixth Plan. Upto 1983-84 survey maps of 7 lakh hectares of ravinous areas and 60 lakhs of predominantly usar districts was completed in collaboration with National Remote Sensing Agency Secundrabad and about 8 lakh hectares has been surveyed through aerial photo interpretation. During 1984-85 another 3 lakh hectares is expected to be surveyed.

11.2.17. *Target for Seventh Plan and Annual Plan 1985-86*—In order to cover the entire State for problem delineation during the Seventh Plan period the following year-wise targets have been proposed :

TABLE 12—Yearwise target

(In lakh hectares)

| Serial no. | Item   | Seventh Five year Plan | 1985-86 | 1986-87 | 1987-88 | 1988-89 | 1989-90 |
|------------|--|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|            |  |                        | (3)     | (4)     | (5)     | (6)     | (7)     |
| (1)        | (2)  |                        | (3)     | (4)     | (5)     | (6)     | (7)     |
| 1          | Survey to be done in collaboration with UPRSAC 1:250000 map. | 235                    | 35      | 50      | 50      | 50      | 50      |
| 2          | Semi-detailed surveys 1:10,000 or larger as per requirement  | 10                     | 2       | 2       | 2       | 2       | 2       |

11.2.18. *Soil Survey* : A major change in strategy and policy for the soil survey units is that they will be linked to the programme of remote sensing which will be done in collaboration with the State Remote Sensing Application Centre in establishing ground truth and subsequent verification of maps in the fields. These units alongwith remote sensing units will prepare maps, delineating major soil and land problems like salinity, water logging, erosion, floods, bare rocks and sand dunes etc. There is also a programme of monitoring the changes in the land utilization pattern. In addition, it is proposed to strengthen the existing soil survey units.

11.2.19. During Sixth Plan period a target of 15 lakh hectares of soil survey had been fixed for 10 soil survey units at Regional level against which an area of 12.40 lakh hectares has already been surveyed upto 1983-84 and it is anticipated that 3 lakh hectares will be further surveyed by the end of 1984-85.

The target for this programme during Seventh Plan period will be 28 lakh hectares of reconnaissance survey and 7.0 lakh hectares of detailed survey.

11.2.20. *Training Research and Demonstration*—Training of field officers and extension workers as well as farmers is proposed at the State Soil Conservation Training Centres at Rahmankhera, Muzaffarabad, Mauranipur, in plains and Majkhali and Pauri in hills under the following two schemes :

1. Strengthening of soil conservation training centres in the plains.
2. Strengthening of soil and water conservation training centres in hills.

11.2.21. The following targets are proposed for the Seventh Plan and Annual Plan 1985-86 :

|                                   | Unit  | Training target<br>Seventh Plan<br>1985-86 |     |
|-----------------------------------|-------|--|-----|
| 1. Officer Training               | (No.) | 150  | 20  |
| 2. Regular Assistants Training.   | (No.) | 2600                                       | 480 |
| 3. Short term re-fresher courses. | (No.) | 2500                                       | 480 |
| 4. Farmers Training               | (No.) | 2500                                       | 500 |

11.2.22. *Demonstration Farms*—Three usar reclamation and one soil conservation farms were established during the First Five-Year Plan for the purpose of demonstration and adaptive research at Rahmankhera, Rahimabad and Katiyar in Lucknow district and Dhakauni in Hardoi district. Out of total area of 2912 hectares on these farms 1355 hectares has already been brought under cultivation and 398 hectares under afforestation. These farms besides producing certified seeds also serves as demonstration and adaptive research centres of recent techniques of usar reclamation and soil water conservation.

11.2.23. During Seventh Five Year Plan it is proposed to intensify production and adopt improved farming practices so as to increase the present level of production of about 17000 quintals per year to 24000 quintals by the end of Seventh Plan by providing requisite inputs and infrastructure.

11.2.24. *General Erosion Control Programme in Predominantly Agricultural Watersheds*—Soil conservation programme to control soil erosion and to improve the productivity of agricultural lands is in operation at present in the predominantly agricultural watersheds.

11.2.25. *Soil and Water Conservation in Plain*—Under this scheme there are at present 43 soil conservation units covering 35 districts of the State and of which 4 units are engaged in DPAP. It is proposed to cover 8 additional districts in the plains where no soil conservation units are available at present.

11.2.26. During Seventh Plan period it is proposed to cover 2.8 lakh hectares eroded and degraded lands under soil and water conservation programme in the plain.

11.2.27. *Soil and Water Conservation in Hills*—In view of the special features of land the soil and water conservation in hills would require higher priority specially in agricultural predominant watersheds. There are at present 20 soil conservation units in 8 hills districts. An area of 0.27 lakh hectares has already been treated by 1983-84 and it is expected that 0.07 lakh hectares would be further treated during 1984-85 against the Sixth Plan target of 0.30 lakh hectares during the Seventh Five Year Plan period for treatment of 64000 hectares eroded lands is proposed.

11.2.28. *Programme of Reclamation and Stabilization of ravinous areas*—It is estimated that about 12.3 lakh hectares in the State is ravinous. Most of these lands are in the catchment of Yamuna and Chambal rivers and their tributories. Problem of dacoits is also generally acute in ravinous districts. Their reclamation and stabilization is, therefore, important for improving the economy of the farmers as well as for promoting social stability.

The following schemes are proposed to be implemented during Seventh Plan period as well as during 1984-85.

11.2.29. *Scheme of Reclamation and stabilization of ravines*—At present this scheme is in operation in three districts of the State with one unit in each district. These are located at Pukhrayan (Kanpur), Etawah and Bah in Agra district. Against the Sixth Plan target of 0.14 lakh hectares, an area of 0.13 lakh hectares was reclaimed up to 1983-84. It is anticipated that an additional area of 0.05 lakh hectares would be further treated during 1984-85.

11.2.30. During the Seventh Plan period it is proposed to establish two additional soil conservation units under the scheme viz. one for the 'Ghar' area of Saharanpur district and the other for Fatehpur district so as to reclaim/stabilize 0.23 lakh hectares of which 0.042 lakh hectares would be treated during 1985-86.

11.2.31. *Centrally sponsored scheme of Ravine Reclamation Programme in Dacoit Prone districts*—Twelve districts of the State viz. Jhansi, Etawah, Hamirpur, Jalaun, Banda, Kanpur, Etah, Mainpuri, Agra, Farrukhabad, Badaun and Lalitpur are declared as dacoit prone areas, in which about 9.52 lakh hectares is under ravines. Out of this so far 3.50 lakh hectares land is reclaimed by Agriculture and Forest Departments.

11.2.32. During Seventh Plan Period it is proposed to take up ravine reclamation work in 9 districts viz. Agra, Etawah, Banda, Farrukhabad, Hamirpur-Jalaun, Jhansi and Mainpuri covering an area of 35000 hectares with estimated outlay of Rs. 2650 lakhs and Mainpuri covering an area of 35000 hectares with estimated outlay of Rs. 2850 lakhs and for 1985-86 an outlay of Rs. 625 lakhs is proposed for the reclamation of 7000 hectares.

11.2.33. *Integrated watershed management programme in the ravinous watershed of Chambal River with E. E. C. Assistance*—An

integrated project for Etawah and Agra districts covering 36,000 hectares during the Seventh Plan period with estimated outlay of Rs. 3911.00 lakhs to be financed by international Agencies like World Bank or E. E. C. has been included in the Seventh Plan. The programme includes land development and irrigation development by constructing 175 State Tube-wells at a total cost of Rs. 908.00 lakhs. Energisation cost will be Rs. 220.00 lakhs and the expenditure on construction of road by P. W. D. will be Rs. 144.00 lakhs.

11.2.34. *Centrally sponsored scheme of Survey, Categorisation of long fallows and waste lands*—Uttar Pradesh has an area of 11.48 lakh hectares under culturable waste land, 7.16 lakh hectares under long fallow i.e. 18.64 lakh hectares which was previously under cultivation but has currently gone out of cultivation. Considerable area of these land can be developed for nutritional fodder production programme after taking appropriate soil and water conservation measures. A centrally sponsored pilot projects is proposed to be launched during Seventh Plan period covering an area of 12000 hectares at a total cost of Rs. 300 lakhs in such divisions of the State where the problem is acute. This scheme is proposed to be operated on the basis of 100 per cent central assistance comprising of 50 per cent loan and 50 per cent grant.

11.2.35. *Integrated Watershed Development in the Catchment of Flood Prone Rivers*—The scheme of Integrated Watershed Management in the catchment of flood prone rivers of Indogangetic basin was started during Sixth Five Year-Plan for reduction of the flood hazards by soil and water conservation programme.

11.2.36. *Under this programme following catchments have been taken up:—*

1. Gomati
2. Sone
3. Upper Ganga
4. Yamuna (above Tajewala)

11.2.37. *Gomati*—This catchment has a problem area of 18.00 lakh hectares. An area of 0.304 lakh hectares has been covered up to posed for the reclamation of 7000 hectares.

ed during 1984-85, thus leaving a balance of 17.596 lakh hectares. An area of 1.42 lakh hectares with an outlay of Rs. 2560.00 lakhs

is proposed to be treated during Seventh Five Year Plan period.

11.2.38. *Sone*—Out of the total problem area of 1.80 lakh hectares 0.012 lakh hectares has been covered up to 1983-84 and 0.036 lakh hectares will be covered during 1984-85 leaving a balance of 1.75 lakh hectares. It is proposed to treat 36000 hectares with an outlay of Rs. 600 lakhs during Seventh Five-Year Plan.

11.2.39. *Upper Ganga*—Total problem area of the catchment is 9.50 lakh hectares. An area of 200 hectares have been covered during 1983-84 and an area of 400 hectares will be covered during 1984-85. Out of the balance area of 9.494 lakh hectares it is proposed to treat 5800 hectares with an outlay of Rs. 303.00 lakhs during Seventh Five-Year Plan.

11.2.40. *Jamuna (above Tajewala)*—This catchment has a problem area of about 1.245 lakh hectares of which 0.001 lakh hectares were treated during 1983-84 and it is hoped that an area of 400 hectares will be treated during 1984-85. Out of the balance problem area of 1.240 lakh hectares it is proposed to treat 9400 hectares with an outlay of Rs. 570.00 lakhs.

11.2.41. *Centrally Sponsored Soil Conservation Programme in River Valley Projects*—The soil conservation programme in the catchment of River Valley Projects has been in operation with the objective of checking the soil erosion and minimising the silt flow into the reservoir. During Sixth Plan period the following two schemes are in operation.

11.2.42. *Project Matatila*—Out of total problem area of 46500 hectares in priority watersheds of R. V. P. Matatila up to 1983-84 an area of 12600 hectares has already been treated with appropriate soil and water conservation measures. It is further anticipated that an additional area of 2000 hectares will be treated during 1984-85. Thus the balance problem area of about 3000 hectares will have to be treated. During Seventh Plan period it is proposed to treat the remaining problem area of 30000 hectares with an estimated outlay of Rs. 494.00 lakhs.

11.2.43. *Ramganga*—Under this scheme out of the total area of 31300 hectares an area

of 1581 hectares have been treated up to 1983-84 and an area of 400 hectares is proposed to be treated during 1984-85 leaving thereby a balance of 29313 hectares for treatment. During Seventh Plan an area of 8000 hectares with an outlay of Rs. 470.00 lakhs.

11.2.44. *Soil and Water Conservation Programme in Dry Farming Areas*—With a view to improve productivity and to stabilize production under rainfed condition the following pilot project to establish the feasibility of water conservation and water harvesting technology for dry farming areas.

11.2.45. *Centrally sponsored pilot project for the propagation of water conservation/water harvesting technology for dry farming areas*—This scheme has been launched as a pilot project during 1983-84 in three districts of Jhansi, Jalaun and Hamirpur and an area of 121 hectares has been treated. During 1984-85 an additional area of 1800 hectares is expected to be treated.

11.2.46 During Seventh Plan period it is proposed to extend this programme to 14 district of the State so as to cover 36000 hectares involving an outlay of Rs. 1414.00 lakhs and is proposed for 100 per cent financed by the Government of India on the basis of 75 per cent grant and 25 per cent loan.

11.2.47. *Usar Reclamation*—Uttar Pradesh has got nearly 11.5 lakh hectares of salt affected lands spread in 36 plain districts. The following schemes are in operation proposed for the Seventh Plan :

1. Scheme for the Reclamation of Alkaline lands in 35 districts.

2. Scheme for Reclamation of Usar Lands of allottees in Etah, Moradabad, Lucknow and Fatehpur Districts.

11.2.48. *Reclamation of alkali land in U. P.*—Under the scheme 75 per cent subsidy is allowed to farmers having less than 3 hectares holding and 50 per cent to others on the purchase of soil amendments. Against the target of 1.00 lakh hectares for the Sixth Plan an area of 0.59 lakh hectares has been treated upto 1983-84. It is further expected that by the end of 1984-85 an area of 0.15 lakh hectares will be treated.

11.2.49. During Seventh Five-Year Plan period it is proposed to put in operation integrated scheme for the reclamation of alkali (usar) lands so as to treat 1.25 lakh hectares of which 0.17 lakh hectares will be covered during 1985-86. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 29.50 crores has been provided in the State Plan for the Seventh Plan period under two continuing schemes and one new centrally sponsored comprehensive scheme out of which Rs. 4.00 crores would be required during 1985-86. In addition to this an outlay of Rs. 19.67 crores for the Seventh Plan as Central Government contribution.

11.2.50. *Streamlining organisational set up of soil conservation*—The available infrastructure for soil conservation is not adequate for exercising effective control, supervision and technical efficiency. Additional manpower resource and expertise particularly in relation to technical audit, project preparation and investigation, plan formulation and monitoring, dues realization, personal management, education and publicity as well as for prompt follow-up of complaints, enquiry and court cases.

11.2.51. *Special Component Plan : Progress during the Sixth Five-Year Plan*—Out of the total approved plan outlay of Rs. 37.56 crores for soil conservation schemes of Agriculture Department, Rs. 2.16 crores were quantified for being spent for the treatment of land belonging to Scheduled Castes farmers so as to benefit 20,000 Scheduled Caste families. Against this target the achievement would be Rs. 2.52 crores and in physical terms the achievement would benefit 29,278 farming families.

11.2.52. *Programme for the Seventh Plan and for Annual Plan 1985-86*—An outlay of Rs. 105.00 crores including Rs. 15.00 crores for the hills for the Seventh Plan period (1985-90) and Rs. 16.50 crores (including Rs. 2.50 crores for the hills) has been allocated for Soil and Water Conservation Programme relating to Agriculture Department. It is estimated that out of this allocation the divisible amount which would be spent for the field programmes would be approximately Rs. 60.00 crores for the Seventh Plan period and Rs. 9.50 crores during 1985-86. Of this divisible amount, an outlay of Rs. 6.90 crores for the

Seventh Plan period and Rs. 1.10 crores for 1985-86 which is about 11.5 per cent has been quantified so as to benefit 58,000 and 9,900 Scheduled Castes families respectively.

11.2.53. *Regional breakup of Financial Outlay*—Out of the total Seventh Plan allocation of Rs. 105.00 crores in the State Plan for Soil and Water Conservation Programmes besides Rs. 152.69 crores proposed under the central sector schemes the financial allocation for the three backward region of the State would be as below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

|                   | Seventh Plan Outlay | Annual Plan 1985-86 |
|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Hills          | 2843.00             | 427.00              |
| 2. Bundelkhand    | 2719.00             | 417.00              |
| 3. Eastern Region | 3697.00             | 590.00              |

11.2.54. *Science and Technology Component*—For the delineation of the various problems relating to soil erosion, water logging, usar and ravines etc. it is proposed to harness the latest technique of remote sensing and photo interpretation. This programme for which an outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakhs has been proposed will constitute the science and technology component of the Seventh Plan of which Rs. 30.00 lakhs would be during 1985-86.

#### Forest Department

11.2.55. Soil and Water Conservation should be planned and implemented scientifically on the basis of watersheds so as to slow down the process of erosion and land degradation, restore the degraded land to offer scope for horizontal expansion, improve pasture conditions of soil profile and ground water, create micro-level irrigation through water harvesting, increase production and generate employment through continuous adjustment in the form of optimum land use planning. The programmes should also offer collective security against recurring drought and floods.

11.2.56. *Reclamation/Afforestation of Ravines* : The total ravines area in the catchment of Yamuna, Chambal and Betwa rivers



and their tributaries in the districts of Agra, Mainpuri, Etawah, Mathura, Jhansi, Banda and Hamirpur is about 1.21 lakhs hectares. The department has been implementing the Soil Conservation scheme in these areas since 1964-65, with a view to check the formation of gullies and further extension of ravines and also to stabilise and conserve the soil.

11.2.57. Upto the end of 1979-80, afforestation over 50,762 hectares in these ravine areas were completed at the cost of Rs. 382.36 lakhs.

11.2.58. Achievement of Sixth Five-Year Plan and proposals for Seventh Plan as also target for 1985-86 are as under :

| Year           | Physical<br>Afforestation (ha.) | Financial<br>(Rs. in lakh) |
|----------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1980-85 Target | 15,900                          | 312.00                     |
| Achievement    | 6,913                           | 160.98                     |

11.2.59. The proposals for Seventh Plan and target for 1985-86 are as follows :

|                                 | 1985-90 | 1985-86 |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|
| 1. Financial (Rs in lakh)       | 520.00  | 90.00   |
| 2. Physical plantation (in ha.) | 12,500  | 2,500   |

11.2.60. *River Valley Project in the catchment of Matatila*—Matatila Dam Project 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 1,295 sq. km. is under the control of Forest Department U. P., which is implementing Soil Conservation works in that area. Outside the forest area, Agriculture Department is also doing Soil Conservation works.

11.2.61. The achievement in Forest Department managed area so far and proposals for Seventh Plan and Annual Plan 1985-86 are as under :

TABLE 13—Financial and Physical Targets

| Item   | Unit        | Actuals<br>1979-80 | Sixth Plan |                            | Proposals       |         |
|--|-------------|--------------------|------------|----------------------------|-----------------|---------|
|  |             |                    | Target     | Anticipated<br>achievement | Seventh<br>Plan | 1985-86 |
| (1)  | (2)         | (3)                | (4)        | (5)                        | (6)             | (7)     |
| I. Financial   | Rs. in lakh | 64.64              | 48.00      | 53.96                      | 208.00          | 27.00   |
| II. Physical   |             |                    |            |                            |                 |         |
| 1. Afforestation   | ha.         | 1,060              | 1,000      | 894                        | 5,000           | 1,000   |
| 2. Fencing and development of pastures.                        | ha.         | 1,070              | ..         | ..                         | ..              | ..      |
| 3. Buildings of Agricultural lands.                            | ha.         | 855                | ..         | ..                         | ..              | ..      |
| 4. Construction of structures viz. check dams spurs slips etc. | No.         | 907                | 200        | 421                        | 200             | 40      |

11.2.62. *Hill Region*—The Civil and Soyam forests are scattered over in the eight hill districts of the State covering 8,014 sq. km. In addition there are about 2,368 sq. km. of Panchayati forests. The management of these

forests is with the respective district administration throughout.

11.2.63 The district-wise area under Civil and Soyam and Panchayati forests is as under :



| District         | (Area in sq. km.)       |                    |
|------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
|                  | Civil and Soyam Forests | Panchayati Forests |
| 1. Almora        | 1821.00                 | 627.99             |
| 2. Nainital      | 192.00                  | 207.67             |
| 3. Pithoragarh   | 1210.00                 | 714.45             |
| 4. Pauri Garhwal | 1806.00                 | 296.40             |
| 5. Chamoli       | 1043.00                 | 521.00             |
| 6. Tehri         | 1277.74                 | ...                |
| 7. Uttarkashi    | 147.89                  | ...                |
| 8. Dehra Dun     | 516.00                  | ...                |
| <b>Total :</b>   | <b>8013.63</b>          | <b>2368.00</b>     |

(Source of Revenue records)

11.2.64. With a view to minimise soil erosion, improve ecology of the region and

to meet the pressing demand of fuel and fodder including production of edible local grasses by protection and fertilizers was started in a scheme of Soil Conservation works in Civil and Soyam Forests since 1974-75 and 5 forest divisions were sanctioned under this scheme. Till the end of Sixth Five Year Plan, about 90,000 hectares area is expected to be covered by way of afforestation, pasture development and improvement of density in the existing Civil Soyam Forests. The balance available area fit for planting is estimated to be about 3,75,000 hectares excluding the snow covered, rocky areas, river beds and the area adjoining the villages, which are used by the villagers for grazing their cattle.

11.2.65. The following schemes will be taken up in Civil and Soyam Forest areas :—

11.2.66. Soil Conservation works in Civil and Soyam Forests :—This scheme is being implemented since 1974-75. The achievement upto 1979-80, target and likely achievement during Sixth Plan and proposals for Seventh Plan and Annual Plan 1985-86 are as under :—

TABLE 14—Target and achievement for Seventh Plan

| Serial no.      | Item  | Achievement up to 1979-80 | Sixth Plan            |             | Seventh Plan proposals | Proposals for 1985-86 |
|-----------------|---|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
|                 |   |                           | Target                | Achievement |                        |                       |
| (1)             | (2)   | (3)                       | (4)                   | (5)         | (6)                    | (7)                   |
| <i>Physical</i> |   |                           |                       |             |                        |                       |
| 1               | Survey and demarcation (ha.)                                  | 101761                    | 50000                 | 44733       | 100000                 | 16000                 |
| 2               | Afforestation/Pasture development (ha.)                       | 44386                     | 37500                 | 32060       | 50800                  | 4000                  |
| 3               | Treatment of agricultural land(ha.)                           | 49                        | 50                    | 19          | ..                     | ..                    |
| 4               | Plantation of fruit trees (ha.)                               | 110                       | 210                   | 32          | ..                     | ..                    |
| 5               | Minor engineering works (Nos.)                                | 2615                      | Worth Rs.138.00 lakh. | 8088        | Worth Rs.500.00 lakh   | Worth Rs.66.00 lakh.  |
| 6               | Conversion of low density forests into normal density forests |                           |                       |             |                        |                       |
|                 | (a) Civil, Soyam, panchayati forests (ha.)                    | ..                        | ..                    | 14701       | 24300                  | 6500                  |
|                 | (b) Plantation areas planted before 1980-81(ha.)              | ..                        | ..                    | 6575        | 2500                   | 500                   |
|                 | Financial (Rs.in lakh)  | ..                        | 581.66                | 1255.00     | 1639.13                | 4500.00               |
|                 |   |                           |                       |             | 4500.00                | 600.00                |

11.2.67. *River Valley Project in the catchment of Ramganga (100% centrally sponsored scheme)*—The scheme was started from March 1962 to carry out 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 engineering works. The number of plans will be 2000 per hectares.

11.2.68. The scheme will continue during Seventh Five Year Plan. The achievement upto 1979-80, target and likely achievement during Sixth Plan and proposals for Seventh Plan and Annual Plan 1985-86 are as under :

TABLE 15—Financial and physical target and achievement

| Item   | Achievement upto 1979-80 | Sixth Plan |             | Proposed target | Proposed target |
|--|--------------------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|  |                          | Target     | Achievement | 1985-90         | 1985-86         |
| (1)  | (2)                      | (3)        | (4)         | (5)             | (6)             |
| <i>Physical</i>                              |                          |            |             |                 |                 |
| (i) Afforestation/Pasture developments (ha.) | 26832                    | 9500       | 9570        | 10400           | 1600            |
| (ii) Treatment of agricultural land (ha.)    | 1545                     | 1500       | 2           | ..              | ..              |
| (iii) Plantation of fruit trees (ha.)        | 967                      | 250        | 50          | ..              | ..              |
| (iv) Minor Engineering works (Nos.)          | 7267                     | 1500       | 976         | 2550            | 300             |
| (v) Density improvement in forest area (ha.) | ..                       | ..         | ..          | 5200            | 800             |
| (vi) Financial (Rs. in lakh)                 | 427.71                   | 384.00     | 345.16      | 995.00          | 93.00           |

11.2.69. *Integrated Soil and Water Conservation in the Himalayan Region (100% centrally sponsored scheme)*—This is another Central Sector scheme of Soil Conservation in the hills of this State. The scheme was started in 1978-79. The scheme is being pro-

posed during Seventh Plan also and 4 additional divisions are proposed under this scheme. The achievement upto 1979-80, target and likely achievements during Sixth Plan, proposals for Seventh Plan and Annual Plan 1985-86 are as under :—

TABLE 16—Financial and physical target and achievement

| Item   | Achievement upto 1979-80 | Sixth Plan |             | Target for            | Target for           |
|--|--------------------------|------------|-------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
|  |                          | Target     | Achievement | 1985-90               | 1985-86              |
| (1)  | (2)                      | (3)        | (4)         | (5)                   | (6)                  |
| <i>Physical</i>  |                          |            |             |                       |                      |
| 1. Afforestation (ha.)                                 | 4407                     | 16000      | 25,543      | 20800                 | 3200                 |
| 2. Pasture Development (ha.)                           | ..                       | 20000      |             |                       |                      |
| 3. Density improvement (ha.)                           | ..                       | ..         | ..          | 10400                 | 1600                 |
| 4. Treatment of agricultural land (ha.)                | 38                       | 500        | 86          | ..                    | ..                   |
| 5. Distribution of seedlings to farmers (No. in lakhs) | 32.00                    | 80.00      | 73.60       | 52.00                 | 8.00                 |
| 6. Soil Conservation Survey (Sq.km.)                   | 10313                    | 25000      | 25333       | 25000                 | 5000                 |
| 7. Engineering works construction of structures (Nos.) | 748                      | 1300       | 4442        | Worth Rs.360.00 lakh. | Worth Rs.48.00 lakh. |
| Financial (Rs. in lakh)                                | 134.66                   | 1006.00    | 884.53      | 2215.00               | 266.00               |

11.2.70. *Intergrated Watershed Management in the catchment of Flood Prone river of Indo-Gangetic Basin*—This scheme is being implemented in the hills from March, 1982. Keeping in view the importance of this

scheme it is proposed to be continued during Seventh Plan and 4 more divisions are proposed. The likely achievement for 1983—85, proposal, target for Seventh Plan and Annual Plan 1985-86 are as under :—

Table 17—Financial and Physical Target and achievement

| Item                              | Likely achievement for 1983—85 | Target for 1985—90 | Target for 1985-86 |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| (1)                               | (2)                            | (3)                | (4)                |
| 1. Survey (ha.)                   | 39,592                         | ..                 | ..                 |
| 2. Plantation (ha.)               | 3245 Plantation 440 A.S.W.     | 12,800             | 1,600              |
| 3. Pasture Development (ha)       | 2,142                          | ..                 | ..                 |
| 4. Minor engineering works (Nos.) | Worth Rs.35.73                 | 12,050             | 1,250              |
| 5. Road-side Plantation (Rkm.)    | 25                             | 100                | 20                 |
| 6. Nursery Establishment (No.)    | 3                              | 100 ha.            | 10ha.              |
| 7. Density improvement (ha.)      | ..                             | 6,400              | 800                |
| 8. Financial (Rs. in lakh)        | 298.53                         | 1,475.00           | 120.00             |

### 3. Animal Husbandry

11.3.1. Animal Husbandry plays an important role in economic and social development of the State.

11.3.2. In 1978 the State had about 523.6 lakhs livestock and 55.00 lakhs poultry and it is estimated that this population will increase further to 586.96 lakhs in livestock and 86.52 lakhs in poultry by 1990. Similar increase is expected in buffalo, goat and pig population. While the sheeps is almost constant. The species-wise details for 1978 census are given below:

| Species of Livestock | Livestock 1978 | Population Breedable |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| 1. Cattle            | 257.7<br>(49)  | 65.7<br>(13)         |
| 2. Buffaloes         | 139.6<br>(27)  | 72.2<br>(14)         |
| 3. Sheep             | 20.6<br>(4)    | 12.1<br>(2)          |
| 4. Goats             | 84.6<br>(16)   | 42.2<br>(8)          |

| Species of Livestock             | Livestock 1978 | Population Breedable | 1                              | 2       | 3       |
|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|---------|---------|
| 5. Pigs                          | 16.1<br>(3)    | 4.9<br>(1)           | 5. Poultry Development         | 138.11  | 175.04  |
| 6. Others<br>(Excluding Poultry) | 4.8<br>(1)     | —                    | 6. Sheep and Wool Development  | 336.02  | 394.89  |
| Total Livestock                  | 523.4<br>(100) | —                    | 7. Piggery Development         | 33.10   | 90.30   |
| Poultry                          | 55.0           | 25.1                 | 8. Other Livestock Development | 182.51  | 153.15  |
|                                  |                |                      | 9. Feed and Fodder Development | 84.25   | 87.71   |
|                                  |                |                      | Total ...                      | 2000.00 | 3336.69 |

(Figures in bracket denote percentage to total population)

11.3.3. *Plan outlays and expenditure*—The Sixth Plan outlays for important activities and anticipated expenditure are given below. The original outlays will be exceeded substantially on account of higher outlays received for this sector under district plans.

(Rupees in lakh)

| Item                                     | Sixth Plan-<br>outlay<br>original | Revised<br>upto end<br>of<br>1984-85 |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1  | 2                                 | 3                                    |
| 1. Veterinary Education and Training     | 14.76                             | 11.25                                |
| 2. Veterinary Services and Animal Health | 315.70                            | 1151.29                              |
| 3. Veterinary Research and Statistics    | 32.27                             | 32.68                                |
| 4. Cattle Development                    | 863.28                            | 1240.38                              |

11.3.4. *Proposed outlay for Seventh Five Year Plan*—Proposed outlays for Seventh Five year Plan period will be Rs. 98.87 crores which includes Rs. 17.47 crores for hill region and the outlay for the year 1985-86 has been allocated to the tune of Rs. 15.99 crores which includes Rs. 3.50 crores for hill region.

11.3.5. *Veterinary Education and Training Programmes*—Training plays a very important role in successful implementation of various programmes. It is, therefore, proposed to establish following training programme in the Seventh Plan period:

(i) The existing stockman training classes at Pashulok-Rishikesh and Chak-Ganjaria are unable to meet the growing demand of Livestock Development Assistants. It is, therefore, proposed to establish two more stockman training classes with a capacity of producing 200 Livestock Development Assistants in two years' time. It is also proposed to provide stipend to trainees of this course. At present there is no training centre for compounders, and they are being trained veterinary hospitals which is inadequate. It is, therefore, proposed to establish one compounder's training centre.

(ii) At present there is only one three months Poultry Training Centre where inservice training is imparted to persons working in various poultry development

programmes and poultry farms. It is proposed to establish two more poultry training centres in the Seventh Plan so that adequate number of personnel may be imparted inservice training in poultry.

(iii) Cattle development plays an important role in the production of better cattle. At present there is no facility for imparting inservice training to persons working in this field. It is, therefore, proposed to establish inservice training course in artificial insemination, Deep Freeze Semen and other cattles breeding aspects. Provision has also been made to get departmental personnels trained in Fodder development.

11.3.6. *Veterinary Services and Animal Health*—(i) During the Seventh Five-Year Plan, it is proposed to establish 340 veterinary hospital in the plains and 75 in hill region of Uttar Pradesh, so that one veterinary hospitals covers 35 thousand animals in the plains and 25 thousand in hills, 200 stockman centres are also proposed in plain and 150 sockman centres in hill to be established during Seventh Plan.

(ii) It is also proposed to upgrade one veterinary hospital at regional level into a poly-clinic.

(iii) Out of 1306 veterinary hospitals and 2000 stockman Centres about less than half of hospitals and 1/3 of stockman centres are without buildings. Buildings are proposed to be constructed for some of the hospitals and stockman centres, so that adequate space may be available for proper working of these institutions as they form the nucleus for further development.

(iv) Local Bodies are not in a position to run the veterinary hospitals properly due to lack of financial resources. It is, therefore, proposed to provincialize the remaining 40 veterinary hospitals of the State.

(v) It is also proposed to strengthen the Diseases Investigation and Control Unit at the Directorate and also to strengthen the circle laboratories located at regional level, so that proper diagnostic assistance may be rendered and the disease control programme may be

made effications for effective disease control programme in the field.

(vi) The Centrally aided scheme of Control of Disease of National Importance will be implemented.

(vii) Special efforts to keep surveillance and eradiction of reinderpest disease will be made with the assistance of Government of India.

(viii) The Epidemiological Studies will be undertaken for which a cell has already been created in the department, which will be expanded.

(ix) It is also proposed to continue during the Seventh Plan period the prophylactic Foot and Mouth Disease Vaccination in cross-bred and valuable animals under Government of India's Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

11.3.7. *Establishment and Expansion of B. P. Section*—Prophylactic vaccination plays an important role in providing proper health cover to the livestock. With this aim the Biological Products Section was established at Lucknow in the year 1945. As a result of expansion during different plan periods, the annual production has been increased from 9.91 lakh doses in 1945-46 to 244.586 lakh doses in 1983-84 which hardly provides coverage to 17 per cent of livestock and 40 per cent of poultry population of the State.

11.3.8. In view of all round livestock developmental activities including cross breeding being taken up in the State, the demand of vaccines including some sophisticated products has increased. As such it is proposed to increase the coverage from 17 per cent to 25 per cent in case of livestock and from 40 per cent to 60 per cent in case of poultry population during Seventh Plan period.

11.3.9. The Eastern Region of the State consisting of 15 districts has about 195 lakh livestock population. Most of the districts of this region are flood prone and hence endemic to H. S. & B. Q. diseases. On account of this appreciable quantity of H. S. Vaccine and B. Q. Vaccine is required every year to provide adequate health cover. If only 25 per cent population is protected against H. S.,

even then about 50 lakh doses of H. S. vaccine is required for eastern region. It is not possible to supply this huge quantity of the vaccine from the existing B. P. Section.

11.3.10. Further during the rainy season on account of floods and water logging the transport system by rail or road often get disrupted on account of which the supplies do not reach the end point in time which hampers the disease control programme.

11.3.11. Keeping in view the above facts and that the scope of expansion of the existing B. P. Section is limited, it is proposed to establish a vaccine production centre in the eastern region, which will meet the demands of bacterial vaccines, specially H. S. Vaccine of that region.

11.3.12. Further it is proposed to expand the existing B. P. Section for increasing the quality and quantity of the existing vaccines and to take up the production of some new vaccines viz. Tissues Culture, R. P. Vaccine, Antirabic Flury Vaccine and M. C. C. Vaccine.

11.3.13. *Establishment of B. P. Section in hill region of the State*—At present the Biological products section at Lucknow is engaged in manufacture and supply of veterinary biologicals to the whole State. The production capacity of this section after expansion during different plan periods touched only about 245 lakh doses per annum which is hardly sufficient to cover about 17 per cent of the livestock population and 40 per cent of the poultry population of the State. According to the last livestock census, the total livestock and poultry population of this State was as follows:—

|               | Hills     | State       |
|---------------|-----------|-------------|
| (1) Livestock | 41,86,283 | 5,23,05,756 |
| (2) Poultry   | 3,56,190  | 54,97,520   |
|               | 45,42,473 | 5,78,03,276 |

11.3.14. Thus if we immunise one animal and one poultry bird against their three common diseases only, the total requirement of vaccine for the whole State comes to about 1734 lakh doses and that for hill areas to about 135 lakh doses.

11.3.15. It is proposed to establish a Biological Products Section in hill region of the

State for production of 99,000 lakh doses of veterinary biologicals.

11.3.16. *Cattle Development*—As per the latest livestock census of 1978, the total livestock present in the State are 523.4 lakhs, out of which there are 257.7 lakhs cows, 139.6 lakhs buffaloes which constitute about 75 per cent of the total livestock population. The total breedable population is 65.7 lakhs in case of cows and 72.2 lakhs in case of buffaloes, but their productivity is very low. The increase in milk production in various years is given in the following table:—

|         |     |                      |
|---------|-----|----------------------|
| 1968-69 | ... | 43.08 lakh M. Tonnes |
| 1972-73 | ... | 49.08 " "            |
| 1977-78 | ... | 54.47 " "            |
| 1980-81 | ... | 57.28 " "            |
| 1981-82 | ... | 60.97 " "            |
| 1982-83 | ... | 62.87 " "            |

11.3.17. From the above figures, it is evident that the production level both in cows and buffaloes is very low. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that this level should be increased at a faster rate in order to produce sufficient quantity of milk to meet the deficiency. The major constraints in this direction are as follows:—

1. Low productivity in indigenous cattle and buffaloes.
2. Insufficiency of feed and fodder resources.
3. Dearth of good quality germ plasm required for improvement of the livestock.
4. Insufficient provision of financial outlay in comparison to the enormous cattle population.

For increasing the productivity of the livestock the following programmes are being taken up during Seventh Plan period.

1. Cross-breeding of cattle and improvement of buffaloes using frozen semen technique outside of Operation Flood II areas.
2. Strengthening of cattle breeding infrastructure with the use of frozen semen.
3. Herd registration, preservation and propagation of superior germ plasm for salvaging elite cows and buffaloes.

4. Income enhancement programme for rural poor through cattle development cross-breeding with the help of BAIF.

5. Strengthening of artificial insemination infrastructure in the State.

11.3.18. *Schemes for strengthening and expansion of A. I. Programme through frozen semen technique*—Frozen Semen Production Station, Chak Ganjaria, Lucknow was established in the year 1975-76 with a production potential of 25,000 doses of Frozen Semen per annum. Considering the growing popularity of A. I. through use of frozen semen, this station was strengthened to increase the production potential. One L. N. Plant installed earlier needs to be replaced by a new one. During Seventh Plan provision for a new L. N. Plant, additional pedigree bulls and some essential equipments have been made.

11.3.19. In Rae Bareli and Sultanpur Districts A. I. facilities with Frozen Semen is to be provided to 100 centres/sub-centres. In order to successfully implement the programme, one L. N. plant of 5-litre capacity is under establishment at Rae Bareli for ensuring liquid nitrogen production required for semen preservation.

11.3.20. *Scheme for providing breeding facilities in cattle and buffaloes through natural service*—In remote areas where A. I. facilities are difficult to be provided on account of lack of communication, difficult terrain it is proposed to provide breeding facilities for cows and buffaloes through natural service. It is proposed to establish 50 Natural Breeding Centres, each having two bulls—One of cow and the other of buffaloes species. Besides the following programmes are also being taken up during Seventh Plan period:

1. Production of Stud Bulls at Livestock Farms.
2. Additional facilities under I. C. D. Ps.—Establishment of I. C. D. P., Allahabad and Faizabad (Extension Programme).

11.3.21. *State Livestock Farms*—There are 14 State Livestock Farms in the State whose main object is to produce excellent quality bulls, production of superior fodder seeds for distribution among farmers and distribution of surplus heifers and cows to I. R. D. beneficiaries.

11.3.22. Out of the 14 farms, 3 farms are located in Bundelkhand Regions, 2 in Eastern Region, 3 in Hills and 6 in Central and Western Regions of State. Cattle and buffaloes of indigenous and exotic breeds are being maintained at these farms. Among the indigenous ones Sahiwal, Sindhi, Tharparkar, Haryana and Gangatiri breeds of cow species and Murrah and Bhadawari breeds of buffaloes are also being maintained at these farms. With the change in breeding policy and more emphasis on cross-breeding programme, exotic cattle breeding farms have also been established. At Bharari-sen Chamoli and Livestock Farms Kalsi in Dehra Dun District, cattle of Jersey breeds are being maintained, to meet the requirement of cross breed bulls to be used in cross breeding programme. In plain region one Jersey breeding Farm at Babugarh (Ghaziabad) is under establishment.

11.3.23. During Seventh Five-Year Plan it is proposed to re-organise and strengthen the livestock farms so as to establish proper linkage with livestock maintained. For re-organisation and strengthening of these farms certain additions and alteration in the present infrastructures will have to be made for which necessary provisions have been made in the plan.

11.3.24. It is also proposed to establish three new Fodder Seed Production units in the State. These units will be established in different regions of the State, namely one in Bundelkhand, one in Meerut Region and one in Faizabad region where certified, foundation fodder seed will be produced in different agro-climatic conditions.

11.3.25. Other important schemes are given below:—

1. Development and expansion of Gaushalas.
2. Establishment of stray and wild cattle catching party to control the menace of these animals and for making provision of necessary facilities etc.

11.3.26. *Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Special Livestock Production Programme—Special Livestock Production Programme*—(SLPP) is a programme sponsored by Government of India during Fourth Five Year Plan. Since then, it is continuing in 16 districts of the State. The objective of the programme

is to increase the Animal Production through the Small/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers and thus improve their socio-economic status.

11.3.27. Following programmes of Animal Production have been taken up :

1. Cross-bred heifers rearing.
2. Sheep Production.
3. Pig Production.
4. Poultry Production.

11.3.28. This programme has done a substantial benefit to the poor beneficiaries.

11.3.29. *Poultry Development* — Poultry keeping, by and large, is already established as an effective income generating subsidiary occupation. The poultry production has direct linkage with all various rural development programmes like I. R. D. P./D. P. A. P./S. L. P. P./Harijan Component Plan. The poultry population in the State is expected to reach 60.30 lakhs by the end of 1984-85 and is estimated to be around 86.52 lakhs by the end of 1990.

11.3.30. The total egg production by the end of 1984-85 is anticipated to be 3572 lakhs and with 7 per cent annual growth rate, the production is expected to reach 5014 lakhs by 1989-90.

11.3.31. The strategy for Seventh Plan is focussed mainly on boosting the egg production as well as increase the availability of poultry meat and also to bridgeover the gap in the availability and the demand as far as possible.

(i) The foundation stock at the State Poultry Farms will be increased by strengthening the 3 Zonal Farms and the upgrading of the other farms.

(ii) In the hill areas the district farms will be upgraded to about 2500 layer farms besides strengthening of existing and completing the newly established farms of Sixth Plan at Dunda, Chham and Kotdwar to become operative.

(iii) The best productive strains available from the National Institutes or otherwise will be obtained and kept in the Zonal Farms for propagation wherefrom requirement of the replacement of the

stock to smaller forms will be maintained. Each of the farms will have broiler strains to meet requirement of the broilers.

(iv) The Intensive Poultry Development Projects have so far been implemented in and around the large towns but during the Seventh Five-Year Plan the Intensive Poultry Development Programme will be taken up in and around poultry farms.

(v) The production of balanced feed is being done by the three departmental feed units, each having capacity to produce 1,200 metric tonnes per year. The departmental units need to have proper buildings and other equipment, which will be provided.

11.3.32. In consonance to the above the programmes proposed are given below :—

1. Establishment, expansion and re-organisation of poultry farms.
2. Establishment of new poultry farms and strengthening of existing poultry farms.
3. Poultry production programme under Applied Nutrition Programme in collaboration with UNICEF.
4. Establishment and strengthening of Intensive Poultry Production Projects and marketing facilities.
5. Establishment and expansion of poultry feed production centres and quality control.

11.3.33. *Sheep and Goat Development*—The sheep population of Uttar Pradesh is 20.59 lakhs (Census 1978), which is about 1/20th of total sheep population of the country, still the State stands sixth in sheep population. The sheep in the hill districts of U. P., produce medium to fine wool, while in the plains it is coarse carpet wool. Sheep husbandry in the plains is adopted mostly by the weaker sections of the society who are semi-nomadic, but in the hills it is a way of life. The grazing facilities have considerably dwindled because of heavy pressure on land for increased agricultural production. This has resulted in reduction in sheep population during 1966—72. There has, however, been a marginal increase in sheep population over 1972 Census as recorded in 1978.



11.3.34. It is proposed that during 7th Plan period efforts should be intensified to increase exploitation of the sheep population in the State for wool production both of the fine and carpet quality. This would be brought about through larger coverage of breedable ewes by better quality rams of the desired types. Number of sheep in the State does not increase because of the limiting factors, the productivity should improve both quantity. Seventh Plan outlay for sheep and wool development shall therefore be used for :

(i) Strengthening and expansion of the existing sheep farms for production of quality rams for breeding.

(ii) Establishment of new Sheep and wool Extension Centres and setting up of Intensive Sheep Development Projects.

(iii) Establishment of an experimental farm of Muzaffarnagari Sheep Breed for mutton and introduction and wool traits in this breed.

(iv) Expanding the mass drenching programme for control and treatment of parasitic infestation in sheep.

(v) Expansion of Wool Grading and Marketing facilities.

(vi) Create facilities for migratory sheep at vital points.

The schemes proposed during the Seventh Plan would raise the potential for breeding from 61.4 per cent to 78 per cent and the wool production is likely to be raised from 14.3 per cent lakhs kgs. in 1982-83 to about 18.77 lakhs kgs. in the 1989-90, showing an overall increase of about 4 per cent per year.

11.3.35. *Goat Development*—India tops the world in goat population. According to 1972 Census there were 680 lakh goats in the country out of which 66 lakhs goats were in U.P. The population has risen to 85.6 lakhs as per Census of 1978. The State has two recognised breeds of goats, that is, Jamunapari and Barbari breeds; most of the population, however, is non discript or Desi.

11.3.36 *Pig Development*—U.P. has the largest pig population in the country. In 1972 the population was 13.00 lakhs against 65.00 lakhs for the country. It has further

risen to 16.05 lakhs as per 1978 Census. Pig keeping is basically confined to the weakest section of the society and contributes a lot to their economic status by virtue of their high conversion rate of feed, prolific breeding and large litter size. Pigs contribute largely to human meal requirements. With the setting up of bacon factories all over the country and increased food requirement of the growing population, it has gained an important place in the meat trade. They also produce bristles and supplement to the breeders income.

11.3.37. To improve the indigenous pigs, exotic pigs were imported. Exotic breeds have been successfully used to improve the local stock and have gained acceptance. The department maintains exotic and crossbred pig stock at Regional Pig Breeding Station, Aligarh. State Livestock Farms at Arazilines and Nilgoan. Two such units have also been established at Moradabad and Pashulok. These farms are the nuclei for supply of boars located at the departmental institutions and also provide sows and boars to progressive breeders.

11.3.38. In view of the popularity gained by piggeary development programmes launched by the Department it is proposed to intensify the breeding programme by locating boars at additional departmental institutions where this facility has not hitherto been provided and also to strengthen the existing pig breeding units set up by the department. It is also proposed to set up few more breeding units at selected livestock farms of the department.

11.3.39. *Equine Development*—The total equine population of India had declined in post-independence era. In U. P., however, the population is more or less static from 1966 onwards. This State yet has the highest population of horses, mules and donkeys. During the last decade there has been more demand for good donkey stallions both for breeding mules as well as for breeding donkeys. This trend being presumably because both mules and donkeys are sturdier pack animals and economic to maintain as compared to horses. With automation the Tonga and Ekka have also gradually gone out of vogue. To the contrary, quite a few studs have come up over the years with imported through bred stock for breeding race horses.

11.3.40. It is proposed to expand these units during the Seventh Plan and mule breeding units are proposed to be established in the hills.

11.3.41. *Non Conventional Sources of Wool Production Angora Rabbits*—Rabbits are well adopted to wide range of climatic conditions. Raising of domestic rabbits is primarily for meeting the requirement of laboratory animals. The recent trend is now more utilitarian and rabbits are extensively bred for fur, wool and meat. Angora rabbits produce excellent wool and their skins are in great demand for fur. Because rabbits are prolific breeders and easy to handle and economical to maintain and also fetch excellent price for the wool and fur, they can be easily adopted for improving the economic status of the small and marginal farmers and other weaker sections of the society who can adopt it as a way of life itself.

11.3.42. An Angora rabbit breeding unit has been set up in the hills during the Sixth Plan. It is proposed to set up three more such units in the hills during Seventh Plan.

11.3.43. *Feed and Fodder Development*—The availability of green fodder in the State is approximately 206.77 lakh metric tonnes against the requirement of about 700 lakh metric tonnes, which is only 30 per cent of the total requirement. At present about 8.00 lakh hectares area is under different fodder crops. It is difficult to increase the area of cultivated fodder due to ever increasing demands of food crops and it is now necessary to adopt cultivation of high yielding varieties of fodder crops, introduction of fodder crops in crop rotations and by establishing pasture and by planting fodder trees in vacant and barren lands. In the hill areas parts of Panchayat and forest land could be put under pastures.

11.3.44. In the Seventh Plan period the programme could be linked with Agricultural Universities and other allied institutions.

The production of certified seed through registered growers will be taken up for which provision has been made. In the hills the programme of farm forestry and establishment of pastures will be taken up besides distribution of fodder tree saplings.

#### (4) Dairying and Milk Supply

11.4.1. Dairy Development Programme in the State aims at raising the level of income of the rural milk producers and providing good quality milk and milk products to consumers particularly in the urban areas at reasonable prices. Dairying also provides an effective supplemental actually to agriculture, specially for weaker sections in the rural areas.

11.4.2. Dairy Development Programme is based upon three-tier co-operative structure comprising Primary Milk Producer's Co-operative Societies at the village level, Milk producer's Co-operative Unions at the district level and Pradeshik Co-operative Dairy Federation at the State level. The main activities of Dairy Development Sector are—

(1) Organising activities for enhancement of milk production and its regular collection from rural areas.

(2) Processing of milk; and

(3) Developing an efficient infrastructure for the marketing of milk products in the urban areas.

11.4.3. For the achievement of the aforesaid objectives, it is imperative that the rural milk producer should have access to an effective system for marketing or processing of milk to ensure that he receives a reasonable price for his milk.

11.4.4. In addition an effective technical inputs programme is essential to raise the production and productivity of milk. This would include provision of veterinary over artificial insemination, balanced cattle feed supply and fodder management practices.

11.4.5. Physical achievements of the sector in previous plans have been as follows :

TABLE 18—Achievements during previous plans

| Plan Period | Number of Milk Unions | Number of Plants in Operation | Installed Capacity in lakh litres of Plants | Milk Handled lakh litre/day | Number of Societies |               |
|-------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|---------------------|---------------|
|             |                       |                               |   |                             | Conventional        | Anand Pattern |
| (1)         | (2)                   | (3)                           | (4)   | (5)                         | (6)                 | (7)           |
| 1967—74     | 37                    | 12                            | 2.14*                                       | 1.087                       | 2,866               | ..            |
| 1974—78     | 37                    | 22                            | 2.96*                                       | 0.950                       | 4,807               | ..            |
| 1978-79     | 37                    | 24                            | 5.01*                                       | 1.860                       | 4,778               | ..            |
| 1979-80     | 37                    | 24                            | 5.010                                       | 2.135                       | 3,171               | ..            |
| 1980-81     | 37                    | 26                            | 5.240                                       | 2.620                       | 3,171               | ..            |
| 1981-82     | 39                    | 25                            | 5.240                                       | 1.600                       | 3,284               | ..            |
| 1982-83     | 39                    | 25                            | 5.240                                       | 1.740                       | 3,284               | 230           |
| 1983-84     | 39                    | 21                            | 5.240                                       | 1.390                       | 3,349               | 1,164         |
| 1984-85     | 39                    | 22                            | 5.240                                       | 1.913                       | 3,000               | 2,238         |

11.4.6. In addition to the Government and Co-operative dairies, four big private sector plants at Aligarh, Etah, Muzaffarnagar and Saharanpur with an aggregate handling capacity of 5.82 lakhs litres of milk per day. This brings the total processing capacity in the State to about of 11.06 lakhs litres of milk per day. The dairy development programmes will cover the organization and strengthening of Co-operative structure around these Plants. Since November, 1982 only Anand Pattern Societies are to be organised/reorganised.

11.4.7. It will be seen that even though there has been a considerable increase in the number of Co-operative Milk Unions (Processing Units) and the Primary Milk Societies over different plan periods, the utilization of the processing capacity available has been very poor and all the units have suffered heavy losses.

11.4.8. *Seventh Plan Programmes*—The Seventh plan programmes will be based on

the concept of a vertically integrated single commodity system. Integration of production, procurement processing and marketing of milk will help the milk producers in sharing the value added to their primary products through processing and marketing. Milk producers societies will be operated on "Anand Pattern", milk collection taking place directly from the producer member. Animal health care will be improved through mobile veterinary services. Artificial insemination facilities are proposed to be located in all the societies while liquid nitrogen and frozen semen facilities would be provided by the union, cattle feed at reasonable prices will be provided and fodder management improved.

11.4.9. *Operation Flood-II*—This will be the major programme for dairying in the Seventh Plan. The programme was started in 1983-84 with the objective of increasing the production and productivity of milk, increase milk supply to the urban areas and ensure remunerative milk prices to producers. The fol-

lowing 28 districts milksheds constitute the operation area under OF-II Programme. This programme is being introduced in three phases as under :

| Phase-I     | Phase-II      | Phase-III   |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| Bara Banki  | Agra          | Farrukhabad |
| Bulandshahr | Kanpur        | Ghazipur    |
| Fatehpur    | Allahabad     | Hardoi      |
| Ghaziabad   | Ballia        | Jaunpur     |
| Meerut      | Lucknow       | Mirzapur    |
| Moradabad   | Etawah        | Etah        |
| Varanasi    | Mathura       | Mainpuri    |
|             | Aligarh       | Sitapur     |
|             | Muzaffarnagar | Unnao       |
|             | Rai Bareli    |             |
|             | Saharanpur    |             |
|             | Sultanpur     |             |

11.4.10. Phase-I and II refer to the years 1983-84 and 1984-85 respectively while phase III will commence in the year 1985-86. The duration of the Project will be seven years. i.e. 1983—90. The OF-II Programme envisages the setting up of 8,838 Anand Pattern societies that would procure 12.84 lakh litres of milk daily through a coverage of some 19 lakh milch animals under the co-operative ambit by the year 1989. The institutional structure envisaged for the implementation of OF-II Programme shall be the three tier Anand Pattern Productr's Co-operative.

11.4.11. Besides milk procurement, the OF-II Programme shall have technical inputs programme, creation of modern milk processing facilities, and marketing of milk to the urban consumers in selected cities shall be provided. Under the OF-II Programme, a total investment of about Rs. 111 crores is envisaged, which shall be provided by the Indian Dairy Corporation. However, the State Government will have to bear the financial burden of certain items which are not being met by the IDC. These are as follows :

- (i) Operational Deficit of OF-II Societies.
- (ii) Share Capital to PCDF and other Milk Unions.
- (iii) Land for OF-II Dairies and Chilling Plants.
- (iv) Pre-Operative Expenses of OF-II.

(v) Strengthening the Financial Base of Milk Co-operatives.

11.4.12. Since the State Government shall bear the financial burden of items no. (i) to (v) only, Financial Outlays of only these items are being shown in the State Plan.

11.4.13. *Bhartiya Agro Industries Foundation (BAIF) Programme*—In the non-OF-II areas certain other schemes have been formulated. The BAIF Programme is a Scheme for cross breeding of non-descript cattle in the 10 districts viz. Banda, Allahabad, Jalaun, Pratapgarh, Sultanpur, Faizabad, Deoria, Gorakhpur, Basti and Gonda and will be operated by the Bharatiya Agro Industries Foundation. The programme will be supported by the other programmes like Animal Health Cover which will be undertaken by the State Animal Husbandry Department and milk collection and milk marketing to be undertaken by the State Dairy Development Department. Since the districts of Allahabad and Sultanpur are already covered under OF-II Programme, only 8 districts viz., Banda, Jalaun, Pratapgarh, Faizabad, Deoria, Gorakhpur, Basti and Gonda are proposed to be covered for assistance under Dairy Development Scheme. In this way the Dairy Development Scheme of milk procurement, processing and marketing is a support scheme to the main cross breeding programme. All the activities relating to processing and marketing in the scheme shall be within the frame-work of Anand Pattern Co-operative, but the technical inputs programme will not be provided by the Co-operative Societies. Instead technical inputs programme relating to Artificial Insemination shall be provided by BAIF and that relating to Veterinary Cover by the Animal Husbandry Department. The items for which financial assistance under the Dairy Support Programme has to be provided by the State Government will be (a) to meet operational deficit of Dairy Co-operatives, (b) aid to Co-operative Societies (Equipment etc.), (c) financial assistance to dairies and (d) margin money for working capital.

11.4.14. *Hill Area*—Apart from the OF-II and the Dairy Support Programme under BAIF, and ambitious programme of Dairy Development has been formulated for the Hill areas for Revitalisation, Consolidation and Expansion of existing Milk Unions. In particular Lalkuan, Almora, Kotdwar, Pitho-

ragarh, Dehra Dun will be covered during Seventh Plan. Effort will be made to go into other Hill Areas if they are commercially viable.

11.4.15. *Remaining areas*—During the later years of the Seventh Plan, it is proposed to revitalise the existing facilities in Bijnor,

Shahjahanpur, Azamgarh and Hamirpur and to establish new processing facilities and organise societies in the districts of Rampur, Pilibhit and Lakhimpur Kheri. The choice of districts will ultimately depend upon their commercial viability. The targets for the Seventh Five-Year Plan are proposed as under:—

TABLE 19—Target for the Seventh Five-Year Plan

| Sl. no. | Projects     | Milk Procurement (per day lakh litre) Base Year | Milk Production (lakh litre) |            | Animals A. I. Coverage (1000 No.) |            | No. of Animals under Co-operative Coverage (000 No.) |                                   | No. of Cross-breed females (000 No.) |
|---------|--------------|---|------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|------------|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
|         |              |   | Base Year                    | Final Year | Base Year                         | Final Year | Base Year  | Final Year                        |                                      |
| (1)     | (2)          | (3)   | (4)                          | (5)        | (6)                               | (7)        | (8)  | (9)                               | (10)                                 |
| 1       | O.F.—II      | 12.84   | 102.80                       | 119.71     | 44.00                             | 6335.00    | 277.00   | 1927.00                           | 222.25                               |
| 2       | BAIF*        | 0.68  | 23.86                        | 45.54      | 5.86                              | 25.13      | A. I. Work shall be done by BAIF                     | A. I. Work shall be done by BAIF. | 8.74                                 |
| 3       | Hills        | 0.20  | 0.60                         | 0.75       | --                                | 15.00      | --   | 40.61                             | 5.25                                 |
| 4       | Others Areas | 0.20  | 1.20                         | 1.45       | --                                | --         | --   | --                                | --                                   |
| Totals  |              | 13.92   | 128.46                       | 167.45     | 49.86                             | 6375.13    | 277.00   | 1967.61                           | 236.24                               |

11.4.16. In keeping with the strategy and the objectives, the following programmes have been included in the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) and Annual Plan (1985-86). An outlay of Rs. 2015.00 lakh has been allocated for the Seventh Plan (1985-90) which includes Rs. 175.00 lakh for Hill Region. For the Annual Plan (1985-86) an outlay of Rs. 519.00 lakh has been proposed which includes Rs. 35.00 lakh for the Hill Area.

11.4.17. *Direction and Administration*—Under the head, Dairy Development staff up to the District Level is included. Since May 1976, a separate Dairy Development Department is looking after the Dairy Development Programme in the State. The Department conducts survey for assessing the potentiality of a particular area, organises and registers the Co-operative Societies ar-

ranges, effective supervision, concurrent audit, arbitration and inspection of the co-operatives, co-ordinating activities of the various development department relating to the dairy development work and carries on the obligations under the U. P. Milk Act, 1976.

11.4.18. As a result of expending activities, necessity has been felt for strengthening administrative set up of the Department. Some additional staff at various levels will be required with the expansion of activities.

11.4.19. *Education and Training*—This scheme includes :

(a) Training of Secretaries of Primary Co-operative Milk Societies for enabling them to maintain accounts, conduct quality testing of milk and milk products and carrying out extension activi-

\*Only procurement of milk under BAIF will be done by the Dairy Department, A. I. Animal Health Cover will be undertaken by other Agencies.

ties both relating to dairy and animal husbandry.

(b) Refresher courses and training on various disciplines to Departmental Officers as well as the Institutional Officers/Milk Union Staff.

(c) Training to farmers and Milk Producers to educate them to adopt improved techniques for keeping the animal healthy and to increase milk production and also training them in improved dairy practices and avail of prophylactic and medical cover for milch animals.

(d) Assistance to the Agriculture Institute, Allahabad for arranging Dairy courses in respect of Manpower Development.

(e) To run Consumer's Education Programme in respect of dairy products and cattle feed.

(f) Holding of Seminars at Block and Tehsil levels for educating the producers about the merits of the Co-operative and other extension activities and also giving first hand knowledge about Dairy Development Programme.

#### *New Schemes*

11.4.20. *Operational Deficit of O. F.-II Societies*—Under this programme, Operational Deficit of Milk Co-operative Societies will be met which are to be organised/ reorganised in the various districts selected under the Operation Flood-II Programme. Expenditure would be made by these Milk Co-operative Societies on purchase of milk from producers, purchase of Cattle Feed from Milk Unions, staff salary and other overheads. It has been observed in the analysis made by the National Dairy Development Board (in the O. F. II Perspective Plan) that Milk Co-operative Societies are not likely to procure sufficient milk to become self supportive during the initial years of the project period, because of insufficient procurement of milk. The operational deficit of the societies will be met by the State Government.

11.4.21. *Share Capital to Pradeshik Co-operative Dairy Federation And Unions*—It has been projected that in the initial years of the Project, considerable Operational

losses will be incurred by the Pradeshik Co-operative Dairy Federation and Producer's Co-operative Milk Unions. This would occur because in the initial years capacity utilization of the processing plants would be less than the break-even point and because of the heavy burden of fixed costs.

11.4.22. *Land and Power for Operation Flood-II Dairies and Chilling Plants*—In the Perspective Plan of O. F.-II, it is envisaged that new Processing Facilities would be created under Operation Flood-II Programme.

Under the above, new Dairy Plants and Chilling Centres would be set up in different districts under this programme.

11.4.23. *Pre-operative Expenses of Operation Flood-II*—In accordance with the agreement between State Government of Uttar Pradesh and Indian Dairy Corporation, the Pradeshik Co-operative Dairy Federation is the Implementing Agency of Operation Flood-II Programme in the 28 districts of the state. The Indian Dairy Corporation has specified certain heads of expenditure against which financial assistance in terms of loan and partially in terms of grants will be reimbursed to Pradeshik Co-operative Dairy Federation. No provision has been made by the Indian Dairy Corporation to meet the Pre-operative expenses by the Pradeshik Co-operative Dairy Federation in launching various activities under Operation Flood-II Programme as envisaged in the Perspective Plan. This amount will be provided by the State Government.

11.4.24. *Strengthening the Financial Base of Milk Co-operatives*—On account of old liabilities, the Co-operative Milk Unions/Dairy Federation have become financially weak and non-viable. To put the above Institutions on healthy/economic/financial basis, the old liabilities have to be wiped out.

11.4.25. *Integrated Milk Shed Development*—Under this scheme, the following programmes are included:

(a) Bhartiya Agro Industries Foundation has proposed to operate a Cross-Breeding Programme of non-descript cattles in 10 districts namely Banda, Allahabad, Jalaun, Pratapgarh, Sultanpur, Faizabad, Deoria, Gorakhpur, Basti and Gonda. This programme will be supported by the other programmes like

Animal Health Cover to be undertaken by the State Animal Husbandry Department and Milk Collection and Milk Marketing etc. by State Dairy Development Department.

(b) All the above mentioned districts are covered partially or substantially under various milk sheds. The items for which financial assistance under Dairy Support Programme will be essential are (i) meeting operational deficit of dairy co-operatives (ii) aid to co-operative societies (equipment etc.) (iii) financial assistance to dairies, capital expenditure, working capital for dairy and (iv) operational deficit for dairies. Since Allahabad and Sultanpur are included in O. F.-II Programme, the financial assistance under Dairy Support Programme will be met from O. F.-II funds for these two districts.

(c) Besides the B. A. I. F. Programme, financial assistance will also be required for other dairies of the non-O. F.-II area such as to meet operational deficit of dairy co-operatives in order to run these schemes on the Anand Pattern.

11.4.26. *Science and Technology Component*—It has been decided that dairy plants should adopt recent advancements in the field of Science and Technology. Research and development in evolving new processing techniques and with a view to reduce processing costs and improve quality of products. U. P. Agriculture University, Pantnagar has submitted a Project on these lines. The Department is also utilizing solar energy in dairy plants to reduce consumption of conventional energy sources like coal, furnace oil and electricity. In order to improve the environment, it is proposed that the effluent of the dairy plants be treated before their discharge into drains/rivers. Modern improved techniques of treatment of effluent will be used. For the above programme, an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh for the plan period 1985-90 has been proposed out of the total outlay of Rs. 833.00 lakh for Integrated Milk Shed Development. For the Annual Plan 1985-86 an outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakh has been proposed. For the above Programmes/ Schemes, including Science and Technology Component an outlay of Rs. 833.00 lakh for Plan Period 1985-90, has been proposed. For

the Annual Plan 1985-86 an outlay of Rs. 66.00 lakhs has been proposed.

11.4.27. *For Revitalization of Dairies situated in Hill Areas*—No district in the Hill area is covered under the Operation Flood-II Programme. Therefore, revitalization of the dairies in the hill region and also the Milk Societies attached to these Co-operative Dairies in the districts of Dehra Dun, (Dairy at Dehra Dun) Pauri-Garhwal, (Dairy at Kotdwar) Naini Tal, (Dairy at Lakuwan) Almora (Dairy at Almora) and Pithoragarh (Dairy at Pithauragarh) will be undertaken with State funds.

11.4.28. For the present, the above dairies and its affiliated societies are being revitalised with the assistance of the Institute of Co-operative Management Research and Training, Lucknow which has prepared the project reports for revitalization of the above Co-operative Dairies. The Milk Societies in the Milk Shed of the above dairies are being organised/reorganised on the Anand Pattern with the deployment of Spear Head Team.

11.4.29. Science and technology component has been considered for dairy activity of hill areas. Solar energy utilisation and modern effluent treatment systems are proposed. An outlay of Rs. 22.00 lakh has been proposed for hill areas for the plan period 1985-90 in which Rs. 2.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan 1985-86.

11.4.30. To meet the expenditure on the above account including science and technology component an outlay of Rs. 175.00 lakhs which include Rs. 25.00 lakhs under the expenditure head of Direction and Administration is proposed in the State for hill area for the Plan period 1985-90. For the Annual Plan 1985-86, an outlay of Rs. 35.00 lakh which includes Rs. 4.50 lakh under the expenditure head of Direction and Administration has been proposed.

11.4.31. Besides the above main Programmes which have either been taken up in the Sixth Plan and which will be continued in the Seventh Plan, are as follows :—

11.4.32. *Grant in aid to Kanpur Sahkari Milk Board Ltd. for supply of subsidised milk against UNICEF assistance*—Under this Programme milk will be supplied for distribution among the weaker sections of people



living in Labour Colonies of Kanpur City at subsidised rates. The beneficiaries will be identified by the Labour Department and also the distribution of milk will be made from the Labour Welfare Centres under the supervision of the officials of the Labour Department.

11.4.33. *Grant in aid to Kanpur Sahkari Milk Board Ltd., for the distribution of "MILTONE"*—Under this Programme MILTONE produced by the MILTONE PLANT set up with UNICEF assistance, will be supplied at subsidised rates to children, pregnant women etc. preferably of the weaker section who have been identified by the Nagar Mahapalika, Harijan Kalyan Department etc. The distributions of MILTONE will be made under the supervision of the officials of the above named Agencies.

11.4.34. *Audit Board*—Under this programme, an Audit Board is proposed to be established for effective timely audit of the dairy co-operatives in the interest of sound financial discipline.

11.4.35. *Special Component Plan*—This programme has been taken up during the year 1982-83. Under this programme, assistance to such milk societies is being given in which majority of the membership is of the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe persons. The assistance is being provided mainly for various inputs in the shape of Milk Testing, Collection and Transport equipments and stationery, equipment for artificial insemination, cattle-crush and first-aid box, managerial subsidy to cover the salary of the Secretary, training of secretary, Farmer's Induction programme, working capital for payment of

milk price and subsidy for cattle feed and milk transport. The assistance required for the above schemes will be adjusted under the overall plan outlay.

11.4.36. It is also proposed to take up the survey of tribal area specially around Kalsi in the Dehra Dun district and formulate scheme by way of organising milk societies in the selected villages. This scheme will help tribal people to supplement their income through the sale of milk for which necessary inputs will be provided as of the Special Component Plan societies for inducing the members to keep milch animals, and take up the work of milk production as a subsidiary occupation.

11.4.37. *Seventh Plan Perspective*—It is expected that the Operation Flood-II Programme will be able to cover 28 districts fully during the Plan Period of 1985-90. Organisation and reorganisation of milk societies on Anand Pattern and strengthening the existing dairies of non-O. F.-II areas will also be completed substantially. The number of societies organised on Anand Pattern will increase to 8838 and production of 14.00 lakhs litres of milk per day will be available from 9945 societies. It is also hoped that by end of the Plan period, the installed capacity of the dairy plants under the co-operative and State sector will be 28.86 lakh litres per day (including 9.79 lakh litres per day of chilling facilities) through expansion programme, setting up of new dairies and chilling plants etc.

11.3.38. The financial outlay proposed for Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985-90) and Annual Plan (1985-86) is as below:

TABLE 20—Outlays (Rupees in lakh)

| Serial no. | Name of scheme                | Outlay proposed for the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) |       |        | Outlay proposed for the Annual Plan (1985-86) |      |       |
|------------|-------------------------------|--|-------|--------|---|------|-------|
|            |                               | Plain  | Hill  | Total  | Plain   | Hill | Total |
| (1)        | (2)                           | (3)  | (4)   | (5)    | (6)   | (7)  | (8)   |
| 1          | Direction and Administration. | 225.00   | 25.00 | 250.00 | 40.00   | 4.50 | 44.50 |
| 2          | Education and Training        | 115.00   | ..    | 115.00 | 20.00   | ..   | 20.00 |



TABLE 20—(Contd.)

(Rupees in lakh)

| Serial no. | Name of schemes   | Outlay proposed for the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) |        |         | Outlay proposed for the Annual Plan (1985-86) |       |        |
|------------|---|--|--------|---------|---|-------|--------|
|            |   | Plain  | Hill   | Total   | Plain   | Hill  | Total  |
| (1)        | (2)   | (3)  | (4)    | (5)     | (6)   | (7)   | (8)    |
| 3          | State Government Participation in O. F.—II: Operational deficit of O. F.—II Societies               | 48.00  | ..     | 48.00   | 5.00  | ..    | 5.00   |
| 4          | State Government Participation in O. F. II: Share Capital to P.C.D.F. and Unions                    | 113.00   | ..     | 113.00  | 113.00  | ..    | 113.00 |
| 5          | State Government Participation in O. F.—II: Land and Power for O. F.—II Dairies and Chilling Plants | 136.00   | ..     | 136.00  | 70.00   | ..    | 70.00  |
| 6          | State Government Participation in O. F.—II: Pre-operative Expenses on O. F.—II                      | 40.00  | ..     | 40.00   | 40.00   | ..    | 40.00  |
| 7          | State Government Participation in O. F.—II: Strengthening the Financial Base of Milk Co-operative   | 330.00   | ..     | 330.00  | 130.00  | ..    | 130.00 |
| 8          | Integrated Milk Shed Development  | 833.00   | ..     | 833.00  | 66.00   | ..    | 66.00  |
| 9          | Plan Outlay (HILLS) (For Revitalization of Dairies situated in Hill Area).                          | ..   | 150.00 | 150.00  | ..  | 30.50 | 30.50  |
|            | Total   | 1840.00  | 175.00 | 2015.00 | 484.00  | 35.00 | 519.00 |

**(5) Fisheries**

11.5.1. The water potential in this State comprises of perennial rivers and tributaries, snow fed hill streams, natural lakes and Jheels, large and small reservoirs and numerous village ponds and tanks in the rural areas. The main objectives of the fisheries development is to utilise the available water resources of the State and augment substantially income level of persons dependent on this activity for their livelihood to increase production of fish. The increased production of fish will also improve the dietary standards of the population.

11.5.2. *Achievement during Fifth Plan and Sixth Plans*—Upto Fifth Plan period, main emphasis was given on the development of reservoirs and supply of fish seed in private sector for stocking the village ponds. During the Sixth Plan, emphasis was placed on aquaculture programme in rural areas. Since most of village ponds have silted up due to neglect, their improvement was essential. A modest beginning was made during Sixth Plan period by launching a World Bank Inland Fisheries Project in the State for providing finance for improvement of tanks and first year inputs, to create infra-structure facilities.

ties for production of quality fish seed, to train fish farmers in latest aquaculture techniques and to arrange long term lease of Gram Sabha tanks. Similar programme was also launched in other districts of the State (excluding Hill Districts) on the World Bank project pattern. For transfer of modern aquaculture technology to fish farmers and extension officers, a training centre has been established at Pantnagar University. A Fish Seed Development Corporation has also been

established in the State in accordance with recommendation of World Bank with the main objective of setting up of modern fish seed hatcheries to meet the increasing demand of fish seed in rural areas of the State. Five hatcheries are under construction at present by the Fisheries Development Corporation.

11.5.3. The physical progress for different items is given in the table below :

TABLE 21—Physical Progress

| Plan/Year                          | Water area under departmental control (Lakh Hectare) | Fingerlings (In lakh) |          | Fish production (quintals) | Revenue (Rs. in lakhs) |
|------------------------------------|--|-----------------------|----------|----------------------------|------------------------|
|                                    |  | Stocking              | Supply   |                            |                        |
| (1)                                | (2)  | (3)                   | (4)      | (5)                        | (6)                    |
| 1. First Plan .. ..                | 0.059  | 114.36                | 5.20     | 11500                      | 9.15                   |
| 2. Second Plan .. ..               | 0.059  | 327.77                | 87.20    | 14088                      | 17.31                  |
| 3. Third Plan .. ..                | 1.010  | 403.19                | 431.62   | 31501                      | 33.23                  |
| 4. Adhoc Plan .. ..                | 1.275  | 250.50                | 203.37   | 32662                      | 76.31                  |
| 5. Fourth Plan .. ..               | 1.386  | 729.02                | 213.42   | 69679                      | 151.73                 |
| 6. Fifth Plan .. ..                | 1.413  | 807.03                | 569.46   | 62398                      | 201.91                 |
| 7. 1979-80 . . . .                 | 1.413  | 149.995               | 326.91   | 17792                      | 63.06                  |
| 8. Sixth Plan .. ..                |  |                       |          |                            |                        |
| 1980—83 . . . .                    | 1.413  | 431.360               | 1839.052 | 36143.34                   | 165.323                |
| 1983-84 . . . .                    | 1.413  | 116.398               | 819.665  | 10928.37                   | 46.095                 |
| 1984-85 . . . .<br>(Upto Aug. 84). | 1.413  | 10.099                | 676.083  | 2050.14                    | 17.298                 |

11.5.4. There is very substantial unutilised potential for development of fisheries as indicated below :

| Confined waters         | Area available (Hec.) | Area under fish culture | Percentage utilisation |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Irrigation Reservoir | 1.50                  | 1.37                    | 91                     |
| 2. Oxbow lakes          | 1.33                  | 0.05                    | 4                      |
| 3. Village tanks/ ponds | 1.62                  | 0.10                    | 10                     |
| Total...                | 4.45                  | 1.58                    | 35.5                   |

11.5.5. An outlay of Rs. 670.00 lakhs had been provided for the fisheries development programme during the Sixth Plan period. Against which an amount of Rs. 954.00 lakhs is expected to be utilised.

11.5.6. *Strategy for fisheries development during the Seventh Plan period*—(i) It is expected that about 35 per cent of the available fisheries potential will be utilised by the end of the Sixth Plan period. The remaining water area will have to be developed under pisciculture during the Seventh Plan period.

(ii) Pond development work will be further intensified along with adoption of scientific aquaculture programme so as to increase the per hectare output with only marginal investment.

(iii) It is estimated that State would require 20 crores fingerlings annually at the end of Sixth Plan period. Efforts will have to be made to increase the production and availability of fish seed both in departmental and private sectors.

(iv) Fish is a perishable commodity. Attention will be paid to the preservation and marketing aspect which are vital for the success of pisciculture operations.

(v) For higher rate of fish production per hectare, reservoir management will be given greater emphasis and a new scheme for the same will be introduced.

(vi) It is proposed to introduce for the first time a riverine aquaculture project so that the fish wealth in the rivers may be protected from un-scientific mass scale fishing and the discharge of effluents into them.

(vii) Aquaculture is not possible in hill area of the State because of the environmental conditions. Most of the hill streams during summer months are left with very little population of cold water fishes viz. Trout, mahaseer, and Carp. There-  
A major scheme for rehabilitation of hill streams and lakes is proposed by constructing two hatcheries for production of trout and Mahaseer fingerlings which would be used for stocking of fish seed in waters of hill areas.

A resume of the important programmes is given below :

11.5.7. *Fish Farmers Development Agency*— Under this scheme fish farmers development agencies have been established in 48 districts of the State which are functioning well. It is proposed to continue the existing fish farmers development agencies, as it would be essential to maintain the momentum of providing credit support and other facilities to private pisciculturists in rural areas. For proper execution of this programme, it is proposed to provide (a) extension assistance at block level (b) supervisory staff to district level and regional level, and (c) monitoring cell staff at the State level. It would be necessary to earmark adequate funds for this under Seventh Plan period.

These Fish Farmers Development Agencies will provide following facilities to the fish farmers :

(i) To arrange credit from commercial banks for making fish ponds suitable for fish culture and provide 25 per cent subsidy on pond development.

(ii) To arrange credit for first year inputs from commercial banks and provide 25 per cent subsidy on credit.

(iii) Training in modern fish farming to fish farmers.

(iv) Continual extension support to fish farmers.

(v) Timely supply of fish seed.

(vi) Periodical survey of water bodies.

(vii) Arrange lease of Gram Sabha tanks to fish farmers.

11.5.8 *Share capital for Fisheries Development Corporation for implementation of development of fisheries in selected reservoirs*—

The Fisheries Development Corporation would undertake construction of modern type of hatcheries. The intensive Fisheries Development Programme in the reservoirs transferred to Corporation will be taken up.

11.5.9. In this State approximately 1.50 lakh hectare water area is covered by reservoirs constructed for providing irrigation facilities as well as power generation potential to the State. 1.37 lakh hectares in the shape of 68 large and medium reservoirs are

under the control of Fisheries Department. The State has achieved an average production of 8—10 kgs. per hectare per year from these reservoirs. In order to achieve fish production of 15.20 kgs. per hectare per year Pilot Projects for different ecological conditions in different agroclimatic zones are proposed to be set up. Work will be started on Dhandraul Reservoir (Mirzapur), Tumaria Reservoir (Naini Tal), Matatila Reservoir (Lalitpur) and Kamla Sagar Reservoir (Jhansi). With the establishment of this project the present level of fish production is expected to be raised to two times.

11.5.10. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh is envisaged for the implementation of this project during the Plan period and an amount of Rs. 20.00 lakh is proposed during the year 1985-86 for the Corporation as Government equity share.

11.5.11. *Education and Training*—Under this programme following training programmes have been included :

(i) Deputation of Assistant Director, Fisheries for training at the Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Bombay.

(ii) Training of Fisheries Inspectors/Fisheries Development Workers at the Regional Training Centre for Inland Fisheries at Agra.

(iii) Training of Fisheries Extension Officers at Hyderabad.

The training programme under the plan Sector has been progressing satisfactorily and will continue during the Seventh Plan period. An outlay of Rs. 0.40 lakh is proposed during 1985-86 for this Scheme.

11.5.12. *Establishment of Fishermen Co-operatives for Marketing*—At present the entire fish trade in U. P. is in the hands of the middlemen who are exploiting the producers and consumers both and taking the main share of the earnings. This is mainly because of non-availability of adequate marketing infra structure. The primary producers mainly come from the weaker sections and they are not in a position to safeguard their own interest. It is, therefore, proposed to organise Fishermen Co-operative Marketing Societies at the district level where their main function will be as under :

(i) To exploit fish from the ponds managed by co-operative societies.

(ii) To transport fish to a potential market.

(iii) To arrange for retail sale in the local market and tie up with outstation for despatch of surplus fish.

(iv) To ensure supply of inputs to their members at reasonable price.

11.5.13. These Fisheries Co-operatives will be affiliated with the Fisheries Co-operative Federation at the State level in order to enable them to get financial assistance from N.C.D.C. and National Fishermen's Federation. It is also necessary to provide hygienic conditions for the sale of fish by these co-operative societies. It is proposed to provide financial assistance to selected Municipal Corporations for improvement of the existing fish markets. An outlay of Rs. 157.00 lakh will be required during the Seventh Plan period. An amount of Rs. 20.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1985-86.

11.5.14. *Reorganisation of Fisheries Department*—For effective implementation of the additional programmes during Sixth Plan period, for efficient planning and collection of reliable fisheries statistics, and for proper supervision and execution the Fisheries Department will be strengthened. An outlay of Rs. 59.00 lakh has been provided for the scheme during the plan period and Rs. 10.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1985-86.

11.5.15. *Development of Cold Water Fisheries*—The Cold Water Fisheries resources have hitherto remained untapped properly because of (a) different ecological conditions at different altitudes; (b) indiscriminate fishing by local persons (c) limited facilities of breeding, rearing, and rehabilitating rivers and lakes. In order to rehabilitate hill streams with Mahasheer and Trout fishes it is proposed to construct one hatchery with full component in Chamoli District, and the other in Naini Tal District. Snow Trout fingerlings will be produced at the existing Talwary hatchery. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs would be required during the Seventh Plan Period and Rs. 15.00 lakh has been kept for the year 1985-86.

11.5.16. *Special Component Plan*—Fish culture is an important economic activity and

the traditional fishermen are the main beneficiaries. Since this programme generate additional employment opportunities in the rural areas, therefore it is proposed to engage Scheduled Caste Families also in the Fisheries Development Programmes. During the Plan period about 2,000 hectares water area is proposed to be leased out to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes families. Subsidy for improvement of ponds and first year inputs will be provided by the agencies. During the year 1985-86 about 300 hectares water area is proposed to be leased to Scheduled Caste families.

11.5.17. An outlay of Rs. 55.00 lakh is proposed during Seventh Plan period and Rs. 11.00 lakh has been kept for the year 1985-86.

11.5.18. *Employment Generation*—To carry out above programmes the department would require 350 additional hands during the Seventh Plan period. Opportunity in the rural areas about 24,000 persons will get self-employment by way of adopting fish culture during plan period. During 1985-86 about 4,800 persons will get self-employment.

11.5.19. *Physical Targets*—The level of physical achievements at the end of Seventh Plan period will be as per details given below :

- (i) Fingerling production 20.00 crores
- (ii) Fish production 74,000 M. Tonnes
- (iii) Area to be brought under fish culture 40,000 hectares

#### (6) Forests

11.6.1. Forest play an important role in the national economy. They provide the most effective measures of soil and water conservation, supply of raw material to various types of wood based industries, provide renewable sources of energy and fulfil the needs of recreation. India is not particularly rich in forest wealth and its forest coverage is less than several other countries as shown below :

| Name of Country   | Percentage of forest area to land area | per capita forest area (in ha) |
|-------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. USSR           | 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                            |

11.6.2. The per capita consumption of wood, which is an indicator of the standard of living is also low in India as shown below :

| Name of the Country          | Per capita consumption of wood (Cu.m.) |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. Austria                   | 1.10                                   |
| 2. Czechoslovakia            | 0.96                                   |
| 3. France                    | 1.03                                   |
| 4. German Fedral Republic    | 0.60                                   |
| 5. Norway                    | 0.07                                   |
| 6. United Kingdom            | 0.70                                   |
| 7. U.S.S.R.                  | 0.98                                   |
| 8. Canada                    | 6.74                                   |
| 9. U. S. A.                  | 1.63                                   |
| 10. China (Peoples Republic) | 0.80                                   |
| 11. Indonesia                | 0.06                                   |
| 12. Japan                    | 0.92                                   |
| 13. Australia                | 1.04                                   |
| 14. Newzealand               | 1.64                                   |
| 15. India                    | 0.022                                  |

11.6.3. The forest area in Uttar Pradesh is much less than the optimum of 33 per cent stipulated in the National Forest Policy and about 40 per cent only is under real vegetative cover. The forests in the State are also unevenly distributed. The forest area in the hills is about 67 per cent, in the Tarai about 13 per cent, in the Indo-Gangetic Plains about

6 per cent and in the Vindhyan Region about 14 per cent of land area.

11.6.4. The distribution of forest area of different categories in the State is given below :

| Category                                       | (sq. km.)       |                 | Total           |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|  | Hills           | Plains          |                 |
| 1. Under the control of Forests Department ... | 23817.53        | 16812.49        | 40630.02        |
| 2. Civil and Soyam Forests ...                 | 8013.63         | —               | 8013.63         |
| 3. Panchayati Forests ...                      | 2368.00         | —               | 2368.00         |
| 4. Private and Cantonment Forests ...          | 197.72          | —               | 197.72          |
| <b>Total ...</b>                               | <b>34396.88</b> | <b>16812.49</b> | <b>51209.37</b> |

11.6.5. In 8 hill districts, the total forest area is 34,397 sq. kms., out of which 23,818 sq. kms., is under the control of Forest Department, 8,014 sq. kms. are Civil and Soyam Forests and 2,368 sq. kms. are Panchayati forests. The Civil and Soyam forests are managed by Revenue Authorities. Due to constant increase in human and cattle population, the forests have deteriorated qualitatively. There is decrease in availability of timber, fuelwood and fodder. Also the problem of soil erosion

and intensity of floods have increased considerably. Preservation and improvement of quality of forest has, thus become essential for the Himalayan eco-system.

11.6.6. There is a big gap between the existing demand and supply of both timber and fuelwood and this gap will increase by 2000 A.D. with the present production level as is evident from table below. Hence there is need for raising of intensive and extensive plantations to bridge this gap :

| Forest Produce                | unit           | Demand | Supply | Gap   |
|-------------------------------|----------------|--------|--------|-------|
| Raw material for Sawn wood .. | '000<br>cu. m. | 3,000  | 300    | 2,700 |
| 2. Pulp wood ..               | "              | 2,500  | 500    | 2,000 |
| 3. Other industrial wood ..   | "              | 3,500  | 700    | 2,800 |

11.6.7. Since it is not possible to increase the forest area by encroaching any cultivated land, work of plantations and vacant land along roads railway lines etc. has to be accelerated. There is very substantial scope for improvement in the quality of forest

cover in reserved forest and specially civil and soyam forests in the hill areas of the State. It is essential to raise plantations of fast growing species and those of economic and industrial importance.

11.6.8. The financial and physical target programmes are given in the table below :  
and achievements of important schemes and

TABLE 23—Physical and Financial Achievement during Sixth Plan. (Rs. in lakh)

| Name of Scheme  | Item/Unit                 | Sixth Plan (1980—85) (Achievements) |                      |          |                      |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|----------|----------------------|
|   |                           | Financial                           |                      | Physical |                      |
|   |                           | Target                              | Achievement (likely) | Target   | Achievement (likely) |
| (1)   | (2)                       | (3)                                 | (4)                  | (5)      | (6)                  |
| 1 Industrial pulp wood plantation.                          | Plantation (ha.)          | 1440.00                             | 1222.40              | 48,200   | 28,745               |
| 2 Road side Plantation                                      | Plantation (RKM.)         | 200.00                              | 238.27               | 4,400    | 5,509                |
| 3 Plantation under Social Forestry Project.                 | Plantation (ha.)          | 4875.00                             | 5001.08              | 60,000   | 63,794               |
| 4 Rural Fuel wood plantation. (including 50% Central share) | Plantation (ha.)          | 300.00                              | 363.56               | 15,000   | 18,152               |
| 5 Rehabilitation of degraded Forests                        | Density improvement (ha.) | ..                                  | ..                   | ..       | ..                   |
| 6 Fodder Development  | Pasture Development (ha.) | ..                                  | ..                   | ..       | ..                   |

Note:—In column no. (7) achievements of N. R. E. P. have not been included.

11.6.9. Strategy for Seventh Five Year Plan—With the experiences of Sixth and previous plans, the strategy for forest conservation and development for the Seventh Plans will aim at :—

- (i) Prevention of biological diversity.
- (ii) Conservation of the ecologically fragile eco-system.
- (iii) Increasing substantially, the vegetal cover by massive afforestation, through social forestry, farm forestry and other programmes.
- (iv) Meeting the basic needs of fuelwood, fodder, minor forest produce and small timber of the people.
- (v) Enhancing the productivity of our forests.
- (vi) Ensuring a close linkage between the forestry programme and the welfare of the tribal and other communities traditionally dependent on forests.

search, education and extension.

(vii) Special emphasis on forestry re-  
(viii) Encouraging efficient utilization of forest produce and promotion of village cottage industries.

(ix) Creating a massive people's movement for achieving the above objective.

(x) Strengthening the infrastructure, both at the State as well as the district level and improving overall capability for better production and management of our forests.

11.6.10. Keeping in view above strategy an outlay of Rs. 287 crore (Rs. 107 crore for Hill region and Rs. 180 crore for plains region) have been approved for Seventh Five Year Plan for Forestry Sector. The break-up of physical and Financial targets of the main schemes are given in table 24.

TABLE 24—Proposals for Seventh Plan and Annual Plan 1985-86 for Plantation (Rs. in lakh)

| Name of Scheme                    | Item/Unit         | Seventh Plan 1985—90 Annual Plan 1985-86 |          |           |          |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|--|----------|-----------|----------|
|                                   |                   | Financial                                |          | Physical  |          |
|                                   |                   | Financial                                | Physical | Financial | Physical |
| (1)                               | (2)               | (3)                                      | (4)      | (5)       | (6)      |
| 1 Industrial fuelwood Plantation. | Plantation (ha.)  | 2785.00                                  | 75,000   | 478.00    | 10,000   |
| 2 Road Side Plantation            | Plantation (RKM.) | 200.00                                   | 5,000    | 35.00     | 890      |

Table 24—(concl'd).

| (1) | (2)                                       | (3)                       | (4)       | (5)    | (6)     |               |
|-----|---|---------------------------|-----------|--------|---------|---------------|
| 3   | Plantation under Social Forestry Project. | Plantation (ha.)          | 11,500.00 | 65,000 | 1740.00 | 15,000        |
| 4   | Rural Fuelwood Plantation.                | Plantation (ha.)          | 1700.00   | 31,160 | 225.00  | 3750          |
| 5   | Rehabilitation of Degraded Forests.       | Density improvement (ha.) | 800.00    | 20,000 | 60.00   | 2000 (A.S.W.) |
| 6   | Fodder Development                        | Pasture Development (ha.) | 650.00    | 25,000 | 50.00   | 2000          |

11.6.11. *Special Component Plan*—Special Component Plan has been launched by the Forest Department, U. P., from 1980-81. for the economic uplift of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Under the above said plan, labour intensive schemes of forestry sector and soil conservation sector are included and amount depending on the percentage population of S. C./S. T. are quantified which flow to Scheduled Castes labourers in form of labour wages. From 1982-83 under Special Component Plan physical targets are also quantified and these quantified population targets are being raised in areas where Scheduled Castes population is dense so that these people may get benefits directly from such plantations.

11.6.12. There is no separate State scheme for Tribal development, however, certain amount of work under labour intensive plan schemes have been quantified under the plan ceiling for the development of Tribal blocks.

11.6.13. *Forest Research*—The existing infrastructure for research is inadequate both in plains as well as in hills needs strengthening to carry out intensive research in social and agro-forestry, afforestation of degraded areas such as usar and ravines, water-logged areas etc. as well as for selection of suitable species for different areas including hills. The research infrastructure comprising laboratories' equipment and staff will be strengthened. Arrangement for collection of good seeds and their testing will also be improved.

11.6.14. *Training to Staff*—The annual requirement and existing training facility is given below :

|                                      | Annual Requirement | Existing Capacity          |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Assistant Conservator of Forests. | 40                 | (With Government of India) |
| 2. Forest Ranger                     | 150                | 50                         |
| 3. Forester/Dy. Ranger               | 265                | 70                         |
| 4. Forest Guards                     | 570                | 190                        |

11.6.15. To meet the requirements, it is proposed to increase the capacity of existing Forest Ranger College at Haldwani and to establish a Social Forestry College at Lucknow for training of Rangers for Social Forestry Programme. Five Forests Training Schools and five Forest Guards Training Schools are also proposed.

11.6.16. *Fire Protection*—About half the area of Chir forests, one-third area of Sal and other forests i. e. on an average about 10 lakh hectares of U. P. Forests suffer from fire hazard annually. A fire protection scheme with the assistance of UNDP is proposed to be implemented in the Seventh Plan with the following objectives.

11.6.17. *Development objectives*—To ensure adequate supply of the best forest products as well as the protection of the soils and environment in perpetuity through protection from fire of both natural and man-made resources.

11.6.18. *Immediate objectives*—To device test and demonstrate principles and technique of prevention, detention and suppression of forest fires in natural and man-made forests.

11.6.19. *Forest Protection*—The main aim of this Scheme is to protect the forests from illicit felling, encroachment and poaching in the area, for which creation of protection force and reduction of beats is proposed. For Seventh Plan it is proposed to increase the number of protection force units and reduction of area of beats so that more effective protection of forests may be ensured.

11.6.20. *Forest Resources Survey*—Since the forest stock is always changing with the 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. For this, the Scheme of Forest Resources Survey will be continued in the Seventh Plan.

11.6.21. *Development of Minor Forest Produce*—The scheme of Survey and Develop-



ment of Minor Forest Produce is being implemented in the hills to carry out detailed survey of medicinal plants and herbs, with an outlay of Rs. 10 lakh for Sixth Plan. This scheme will continue.

11.6.22. *Industrial and Pulpwood Plantation*—The two plantation scheme namely plantation of species of Economic and Industrial importance and plantation of fast growing species continuing from First and Third Five Year Plans, respectively, have been merged under this Scheme. The objectives of these two schemes is to meet the demand of the wood based industries in the State like paper and pulp, plywood, matches, pencils, resin and turpentine, furniture, katha, etc. Upto the end of 1979-80 plantations were raised over 3,38,460 hectares at a cost of Rs.2798.33 lakh. For Sixth Five Year Plan an area of 28,745 hectares is expected to be planted at a cost of Rs. 1222.40 lakh under this Scheme. For Seventh Plan it is proposed to raise plantation has been provided for raising plantation Rs. 2,785.00 lakh and for 1985-86 Rs. 478.00 lakhs has been provided for raising plantations over 10,000 hectares.

11.6.23. *Rehabilitation of Degraded Forests*—Large areas of reserved forest and waste land forests are either poorly stocked or the stocking consists of inferior species. In order to rehabilitate and enrich these forests, this Scheme has been proposed with the following objectives :

| Item                            | Seventh Plan<br>1985-90 | Annual Plan<br>1985-86 |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| <b>Physical</b>                 |                         |                        |
| 1. Fencing (ha.)                | 30,000                  | 1,000                  |
| 2. Plantation (ha.)             | 20,000                  | 2,000                  |
| 3. Cultural Operation (ha.)     | 15,000                  | 500                    |
| 4. Bamboo Cultural ration (ha.) | 10,000                  | 1,000                  |
| <b>Financial (Rs. in Lakh)</b>  |                         |                        |
|                                 | 800.00                  | 60.00                  |

11.6.24. *Fodder Development in Hills*—With a view to develop grazing grounds and

fodder species this Scheme is being implemented from 1984-85. Likely expenditure during 1984-85 is Rs. 25.00 lakh. For Seventh Plan an outlay of Rs. 650.00 lakh is proposed out of which the allocation for the year 1985-86 is Rs. 50.00 lakh in which 2,000 hectares of pasture land is to be developed.

11.6.25. *Social Forestry*—Social Forestry Project is being implemented with the assistance of World Bank. The first phase has already been completed and the second phase will start in January 1985. Prior to Seventh Plan 8,086 hectares had been planted at a cost of Rs. 350.00 lakh under the first phase. The physical and financial targets achievements and proposals for Sixth and Seventh Plans are given below :

*Physical (Plantation in ha.)*

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| 1. Target for Sixth Plan                 | 60,000 |
| 2. Likely achievement during Sixth Plan. | 63,794 |
| 3. Proposals for Seventh Plan            | 65,000 |
| 4. Proposals for 1985-86                 | 15,000 |

*Financial (Rs. in lakh)*

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| 1. Approved outlay for Sixth Plan.       | 4875.00   |
| 2. Likely expenditure during Sixth Plan. | 5,001.08  |
| 3. Proposed outlay for Seventh Plan.     | 11,500.00 |
| 4. Proposed outlay for 1985-86           | 1,740.00  |

11.6.26. *Rural Fuelwood Plantation*—It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and was started in 1981-82 in seven plains (Kheri, Pilibhit, Mirzapur, Hamirpur, Jalaun, Lalitpur and Jhansi) and 3 hills (Almora, Tehri and Pauri) districts. During 1983-84 the scheme was extended to 9 more plains (Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Deoria, Meerut, Moradabad, Agra and Aligarh) districts. During Seventh Five-year Plan, it is proposed to extend the scheme to all the 8 hill districts and all the 49 plain districts. Likely achievements during Sixth Plan and proposals for Seventh Plan are given below :

*Physical*

|  |       |  |       |             |
|--|-------|--|-------|-------------|
| 1. Target for Sixth Plan                 | .. .. | Plantation                             | .. .. | 15,000 ha.  |
| 2. Likely achievement during Sixth Plan. | .. .. | Plantation                             | .. .. | 18,152 ha.  |
| 3. Proposal for Seventh Plan             | .. .. | 1. Plantation                          | .. .. | 31,160 ha.  |
|  |       | 2. Raising of Plants for distribution. | .. .. | 2,800 Lakhs |
| 4. Proposal for 1985-86                  | .. .. | 1. Plantation                          | .. .. | 3,750 ha.   |
|  |       | 2. Raising of Plants for distribution. | .. .. | 540 lakhs   |

*Financial (Rs. in lakh)*

|  |    |    |    |    |         |
|--|----|----|----|----|---------|
| 1. Approved outlay for Sixth Plan (State shares) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 150.00  |
| 2. Likely Expenditure for Sixth Five Year Plan   | .. | .. | .. | .. | 363.56  |
| 3. Proposed outlay for Seventh Plan              | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1700.00 |
| 4. Proposed outlay for 1985-86                   | .. | .. | .. | .. | 225.00  |

11.6.27. *Roadside Plantation*—For Seventh Five Year Plan the scheme of Roadside Plantation for fuelwood supply will be continued. Prior to Seventh Plan 995 Row kms. has already been planted at a cost of Rs. 354.68 lakh. The likely achievement during Sixth Plan and proposals for Seventh Plan are given below :

| <i>Physical</i>                          | <i>(Row km.)</i> |
|--|------------------|
| 1. Target for Sixth Plan                 | 4400             |
| 2. Likely achievement during Sixth Plan. | 5509             |
| 3. Proposed for Seventh Plan             | 5000             |
| 4. Proposals for 1985-86                 | 890              |

| <i>Financial</i>                         | <i>(Rs. in lakh)</i> |
|--|----------------------|
| 1. Approved outlay for Sixth Plan.       | 200.00               |
| 2. Likely achievement during Sixth Plan. | 238.27               |
| 3. Proposed outlay for Seventh Plan.     | 200.00               |
| 4. Proposed outlay for 1985-86           | 35.00                |

11.6.28. *Agro-Forestry in Hills*—To convert marginal land in hills into productive land and also to arrest soil erosion assistance will be provided under this scheme to farmers for raising plantations for which an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh has been provided during Seventh Five Year Plan (1985—86). Out of this the allocation for the year 1985-86 is Rs. 10.00 lakh.

11.6.29. *Communication*—Under this scheme construction of new roads/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 1979-80, 4,864 kms. of new roads, 7,301 kms. of renovation of old roads, 5,279 kms. of telephone lines and 517 number of bridges and culverts have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 444.95 lakh.

11.6.30. Anticipated achievements of Sixth Plan and proposed targets of Seventh Plan as also the proposals for the year 1985-86 are given below :

| Item                    | Anticipated achievement Sixth Plan (1980—85) | Proposed target for Seventh Plan (1985—90) | Proposed outlay for (1985-86) |
|-------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------|
| <i>Physical</i>         |  |  |                               |
| 1. New roads            | 286  | ..   | ..                            |
| 2. Metalling of roads   | 20   | ..   | ..                            |
| 3. Renovation of roads  | 1106   | 1375                                       | 250                           |
| 4. Telephone lines      | 377  | Improvement                                | ..                            |
| 5. Bridges/Culverts     | 184  | Do.  | ..                            |
| 6. Ropeways (Km.)       | ..   | 18   | 10                            |
| Financial (Rs. in lakh) | 285.94                                       | 1050.00                                    | 116.00                        |

11.6.31. *Buildings*—With multiplication of forest activities and intensive management of forest there has been a considerable increase in staff of all ranks who have to live and work in remote areas. There is acute shortage of buildings for office accommodation and residences for staff. Construction of additional buildings is proposed within available resources.

11.6.32. *Intensive management of parks and sanctuaries*—Against an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh during Sixth Plan the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 144.03 lakh. For

Seventh Plan an outlay of Rs. 520.00 lakh is proposed out of which allocation for the year 1985-86 is Rs. 76.00 lakh.

11.6.33. *Centrally sponsored scheme of corbett park tiger reserve*—In the Sixth Plan period against State share of Rs. 88.00 lakh anticipated expenditure is Rs. 45.00 lakh (State share). An equal amount was also spent as Central share as this scheme is being implemented on 50:50 basis. For Seventh Plan an outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakh is proposed out of which the outlay for the year 1985-86 will be Rs. 10.00 lakh.

11.6.34. *Centrally sponsored scheme of Dudhwa National Park*—This park, situated in the district of Lakimpur-Kheri, covers an area of 480 sq. km. and was started from 1st February, 1977. The park is well known throughout the country for variety of Wild Life species. In 1983-84 rhinoceros were also brought from Assam and introduced in this park.

11.6.35. Against total outlay of Rs. 86.00 lakh during Sixth Plan the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 93.21 lakh. For Seventh Plan State share of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is proposed out of this the allocation for the year 1985-86 is Rs. 8.00 lakh.

11.6.36. *Centrally sponsored scheme of re-generation/rehabilitation of Magar/Ghariyal*—This scheme was sanctioned in 1975 with a Central assistance and is being continued in the Seventh Five Year Plan. In order to rehabilitate the dwindling population of crocodiles, artificial hatching of crocodile eggs collected from nature is done at centres established at Kukrail and Katerniaghata. They are subsequently released in natural habitat when they are big enough to feed for themselves.

11.6.37. In the Sixth Plan period against total outlay of Rs. 26.00 lakh the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 23.25 lakh. For Seventh Five Year Plan State share of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been proposed, out of which the allocation for 1985-86 is Rs. 7.00 lakh.

11.6.38. *Centrally sponsored scheme : National Chambal sanctuary*—This scheme was started in 1978-79 for the protection of Magar/Ghariyal found in the river Chambal. Against total outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakh the State share is Rs. 20.00 lakhs, during Sixth Five Year Plan the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 36.00 lakh. For Seventh Five Year Plan State share of Rs. 60.00 lakhs is proposed out of which Rs. 9.00 lakh is earmarked for 1985-86.

11.6.39. *Tiger watch*—Due to intensive protection given to Tiger/Panther in the State, there has been rise in tiger/panther population as is also evident from 1984 Census. With the increase in population and constant disturbance to its habitat, the incidence of cases of human killings has also been reported.

11.6.40. In order to meet this menace and to catch/destroy such dangerous animals a Tiger Watch Cell has been established and

it is proposed to continue the scheme during Seventh Plan.

11.6.41. *Intensification of wild life protection in areas outside sanctuaries*—As a consequence of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 the activities of the Wild Life Organisation have to be extended over the entire State. Hence a new scheme has been proposed which envisages protection of Wild Life in and outside parks and sanctuaries and also to pay compensation to owners of cattle killed by tigers/panthers in areas outside parks and sanctuaries.

11.6.42. *Establishment of new parks and sanctuaries and their development*—Under this new scheme, only those areas are to be covered which are completely unrepresented at present and are of special significance. The proposed areas are as follows:—

|                             | Approx. area<br>(Sq. km.) |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Rajaji National Park ... | 804                       |
| 2. Askot Sanctuary ...      | 250                       |
| 3. Hastinapur Sanctuary     | 250                       |
| 4. Sohelwa Sanctuary ...    | 369                       |
| 5. Sohagibarwa Sanctuary    | 250                       |

11.6.43. *Captive breeding of endangered species*—It is proposed to augment the bred-stock of following species in the first phase of this new scheme:

1. Deer, Antelope.
2. Cats, Canines.
3. Birds—fowls, partridge.
4. Chinkara and Causingha.
5. Pheasant.
6. Turtle.

11.6.44. *Development of wetland sanctuaries*—The Indo-Gangetic plains and Tarai area of U. P. are homeland of large number of aquatic birds including ducks, storks and cranes. During past few years their number has substantially decreased mainly because of shrinking of wetland as a result of their diversion for agricultural purposes. Also due to hunting of aquatic birds and unchecked netting of duck their number is decreasing. The scheme envisages posting of staff near all important lakes of the State for Wild Life Preservation.

11.6.45. This is a new scheme and an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh has been proposed in Seventh Plan out of which Rs. 8.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 1985-86.

11.6.46. *Development of Zoos*—The State has two zoological parks at Kanpur and Lucknow for recreation, study and research. It has been proposed to renovate and provide further facilities like renovation of existing enclosures, construction of new roads, modernisation of veterinary hospital, establishment of natural history museum and audio-visual hall, establishment of serpentarium, aquarium, walk-in-aviary and lion safari and provisions of public conveniences in these zoos.

11.6.47. *Forest extension*—The scheme envisages strengthening of staff in hills and enlarge publicity work through press and other mass publicity media like radio, films, film slides, television, photographs, etc.

11.6.48. *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. There is great demand for creation of forest parks and Van Chetna Kendras (Forest Awakening Centres).

11.6.49. *Forest statistics and monitoring*—A cell for collection and processing of forest statistics was started during Fourth Plan. During Fifth Plan inspite of obvious importance of the scheme much headway could not be made due to want of funds. During Sixth Plan an Investigation-cum-computer was provided in each division and the staff at headquarters was also strengthened. For quick processing of data an Electronic Mini-computer has also been installed. As a result of this the department is periodically publishing a bulletin of "Forest Statistics" showing data obtained as a by (—) product of day-to-day forest management. In addition to this the cell also carries out the work of monitoring of physical and financial achievements against pre-set targets of all plan schemes.

11.6.50. *Revision and preparation of working plans*—For the scientific management of forests and proper utilization of forest produce, it is necessary to prepare working plan for each division. Revision of working plan of each division is done after every 10 years. This is a normal activity of the department which will continue.

11.6.51. *Project formulation and evaluation cell*—A cell for Project Formulation was set up in 1977-78 with modest staff of one forest economist and two field investigators. It is proposed to strengthen this cell during Seventh Plan period.

11.6.52. *Provision of drinking water facility and electricity to subordinate staff and amenities to forest labourers and taungya cultivators of Forest Department*—In forest areas where employees are posted, there is great inconvenience of water and electricity which adversely effects the efficiency of staff. The scheme envisages provision of such facility wherever possible.

11.6.53. In addition to this, Forest Department employs large number of labourers and taungya cultivators. It is proposed to build hutments for them under this scheme.

11.6.54. *Regulation of grazing and lopping*—Unregulated grazing and lopping is the main cause of destruction of forests in the hills. A new scheme has been proposed in Seventh Plan to post staff to check the damage due to grazing and lopping.

11.6.55. *Rehabilitation of Gujars*—The nomadic Gujar of U. P. originally belong to Jammu-Kashmir State and are known as Jammuwala Gujar. They graze their buffalo in submountain tracks of U. P. during winter and Himalayan plain pasture during summer. The number of their cattle have greatly increased and their area of operation got extended. It covers forests extending from Yamuna in the West to river Sharda in the East. There has been considerable resistance of local hill people against their annual exodus to hill in summer. Continuous lopping and grazing done by them for the large number of their cattle is beyond the carrying capacity of the region and is resulting in accelerated erosion and loss of much useful vegetation.

11.6.56. A scheme for settling the Gujars so that they retain their professional identity and also save forests from denudation and erosion is being proposed for Seventh Plan.

11.6.57. *World Food Programme*—During Seventh Plan, the Government of India has approved a Integrated Watershed Development in the catchment of some rivers in U. P. through various forestry activities with the help of W. F. P. The total aid of "World Food Programme" in the form of food articles, will amount to Rs. 3,100 lakh approximately. In addition, a W. F. P. Welfare fund of approximately Rs. 1,500 lakhs will be generated by token deductions from workers' wages. The total expenditure on the Project will be about Rs. 600 lakh during Seventh Plan, out of which the requirement

for the year 1985-86 will be Rs. 100.00 lakh.

11.6.58. *Science Technology Component*—Forest Department U. P. has a very elaborate Research and Development Circle, which is carrying out research on new items as well as it also carries out the work of traditional research through various silvicultural Division. Against an outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakh in Sixth Five Year Plan the likely expenditure may reach about 100 lakhs. As against this during Seventh Five Year Plan Rs. 1,000.00 lakh have been proposed and out of this about Rs. 400 lakh is earmarked for the work of tradition forestry while the remaining Rs. 600 lakh may be taken under new Science and Technology work. The break-up is as follows :—

(1) *Science and Technology*—

| Year    | (Rs. in lakh) |        |        |
|---------|---------------|--------|--------|
|         | Hill          | Plain  | Total  |
| 1985-86 | 200.00        | 400.00 | 600.00 |
| 1985-86 | 15.00         | 30.00  | 45.00  |

In addition to it, the department is also carrying out roadside plantation which are categorised under the item of environment—

(2) *Environment* :

| Year    | (Rs. in lakh) |        |        |
|---------|---------------|--------|--------|
|         | Hill          | * Plan | Total  |
| 1985-86 | 200.00        | 200.00 | 400.00 |
| 1985-86 | 35.00         | 35.00  | 70.00  |

\*The component is shown under the scheme of Social Forestry.

(7) *Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions*

11.7.1. The U. P. State Co-operative Land

Development Bank Ltd. was organised on 12th March, 1959, primarily to provide Long Term Finance to the cultivators of the State for Development of Agriculture. The Bank has concentrated on minor irrigation and has created additional irrigation potential on 42 lakh hectares of land by the end of June 30, 1983. The Bank aims to benefit 4.95 lakh cultivators in the Seventh Five Year Plan a target of creating additional irrigation potential of 15.75 lakh hectares of land.

11.7.2 *Strategy and Policy*—The Bank has been laying prime importance on minor irrigation for providing irrigation facilities to the land holders. It is now proposed to diversify its lending to non-land based activities by advancing loans for Dunlop cart, Dairy Development, Fisheries, Wind Mills, Bio-gas Plants, Betelvine Cultivation, Horticulture and such other activities as may benefit the targeted group.

11.7.3. Such developments need proper expertise in the field. The Bank has a Technical Cell comprising experts in Minor Irrigation, Horticulture only, with a Senior Agriculture Economist to co-ordinate the activities. The Bank has a programme to develop this cell as a full division in which expertise in the fields of Minor Irrigation, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Bio-gas, etc. will be available.

11.7.4. *Programme for Seventh Plan*—The Bank proposes to create additional irrigation potential on 15.75 lakh hectares of land during the period of Seventh Five Year Plan as detailed below :

| Item                 | No.      | Rate of Irrigation Potential created | Total Irrigation Potential created |
|----------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Well .. .. .         | 40,000   | One Hectare per Unit .. .. .         | 40,000                             |
| Rehat .. .. .        | 10,000   | One Hectare .. .. .                  | 10,000                             |
| Tube wells .. .. .   | 1,50,000 | Five Hectares per Unit .. .. .       | 7,50,000                           |
| Pump sets .. .. .    | 1,50,000 | Five Hectares .. .. .                | 7,50,000                           |
| Boring alone .. .. . | 50,000   | Half Hectare per Boring .. .. .      | 25,000                             |
| Total .. 4,00,000    |          |                                      | 15,75,000                          |

11.7.5. Apart from this it has also been decided to give loans to U. P. State Electricity Board for energisation of rural tube-wells. This will benefit 40,000 projects.

11.7.6. For diversification of its activities the Bank proposes to provide Rs. 22 crore

which will benefit about 45,000 small and marginal farmers living below the poverty line.

11.7.7. For adopting the modern technique, mechanisation is a pre-requisite. Therefore, the Bank proposes to advance Rs. 50 crore

for financing of tractors, power tillers, threshers and other machinery for mechanising farming operations.

11.7.8. Thus, during the Seventh Five Year Plan period the Bank proposes to have

a programme of undertaking 4,95,000 projects involving an outlay of Rs. 550 crore only which would benefit nearly 4.95 lakh farmers of the State. The details of the proposed plan are as under:—

Table 25—(I) Minor Irrigation Programme

| Item of development                               | Proposed numbers | Average unit cost (in Rs.) | Total Project cost (Rs. in crore) | Norm of Irrigation Potential created (in hectares) | Total Irrigation Potential created (in hectares) |
|---|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| (1)   | (2)              | (3)                        | (4)                               | (5)  | (6)  |
| 1. Masonry well ..                                | 40,000           | 6,000.00                   | 24.00                             | 1.0  | 40,000   |
| 2. Rahat ..                                       | 10,000           | 2,500.00                   | 2.50                              | 1.0  | 10,000   |
| 3. Pump set ..                                    | 1,50,000         | 10,000.00                  | 150.00                            | 5.0  | 7,50,000   |
| 4. Tube well ..                                   | 1,50,000         | 19,000.00                  | 285.00                            | 5.0  | 7,50,000   |
| 5. Boring alone ..                                | 50,000           | 3,300.00                   | 16.50                             | 0.5  | 25,000   |
| Total ..  | 4,00,000         | ..                         | 478.00                            | ..   | 16,75,000  |
| (ii) Diversified Schemes ..                       | 45,000           | ..                         | 22.00                             | ..   | ..   |
| (iii) Farm Mechanisation ..                       | 10,000           | ..                         | 50.00                             | ..   | ..   |
| (iv) Energisation of Tube-well (UPSEB Schemes) .. | 40,000           | ..                         | 35.00                             | ..   | ..   |
| Total ..  | 4,95,000         | ..                         | 585.00                            | ..   | 16,75,000  |

TABLE 26—Lending Programme in Seventh Five-Year Plan

| Year       | Minor Irrigation | Energisation of Tube-well | Farm Mechanisation | Diversified | Total  |
|------------|------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------|--------|
| 1985-86 .. | 70.00            | 7.00                      | 9.00               | 4.00        | 90.00  |
| 1986-87 .. | 80.00            | 6.50                      | 9.50               | 4.00        | 100.00 |
| 1987-88 .. | 88.50            | 7.00                      | 10.00              | 4.50        | 110.00 |
| 1988-89 .. | 97.50            | 7.50                      | 10.50              | 4.50        | 120.00 |
| 1989-90 .. | 106.00           | 8.00                      | 11.00              | 5.00        | 130.00 |
| Total ..   | 442.00           | 36.00                     | 50.00              | 22.00       | 550.00 |

TABLE 27—Debtenture Floatation

| Year       | Ordinary | Special | Total  |
|------------|----------|---------|--------|
| 1985-86 .. | 16.00    | 80.00   | 96.00  |
| 1986-87 .. | 15.00    | 85.00   | 100.00 |
| 1987-88 .. | 10.00    | 100.00  | 110.00 |
| 1988-89 .. | 10.00    | 110.00  | 120.00 |
| 1989-90 .. | 15.00    | 115.00  | 130.00 |
| Total      | 60.00    | 490.00  | 550.00 |

TABLE 28—Yearwise break-up of proposed outlay

| Year       | proposed outlay |
|------------|-----------------|
| 1985-86 .. | 4.22            |
| 1986-87 .. | 5.62            |
| 1987-88 .. | 5.72            |
| 1988-89 .. | 5.92            |
| 1989-90 .. | 6.02            |
| Total      | 27.50           |



**(8) Marketing**

11.8.1. The transition from a situation of scarcity to that of agricultural surplus has highlighted the imperative need for adoption of appropriate marketing strategies for bringing about orderly conditions of marketing of agricultural produce and ensuring fair and remunerative prices to the primary producers including small and marginal farmers for the disposal of their produce.

For the above objective the Seventh Five Year Plan aims at the followings:

(a) To develop primary and subsidiary market yards and rural godowns to provide marketing facilities in close proximity of the rural producers.

(b) To educate and create awareness among the producers regarding quality and creating cleaning and grading facilities in the market yards to insure better and competitive prices of the farmers produce.

(c) To provide infrastructure for proper management of marketable surplus including market forecasting and price analysis, better financial management of market agencies and marketing research and export promotion programmes.

11.8.2. The total proposed outlay for Seventh Plan is 1,087.00 lakhs, including Rs. 87.00 lakh for the Hills. Out of this 911.00 lakhs including 72.00 lakhs for Hills, will be in the shape of grant-in-aid for construction of 80 principal markets, 400 subsidiary yards, 200 rural godowns and 35 cool-houses. In addition, 203 grading units will also be taken up for remaining 203 regulated markets.

11.8.3. An amount of Rs. 170.00 lakhs, including Rs. 16.00 lakhs for Hills, has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1985-86.

Against this, a sum of Rs. 154.20 lakh, including Rs. 14.00 lakh for Hills, has been proposed as grant-in-aid, for 10 main and 80 subsidiary market yards and 40 rural godowns. Agmark grading laboratory at regional level and 40 grading units in 40 markets will also be established in 1985-86.

11.8.4. *Special Component Plan*—An amount of Rs. 127.00 lakh, including Rs. 7.00 lakh for Hills has been quantified in Special Component Plan, with 10 main, 80 subsidiary market yards and 40 rural godowns being constructed in Scheduled Caste dominant areas. An amount of Rs. 24.44 lakh has been quantified for the Annual Plan 1985-86 which provides for 8 main and 12 subsidiary market yards and 8 rural godowns.

11.8.5. *Tribal Sub-Plan*—A sum of Rs. 26.00 lakh including Rs. 5 lakhs for Hills has been quantified for Tribal Sub-Plan for the Seventh Plan period. This amount is for enable construction of 10 main and 6 subsidiary market yards in Scheduled Tribes areas. An amount of Rs. 6.00 lakh including Rs. 1.00 lakh for Hills, has been quantified for the Annual Plan 1985-86 for construction of 2 main and 2 subsidiary market yards.

11.8.6. *Central Sector Scheme*—It is proposed to construct 30 main market yards, 400 primary rural markets and 200 rural godowns during Seventh Plan against Central Sector Schemes. An outlay of Rs. 886.00 lakh has been proposed for the Seventh Plan in the shape of grant-in-aid. For the Annual Plan 1985-86 an amount of Rs. 177.20 lakh has been proposed, to be utilised for construction of 5 main and 80 subsidiary rural market yards and 40 rural godowns.

11.8.7. Details of Central Sector schemes for Seventh Plan and Annual Plan 1985-86 are as follows:

TABLE 29—Central Sector Schemes

| Particulars of   | Seventh       | Annual        | Items   | Physical       | Total     |
|--|---------------|---------------|---|----------------|-----------|
|  | Plan          | Plan          |   | Seventh        |           |
|  | (Rs. in lakh) | (Rs. in lakh) | (4)   | Plan (1985-90) | (1985-86) |
| 1. Scheme to provide grant-in-aid to Rajya Krishi Utpadan Mandi Parishad for construction and development of market yards in U. P. (Continuing Scheme)             | 750.00        | 150.00        | 1. Construction of Principal market yards (Nos.)            | 0              | 0         |
|  |               |               | 2. Construction of subsidiary and rural market yards (Nos.) | 400            | 80        |
| 2. Scheme to provide grant-in-aid to Mandi Parishad for construction of rural godowns under Centrally sponsored scheme (share of central sector continuing Scheme) | 136.00        | 27.20         | 1. Construction of rural godowns (Nos.)                     | 200            | 40        |
|  |               |               | 2. Storage capacity (000 tonnes)                            | 85             | 1         |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>886.00</b> | <b>177.20</b> |   | <b>685</b>     |           |

## ) Warehousing

11.9.1. Before the start of Seventh Five Year Plan, the Corporation had 9.16 lakhs T. constructed capacity of its own. During Seventh Five Year Plan (1985—90) the State Government have proposed an outlay of Rs. 600 crore (5 crores for plains and 1 crore for hills) to be subscribed as share capital for

construction of Warehousing in Uttar Pradesh. As per provisions of Warehousing Corporations Act, matching contribution is expected from the Central Warehousing Corporation. Thus, the total amount to be received from both the share-holders as equity during Seventh Plan would be Rs. 12.00 crore. With this outlay the Corporation's Construction Programme will be as follows:—

(Rs. in lakh)

| Year             | Capacity proposed to be completed (in M.T.) | Estimated cost of construction | Outlay to be provided by State Govt. | Equity to be subscribed by C.W.C. as matching contribution |
|------------------|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1985-86          | 36,800                                      | 184.00                         | 92.00                                | 92.00  |
| 1986-87          | 47,200                                      | 236.00                         | 118.00                               | 118.00   |
| 1987-88          | 52,000                                      | 260.00                         | 130.00                               | 130.00   |
| 1988-89          | 52,000                                      | 260.00                         | 130.00                               | 130.00   |
| 1989-90          | 52,000                                      | 260.00                         | 130.00                               | 130.00   |
| <b>Total ...</b> | <b>2,40,000</b>                             | <b>1200.00</b>                 | <b>600.00</b>                        | <b>600.00</b>  |



## RURAL DEVELOPMENT

## (1) Integrated Rural Development

12.1.1. *Integrated Rural Development Programme*—Integrated Rural Development Programme was introduced in the State in the year 1978-79 initially in 331 selected blocks and was extended to all the blocks of the State from 2nd October, 1980. The programme is aimed at raising the income levels of economically depressed families to enable them to rise above the poverty line. The scheme covers such small and marginal farmers, landless labourers and village artisans, who are below poverty line. A subsidy of 25 per cent for small farmers and 33-1/3 per cent for others is admissible of the total cost of the programme through commercial and co-operative loans. Three thousands identified families at the rate of 600 families per block per year are being benefited through the programme. The S. C./S. T. beneficiaries are to form 50 per cent of the block target and are allowed subsidy to the extent of 50 per cent.

12.1.2. Every block of the State has been given an allotment of Rs 35.00 lakh for the Sixth Plan period, aimed outlay increasing from Rs. 5 lakh in the first year to 6 lakhs in second year and eight lakh per annum in subsequent 3 years with 50:50 sharing between State and Central Governments.

12.1.3. Against the target of benefiting 26.28 lakh families during Sixth Plan 20.95 lakh families were benefited during the period of 1980-81 to 1982-83 and 6.43 lakh families during the year of 1983-84. In the current year 5.32 lakh families are expected to be assisted. 9.40 lakh families of S. C./S. T. were assisted upto 1983-84 and 2.70 lakh families are to be assisted in the current year. The total number and the number of S. C./S. T. families covered under IRDP during the plan period have exceeded the target.

12.1.4. *Strategy of Integrated Rural Development Programme during Seventh Plan*—The main thrust of the Rural Development strategy in the Seventh Plan will be to reduce further the incidence of poverty and bring an improvement in the quality of life of the rural masses particularly of landless agricultural labourers, Scheduled Castes/

Tribes rural artisans and craftsmen. The programme will provide productive assets, technology and skills to identified families of the target groups. The objective will be achieved through systematic planning, resource development, employment planning and infrastructure development in an integrated manner.

12.1.5. For the Sixth Plan a uniform target was set for benefiting 3,000 families per block. Strict adherence to blockwise targets did not make allowance for regional variations and needs of the area concerned. A more flexible and pragmatic approach is proposed during Seventh Plan and targets for the blocks are proposed to be fixed on the basis of micro level exercises with similar pattern at the district level. About 5,000 families are planned to be assisted during the period 1985-90 in a particular block at a rate of 1,000 families per year. An outlay of Rs. 488.78 crore has been earmarked for the Seventh Plan (1985-90) period under IRDP with allocation of Rs. 442.25 crore for plains and Rs 41.53 crore for hills.

12.1.16. The number of beneficiaries to be benefited during the plan period in all the 895 blocks of the State are estimated to be 44,75,000 at the rate of 5,000 beneficiaries per block out of which 50 per cent beneficiaries would be to S. C./S. T. families. The methodology for selection of beneficiaries has been well defined and the selection of eligible beneficiaries is being done in open Gram-sabha meetings with active participation of banks and public representatives after proper house-hold survey. The District Rural Development Agencies will be strengthened and expertise provided for preparation of viable family plans and for providing infra-structural, raw-material and marketing support.

12.1.17. For the year 1985-86 an outlay of Rs 52.24 crore has been earmarked for Integrated Rural Development Programme out of which Rs 8.24 crore has been allotted for hill areas. About 8.95 lakh families are expected to be benefited during the year on the basis of 1,000 families annually for each block.

## (2) National Rural Employment Programme

12.2.1. Unemployment and under-employment and seasonal unemployment have been chronic problems in rural areas, and they get accentuated during the lean period of agricultural operations. National Rural Employment Programme has been designed chiefly to provide employment to the needy in the rural areas specially during the lean period of agricultural operations. This programme which replaced food for work programme in October 1980, is now an integral part of the Sixth Plan and will continue in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. Apart from employment maximisation, the programme aims at strengthening the rural infrastructure by creating permanent assets of community use which in turn would boost the rural economy. To ensure the benefits of the programme to the masses, arrangements have been made to monitor the programme at district and State head quarters. Till the end of 31st March, 1981 the N. R. E. P. was entirely funded by the Central Government. From 1981-82, the programme is being implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 50:50 basis between the Centre and the State. This programme is also included under the 20-point Programme. Till July 1982, the programme was executed through different development departments, namely P. W. D., Irrigation, Forest and Education, etc. But from August 1982 the responsibility for implementation of N. R. E. P. has been shifted to District Rural Development Agencies.

12.2.2. One of the main features of the programme is to give one kilogram food-grain per worker per day as a part of wages. The State Government have now decided to distribute free of cost one kilogram food-grain per worker per day in addition to the one kilogram already being made available at the rate of Rs 1.50 per kilogram.

12.2.3. Till 1983-84 an amount Rs. 105.25 crore was spent on the programme by the State and 39.42 crore is proposed to be spent from State Plan during the current financial year 1984-85. During the period 1980-84 Government of India had released assistance the tune of Rs. 126.66 crore as Central share and 39.42 crore is expected during 1984-85. The criteria for allocation of funds to the districts is that 75 per cent weightage is given to the number of agricul-

tural workers and marginal farmers in the districts and 25 per cent weightage is given to the incidence of poverty in each district. In addition, 10 per cent of the resources are being earmarked for schemes of Social Forestry exclusively and another 10 per cent of the allocation is earmarked for works such as drinking water wells in S. C./S. Ts. bastis, link roads from Scheduled Castes bastis, minor irrigation wells and group wells etc. directly benefiting the members of Scheduled Castes. Ratio of wage and material component under the programme has been specified as 50:50.

12.2.4. During Seventh Five-Year Plan period, it is proposed to provide Rs. 340.00 crore from State Plan and matching funds are expected to be provided by Government of India. With this outlay, 1,890 lakh mandays are likely to be generated during the Seventh Five-Year Plan period. During 1985-86 plan period Rs. 59.68 crore is being proposed under State Plan and matching share is to be provided by Government of India out of which 650 lakh from State Plan and an equal amount as Central share will be provided for Hill areas. It is expected to generate 315 lakh mandays employment in rural areas. For Tribal sub-plan Rs. 15 lakh from State Plan is being earmarked for 1985-86 and Rs. 75 lakh is proposed for Tribal sub-plan during the Seventh Five-Year Plan.

## (3) Drought Prone Area Programme

12.3.1. The principal objective of drought prone area programme is to reduce the incidence of drought in vulnerable areas by raising the productivity of land and other resources. The programme is also intended to raise the income level of small and marginal farmers, agricultural landless labourers and other economically depressed classes.

12.3.2. At present the programme is being run in 63 department blocks in ten districts. The coverage is expected to increase to 126 blocks in the year 1985-86 in 16 districts including 46 blocks of five hill districts. It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for which the expenditure is shared equally between the State Government and the Government of India.

12.3.3. *Strategy for the Seventh Plan*— During the Seventh Plan period the basic policy of the DPAP would be to restore the environmental balance in drought-prone area.

To achieve this end, the strategy of integrated area development on the basis of selected watersheds will be implemented. In the selected development blocks, drought affected watersheds of about 10,000 hectares each would be selected. Each watershed will be further subdivided into micro watersheds of about 2,000 hectares each.

12.3.4. Integrated area development approach will be adopted for implementing the programme with a core team of officers working under DPAP agency comprising a Project Director, Deputy Director (Agri.) Executive Engineer (Irrigation) were necessary, Deputy Director (Animal Husbandry) and Divisional Forest Officer will be co-opted as members.

12.3.5. The emphasis will be on smaller projects with identifiable impact on the living of the people of the area. Major and medium irrigation projects and large scale afforestation in reserved forest areas will normally be outside the scope of the programme. Minor irrigation programmes, Social forestry will be encouraged.

12.3.6. *Extension of the Programme*—It is proposed to add 63 new blocks in the first year of the Seventh Plan to the present 63 blocks as detailed below :

| District      | Blocks |
|---------------|--------|
| Allahabad     | 3 "    |
| Mirzapur      | 5 "    |
| Jhansi        | 5 "    |
| Lalitpur      | 4 "    |
| Almora        | 11 "   |
| Pithoragarh   | 9 "    |
| Chamoli       | 9 "    |
| Tehri Garhwal | 4 "    |
| Pauri Garhwal | 13 "   |
| Total 63 "    |        |

12.3.7. *Benefits*—At the end of Seventh Plan the following assessts will be created :

|                                    | Hectares |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| 1. Additional Irrigation potential | 50,000   |
| 2. Soil Conservation work          | 2,50,000 |
| 3. Agro forestry                   | 7,00,000 |
| 4. Pastures                        | 50,000   |

12.3.8. About 18 lakhs families will be getting benefits, out of the above schemes including 1 lakh Scheduled Castes and Scheduled

Tribes families. An outlay of Rs 4,725.00 lakh, including 1,725.00 lakh for Hills has been proposed for Seventh Plan period. A sum of Rs.10.40 crore have been earmarked for special component plan during the Seventh Plan period.

12.3.9. *Plan for 1985-86*—Sixty-three new blocks are proposed to be added in 1985-86 as detailed earlier. An outlay of Rs.18.90 lakh for 126 blocks at the rate of Rs. 15 lakh per block is proposed for 1985-86. This will be shared equally between the State Government and the Government of India.

#### (4) Extension and Farmer's Training scheme

12.4.1. With launching of Community Development Programme with effect from October 2, 1952 a need was felt to create a cadre of suitably trained worker at village, block, district and regional levels to man the various Community Development Programmes effectively.

12.4.2. The State has at present a State institute of Rural Development as an apex institution at Bakshi-ka-Talab, Lucknow, 22 Extension Training Centres and 21 Farmers Training Centres serving 21 districts. 18 Farmers Training Centres have been established within the campus and under the control of Principal, Extension Training Centres and 3 are independent. These Farmers Training Centres are exclusively meant for training of farmers and farm families in agriculture, home management and allied subjects of rural development.

12.4.3. The Extension Training Centres make available latest techniques for improved Agricultural production and for other rural development activities, to help extension workers to increase their professional competence and working abilities, for quick transfer of latest Agricultural Technology and know-how, for uplift of rural community. These centres have been equipped and strengthened to cater the needs of pre-service, inservice, higher and specialized, orientation training, for all levels.

12.4.4. The training organisation, at the State headquarters is supervised by a section controlled by Assistant Development Commissioner (Training) under the overall control of Agricultural Production Commissioner.

12.4.5. In view of new and wider concept of integrated Rural Development including

multi-level and block level planning for Antyodaya, DRDA, DPAP, Command Area Development Programmes and the need for greater capacity for decentralised planning, this is a greater need of training to make the personnel engaged in rural development programme to be more technically competent to formulate implement and monitor the programmes at their level.

12.4.6. For the Seventh Five-Year Plan, new strategy will be adopted keeping in view of the fast changing felt needs, strengthening and expansion of existing training centres and their conversion into regular centres of research and experimentation. The centres should be equipped to actively assist in advance planning in evolving programmes and strategies suitable to field by implementing pilot schemes and action research on ensuing programmes.

12.4.7. In the Seventh Plan these will be a close linkage, for latest technology transfer, between extension training centres and farmers training centres and three Universities as per regions attached to them by the State. Extension and farmers training centres staff and Block Development Officers will be trained in specialized courses at Universities. Adoptive trials to try suitability of pre-released high yielding varieties of crops with regard their yield, susceptibility to pest and diseases under local conditions, and adoptive trial to ascertain increase in yield of paddy with the application of bio-fertilizers and various doses of fertilizers, will be designed by the Universities and conducted at the instructional farms of the training centres.

12.4.8. In 10 new districts 9 in plain and 1 in hill, farmers training centres will be opened to extend the programme and provision is also being made to provide more facilities to farmers under this scheme. Five new Regional Institutes of Rural Development, by strengthening of 5 upgraded Class I extension training centres will be established. The Regional Training Institute will co-ordinate the training programmes in the divisions attached to it and will undertake programme of social surveys, case studies, data analysis and will suggest change in the contents of the training courses suited to the time and needs of the farmers of the region, hence will work as nodal institutes

in the division for the uplift of the farmers and rural masses. The existing 5 upgraded training centres are to be converted into Regional Training Institute will be at Rudrapur (Naini Tal), Bichpuri, (Agra), Faizabad Ghazipur and Chirgaon (Jhansi).

12.4.9. In the Seventh Plan upgrading and strengthening of headquarter and training centres in respect of staff and physical facilities will be given a priority. Further the emphasis will be to improve training to various categories by selection of appropriate type of trainees, trainer's training, need based course content by improvement in physical facilities and environment of the training centres.

12.4.10 In order to provide the training support in the above context an outlay of Rs. 765 lakh (Rs. 610 lakh for plains 155 lakh for hills) has been proposed for Seventh Plan period (1985—90). This includes 755 lakh for Agriculture Sector and Rs. 10.00 lakh for Rural development sector. An outlay of Rs. 142.20 lakh including Rs. 38 lakh for the hills has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1985-86.

12.4.11 *State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD)*—The State Institute of Rural Development has been established in the State at Bakshi-ka-Talab, Lucknow on the lines of NIRD Hyderabad with the following objectives in view :

(i) Design and conduct short-term training courses on Block level and area based planning.

(ii) Organize Seminars, Conference and workshops and problems of rural development.

(iii) Undertake action oriented research studies and various aspects of rural development.

(iv) Serve as a centre for the collection and dissemination of information.

(v) Provides consultancy services on problems of rural development and administration.

(vi) Act as apex institution at the State level in relation to all other training centres in rural development.

12.4.12. So far the following five faculties have been provided :

(a) Training guidance and supervision.

(b) Rural project formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

(c) Rural Management and Administration.

(d) Extension and Transfer of Farm Technology.

(e) Library, documentation and publication.

12.4.13. It is proposed to create the following faculties during the Seventh Plan period.

(a) System analysis.

(b) Rural credit.

(c) Soil conservation and water management.

(d) Marketing Management.

(e) Co-operation.

An outlay of Rs. 106 lakh has been proposed for SIRD out of which Rs. 19.80 lakh has been proposed for 1985-86.

#### (5) Community Development and Panchayat Rural Development

12.5.1. The Community Development Organisation in the State is responsible for planning and implementation of the various functional programmes of rural development at the village, block, district and divisional level in an integrated manner. There are 895 Blocks in the State out of which 89 Blocks are in hill districts. The main activities included in the programme are agricultural extension, minor irrigation, co-operation, animal husbandry, family welfare and other programmes undertaken by gaon sabhas and other local agencies. The outlay for Sixth Plan was Rs. 615.00 lakh against which an expenditure of Rs. 768.71 lakh is expected to be incurred.

12.5.2. The Development Block continues to be the nucleus of the community development effort. The staff of C. D. Blocks is borne on non-plan budget except for 19 newly opened Blocks. Provision for normal programmes pertaining to agriculture, panchayats, co-operations, animal husbandry etc. is made under respective departmental programmes and plan provisions are restricted to items not provided in the departmental budgets. The programmes proposed for Seventh Plan are indicated below.

12.5.3. *Construction of Block Buildings*—There are 10 Blocks whose office buildings have not yet been constructed and 320 Blocks where residential buildings have not so far been provided. Besides office buildings in 31 Blocks and residential buildings in 21

Blocks are not yet completed. For those building, a sum of Rs. 931.42 lakh is for plains and Rs. 93.82 lakh for hills is proposed. In addition provision of Rs. 46.41 lakh for plains and Rs. 19.20 lakh for hills proposed to get the buildings under construction completed in the Seventh Plan.

12.5.4. *Extension and Publicity*—A new scheme under the caption "Extension and Publicity" has been proposed in place of previous three schemes viz. Agriculture Extension, Social Education and Health and Sanitation. A sum of Rs. one thousand per Block per year, Rs. 5,000 per district and Rs. 50,000 for the State headquarter office annually is proposed for publicity and extension through regional and district conferences, Seminars, Kisan Melas and distribution of leaflets, showing films and photographs etc. A sum of Rs. 12.25 lakh annually and Rs. 61.25 lakh during Seventh Five Year Plan are required under this Scheme.

12.5.5. *Purchase/Replacement of Jeeps for blocks*—There are 895 Blocks in the State for which 741 Jeeps will be available by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan. 154 revived Blocks are without vehicles and about 450 jeeps will need replacement during Seventh Plan. 154 new jeeps are thus proposed to be provided at an estimated cost of Rs. 154.00 lakh.

12.5.6. *Direction and Administration*—Some essential strengthening of the offices of Deputy Development Commissioner at Divisional level is proposed. Provision is also being made for opening of 19 new Blocks during Seventh Plan.

12.5.7. A Plan outlay of Rs. 1918.00 lakh including Rs. 300.00 lakh for hills has been proposed for the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985—90). For Annual Plan 1985-86 an outlay of Rs. 350.00 lakh including Rs. 50 lakh for hills has been proposed. Sub-headwise break-up of Seventh Plan outlay is given below :

|  | (Rs. in lakh)                  |
|--|--------------------------------|
| Rural Development  | Proposed Plan outlay (1985—90) |
| 1. Extension and Publicity                                 | 61.25                          |
| 2. Construction of Block building and electrification etc. | 1062.73                        |

|  | (Rs. in lakh) |
|--|---------------|
| Rural Development                            | Proposed Plan |
|  | outlay        |
|  | (1985—90)     |
| 3. Purchase/Replacement of Jeeps for Blocks. | 154.00        |
| 4. Direction and Administration.             | 640.00        |
|  | -----         |
| Total  | 1918.00       |
|  | -----         |

### PANCHAYAT RAJ

12.5.8. *Strategy and Policy during Seventh Plan*—Village panchayats from the basic tier of the Panchayati Raj System. The panchayats have been assigned the statutory role of channelising their resources for around rural development but on account of their poor resources, their contribution towards this effort has been negligible. Out of about 74,000 gaon sabhas in the State, about 71,200 gaon sabhas have income less than Rs. 6,000 per annum. It is, therefore, proposed during the Seventh Plan to reactivate the gaon sabhas by providing them substantial financial support and make them really effective in the programme of rural reconstruction. The following new schemes have been proposed :—

12.5.9. *Assistance to Panchayat Raj Institutions*—The following important new schemes are proposed.

1. Assistance to Gaon Sabhas for increasing their financial resources by creation of productive assets.

2. Assistance to Gaon Sabhas for conversion of Kucha link roads to pucca roads.

3. Special grant to Kshetra Samiti and Gaon Sabhas for their active implementation of works of public interests.

4. Strengthening of Panchayat Udyogs and construction of workshops.

5. Panch Sammelons, Seminars, Conferences and publicity of departmental activities.

6. Construction of Panchayat Bhawan at State level.

12.5.10. *Creation of Statistical and Monitoring Cell at Panchayat Raj Directorate level*—At present, the work regarding compilation of statistics has been assigned to Senior Finance and Accounts Officer. Under this Scheme it is proposed to create a cell

headed by a Deputy Director with small supporting staff.

12.5.11. *Strengthening of Panchayat Udyogs established by Gaon Sabhas and construction of work shops*—Following steps are proposed for strengthening existing Panchayat Udyogs :

(i) Establishment of Agriculture Customs Service Units for subsidized supply of agricultural implements and machines on hire to small and marginal farmers, Scheduled Castes, weaker sections and landless labourers.

(ii) Establishment of Panchayat Udyog Community Workshops and Training of Rural Artisans including those trained under TRYSEM Scheme to encourage them for establishing their own industry.

(iii) To establish Panchayat Udyog Production Centres encouraging the production of quality goods where the raw material is locally and cheaply available.

(iv) Construction of show rooms of Panchayat Udyogs and shops for establishing their business centres.

12.5.12. An outlay of Rs. 630.00 lakh is proposed for the Seventh Plan period which includes Rs. 80.00 lakh for Hill Sector. During the entire plan period 650 centres are proposed to be established out of which 80 will be in the Hill Sector. It is also proposed to take up 50 % of the Panchayat Udyog Centres which are weak and the remaining 50% will be those which are functioning well. For Annual plan 1985-86 an outlay of Rs. 16.00 lakh is proposed which includes Rs. 10.00 lakh for Hill Sector. During the year 1985-86 16 centres will be established which includes 10 for Hill Sector.

12.5.13. *Grants in aid to Gaon Sabhas for increasing their financial resources by creation of productive assets*—A scheme is proposed to be taken up in the Seventh Five Year Plan period for providing grants-in-aid to Gaon Sabhas for the creation of their productive assets. The scheme will include the following projects :—

(i) Construction of shops.

(ii) Community forest, orchard, nurseries and manure pits.

(iii) Pisciculture.

(iv) Construction of wells and repair of old wells for the irrigation of community land.



12.5.14. An outlay of Rs. 580.00 lakh is proposed for the Seventh Five Year Plan period which includes Rs. 80.00 lakh for Hill Sector. During the entire Plan period 580 Gaon Sabhas will be benefited which includes 80 Gaon Sabhas of Hill Sector. For Annual Plan 1985-86 an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakh is proposed which includes Rs. 10.00 lakh for Hill Sector.

12.5.15. *Grants in-aid to Gaon Sabhas for schemes relating to direct involvement of village communities in Rural Development Programmes*—To enable the Gaon Sabhas to execute the development programmes themselves, it is necessary to provide them grants-in-aid to take up community projects like—

(i) Installation of small community tube-wells, ponds and pumping sets for economically weaker sections.

(ii) Construction of shops and warehouses to be let out on rent.

(iii) Construction of community cattle sheds.

(iv) Establishment of Biogas plants.

An outlay of Rs. 580.00 lakh is proposed for Seventh Five Year Plan period which includes Rs. 80.00 lakh for Hill Sector. For Annual Plan of 1985-86 an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakh is proposed which includes Rs. 10.00 lakh for Hill Sector.

12.5.16. *Grants-in-aid to Gaon Sabhas for conversion of Kucha link road into the Pucca roads*—To provide durable means of transportation in rural areas, it is very desirable to provide pucca village link roads. Kachcha roads constructed by Gaon Sabhas in the past under Food for Work and NREP and other programmes, have become unserviceable. It is proposed to co-ordinate this programme with Mandi Parishad.

12.5.17. An outlay of Rs. 1721.22 lakh is proposed for the Seventh Five Year Plan period. During the entire Plan period 4,300 Kms. link roads will be constructed. This scheme is not being taken in Hill Sector. For Annual Plan of 1985-86 an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh is proposed. In the year 1985-86, 125 link roads will be constructed.

12.5.18. *Special grants to Kshetra Sammities and Gaon Sabhas for their active implementation of works of public interests*—With a view to make Kshetra Sammities and Gaon Sabhas work actively in the emplementation of works of public interest such as providing of drinking water facilities, construction and renovation of school buildings, construction of pavements and drains, construction of culverts & An outlay of Rs. 124.20 crore has been proposed for the Seventh Five Year Plan and an outlay of Rs. 24.84 crore is proposed for 1984-85.

12.5.19. *Share contribution to Uttar Pradesh Panchayati Raj Vitta Evam Vikas Nigam Ltd*—The Uttar Pradesh Panchayati Raj Vitta Evam Vikas Nigam Limited has been established mainly for advancing loans to Gaon Sabhas and Panchayat Udhoygs for their productive works for creating assets. It has authorised capital of Rs. 212.00 lakh and Rs. 72.06 lakh is proposed to be given during the Seventh Five Year Plan as share capital.

12.5.20. *Grants-in-aid for holding Panch Sammelans, Seminars, Conferences and publicity of Departmental Activities*—Gaon Panchayats in the State undertake various development programmes with the help of government grants and on their own resources. For wider publicity of work undertaken by Gaon Sabhas it becomes essential to hold Seminars, Sammities etc. An outlay of Rs. 9.00 lakh has been proposed for Seventh Five Year Plan. For Annual Plan 1985-86 an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been proposed.

12.5.21. *Pilot Project for Integrated development of Panchayats in Nyaya Panchayat circle of Five Zones (Eastern, Western, Central, Hill and Bundelkhand)*—It is proposed to start a pilot project for integrated development of Panchayats in a Nyaya Panchayat Circle of the five zones of the State namely Eastern, Western, Central, Bundelkhand and Hill. For this scheme, Nyaya Panchayat Circle will be a unit and the entire scheme will be run by a project officer and his staff. All activities relating to agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries and irrigation etc. will be taken up in each circle in a co-ordinated

manner. This scheme will be taken up as an experimental project only at five places. The total outlay of the Seventh Plan on this scheme is proposed to be 150.00 lakh.

12.5.22. *Rural Engineering services*—Rural Engineering Service was created in July 1972 to execute construction of buildings costing less than Rs. one lakh in plains and Rs. two lakhs in hills of various development departments. This department was also entrusted with the construction of link roads, having length upto eight kilometers. Since its creation it has executed various works of great utility in remote rural areas. It has also provided technical guidance to various agencies, by providing a technical nucleus for development of village and rural areas. Some of the important works being executed by the Service are mentioned below:

1. Development of houses sites for landless labourers and harijans.
2. Block office buildings, veterinary hospitals and stockman centres.
3. Houses for harijans.
4. Link roads of Mandi Parishad and Command areas.
5. School Buildings.
6. Execution of flood protection schemes.
7. Residential and non-residential buildings of Revenue, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and industry department.
8. Stadium of Sports Department
9. Review works including other works.

12.5.23. The agency has completed the work with about Rs. 138.00 crore during 1972-73 to 1983-84. Works of value of Rs. 102.39 crore have been completed during the first four years of Sixth Plan period. The year-wise performance is given below. The budget provision is made mainly, for establishment charges of the department:

TABLE 1—Expenditure and cost of works constructed.

| (Rs. in lakh) |                                       |                           |                           |
|---------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Year          | Amount provided for Service in Budget | Actual Budget Expenditure | Cost of Works Constructed |
| (1)           | (2)                                   | (3)                       | (4)                       |
| 1972-73       | 29.00                                 | 28.74                     | 327                       |
| 1973-74       | 60.00                                 | 50.55                     | 552                       |
| 1974-75       | 86.61                                 | 36.76                     | 334                       |
| 1975-76       | 88.26                                 | 88.95                     | 263                       |
| 1976-76       | 113.91                                | 113.82                    | 371                       |
| 1977-78       | 155.30                                | 157.15                    | 462                       |
| 1979-80       | 163.00                                | 145.10                    | 558                       |
| 1980-81       | 181.00                                | 184.58                    | 773                       |
| 1981-82       | 175.12                                | 181.05                    | 1831                      |
| 1982-83       | 249.24                                | 263.64                    | 2936                      |
| 1983-84       | 313.94                                | 337.67                    | 3203                      |
| Total         | 1829.08                               | 1893.60                   | 13885                     |

12.5.24. Keeping in view the increasing works being entrusted to Rural Engineering Service, it is proposed to further strengthen the department during the Seventh Plan period. An outlay of Rs. 3750.00 lakh has been provided for the Seventh Plan, including Rs. 250.00 lakhs for Hills. For annual plan 1985-86 an outlay of Rs. 645.00 lakh, including Rs. 45.00 lakh for Hills has been proposed.

12.5.25. *Pradeshik Vikas Dal*—Pradeshik Vikas Dal is engaged in organizing rural youth for sports, social services and other creative activities in the rural areas. This training imparted by this institution enables rural youth to become disciplined, self-reliant and in general an asset to the rural community.

12.5.26. During Sixth Plan period this institution has been engaged in activities like organizing sports, swimming camps and other rural sports apart from economic activities and gainful employment of rural youths. For the Sixth Plan an outlay of Rs. 45.00 lakh including Rs. 10.00 lakh for Hill was provided to Pradeshik Dal. Against this an expenditure of Rs. 81.31 lakh has been incurred during the year 1980—84. It is estimated that by the end of Sixth Plan a sum of Rs. 155.00 lakh would be utilised.



12.5.27. The physical achievements of some important programmes are given below:

TABLE 2—Projects and Achievements

| Item  | Unit     | Achievement<br>(1980-84) | 1984-85 |                            |
|---|----------|--------------------------|---------|----------------------------|
|   |          |                          | Target  | Anticipated<br>achievement |
| (1)   | (2)      | (3)                      | (4)     | (5)                        |
| 1. <i>Strengthening of PVD—</i>             |          |                          |         |                            |
| (a) Supply of uniform .. .. .               | Sets No. | 5,887                    | 5,001   | 5,001                      |
| (b) Trainees .. .. .                        | No.      | 5,887                    | 5,001   | 5,001                      |
| 2. <i>Social Service Work—</i>              |          |                          |         |                            |
| (a) Volunteers .. .. .                      | No.      | 559                      | 270     | 270                        |
| (b) Mandays .. .. .                         | Days     | 17,770                   | 8,100   | 8,100                      |
| 3. <i>Vocational Training of Youths—</i>    |          |                          |         |                            |
| (a) Centres .. .. .                         | No.      | 2                        | 15      | 15                         |
| (b) Participants .. .. .                    | No.      | 461                      | 585     | 585                        |
| 4. <i>Seminars—</i>                         |          |                          |         |                            |
| (a) Centres .. .. .                         | No.      | 39                       | 27      | 25                         |
| (b) Participants .. .. .                    | No.      | 3,900                    | 2,700   | 2,500                      |
| 5. <i>Training of Youths in Swimming—</i>   |          |                          |         |                            |
| (a) Centres .. .. .                         | No.      | 31                       | 1       | 1                          |
| (b) Trainees .. .. .                        | No.      | 6,715                    | 300     | 295                        |
| 6. <i>Organization of Games and Sports—</i> |          |                          |         |                            |
| (a) Centres .. .. .                         | No.      | 3,375                    | 835     | 835                        |
| (b) Participants .. .. .                    | No.      | 3,29,455                 | 8,15,05 | 81,700                     |
| 7. <i>Establishment of Vyayamshala—</i>     |          |                          |         |                            |
| (a) Constructions .. .. .                   | No.      | 21                       | 11      | 11                         |
| (b) Participants .. .. .                    | No.      | 1600                     | 900     | 900                        |

12.5.28. *Programmes in Seventh Plan—* During the Seventh Five Year Plan it is proposed to carry out activities on the basis of learning while working. Some of these programmes are described below:

12.5.29. *Work Training Camp—*This is a continuing programme in which training in development techniques in agriculture, animal husbandry, horticulture, construction of roads etc. is provided. Volunteers are provided with tools and implements in the camp. No payment is made during the training and only some light refreshment is provided.

12.5.30. *Strengthening of PVD Volunteers—*To inculcate on sense of discipline among the volunteers, they are provided with preliminary training. The Participating volunteers are provided uniform. It is proposed to train 2,000 volunteers every year during Seventh Plan period. Participants would be provided free lodging, boarding and actual T. A. from their residence to training camp and back.

12.5.31. *Rural Sports and games—*The department organises sports and games at

Nyaya Panchayat, block, district and State levels to enthuse the youth in desirable activity and find out the new talent for sports. The rural youths are thus provided with a chance to prove their work in State and National level competitions.

12.5.32. *Establishment of Vyayam Shalas—*For physical development of rural youths Vyayam shalas are being established in the rural areas. It is proposed to established at least 5 Vayayamshalas every year during the Seventh Plan.

12.5.33. *Training of youths in Swimming—*Swimming is an alround exercise for physical fitness and it is also helpful in life saving institutions. This activity will be expanded in Seventh Plan.

12.5.34. *Social Service Work—*Social service duties at the occasion of melas, examination and pilgrimages are rendered by the disciplined volunteers.

12.5.35. *Encouragement to Yuvak Mangal Dal—*The Yovak Mangal Dals are organised and registered under Societies Act. The department organises seminars and conferences

to develop leadership in rural youths and trains them for creating awareness regarding National and State priorities of development. The programme is aimed at providing reading room-cum-library, supply of equipment and sports material. It is proposed that in each block at least 5 active registered Yuvak Mangal Dals be established during Seventh Plan.

12.5.36. *Vocational Training to Youths*— Keeping in view the gravity of the problem of unemployment the department has started vocational training in trades like armature winding, electric fitting, carpentry, upshots and repair of tube-wells and pumping sets. Upto the year about 1,500 rural youths have been trained in different trades and most of them are now capable of earning their own livelihood.

12.5.37. The volunteers of this organisation also help in propagating against the evils of dowry, illiteracy and other social diseases and render possible help in fighting and eradicating these evils.

#### (6) Land Reforms

12.6.1. Consolidation of holdings besides being an important instrument of land reforms is also one of the pre-requisite for successful agricultural planning. Consolidation works as a corrective to the ill-effects of sub-division and fragmentation of holdings and also helps to rectify land records.

12.6.2. The consolidation of land holdings in U. P. was first taken up in 1925-26 through the agency of co-operative societies. In 1939 U. P. Consolidation of Holdings Act was passed which contained provisions for voluntary consolidation. After the abolition of zamindari

in the State the scheme was taken up as integral part of Land Reform and U. P. Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1953 was enacted which contained provisions for compulsory consolidation. Consolidation of holdings was started in Muzaffarnagar and Sultanpur Districts in 1954 and subsequently extended to other districts of the State.

12.6.3. Initially the total area of the State requiring consolidation was estimated to be 146 lakh hectares. Out of this by the end of Fourth Five-Year Plan an area of 128.64 lakh hectares had already been brought under consolidation and transfer of possession had also been effected over an area of 115.34 lakh hectares at a cost of Rs 52 crore. The progress during the first and subsequent Five Year Plans is given below :

| Period             | Area consolidated hectare in lakh) | Total Cost (Rs. in lakh) |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Ist Five-Year Plan | 0.76                               | 77.26                    |
| 2nd Five-Year Plan | 21.06                              | 691.30                   |
| 3rd Five-Year Plan | 45.61                              | 1120.40                  |
| Three adhoc plans  | 21.53                              | 1045.03                  |
| 4th Five-Year Plan | 26.38                              | 2311.24                  |
| Total              | 115.34                             | 5245.23                  |

12.6.4. The target for the Fifth Five Year Plan was fixed at 23.65 lakh hectares. The fifth plan, however, ended after a span of only four years during which only an area of 19.14 lakh hectares could be consolidated at a cost of Rs 28.64 crore. The year-wise break-up of outlay, expenditure, targets and achievements is given below :

| Year    | Outlay (Rs. in lakh) | Expenditure (Rs. in lakh) | Physical target          |                               |
|---------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
|         |                      |                           | Target (in lakh hectare) | Achievement (in lakh hectare) |
| 1974-75 | 713.00               | 719.67                    | 5.78                     | 5.78                          |
| 1975-76 | 676.00               | 658.21                    | 4.85                     | 4.85                          |
| 1976-77 | 750.00               | 683.61                    | 4.44                     | 4.44                          |
| 1977-78 | 775.00               | 743.11                    | 4.83                     | 4.07                          |
| Total   | 2,914.00             | 2,804.60                  | 19.90                    | 19.14                         |

Thus by the end of 1977-78 total delivery of possession was effected over 13448 lakh hectares. The Sixth Five Year Plan (1978-79) to 1982-83) was formulated in 1978-79 which was

revised after completion of two years. The progress during the first two years (1978-79 and 1979-80) was as follows :

| Year    | Outlay<br>(Rs. in lakh) | Expenditure<br>(Rs. in lakh) | Physical target             |                                  |
|---------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
|         |                         |                              | Target<br>(in lakh hectare) | Achievement<br>(in lakh hectare) |
| 1978-79 | 775.00                  | 771.04                       | 3.75                        | 3.60                             |
| 1979-80 | 850.00                  | 844.50                       | 3.80                        | 3.59                             |
| Total   | 1,625.00                | 1,615.54                     | 7.55                        | 7.19                             |

The shortfall during the last two years had been due to unprecedented floods all over the State in 1978-79 and severe drought particularly in Banda District in 1979-80.

By the end of 1979-80 total delivery of possession has been effected over 141.67 lakh hectares.

12.6.5. The total consolidable area in the State was initially estimated at 146 lakh hectares. With only those villages included which had cultivated area of 80 per cent and above because of subsequent inclusion of villages having 40 per cent cultivated area only the total consolidable area of the State increased to 154 lakh hectares. Upto 31st March, 1984, delivery of possession over new chaks had been effected over 151.70 lakh hectares and an area of 2.30 lakh hectares is pending for consolidation.

12.6.6. With a view to make the Scheme more beneficial to the cultivators, some important amendments in U. P. Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1953 were made in 1963. The amended Act provided for the implementation of Rectangulation Scheme, compulsory partition of joint holdings, provisions of chak roads and irrigation channels to each chak, sector roads, inter-village roads, Abadi sites for Harijans, etc. The cultivators of those areas where consolidation was completed prior to the aforesaid amendment, pressed for second round of consolidation so as to enable them to avail the benefits of the amended Scheme. It was decided to start Second round of Consolidation in 26 tahsils of 24 districts of the State having an area of 16.72 lakh hectares. This area had already been taken up under Consolidation and out of it 4.67 lakh hectares had been re-consolidated by the end of March, 1984, leaving a balance of 12.05 lakh hectares. Thus by the end of March 1984, the delivery of possession over new chaks had been affect-

ed over 156.37 lakh hectares including both type of the above area viz I and II round as has been shown below:

| <i>The Area of first round<br/>of consolidation</i>   | <i>In lakh<br/>hectares</i> |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. Area available in 1st round  | 146                         |
| 2. Additional area available due to change in the norm from 80% to 40% of area of the village | 8                           |
| Total ...   | 154                         |

*Area available in the  
second round*

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| 1. Area in 26 tahsils which are in progress for second round  | 16.72 |
| 2. The left over area consolidated before 1963 in 16 tahsils of 14 districts which are under consideration                                | 17.00 |
| 3. The left over area of 30 tahsils in which consolidation work was completed prior to the amendment of 1963 which are yet to be taken up | 30.00 |
| Total ...   | 63.72 |

*Achievement upto  
March 1984*

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| 1. Transfer of possession in first round  | 151.70  |
| 2. Transfer of possession in second round | 4.67    |
| Total ...                                 | 1156.37 |

Area in balance on 1-4-1984 is 61.36 lakh hectares.

| Year      | Plan outlay<br>(Rs. in lakh) | Actual<br>expenditure<br>or revised<br>outlay<br>(Rs. in lakh) | Physical<br>targets<br>(in lakh<br>hectares) | Achievement<br>(in lakh<br>hectares) |
|-----------|------------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1980-81   | 890.00                       | 940.22   | 3.80   | 3.85                                 |
| 1981-82   | 966.00                       | 1071.00  | 3.85   | 3.45                                 |
| 1982-83   | 975.00                       | 1297.21  | 3.90   | 3.99                                 |
| 1983-84   | 986.00                       | 1474.28  | 3.95   | 3.40                                 |
| 1984-85   | 983.00                       | 1769.51<br>estimated   | 4.00   | ...                                  |
| Total ... | 4700.00                      | 6552.22  | 19.50  | 14.69                                |

12.6.8. Reconsolidation operations were started in 24 tahsils of the State during 1980-81 to 1983-84.

| Year      | Outlay<br>(Rs. in lakh) | Physical<br>Additional | Targets (In lakh hectares)<br>Level |
|-----------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1985-86   | 1897.51                 | 3.00                   | 163.37                              |
| 1986-87   | 2180.51                 | 3.25                   | 166.62                              |
| 1987-88   | 2507.51                 | 3.25                   | 169.87                              |
| 1988-89   | 2882.51                 | 3.25                   | 173.12                              |
| 1989-90   | 3314.51                 | 3.25                   | 176.37                              |
| Total ... | 12,782.55               | 16.00                  | 176.37                              |

12.6.7. The break up of physical and financial target and achievement etc. during the Sixth Five Year Plan are given below:

12.6.9. *Proposals for the Seventh Five Year Plan*—It is proposed to bring an additional 16 lakh hectares under consolidation operations as per details given below:

12.6.10. With the aim of development of village in certain percentage of land in reserved so far 2.97 lakh hectares of land has been made available for such village development through the Scheme of Consolidation. The details of which are as follows:

| Purpose                                  | Area made<br>available<br>(in lakh<br>hectare) |
|--|--|
| 1. Abadi site (General)                  | 0.50   |
| 2. Abadi sites (Harijan/<br>Weaker Sec.) | 0.45   |
| 3. Manure pits                           | 0.65   |
| 4. Thrashing floor                       | 0.23   |
| 5. Pasture land                          | 0.19   |
| 6. Panchayat Ghar                        | 0.12   |
| 7. Plantation                            | 0.17   |
| 8. School/Play grounds                   | 0.10   |

| Purpose                 | Area made<br>available<br>(in lakh<br>hectare) |
|-------------------------|--|
| 9. Hospitals            | 0.09   |
| 10. Others              | 0.47   |
| Total ...               | 297  |
|                         | lakh in<br>metres                              |
| 1. Chak roads           | 11.00  |
| 12. Irrigation channels | 18.00  |
| Total ...               | 29.00  |

12.6.11. *Development of Survey and Land Reforms Training Institute*—U. P. Survey and Land Reforms Institute at Hardoi imparts training in Land records and survey operations to staff engaged in land records oper-

ration from Supervisor Kanungo to the P.C.S. and I.A.S. probationers. In addition, the institute runs courses for other allied departments namely Rural Development, Irrigation, Police etc.

12.6.12 An outlay of Rs. 160.00 lakh has been proposed for Seventh Plan and Rs. 14.10 lakh for the Annual Plan 1985-86.

12.6.12. *Scheme for timely reporting of rain fall data*—Knowledge of nature and behaviour of rain fall is essential to Plan agricultural operations. For this purpose the daily and weekly rain fall data is collected and compiled from observatories at 243 rain-guage stations of the Revenue Department and at about 520 rain-guage stations belonging to the Irrigation Department. The rain-guage stations of the Revenue Department are regularly inspected at frequent intervals by the Meteorological Department, Government of India and are maintained under their technical direction and supervision.

12.6.14. Daily rain-fall data are received from each of the rain-guage stations under the Revenue Department at the district headquarters and compiled for all the rain-guage stations in the district and are sent by 10th of every month to the Board of Revenue. At the State level, the data of daily and weekly rain-fall is collected from each of the districts, compiled and published. However, due to various constraints publications of this operations is delayed and the utility of the same is reduced. It is proposed to establish a mechanical Tabulation Unit in the Board of Revenue for the timely publication of the daily and weekly rain-fall data.

12.6.15. The main work of the proposed unit will be to ensure the collection of daily and weekly rain-fall data from the different tehsils of the State and get the data punched and transferred on to magnetic tapes and to make them available in time to the Meteorological Department of the Government of India. The unit will also undertake economic and statistical analysis of the data so collected. It will run under the overall supervision and control of a Mechanical Tabulation Officer assisted by supporting State. The total expenditure on the unit during Seventh Plan will work out to be Rs. 17.00 lakh and of which Rs. 4.89 lakh will be incurred in the First Year.

12.6.16. *Financial Assistance to Ceiling Allottees*—The Ceiling Act was Promulgated in 1960 and amended in 1972. Since most of the land allotted under this scheme was not culturable. The Government of India launched a Central Sector Scheme to give financial assistance to these allottees. In U. P. this programme is being implemented since 1977-78.

12.6.17. Under this scheme norms of financial assistance have been revised from time to time, by Government of India. At present, financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 2,500 per hectare is admissible.

12.6.18. During the Fifth Plan period, from 1977-78 an amount of Rs. 94.27 lakh was distributed to these allottees. The physical and financial performance during the Sixth Plan is given below :

| Year    | Number of allottees |             | Financial) Rs. in lakh |                         |
|---------|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
|         | Target              | Achievement | Sanc-tions             | Anticipated expenditure |
| 1980-81 | —                   | N. A.       | 100.00                 | 108.00                  |
| 1981-82 | „                   | „           | 40.00                  | 46.30                   |
| 1982-83 | 25,000              | „           | 96.24                  | 96.24                   |
| 1983-84 | 25,000              | 72,432      | 116.01                 | 94.35                   |
| 1984-85 | 32,000              | 32,000      | 128.00                 |                         |
|         |                     | Anticipated |                        |                         |
|         |                     | Total       | 480.25                 | 472.8                   |

12.6.19. The number of cases under dispute has also reduced during the past years. At present 5,464 cases involving an area of 1.41 lakh acres is under consideration of different courts. During the last three years an average 1.5 acre land per allottee was available and after the settlement of cases it is estimated that maximum of 10,000 acres land would be available for distribution during the 7th Plan period.

12.6.20. During the Seventh Plan under district sector scheme an outlay of Rs. 600.00 lakh has been proposed. For the Annual Plan 1985-86 the outlay of Rs. 120.00 lakh has been proposed.

#### (7) SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR AREA DEVELOPMENT

12.7.1. *Divisional Development Corporation*—Ten Divisional Development Corpora-

tions were set up in the plains area of the State with authorised capital of Rs. 1,400.00 lakh to take up selected activities in accordance with area development concepts and fill up gaps in development which remained uncovered by normal departmental programmes. It was intended that the Corporations would mobilize institutional finance by utilizing their share capital as equity. Setting up of agro and forest based industries and marketing of agriculture inputs was also envisaged. The corporations were also expected to undertake activities for increasing agriculture production such as installation of community irrigation projects, agro-service centres, etc.

12.7.2. The work of these corporations is looked after by full time Managing Directors. The Commissioner of the divisions act as the Chairman of these corporations. The policies are laid by a Board of Directors comprising State Government officials, Banks representatives and non-officials are members. The financial sanctions are also given and progress reviewed by the Board periodically.

12.7.3. In the beginning, the corporations set up eight mini-sugar mills but none of the mills could work satisfactorily and with a steep fall of sugar prices, the mills began to suffer heavy losses. Now the main activities of the corporations are community irrigation works, stone crushing agro-workshops and service centres, agriculture custom services, "Dal" Mills, wheat and rice purchase schemes, diesel and petrol pumps, etc.

12.7.4. The activities of these corporations will be stepped up during the Seventh Plan period by including new projects. For productive activities, support to agriculture and employment generation schemes of productive nature. The proposed outlay during the plan period is Rs. 750.00 lakh of which Rs. 200.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 1985-86.

12.7.5. *Provision of funds for Bundelkhand Vikas Pradhikaran*—Bundelkhand Vikas Pradhikaran was constituted in the year 1981. A sum of Rs. one crore was released to the Pradhikaran in the year 1981. Thereafter in the financial year 1984-85, a sum of Rs. 50 lakh was released in addition.

12.7.6. On the basis of information available with the Pradhikaran, funds for the old schemes are required as under :

|                           | (Rs. in lakh) |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| (a) Irrigation Department | 73.62         |
| (b) Nagar Vikas           | 10.00         |
| (c) Education             | 69.35         |
| (d) Water Supply          | 92.19         |
| (e) Roads and Bridges     | 734.25        |
| (f) Medical and Health    | 23.71         |
| (g) Tourism               | 59.60         |
| (h) Area Development      | 20.82         |
| Total ...                 | 1083.54       |

12.7.7. On the basis of above Plan outlay for Bundelkhand Vikas Pradhikaran in the Seventh Five-Year Plan has been kept at Rs. 10.00 crore. A sum of Rs. 1.00 crore has been provided in the Annual Plan, 1985-86.

#### *Planning Research and Action Division*

12.7.8. *Establishment of Integrated area Development Agencies*—The Planning Research and Action Division has been responsible for valuable work done in the field of area development right from its inception in the year 1954. The methodology for agricultural extension, soil conservation, small rural cottage industries, youth activities and women welfare programmes as evolved by this institution have been used as guidelines for such programmes all over the country. The need for new initiatives started being felt at the end of the Fourth Plan especially in view of social tension developed on account of uneconomic small land holdings, increase in joblessness in the rural areas as also on account of increased consciousness of status and income amongst the disadvantaged groups caused with rising literacy and greater political consciousness.

12.7.9. It was desired in the above context by the State Government that Planning Research and Action Division should prepare an Integrated Area Development Project aimed mainly at increasing the income of cultivators having total holdings of less than 0.5 hectare and landless labourers and poor artisans. Accordingly an Integrated Area Development Project Ghazipur-Ballia was initiated in December 1976. The project envisaged substantial contribution from institutional agencies and beneficiaries own contribution

in addition to Government grants. A total outlay of Rs. 490.87 lakh was estimated for carrying out various development programmes during the project period. The main programmes undertaken in this project were milch cattle distribution. A. I. upgradation programme, distribution of balanced cattle feed, green fodder programme for sheep, goats and pigs, poultry and fisheries, orchards, minor irrigation, rural small cottage industries, housing programme for rural poor and some social services programme.

12.7.10. With the experience of operation of the Ghazipur programmes for two years it was felt that projects of this nature needed to be tried in the Central and Western parts of the State also. Accordingly two projects, first one for three blocks in district Etawah and the second one for three blocks in district Meerut as also three adjacent blocks of district Muzaffarnagar were taken up during the year 1978-79. The financial outlay for Meerut Project was Rs. 919.73 lakh and for Aijitmal (Etawah) Project Rs. 357.53 lakh including State Government contribution, institutional finance and beneficiaries own contribution.

12.7.11. The programme for these two projects were also basically the same as for Ghazipur Project. In the case of Meerut-Muzaffarnagar Project it was felt that on account of comparative prosperity of the area greater emphasis needed to be placed upon development of infrastructure. Construction of rural roads was, therefore, given high priority in the project. The Aijitmal (Etawah) Project particularly laid emphasis on income generating programmes which include cattle development, goat and sheep rearing, fisheries development, sericulture, paddy cultivation

on Usar land, small co-operative tube-wells and ravine reclamation etc.

12.7.12. Evaluation reports on these projects indicate that in Ghazipur-Ballia Project, the animal breeding, construction of houses for weaker sections, minor irrigation (turnkey project) and industrial training programme had good impact on socio-economic condition of weaker sections of population. In Aijitmal (Etawah) Project, good work has been done in Ravine and Usar Reclamation programmes. In Meerut Project, construction of link roads and training programmes were taken up on the basis of growth centre approach. These projects were aimed at providing new directions to the work being done by different departments in the field of rural development. It was envisaged that different development departments will utilise these projects as their field laboratories in which they will test new ideas, which could not be experimented upon within the administrative and financial constraints of the departments and their officers were also expected to provide guidance to these agencies in their operation to enhance the utility of their work.

12.7.13. It is now felt that there is necessity and scope for initiating such projects in other parts of the State which are comparatively backward or have special regional characteristics. It is, therefore, proposed to start new projects during the seventh Five Year Plan in different parts of the State. The district identified for these projects are Ghazipur, Ballia, Merrut, Rae Bareli, Sultanpur and Kanpur Dehat.

12.7.14. The total outlay on these projects workout to Rs. 12,00.00 lakh. The year-wise break up financial outlay is given in the following Table:

TABLE 3—Outlays during Seventh Five Year Plan

(Rs. in Lakh)

| Name of the Project | 1985-86 | 1986-87 | 1987-88 | 1988-89 | 1989-90 | Total   |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| (1)                 | (2)     | (3)     | (4)     | (5)     | (6)     | (7)     |
| Ghazipur            | 32.00   | 40.00   | 42.00   | 35.00   | 26.00   | 175.00  |
| Ballia              | 35.00   | 41.00   | 42.00   | 37.00   | 25.00   | 180.00  |
| Meerut              | 50.00   | 60.00   | 70.00   | 60.00   | 40.00   | 280.00  |
| Rae Bareli          | 30.00   | 42.00   | 44.00   | 34.00   | 25.00   | 175.00  |
| Sultanpur           | 34.00   | 43.00   | 45.00   | 34.00   | 24.00   | 180.00  |
| Kanpur Dehat        | 38.00   | 50.00   | 50.00   | 37.00   | 3.00    | 210.00  |
| Total               | 219.00  | 276.00  | 298.00  | 237.00  | 17.00   | 1200.00 |

12.7.15. The total outlay for PRAD during the Seventh Five Year Plan has been proposed to Rs. 83.51 lakh including Rs. 18.54 lakh for 1985-86.

## CO-OPERATION

13.1. The co-operative movement which started in the State in 1904 to provide agricultural credit, has vastly expanded covering many sectors such as sugar, handloom, housing, fisheries, milk, etc. The off-shoots of the expanding co-operative movement includes 8,607 primary agricultural co-operative societies (PACS), 52 District Co-operative Federations, 56 Districts Co-operative Banks, 57 wholesale Central Consumer's Stores, 2,213 Block Unions and 10 Apex Institutions.

**Sixth Plan Progress**

13.2. *Credit and Banking*—Financial support in the form of credit for the purchase of agricultural inputs and cash loan for agricultural operation continue to be given priority to improve infra structure support for increased agricultural production. The net distribution of short term agricultural loans crossed Rs. 222.20 crores mark in the year 1983-84. For the current year 1984-85 the short term loan target of Rs. 300.00 crores has been fixed, out of which Rs. 220.00 crores has been fixed for Rabi. As

against a minimum of 40 per cent prescribed by the R. B. I., the co-operative credit was disbursed to 45 to 47 per cent beneficiaries belonging to the weaker sections.

13.3. In order to increase the flow of the funds for special component Plan, 166 societies have been identified where the Scheduled Caste membership of the PACS exceeds 50 per cent and 466 PACS where the membership ranges between 40—50%. The functioning of LAMPS has also been reviewed and the same is being improved. The contribution of the co-operative was 33 per cent of the total loan disbursed under the I.R.D.P. In the long term disbursement the State Land Development Bank (L.D.B.) reached a new level of individual loaning at Rs. 62.91 crores. The performance of short term, medium term and long term loaning during the Sixth Five Year Plan is given below:

Table 1—Performance of Short, Medium and Long term Loaning.

(Rs. in crore)

| Year                                | Short term |             | Medium term |             | Long term |             |
|-------------------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
|                                     | Target     | Achievement | Target      | Achievement | Target    | Achievement |
| (1)                                 | (2)        | (3)         | (4)         | (5)         | (6)       | (7)         |
| 1980-81                             | 230.00     | 187.38      | 25.00       | 28.06       | 70.00     | 51.00       |
| 1981-82                             | 250.00     | 193.80      | 30.00       | 20.95       | 75.00     | 49.61       |
| 1982-83                             | 250.00     | 204.54      | 35.00       | 42.51       | 75.00     | 54.39       |
| 1983-84                             | 250.00     | 222.20      | 40.00       | 33.28       | 70.00     | 62.91       |
| 1984-85                             | 300.00     | 100.09      | 45.00       | 9.19        | 75.00     | 16.05       |
| <b>(Achievement upto 30-9-1984)</b> |            |             |             |             |           |             |



13.4. The distribution of fertilizer by co-operative sector is given below :—

| Year    | Quantity<br>(Lakh M. T.) | Value<br>(Rs. in crore) |
|---------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1980-81 | 3.71                     | 192.76                  |
| 1981-82 | 3.78                     | 196.95                  |
| 1982-83 | 3.73                     | 194.11                  |
| 1983-84 | 4.62                     | 231.00                  |
| 1984-85 | 6.22                     | 295.00                  |

(Anticipated)

13.5. *Marketing and storage*—World Bank-assisted Rural Godown Project (NCDC-II), has made significant progress. The target of constructing 3,368 rural godowns was completed by the end of October 1984. NCDC-III proposes to construct a fresh lot of 1,597 rural godowns in the next scheme. The target for year 1984-85 was fixed at 500 rural godowns out of which 7 have been constructed so far and 250 rural godowns are expected to be completed by the end of financial year. The total target for the construction of rural godowns was 6,880, out of which 6,342 have already been constructed and remaining 538 are under various stages of construction.

13.6. *Co-operative cold storage*—Under the World Bank Assisted Programme (NCDC-II) sanctions for 49 Cold Storages and 6 Additional Chambers have been received. The construction of these to be completed within already sanctioned pattern of scale of financing. The progress of construction of these cold storages is as below :

TABLE 2—Construction progress of cold storages

| Year          | (Nos.)                     |                          |                       |
|---------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
|               | Sanctioned<br>(Cumulative) | Constructed<br>(Working) | Under<br>construction |
| (1)           | (2)                        | (3)                      | (4)                   |
| 1980-81       | 92                         | 47                       | 24                    |
| 1981-82       | 112                        | 51                       | 49                    |
| 1982-83       | 119                        | 52                       | 42                    |
| 1983-84       | 126                        | 54                       | 42                    |
| 1984-85       | 126                        | 78                       | 20                    |
| (Anticipated) |                            |                          |                       |

13.7. *Processing co-operatives*—By the end of 1983-84, there were 94 processing units and 20 more Dal Mills are likely to be completed by the end of 1984-85. In addition a major processing venture, Soyabean and Vanaspati complex at Haldwani is likely to come in the production stage in current year (1984-85). To create a direct relationship between the grower members, 98 Soyabean societies have already been registered.

13.8. *Consumers and public distribution System*—During the Seventh Five Year Plan the State Government entrusted the public distribution system in rural areas to co-operatives. In conjunction with NCDC sponsored rural consumer's scheme, the public distribution scheme and rural consumer scheme have considerably enhanced the non-credit services of the PACS.

13.9. The non-credit services provided by the co-operatives at all levels have improved the working of the societies considerably. During the Sixth Five-Year Plan period the total turnover of the societies is summarised below :

| Year        | (Rs. in crores) |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 1980-81     | 81.60           |
| 1981-82     | 229.41          |
| 1982-83     | 320.58          |
| 1983-84     | 309.60          |
| 1984-85     | 390.00          |
| (Estimated) |                 |

13.10. *Training, Education and Extension*—For providing best available training facilities right from the primary co-operative level workers to the top Managers of Co-operative Institutions. There are different types of training centres. The number of trainees trained at the training centres and training courses are as follows :

Table 3—Members Trained

(Nos.)

| Name of Training College   | Members trained   |                  |       |
|--|-------------------|------------------|-------|
|  | Short term course | Long term course | Total |
| (1)  | (2)               | (3)              | (4)   |
| 1. Eight Junior Training Centres run by Provincial Co-operative Union (P. C. U.) | 471               | 260              | 731   |
| 2. Two Co-operative Training Colleges of NCCT/NCUI.                              | 298               | 162              | 460   |
| 3. One L. D. B's. Co-operative Training Centre, Lucknow.                         | 112               | —                | 112   |
| 4. One Herbs and Drugs Co-operative training Centre, Ranikhet.                   | 4469              | —                | 4469  |

13.11. *Strategy for Seventh Plan*—The strategy for Seventh Plan takes into account earlier experiences and emerging needs. The programme would include the following :

1. Strengthening the existing co-operative infra-structure, in order to provide a strong-base for the co-operative movement in the State. This includes introduction of buttressing of co-operatives, in hitherto untouched areas, or where the impact of the movement was so far negligible.
2. Making the reorganised PACS multipurpose by providing them State/Institutional assistance and by addition of new activities with the help of Apex Co-operatives.
3. Providing a very strong base for agricultural production by considerably improving credit flow and agricultural inputs,
4. Strengthening of Public Distribution System in the rural and hilly areas, and Consumer's activity, in Urban and Rural areas,
5. Providing credit for anti-poverty programme like IRDP and for weaker sections like weavers, fishermen etc.,
6. Concerted efforts for increasing flow of co-operative credit to specially deprived sections like Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes,

7. Introduction of growers' co-operatives like for Apple, Potato etc. ; and

8. Strengthening the Education, Training and extension base for the co-operatives and non-official members.

13.12. The Sixth Plan will be consolidated on the Seventh Plan and co-operative activities will be expanded and diversified strategy would be as follows :—

(a) Coverage of additional population by increasing the membership of societies to the extent of 75 per cent of the total rural families.

(b) Greater emphasis on societies having predominantly Sheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes membership which constitute nearly 20 per cent and 0.2 per cent respectively of the population.

(c) Diversification of activities of primary societies to convert them to multipurpose societies especially in hills where agricultural activities are relatively not profitable.

13.13. The important Seventh Plan scheme will be as follows :

1. Contribution for common cadre fund for Secretaries of PACS.
2. Grant to Institute of Co-operative Management, Research and Training,
3. State share participation in Co-operative Credit Institutions,

4. Loan for Agricultural Credit Stabilization Fund,
5. Loan for Non-over-dues-cover,
6. Provision for sanctioned staff,
7. Staff for Co-operative dues Recovery,
8. Rehabilitation of Primary Agriculture Credit Societies (PACS),
9. Managerial subsidy for the Branches of District Co-operative Bank (DCB),
10. Renovation of District Co-operative Bank (DCB) Branches,
11. Managerial subsidy and Furniture and Fixture to Urban Co-operative Banks,
12. Risk Fund on Consumption Loan; and
13. Interest free loan for purchase of shares.

13.14. *Co-operative Marketing and storage Schemes*—The co-operative marketing network consists of 250 Primary Marketing Societies located at Mandi level which are federated into 52 District Co-operative Development Federation. The D. C. D. Fs. are inturn members of the State Provincial Co-operative Federation. In addition, there are 2254 Block Unions which are also members of District Co-operative Development Federations. Out of 250 Marketing Societies, 8 societies have one agro service centre each 19 Cold Storage and 59 processing units attached to them.

13.15. The Marketing Co-operatives handled agricultural produce during the years 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 worth of Rs. 100, Rs. 92 and Rs. 112 crores respectively. The main thrust in the Seventh Plan will be to consolidate past achievements and expand and strengthen the co-operative marketing structure so as to reach a level of annual business, turnover of Rs. 225 crores by the end of the Seventh Plan.

13.16. With this end in view the following programmes will be taken up:

1. State share for construction of Marketing Godowns.
2. Managerial subsidy to weak marketing Societies.

3. Subsidy for Cadre Fund for Secretaries of Marketing Societies.
4. State share for strengthening of P. C. F.
5. Price Fluctuation Fund to P. C. F.
6. Construction of Rural Godowns under World Bank National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCUC) III State Assistance for Rural Godowns.
7. Assistance to potato federation.
8. Price Fluctuation Fund to Marketing Societies.
9. Margin money assistance to Marketing Societies for foodgrains' business.
10. Margin money to Marketing Societies for Agricultural implements fertilizer business.
11. Margin money to Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) and Block Unions for fertilizer business.
12. Margin money to District Co-operative Development Federations (D. C. D. Fs.) for fertilizer business.
13. Subsidy for opening branches of Marketing Societies.
14. Organisation of Commodity Co-operative Marketing Societies.
15. Assistance to Soyabean Co-operative Federation.

13.17. *Processing Co-operatives*—With a view to provide remunerative price of their produce to the cultivators 93 Processing Units have been installed by the end of 1983-84. By the end of 1984-85 two more units are proposed to be installed. Besides this 23 existing units have been given financial assistance amounting to Rs. 30.72 lakhs during the Sixth Plan period for strengthening the same.

13.18. With a view to consolidate the past achievement and to expand the processing activities the following programmes are proposed to be implemented during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

1. Re-organisation and Strengthening of Old Processing Units.
2. Provision of Oil Engine for Dal Mills.

3. Expansion of Hardoi Sahkari Vanaspati.
4. Godown for Hardoi Sahkari Vanaspati Mill Ltd.
5. Establishment of straw Board Unit.
6. Establishment of Mini-Cement Plant.
7. Establishment of New Solvant Extraction Plant.
8. Establishment of Modern Dal Mills.
9. Establishment of Mini Dall Mills.
10. Establishment of Project Formulation Cell in the Organisation of Registrar, Co-operative Societies, U. P.

13.19. *Co-operative Cold Storage*—The programme of cold storage in the co-operative sector was taken up during the year 1966-67 with a view to save potato growers from mal-practices adopted by the private sector. In the beginning of Sixth Five-Year Plan 44 cold storages with a total storage capacity of 91,400 M. T. were functioning. Subsequently, with the commissioning of 10 new cold storages, the capacity of co-operative cold storages increased to 1,27,400 M. T. During the Sixth Plan period 49 new cold storage of 4000 M. T. each 6 additional chambers of 2000 M. T. each were sanctioned under the World Bank assisted programme. Thus the total storage capacity in the co-operative sector is expected to go upto 3,07,400 M. T. when all the cold storages and additional chambers are completed.

13.20. With a view to operate Cold Storage scheme in an efficient way and to provide economic viability to each of them an Apex body viz. U. P. Co-operative Processing and Cold Storage Federation (PACSFED) has been constituted. Besides commissioning of new cold storages and annual over-hauling and repairing of plant and machinery of the running cold storages, the PACSFED has also been entrusted to arrange the supply of consumables (Ammonia, Compressor oil etc.) at reasonable rates. Common cadre of cold storage managers has been set up at the state level to make available experienced and expert managers for the cold storages. Setting up of workshops at the regional level by the PACSFED is also envisaged in the plan.

13.21. With a view to overcome the short comings of the past and to provide efficient func-

tioning of the cold storages in the future the following programmes have been proposed in the Seventh Plan.

1. Installation of 4000 M. T. New Cold Stores.
2. Construction of Additional Chambers.
3. Subsidy for purchase of Generating sets.
4. Managerial subsidy to PACSFED.
5. Subsidy for common cadre of cold storage managers.
6. Reconstruction of Bahraich and Ahraura Cold Stores.
7. Installation of Ice Plants.
8. Share capital to PACSFED.

13.22. *Co-operative Education, Training and Extension*—The Co-operative Movement in Uttar Pradesh has been developing at a fast pace. The membership of Co-operatives in 1981 stood at 86.89 lakhs, which in 1982 rose upto 90.61 lakhs. It is note-worthy that of these 20.50 lakhs members belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. If the present Junior, Middle and Senior-level employees/Officers in all types of Co-operative Institutions are to reasonably measure upto the desired responsibilities and challenges of modern professional management, then they will have not only to gain knowledge and skills in various areas of organisation behaviours, operational, techniques, management innovations and technological developments but will also have to acquire and attain a clear understanding of the philosophy, ideology and environment in which co-operative institutions operate.

13.23. The Education and Training infrastructure, available at present in the State, consists of 232 peripatetic units at the Tehsil-level and 8 Junior Training Centres under U. P. Co-operative Union, two Co-operative Training Colleges under National Council for Co-operative Training of NCUI, Institute of Co-operative Management, Research and Training (ICMRT), a training centre for Herb Development and a training centre under U. P. State Land Development Bank. The present Education cell in Registrar's Head Office plays a major role in planning, co-ordination, monitoring and supervision of the entire scheme. The bare minimum skeleton staff needs expansion to meet the growing requirements of this scheme.

13.24. The thrust of the Seventh Plan will be not only in consolidating achievements of the Sixth Plan but also in expansion of the scheme through new items.

13.25. The schemes proposed for the Seventh Plan are as follows :

1. Assistance to 8 Junior Training Centre of Pradeshik Co-operative Union (P. C. U.).
2. Assistance to Pradeshik Co-operative Union (P. C. U.) for Peripatetic Units.
3. Library for Registrar Co-operative Societies (R. C. S.) Office.
4. Publicity and Extension.
5. Building Assistance for 2 Co-operative Training Centre.
6. Additional Staff Under Registrar Co-operative Societies (R. C. S.).
7. Assistance for Establishing New Junior Training Centres (J. T. Cs.).
8. Assistance for Construction of New Building for new JTCs.
9. Modernisation of Junior Training Centres (J. T. Cs.).
10. Modernisation of Co-operative Printing Press.
11. Assistance for Study Tours.
12. Assistance for Publicity Vans.

13.26. *Consumer Co-operatives*—The annual volume of consumer business handled by the Co-operatives in the State at the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan was Rs. 48.9 crores. During the Sixth Five Year Plan the thrust of the scheme, on the one hand, has been to ensure timely availability of essential commodities to the masses and, on the other, to develop Primary Agricultural Co-operative Societies (PACS) as "Growth Centres" for rural development, ensuring credit, marketing and distribution of Consumer goods at one focal point. Consequently, the volume of consumer business, increased manifold and last four years' achievement are summarised below :—

|         | (Rupees in crores) |
|---------|--------------------|
| 1980-81 | 81.60              |
| 1981-82 | 229.41             |
| 1982-83 | 320.58             |
| 1983-84 | 309.60             |

13.27. The annual volume of consumer business is likely to go up to Rs. 390.00 crores by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan. This has been possible primarily due to the decision of the

State Government to entrust distribution of rationed commodities to the co-operatives in the rural areas.

13.28. Restricting the Public Distribution Scheme (PDS) to rationed commodities can, at best, be only temporary. To give it a firm base, the strategy during the Seventh Five Year Plan will be to encourage and assist the Co-operatives to increase adequately their business in non-controlled commodities of daily need to ensure that it at least matches the business of controlled commodities and contribute to the viability of PACS. It is expected that the annual volume of business turnover under the PDS will reach the level of Rs. 500.00 crores during the Seventh Plan period.

13.29. The Co-operative are playing an important role in implementation of the Public Distribution Scheme by opening 9442 Fair Price Shops in the rural areas and 2188 in urban areas.

13.30. The main thrust during the Seventh Five Year Plan will be on the Following programmes:

1. Margin money to U. P. Upbhokta Sahkari Sangh Ltd.
2. Rehabilitation of weak Central Co-operative Stores.
3. Setting up of Consumer Industries.
4. Provision for sanctioned Staff.
5. Additional Staff at Registrar Co-operative Society (R. C. S.) Headquarters and Field for effective supervision/control/guidance of Public Distribution System.
6. Construction of Godown/Office for Central Consumer's Store Societies.
7. Subsidy for Price Fluctuation Fund to Uttar Pradesh Sahkari Sangh (U. P. S. S.).
8. Establishment of A Flying Squad for PDS/Rural Consumer's Scheme in the Registrar's Office.
9. Subsidy for Mobile Shops.
10. Margin Money to PACS and Co-operative Block Unions.
11. Margin money to Primary Consumer Societies for Women, Students, and Industrial Labourers.
12. Subsidy for Price Fluctuation Fund for Central Consumer Co-operative Stores.
13. Managerial subsidy for Co-operative Fair Price Shops.
14. Transport Subsidy to Central Stores in Hill areas.
15. Margin money to consumer Stores for Consumer's business in Hill areas.

13.31. *Labour Co-operatives*—At present about 647 Labour Co-operatives are registered in the State—Of which about 155 Labour Co-operatives are located in the hill areas. During the Sixth Plan period, organisation of new societies has been discouraged and stress was laid on re-organisation of existing weak societies. Since 1982-83, financial assistance was made available to these weak societies by the State Government.

13.32. During Seventh Plan, the re-organisation policy would continue and as approved pattern a society is eligible for financial assistance as follows :

|                           | (Rs. in lakh)        |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Managerial subsidy        | 0.05 for three years |
| State Share Participation | 0.10                 |
| Subsidy for Implements    | 0.10                 |
| Margin Money              | 0.25                 |
|                           | —                    |
| Total ...                 | 0.50 per society     |
|                           | —                    |

13.33. An outlay of Rs. 19.10 lakhs is proposed for 1985-86 and Rs. 5.05 lakhs is proposed for 1985-86 for re-organisation of 30 and 8 weak societies respectively. The amount of 1985-86 will include the spill-over expenditure of Rs. 1.05 lakh.

13.34. *Co-operative Farming*—An intensive survey of the Co-operative Farming societies has been commenced. After analysing the information collected, it is proposed to draw-up detailed schemes for dovetailing the farming programme with production of certified seeds, application and trial of modern agricultural implements, leading to increase production.

13.35. *Conversion of SFDA Staff into DRDA*—The anti-poverty programme of IRDP has now been extended to all the district and the co-operatives are the single largest participant in the programme. This requires much more intensive monitoring than was done for S. F. D. A. To ensure strict monitoring of the I. R. D. P. programme it is proposed to convert the staff meant for S. F. D. A. at the Headquarters for the work of D. R. D. As.

13.36. *Strengthening of U. P. Co-operative Institution Service Board*—U. P. Co-operative Institutional Service Board has been given powers and role akin to a Public Service Commission in respect of societies, other than primary level societies. The Board deals with promotion/disciplinary cases, approval and writ cases. It also requires a large staff for recruitment of co-operative personnel where the applications are received in large number. Appeal cases, inspections

and monitoring of several regulations as well as record-keeping are the other important functions of this Service Board. Strengthening of the Board is proposed to deal with these cases.

13.37. *General Administration*—The Seventh Plan envisages substantial addition in responsibilities of the Co-operative Sector which would add to the workload of the headquarters office greatly. The proposals for strengthening are given below.

13.38. *Modernisation of Office*—It is proposed to provide modern office equipments such as a mini-computer, auto photo stat machine, intercom, facilities, functional office furniture etc. It is also proposed to provide additional staff cars in a pool to increase efficiency of the officers posted at Headquarters.

13.39. *Creation of Hill-Cell in the R. C. S. Office*—The development of co-operative in the hill areas involve several problems peculiar to the hill terrain. In absence of a separate Hill Cell in the R. C. S. Office, the special problems of co-operatives in hill areas are not getting the desired attention. It is proposed to create a Hill Cell in R. C. S. Office to deal with the problems effectively.

13.40. *Provision for Kanpur (Dehri)*—With the creation of Kanpur Dehat District, it has become essential to have a separate complement of district level.

13.41. *Strengthening and Reorganisation of Statistical Wing*—Proper planning and efficient monitoring is dependent upon reliable statistics. With substantial increase on the work of this sector, it will be necessary to strengthen the statistical wing at headquarters divisional and district level adequately. This strengthening has been provided in Seventh Plan in a phased number.

11.42. *Drugs and Herbs Development Scheme*—The Drugs Development scheme was commenced in the year 1949, and expanded in 1958 to include Herbs Development scheme. In the entire country U. P. is the only state which has taken Drugs and Herbs Development on this scale and collected invaluable information about the incidence, cultivation and extraction in an organised manner. Efforts are being made for intensive development of the Scheme in the following areas :

- (i) Herbs Survey, Identification and Research,
- (ii) Herbs Training Programme,
- (iii) Herbs Collection Programme,
- (iv) Herbs Cultivation Programme,
- (v) Herbs Marketing Programme, and
- (vi) Preparation of Herbs-based medicines and strengthening of existing personnel connected with Herbs Development.

13.43. Today 130 co-operative societies have engaged themselves in Herbs collection work, and 5 Co-operative Herbs Development and Marketing Federations have been organised in the hill area. One Drug Factory at Ranikhet has been established by the P. C. F. and the Herbs Training Centre has trained employees of the various Departments and the members. The Training Centre is attached to the Pharmaceutical Laboratory. For technical guidance, cultivation of pure seed, sapplings and farms have been established at Ranikhet. In Pithoragarh, Chamoli and Uttar Kashi, one Demonstration Farm of 7.5 acres each has been established. In 24 development blocks of these 3 districts a mini Herb cultivation/demonstration unit of 1.5 acres each has been established. The Ranikhet Laboratory is also maintaining a Herbs Museum, Information and Exhibition hall. Similarly, at district headquarters of Chamoli, Pithoragarh and Uttar Kashi small museums, exhibiting a wide-range of Herbs available in the concerned areas, have been exhibited.

13.44. The following Schemes are in operation for development of herbs.

1. Assistance to PACS for Scientific Storage of Herbs.
2. Assistance to LAMPS for collection of Herbs.
3. Assistance for purchase of herbs and drugs:
  - (a) Managerial subsidy for Bheshaj Sangh
  - (b) Managerial subsidy for branches of Bheshaj Sangh.
  - (c) Godown rent Subsidy to Bheshaj Sangh.
  - (d) Godown rent subsidy for the Branches of Bheshaj Sangh.
  - (e) Transport Subsidy for 5 Bheshaj Sangh.
4. Assistance for Training Centres for Herbs development in Hill areas.

13.51. *Tribal Development*--As per recommendations of the Bawa Committee Large Area Multi-purpose Societies (LAMPS) have been organised in the tribal populated areas of Hill region. At present there are 66 LAMPS in the project area, consisting 6 districts and 9 blocks. A federation namely "Integrated Tribal Development Co-operative Federation" has also been set-up. It is proposed to strengthen the Federation and LAMPS during the Seventh Plan.

13.46. *Supply of Agricultural Inputs*--Co-operative play an important role in the distribution of agricultural inputs. So far nearly 30 percent

of the total fertilizer distributed in the State is handed by the Co-operatives. This is expected to increase to about 50 percent by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan.

13.47. At present there are 7,000 sale points in the Co-operative Sector. It has been decided to have one sale point in each Nyay Panchayat. Thus the number of sale points will increase to 8,798.

13.48. There are 1,642 Co-operative Supply Stores of which 836 are uneconomic. These uneconomic supply stores will be activated to take up the increased responsibility for supplying agricultural inputs. So far most of the Co-operatives are not involved in the distribution of insecticides/weedicides, etc. Financial assistance will be provided to the co-operatives for doing this important work. To achieve the above objectives the following programmes will be taken up in the Seventh Five Year Plan :

- (1) Organisation of Agricultural Inputs Supply Co-operative Federation ;
- (2) Subsidy on transportation of Fertilizers in hill areas ;
- (3) Margin money assistance to Uneconomic Co-operative Supply Stores ;
- (4) Margin money assistance to credit and other multi-purpose co-operatives for fertilizer business ;
- (5) Margin money assistance to Primary Agricultural Co-operative Societies (PACS) and other Multi-purpose Co-operatives for distribution of pesticides/weedicides/insecticides etc.

#### *Co-operative Audit Organisation*--

13.49. An efficient and effective audit of co-operative institutions is essential for healthy growth and success of Co-operative movement. In various Five Year Plans more and more activities have been brought under the co-operative field. Turnovers of co-operative institutions have also increased considerably with passage of time. The co-operative Audit Organisation ensures an independent and effective audit of various types of Co-operative Societies and Panchayats in the State which are supervised and controlled by different heads of Departments vis. Director of Industries, Cane Commissioner, Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Milk Commissioner, Housing Commissioner and Director of Panchayat Raj.

13.50. The data relating to previous years are given below which clearly indicates a tremendous increase in embezzlement and misappropriation cases in co-operative institutions in the State :

TABLE 4—Embezzlements Etc.

| Year<br>(Ending on<br>30th June) | No. of<br>cases | Whole<br>amount<br>involved<br>(in lakh<br>rupees) | Amount<br>embezzled<br>out of<br>whole<br>amount<br>(in lakh<br>rupees) |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|--|---|
| (1)                              | (2)             | (3)  | (4)   |
| Co-operative                     |                 |  |   |
| 30-6-81                          | 27804           | 7008.71  | 1835.95   |
| 30-6-82                          | 28499           | 7889.21  | 2067.27   |
| 30-6-'83                         | 29267           | 8701.51  | 2310.89   |

13.51. In view of above statistics it is obvious that the number of cases of embezzlements and misappropriations and money involved therein is increasing alarmingly. In the above circumstances the need for enforcing a better finan-

cial discipline in co-operative institutions is self-evident and one of the most effective measure to do so is to strengthen the audit organisation to the requirements, the present strength of 1,499 Auditors and 751 Senior Auditors is insufficient to meet the requirements due to tremendous growth and expansion of co-operative societies specially due to public distribution system.

13.52. Since 1980-81 audit strength remains constant i.e. no further staff was provided whereas, there has been significant growth in size and activities of societies and due to organisation of new co-operative societies in the State. Consequently audit of co-operative institutions has been affected badly.

13.53. The following table shows the growth in working assessed during the audit in the years 1980-81 to 1982-83:

TABLE 5—Growth of Audit Working

| Particulars<br>(1)                          | (Rs. in lakhs) |                |                |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|   | 1980-81<br>(2) | 1981-82<br>(3) | 1982-83<br>(4) |
| 1. Owned capital .. .. .                    | 25546.93       | 27802.75       | 30372.27       |
| 2. Working Capital .. .. .                  | 161786.25      | 190214.21      | 218910.09      |
| 3. Loan advance .. .. .                     | 99276.76       | 12215.63       | 144341.42      |
| 4. Sale .. .. .                             | 46627.92       | 58271.43       | 78955.87       |
| 5. Estimated bad and doubtful debts .. .. . | 8295.54        | 9172.12        | 10422.10       |

13.54. The number of auditable co-operative societies has increased very greatly in the past two years but with the present strength. The

Audit organisation has not been able to audit all of them. The arrears excluding Panchayat institutions are as follows:

TABLE 6—Areas of Audit in Cooperative Societies

| Audit Year<br>(1) | Auditable<br>Coopera-<br>tive<br>Societies<br>(2) | Audited<br>Coopera-<br>tive<br>Societies<br>(3) | Arrear<br>(4) |
|-------------------|---|---|---------------|
| 1979-80 ..        | 23711   | 20087   | 3624          |
| 1980-81 ..        | 23315   | 19347   | 3966          |
| 1981-82 ..        | 23155   | 18514   | 4641          |
| 1982-83 ..        | 23238   | 18239   | 4999          |

13.55. The important items of increase in the workload of Co-operative Audit Organisation is as below:

- (i) Cooperative Sugar Sector .. Eight Cooperative Sugar factories and 4 distillery units.
- (ii) Organization of Registrar .. .. .  
Cooperative Societies: .. .. .
- Mobile shops in Bundelkhand.
  - Soyabean, Apple and potato cooperative Federation.
  - Hardoi Vanaspati Mill.
  - Dal and Rice Mills.
  - Fertilizer depots.
  - Cold Storage.
- (iii) Milk .. .. .
- Milk Cooperative Units.
  - Primary Milk Societies.

13.56. With the above increase in workload, the Cooperative Audit Organisation will be

strengthened adequately in Seventh Plan. Facilities for mobility of its staff will also be provided.



## IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

## (1) Major and Medium Irrigation

14.1.1. Water for irrigation is the prime input for agricultural development. Provision of assured irrigation is therefore a basic infrastructural facility and was accordingly accorded high priority in the allocation of resources in the previous plans. Creation of additional potential has also received the top priority under the new Twenty point programme. The severe drought of the year 1979 revealed that irrigation coverage through state and private works is still very inadequate both as regards total area covered as well as the quality of irrigation. The Seventh Plan proposals lay emphasis on both these aspects.

14.1.2. *Surface Water Resources of the State*— Assessment of the country's water resources was first made by Dr. A. N. Khosla who was the first Chairman of the Central Water and Power Commission from 1945 to 1953. He assessed the total annual flow of Ganga Basin as 397 maf. The C. W. P. C. also worked out surface water resources of different regions during the period of 1954—66. This study was based largely on statistical analysis of the flow data wherever it

was available and on suitable rainfall run-off relationship wherever observed data was meagre. According to that study, the annual average run-off of Ganga basin was assessed as 446 million acre feet (maf). The flow through Uttar Pradesh was assessed as 272 maf and it was estimated that after allowing for the needs of upper and lower riparian states and after taking into account the minimum water that will have to be allowed to flow from ecological and environmental considerations, 162 maf would be available for irrigation purposes. The same figures were adopted by the Irrigation Commission (1972). On the basis of the above studies, it was assessed that Uttar Pradesh could achieve 200 percent irrigation intensity over net sown area.

14.1.3. Recent studies based on actual observation data of different rivers in the State indicate that the previous assessment of States surface water resources was much on the higher side. Reports prepared by Water Resources Organisation, Government of India indicate that 75 percent dependability flow four major rivers of the State is as below:

TABLE 1.—Discharge observation and annual inflow

| Name of River | Discharge observation site | Annual inflow (maf) |
|---------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| (1)           | (2)                        | (3)                 |
| 1. Ganga      | Varansi                    | 54.49               |
| 2. Gandak     | Balmiki Nagar              | 26.75               |
| 3. Ghagra     | Turtipar                   | 50.59               |
| 4. Sone       | Chopan                     | 9.27                |
| 5. Gomti      | Naighat                    | 4.00                |
| Total         |                            | 245.10              |

14.1.4. The quantum of water available for irrigation in the State will be much lower than the above figures of 145.1 maf as provision has to be made for share of other

States, non-irrigation uses and minimum flows from environmental considerations.

14.1.5. The net sown area of the State at the end of the Sixth Plan will be about

175 lakh hectares. It is estimated that ultimate irrigation potential of the state will be about 257 lakh hectares instead of 350 lakh hectares as assessed earlier. The breakup of ultimate irrigation potential as now assessed is as below :—

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| <i>(Lack hect.)</i>                     |        |
| Surface water                           |        |
| (i) Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes | 135.00 |
| (ii) Minor Irrigation Schemes           | 12.00  |
| Grand water                             |        |
| Minor Irrigation                        | 120.00 |
| Total ...                               | 257.00 |

14.1.5. The state would thus be able to achieve about 145 per cent irrigation intensity which would be insufficient for optimising food grain production. Much greater economy in water use will be necessary to meet the needs of irrigated agriculture.

14.1.6. Details of investment and additional potential created in the previous plans is given below :—

TABLE 2—Expenditure and benefits of Major and Medium Irrigation Project.

| Periods                                    | Expenditure incurred<br>(Rupees in crore) |            | Potential created<br>(lakh hectares) |            |
|--|---|------------|--------------------------------------|------------|
|  | During                                    | Cumulative | During                               | Cumulative |
|  | 1   | 2          | 3                                    | 4          |
| 1. Pre-Plan                                | ..  | ..         | ..                                   | 25.53      |
| 2. First Plan (1951—56)                    | ..  | 30.81      | 3.30                                 | 28.83      |
| 3. Second Plan (1956—61)                   | ..  | 25.73      | 2.71                                 | 31.54      |
| 4. Third Plan (1961—66)                    | ..  | 54.90      | 3.57                                 | 35.11      |
| 5. Annual Plan (1966—69)                   | ..  | 48.93      | 0.96                                 | 36.07      |
| 6. Fourth Plan (1969—74)                   | ..  | 172.48     | 4.97                                 | 41.04      |
| 7. Fifth Plan (1974—78)                    | ..  | 371.59     | 13.68                                | 54.72      |
| 8. Annual Plan (1978—80)                   | ..  | 296.08     | 5.56                                 | 60.28      |
| 9. Annual Plan (1980-81)                   | ..  | 186.58     | 2.53                                 | 62.81      |
| 10. Annual Plan (1981-82)                  | ..  | 182.94     | 2.78                                 | 66.59      |
| 11. Annual Plan (1982-83)                  | ..  | 169.17     | 1.64                                 | 67.23      |
| 12. Annual Plan (1983-84)                  | ..  | 190.81     | 0.55                                 | 67.77      |
| 13. Annual Plan (1984-85)<br>(Anticipated) | ..  | 196.52     | 0.35                                 | 68.12      |
| 14. Seventh Plan (1985—90)                 | ..  | 1917.50    | 8.63                                 | 76.75      |
| 15. Annual Plan (1985-86)<br>(Proposed.)   | ..  | 260.10     | 0.45                                 | 68.57      |

Perspective of Development upto the year 2020 A. D.

14.1.7. The pre-Plan irrigation potential created through Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes in the State is 25.53 lakh

hects. Details of further creation of irrigation benefits are as below :—

|   | <i>Ultimate<br/>Potential</i> | <i>lakhs</i> | <i>Potential<br/>created</i> |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Benefits created upto 1950-51 .. .. .  | 25.53                         |              | 25.53                        |
| 2. Benefits created by Schemes completed upto 1979-80 .. .. .                             | 11.66                         |              | 11.66                        |
| 3. Benefits created by Schemes which have spilled into sixth Plan<br>(upto 1984-85 only). | 62.61                         |              | 30.93                        |
| Total (1—3)   | 99.80                         |              | 68.12                        |
| 4. New Schemes of Sixth and Seventh Plans .. .. .   | 15.53                         |              | ..                           |
| Total (8—4)   | 115.33                        |              | 68.12                        |
| 5 Schemes to be identified and put in pipe line of the<br>future Five Year Plans          | 9.67                          |              | ..                           |
| Total   | 125.00                        |              | 68.12                        |

14.1.8. It is anticipated that Rs. 15,000 crore at 1984 prices would be needed to complete irrigation Schemes for achieving the ultimate irrigation potential in the next

thirty five years i.e. upto the year 2020 A.D.

14.1.9. Outlays and potential proposed for Seventh Plan are indicated below :—

| <i>Year</i>  | <i>Outlays proposed (Rs. in crore)</i> | <i>Creation of irrigation potential (lakh hectrs)</i> |
|--------------|--|---|
| 1985-86      | 260.10                                 | 0.45  |
| 1986-87      | 337.75                                 | 0.84  |
| 1987-88      | 406.00                                 | 1.36  |
| 1988-89      | 433.75                                 | 2.18  |
| 1989-90      | 479.90                                 | 3.90  |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>1917.50</b>                         | <b>8.63</b>   |

*Regionalwise break up of benefits for Seventh Plan 1985—90 is given in annexure-1*

14.1.10. In formulating Seventh Plan following priorities for investment have been adopted.

1. Full funds have been provided for all projects which were started in the State prior to April, 1 1974 i.e. upto the Fourth Five Year Plan so that their completion during Seventh Plan is assured.

2. All projects linked with external aid are proposed to be funded in accordance with agreements. Similarly for inter-State project, funds have been provided to the extent of commitments.

3. All medium projects taken up so far i.e. to the end of Sixth Plan have been provided to be completed in the Seventh Plan.

4. Modernisation of irrigation works and those under distress has been provided.

5. There are some Major irrigation projects which were taken up during Sixth Plan and are in an advance stage yielding benefits. These projects have been given priority.

6. Investigation and design agencies will be strengthened.

7. In view of heavy spillover of continuing projects, the number of new starts has been kept to the minimum. A few storage works on rivers Sarda and Yamuna are proposed as the command areas of their existing canal systems suffer from serious shortages specially during Rabi. Important Schemes under this category will be these of Eastern Ram Ganga Reservoir, Chamgad Dam, Panchnad Dam and Greater Gangua Dam. Some medium projects required for reducing regional imbalances and for tribal and drought prone areas has also been included in the plan. About 10 percent outlay has been earmarked for new schemes. No provision for such schemes has been kept for the year 1985-86.

14.1.11. The position of utilization of irrigation potential has been shown in table 3:

TABLE—3 Potential creation and utilization

| Year          | Creation of potential |            | Utilization of potential |            | Percentage utilization with respect to |               |
|---------------|-----------------------|------------|--------------------------|------------|--|---------------|
|               | During                | Cumulative | During                   | Cumulative | Same year                              | Previous year |
| (1)           | (2)                   | (3)        | (4)                      | (5)        | (6)                                    | (7)           |
| Up to 1979-80 | ..                    | 60.28      | ..                       | 49.40      | ..                                     | ..            |
| 1980-81 ..    | 2.53                  | 62.81      | 0.71                     | 50.11      | 79.78                                  | 83.13         |
| 1981-82 ..    | 2.78                  | 65.59      | 1.37                     | 51.48      | 78.49                                  | 81.96         |
| 1982-83 ..    | 1.63                  | 67.22      | 0.85                     | 52.33      | 77.85                                  | 79.78         |
| 1983-84 ..    | 0.55                  | 67.77      | 1.62                     | 53.95      | 79.61                                  | 80.26         |
| 1984-85 ..    | 0.35                  | 68.12      | 1.22                     | 55.17      | 80.99                                  | 81.41         |
| 1985-86 ..    | 0.45                  | 68.57      | 0.81                     | 55.98      | 81.64                                  | 82.18         |
| 1986-87 ..    | 0.84                  | 69.41      | 1.03                     | 57.01      | 82.14                                  | 83.14         |
| 1987-88 ..    | 1.36                  | 70.77      | 1.19                     | 58.20      | 82.24                                  | 83.85         |
| 1988-89 ..    | 2.18                  | 72.95      | 1.38                     | 59.58      | 81.67                                  | 84.18         |
| 1989-90 ..    | 3.80                  | 76.75      | 1.64                     | 61.22      | 79.77                                  | 83.92         |

14.1.12. The position with regard to utilization of irrigation potential has shown considerable deterioration during the Fifth and Sixth plans in comparison to earlier plans and it is likely to persist during Seventh Plan. Under utilization is significant in the case of Sarda Sahayak and Gandak Canals mainly. The command area development authorities are undertaking on farm works and doing extension work in these areas. The gap between potential and utilization is sought to be reduced by the construction of water courses for farm blocks of 5 to 8 hectares and by lining 100 metres of outlet guls in the head

reach. Efforts are on to pin point the factors responsible for unsatisfactory utilization of the irrigation potential for each project and programme of action would be suitably and adequately evolved to bridge the gap between potential created and its' utilization.

14.1.13. In all there were 71 per-Sixth Plan schemes which had spilled into Sixth Plan, out of which 13 Schemes have been completed in the Sixth Plan. Another 63 Schemes are Scheduled for completion during Seventh Plan. The details are given below :

| Category of Schemes                      | Number of Schemes pre-Sixth Plan | Schemes taken up during Sixth Plan | Schemes completed during Sixth Plan | Balance Schemes after Sixth Plan | Schemes to be completed during Seventh Plan | Balance Schemes after Seventh Plan |
|--|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| (1)                                      | (2)                              | (3)                                | (4)                                 | (5)                              | (6)   | (7)                                |
| 1. Multipurpose Irrigation Scheme.       | 4                                | ..                                 | 1                                   | 3                                | ..  | 3                                  |
| 2. Major Irrigation Scheme               | 28                               | ..                                 | 5                                   | 23                               | 18  | 5                                  |
| 3. Medium Irrigation Scheme              | 23                               | 4                                  | 7                                   | 20                               | 20  | ..                                 |
| 4. Modernisation Schemes                 | 12                               | ..                                 | ..                                  | 12                               | 10  | 2                                  |
| 5. Schemes for Conjunctive use of water. | 4                                | ..                                 | ..                                  | 4                                | 3   | 1                                  |
| 6. New Schemes (Sixth Plan)              | ..                               | 1                                  | ..                                  | 1                                | 1   | ..                                 |
| Total                                    | ..                               | 71                                 | 5                                   | 63                               | 52  | 11                                 |

14.1.14. Multipurpose Projects—Out of four multipurpose projects Ramganga Dam has been completed. Work of Kishau Dam is in preliminary stages and progress will depend on the early finalisation of inter state agreement with the Himanchal Pradesh. Adequate outlays have been provided for early construction of Tehri and Lakhwar Vyasi Dams in accordance with their construction schedules. Preliminary works are proposed to be started Kotlibhel, Eastern Ramganga, Chamgad and Panchnad Dams. The total outlay provided for multipurpose projects is Rs. 235 crore during the plan period.

14.1.15. Major Irrigation Schemes—Out of 23 Pre-Sixth Plan major irrigation projects, 18 would be completed during the Seventh plan period for which an outlay of Rs. 955.20 crore have been provided. For new major schemes an outlay of Rs. 8.83 crore have been provided. The important schemes scheduled to be completed are : Gandak Canal, Sarda Sahayak, Sone pump Canal, Shahzad Dam, Maudaha Dam, Madhya Ganga Canal Stage-1, Eastern Ganga Canal.

14.1.16. Medium Irrigation Schemes—Twenty three medium schemes spilled into Sixth Five-Year Plan. During the Plan period 4 D. P. A. P schemes, which were left incomplete due to withdrawal of D. P. A. P. funding, were added (Gunta Nala Dam, Belan Bakhar Diversion, Bakhar Mariban Feeder and Dhoba Pump Canal). Out of these 27 schemes, 7 have been completed during Sixth Five Year Plan period. The remaining schemes except Paisuni Diversion which is a inter-State Scheme, are proposed to be completed during Seventh Five-Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 54.90 crores have been provided for these Schemes. It is proposed to take up thirteen more medium schemes in the Seventh Plan. They are being proposed for drought prone areas. An outlay of Rs. 23.76 crores have been provided for these schemes.

14.1.17. Modernisation Schemes—Twelve modernisation schemes will spill into the Seventh Plan an outlay of Rs. 62.35 crores has been provided for those schemes. None of these schemes could be completed during the Plan period mainly due to paucity of funds. Five new modernisation schemes have been proposed with an outlay of Rs. 3.50 crores.

14.1.18. Schemes of conjunctive use of water—Four schemes had spilled into Sixth Plan. None of them could be completed mainly because of

paucity of funds, Rs. 76.6 crores has been provided for these scheme during Seventh Plan.

14.1.19. Inter-State Project—Two important inter-State iprojects namely Rajghat and Ban-Sagar Dams are under construction as present. It is expected that Rajghat Dam would be completed by the end of Seventh Plan. Rs. 42.00 crore have been provided for Rajghat Dam, Rs. 25.00 crores for Bansagar Dam with additional Rs. 70.00 crore for its conveyance system.

14.1.20. World Bank Aided Project—A major Programme to rehabilitate and modernize 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 Uuuer Ganga Canal and Madhya Ganga Canal between mile 118 to mile 148. Works would include of canal surface, improvsmnt, replacement and modernisation canal structures and regulations.
- (2) Replacement of existing main canal (from mile 148 to 181) by a parallel lined channel.
- (3) Lining and improvement of ctructures for water courses 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 hydle station on the parallel main canal and construction of civil works of a second station.

14.1.21. The total direct cost in the first time slice of about six years would be Rs. 250 crore, for which the credit from the World Bank would be 117.5 million dollars, (Rs. 123.37 crores). The total cost of the project is Rs. 1,313.50 crores and it will create additional irrigation potential of 2.83 lakh hectares in ten western districts of the State. A sum of Rs. 206.91 crores has been provided for this World Bank aided scheme during Seventh Plan.

14.1.22. *Constraints*—Availability of land material have been the main constraints experienced in the implementation of irrigation projects—

(i) *Land*—Acquisition of land for construction of irrigation projects and rehabilitation of displaced persons takes a very long time. The time lag between the submission of the land acquisition cases and handing over of possession is considerable and in a large number of cases the cultivators do not allow the work to proceed smoothly even after the possession of land has been officially handed over to the department.

(ii) *Materials*—The execution of irrigation projects require timely supply of large quantities of constructing material, namely cement, coal, diesel and explosives, etc. Planning Commission have constituted working groups to assess the requirements of these materials and suggest ways for making them available. The requirements for major and medium irrigation schemes are shown in the statement IF-7.

14.1.23. *Innovations for increasing efficiency and decreasing cost*—Uttar Pradesh has been a pioneer State in development of major irrigation systems and several irrigation systems are more than a century old now. These systems now 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 Engineer-in-Chief, Irrigation Department for plan documentation, proper upkeep 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 having 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 from the canals. The headquarters of Zonal Chief Engineers are being connected to the State headquarters through a wireless and telex system.

14.1.24. *Development of conjunctive use of surface and ground water resources*—Although no major schemes have separately been classified under this sub-head, yet several pre-Sixth Plan

schemes and new schemes proposed during the Sixth and Seventh Plan period, are meant for conjunctive use of water. Construction of augmentation tube-wells, State Tube-wells and private tube-wells is being encouraged in the command of existing canal systems which suffer from shortages in some periods and waterlogging conditions in other periods. New reservoir have been proposed for enabling new canal system for new arid zones and areas marked by serious ground water depletion. Two hundred and twenty-six augmentation tube-wells in the Gandak Command Area are expected to be commissioned in the Seventh Plan. More augmentation tube-wells are proposed to be constructed in the plan period.

14.1.24. *Urgency of new storage schemes*—As discussed earlier the State has been able to harness only about 40 percent of its resources of utilizable water resources so far, mainly through diversion schemes. Major diversion schemes are not feasible now and the State has to depend on construction of storage reservoirs. The development of Sarda and Ghagra Valley through construction of storage dams will be possible only after agreement with Government of Nepal. It is proposed to take up the construction of other reservoirs such as Chamgad Dam and Eastern Ramganga Reservoir in Sarda Valley during Seventh Five Year Plan.

#### *Employment Content*

14.1.25. *Major and Medium and Flood control schemes provides opportunities of employment to rural population not only during construction but also in the maintenance phase. Increase in multi-cropping on account of irrigation leads to creation of substantial additional employment in the agriculture sector.*

#### *Special Component*

14.1.26. The benefits of major and medium irrigation schemes flow to the Scheduled Castes landholders as were and it is not possible to quantify it separately.

#### *Outlays for the Hills*

14.1.27. A sum of Rs. 250 lakh has been provided for Seventh Plan under the major and medium schemes, out of this Rs. 50 lakh is proposed to be spent on Khatima Irrigation Scheme which will be completed during the plan period. The balance amount of Rs. 220 lakh will be spent on new schemes for which investigations are in progress.

## (2) Minor Irrigation

14.2.1. Irrigation works having culturable commanded area of 2,000 hectares or less are classed as minor irrigation works. 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 mainly involved in the implementation of this programme. The Irrigation Department is responsible for construction of larger capacity of tube-wells, lift schemes, hill channels, bundhis and small storage works mainly in the Bundelkhand and Vindhyan Regions of the State. The Minor Irrigation Department is concerned with privately constructed masonry wells, persian wheels, pumping sets, small private tube-wells and some minor works concerning water conveyance and storage namely gull, hauzes and bundhis. These works are constructed by the beneficiaries themselves with the assistance of loans and subsidies and are also maintained by them. The Ground Water Investigation Organisation is responsible for ground water resources prospecting for determining the quantity and quality of underground water. Both Irrigation Department and Minor Irrigation Department depend upon this organisation for providing data about the availability and state of exploitation of underground water in various parts of the State.

### *Ground Water Investigation Organisation*

14.2.2. The main activities of the Ground Water Investigation Organisation are :

- (1) Phreatic (water) level observation in 3215 hydrograph stations of the State annually.
- (2) Blockwise technical evaluation of ground water availability for all the districts and publication of blockwise district reports on the basis of this data.
- (3) Water balance study for canal command areas and *doab* of rivers.
- (4) Special studies in the Bundelkhand and Vindhyan regions and saline zones of Agra, Mathura and Aligarh districts.

- (5) Electrical logging and resistivity surveys for location of productive water bearing zones in difficult areas of the State.
- (6) Chemical analysis of water and mechanical analysis of soil through laboratories setup at Lucknow and Roorkee.
- (7) Sedimentological analysis of soil samples collected during exploration.
- (8) Exploratory drilling and chemical analysis of water samples to establish their suitability for irrigation and drinking water needs.
- (9) Photogeological and Remote Sensing Studies in the Hydrogeologically Complex Terrains of the State for delineation of suitable areas for ground water development and targeting of ground water structures.
- (10) Design and standardisation of the hand-operated and animal-driven pumps in the wake of energy crisis.
- (11) Advise cultivators regarding the design of pump sets, tube-wells screen and improved designs of other ground water structures for the most efficient utilization of ground water resources.

14.2.3. In the period of Seventh Plan 1985-90 and 1985-86 water level observation will be taken up by this organisation on 3215 hydrograph stations of the State annually and based on other hydrogeological data, blockwise technical evaluation of ground water availability will be made for all the districts and on the basis of the same the blockwise reports on availability of ground water will be published. Water balance study will be done for canal command area of *doab* of rivers, so that conjunctive use of the surface water and ground water may be done. Blockwise district reports based on data, ending December, 1984 are under publication and those based on the basic data ending December, 1983 have already been published.

14.2.4. The status of ground water availability and utilisation changes from year to year due to varying field conditions and with the increasing demand for development of ground water resources. It is, therefore, essential to revise ground

water assessments annually in order to know the up-to-date position of ground water availability and scope of its future development.

14.2.5. At present, besides the normal ground water surveys and exploratory drilling programmes of this organisation to carrying out special studies in the Bundelkhand Region and the saline zones of Agra, Mathura and Aligarh districts. Special studies have also been taken up for application of the latest scientific techniques in the field of ground water hydrology such as nuclear technique, photogeology and remote sensing, ground water modelling and computer programming, besides the study and design of various ground water structures, design and standardisation of the animal-driven pump in the wake of energy crisis, electrical logging and resistivity surveys are also being carried out on a large scale.

14.2.6. Ground water availability will be assessed by exploring the sub-surface geological configuration with the help of geo-electric surveys under the geophysical studies. Electrical logging technique will be employed to ascertain the correct lithological succession and chemical qualities of ground water. More efforts are being made to strengthen and carry on this programme so that correct outline may be drawn for future ground water development. Ground water samples will be collected from various parts of the State and analysed for their suitability for agricultural use and the districtwise reports are published.

14.2.7. In several parts of the State, specially in the western region some blocks are heading towards the stage of saturation due to the increasing utilization of ground water resources. In such areas demarcation of productive zones will be done on the basis of micro surveys and special studies. Critical problem of salinity is being faced in the border areas of Agra, Mathura as also in the Aligarh district. Efforts are being made to delineate suitable areas for construction of irrigation wells as well as to assess the possibilities of blending saline ground water with the fresh surface water and its utilization in the agricultural sector.

14.2.8. The programmes envisaged in the Seventh Plan will throw more emphasis and thrust on the following points :

(1) Targeting of ground water structures in the hydrogeologically difficult and problematic areas of the State and procurement of equipment for the same.

(2) Recommendations for control and remedial measures in the water-logged areas and plan for conjunctive use.

(3) Preparation of blockwise hydrogeological matrix for selection of suitable pumping system including assembly and prime-mover, in order to achieve optimum efficiency thereby saving the losses in diesel and power consumption.

(4) Procurement of sophisticated equipments for exploratory drillings and photo-interpretation in hydrogeologically complex areas, for application of nuclear technique to the complex problems of hydrogeology and for hydrogeochemical studies in the saline belt of State.

14.2.9. Against the Sixth Plan outlay of Rs. 275 lakh for ground water investigation organisation, an expenditure of Rs. 598 lakh is anticipated during the Sixth Plan period 1980—85. In order to carry out the present level of studies under on-going, normal and strengthening schemes, for making necessary provision for operation of electrical logging and exploratory drilling units, an outlay of Rs. 920 lakh has been proposed for the Plan period 1985—90, out of which Rs. 215 lakh is proposed for the year 1985-86. In addition to this, provision for the matching grant from Government of India for Rs. 100 lakh has also been made.

#### *State Minor Irrigation*

14.2.10. State Minor Irrigation plays an important role in creating quick irrigation facilities in areas where gravity canal irrigation is not feasible and marginal farmers having small holdings are not in a position to own their independent means of irrigation. It occupies an important place in the new 20-Point Programme and contributes significantly to the welfare of Scheduled castes and tribal population. The expenditure incurred and potential created in various plans through State Minor Irrigation Works is given in table 4.



TABLE 4—Financial and physical achievements

| Period                            | Expenditure (Rs. in crore) |            | Potential (in lakh ha.) |            |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|------------|-------------------------|------------|
|                                   | Additional                 | Cumulative | Additional              | Cumulative |
| (1)                               | (2)                        | (3)        | (4)                     | (5)        |
| 1. Pre-Plan .. .. .               | ..                         | ..         | 4.82                    | 4.82       |
| 2. First Plan (1951—56) ..        | 17.25                      | 17.25      | 3.92                    | 8.74       |
| 3. Second Plan (1956—61) ..       | 13.30                      | 30.55      | 4.34                    | 13.08      |
| 4. Third Plan (1961—66) ..        | 37.10                      | 67.65      | 3.48                    | 16.56      |
| 5. Three Annual Plans (1966—69)   | 42.97                      | 110.62     | 1.81                    | 18.37      |
| 6. Fourth Plan (1969—74) ..       | 78.62                      | 189.24     | 1.43                    | 19.80      |
| 7. Fifth Plan (1974—78) ..        | 105.50                     | 354.74     | 4.00                    | 23.80      |
| 8. Annual Plan (1978—80) ..       | 68.42                      | 423.16     | 2.86                    | 26.66      |
| 9. Sixth Plans (1980—85) (Target) | 264.00                     | 687.16     | 8.15                    | 34.81      |
| 10. 1980-81 (Actual) ..           | 45.61                      | 468.77     | 1.52                    | 28.18      |
| 11. 1981-82 (Actual) ..           | 46.50                      | 515.27     | 1.60                    | 29.78      |
| 12. 1982-83 (Actual) ..           | 47.62                      | 562.89     | 1.43                    | 31.21      |
| 13. 1983-84 (Actual) ..           | 62.48                      | 625.37     | 1.46                    | 32.67      |
| 14. 1984-85 (Anticipated) ..      | 85.76                      | 711.13     | 1.25                    | 33.92      |

14.2.11. State Minor Irrigation Works can broadly be classified under three main components viz.—

- (i) State Tube-wells.
- (ii) Minor Lift Schemes.
- (iii) Other Minor Works.

14.2.12. The potential created through each component upto the end of 1979-80 and target for Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980—85) are indicated in the following Table:

TABLE 5—State Minor Irrigation—Creation of Irrigation Potential

(‘000 hectares)...

| Name of programme                         | Potential created upto 1979-80 | Target for 1980—85 | Achievements during |                |                |                |                     |
|---|--------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
|   |                                |                    | 1980-81 Actual      | 1981-82 Actual | 1982-83 Actual | 1983-84 Actual | 1984-85 Anticipated |
| (1)                                       | (2)                            | (3)                | (4)                 | (5)            | (6)            | (7)            | (8)                 |
| 1. State Tube-wells including World Bank. | 2093.92                        | 790.00             | 143.00              | 155.00         | 137.90         | 141.00         | 120.00              |
| 2. Minor Lift Irrigation Schemes.         | 197.19                         | 15.00              | 5.15                | 3.00           | 3.20           | 3.00           | 3.00                |
| 3. Other works :                          |                                |                    |                     |                |                |                |                     |
| (a) Hill Channels                         | 50.74                          | 10.00              | 3.45                | 2.00           | 2.00           | 2.00           | 2.00                |
| (b) Other works.                          | 323.75                         |                    |                     |                |                |                |                     |
| Sub-Total (a+b)                           | 374.49                         | 10.00              | 3.45                | 2.00           | 2.00           | 2.00           | 2.00                |
| Total ..                                  | 2665.60                        | 815.00             | 151.60              | 160.00         | 143.10         | 146.00         | 125.00              |

14.2.13 Utilisation of Irrigation Potential— The position is shown in the following table :

TABLE 6—State Minor Irrigation—Utilisation of Irrigation Potential

(lakh hectares).

| Year    | Irrigation potential created | Utilisation | Percentage utilisation    |                               |
|---------|------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
|         |                              |             | 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 | 28.18                        | 16.00       | 57                        | 60                            |
| 1981-82 | 29.78                        | 16.00       | 54                        | 57                            |
| 1982-83 | 31.21                        | 16.00       | 51                        | 54                            |
| 1983-84 | 32.67                        | 16.00       | 49                        | 51                            |
| 1984-85 | 33.92                        | 16.00       | 48                        | 49                            |

The utilisation has been poor mainly on account of low availability of power.

14.2.14. Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980-85) provides Rs. 264.00 crore for State Minor Irrigation works. The actual expenditure on this programme was Rs. 45.61 crore and Rs. 46.50 crore and

Rs. 47.62 crore and 62.48 crore during the years 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 respectively. An outlay of Rs. 85.76 crore has been provided for the year 1984-85. The details of outlays and expenditure are shown in the following table :

TABLE 7—Outlay and Expenditure

| Name of programme                                | Sixth Plan Outlay 1980-85 | 1980-81 Actual Expenditure | 1981-82 Actual Expenditure | 1982-83 Actual Expenditure | 1983-84 Actual Expenditure | 1984-85     |       | Outlay Hills |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|-------|--------------|
|  |                           |                            |                            |                            |                            | Total       | Hills |              |
| (1)  | (2)                       | (3)                        | (4)                        | (5)                        | (6)                        | (7)         | (8)   |              |
| 1. State Tube-wells—                             | ..                        |                            |                            |                            |                            |             |       |              |
| (a) Normal ..                                    | 23450                     | 2994.45                    | 2495                       | 3220                       | 3701                       | 4676        | }     | 100          |
| (b) World Bank ..                                |                           | 800.00                     | 1458                       | 911                        | 1693                       | 2950        |       |              |
| Sub-Total ..                                     | 23450                     | 3794.45                    | 3953                       | 4131                       | 5394                       | 7626        |       | 100          |
| 2. Minor Lift— ..                                | 200                       | 97.46                      | 34                         | 26                         | 25                         | 20          |       | ..           |
| 3. Other Minor Irrigation Works—                 |                           |                            |                            |                            |                            |             |       |              |
| (a) Hill Channels                                | 2400                      | 524.85                     | 580                        | 544                        | 600                        | 900         |       | 900          |
| (b) Bundhies and Tanks.                          | 350                       | 93.76                      | 83                         | 61                         | 179                        | 30          |       | ..           |
| (c) Other Minor Works.                           | ..                        | ..                         | ..                         | ..                         | ..                         | ..          |       | ..           |
| Sub-Total ..                                     | 2750                      | 618.61                     | 663                        | 605                        | 779                        | 930         |       | 900          |
| 4. Share capital of State Tube-Well Corporation. | ..                        | 50                         | ..                         | ..                         | 50                         | ..          |       | ..           |
| <b>Total</b> ..                                  | <b>26400</b>              | <b>4560.52</b>             | <b>4650</b>                | <b>4762</b>                | <b>6248</b>                | <b>8576</b> |       | <b>1000</b>  |

14.2.15. Componentwise position of State Minor Irrigation Programme is given in the following paragraphs:

*State Tube-wells*—State Tube-wells are ment to provide assured irrigation facilities in their command specially to the weaker sections of the society. Their popularity is reflected by the

ever increasing demand of State Tube-wells throughout the State. At the end of the year 1979-80 there were 16,622 State Tube-wells in operation. The cumulative number of State Tube-wells in operation at the end of different plans is shown below:

| <i>Period</i>                        | <i>Number of State Tube-wells in operation</i> |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Pre-Plan .. .. .                     | 2,305  |
| End of First Plan .. .. .            | 4,260  |
| End of Second Plan .. .. .           | 6,668  |
| End of Third Plan .. .. .            | 8,235  |
| End of Fourth Plan .. .. .           | 12,447   |
| End of Fifth Plan .. .. .            | 14,560   |
| End of 1979-80 .. .. .               | 16,622   |
| End of 1980-81 .. .. .               | 17,668   |
| End of 1981-82 .. .. .               | 18,605   |
| End of 1982-83 .. .. .               | 19,816   |
| End of 1983-84 .. .. .               | 21,484   |
| End of 1984-85 (Anticipated) .. .. . | 23,467   |

14.2.16 Originally 7,200 State Tube-wells were proposed to be drilled and 7,900 Tube-wells were proposed to be energised during 1980—85 Plan including 500 Tube-wells being constructed under World Bank Aid Programme. Out of the above targets, under normal plan 3585 tube-wells have been drilled and 4,650 tube-wells

have been energised upto the year 1983-84. It is expected that 1,289 tube-wells will be drilled and 1,200 will be energised during 1984-85.

14.2.17. The number of State Tube-wells under different stages of construction are shown in the table.

TABLE 8—*Tube-wells under different stages of construction*

| Year                                 | State Tube-wells drilled | Pump sets installed | Pump houses constructed | (Number)                   |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
|                                      |                          |                     |                         | State Tube-wells energised |
| (1)                                  | (2)                      | (3)                 | (4)                     | (5)                        |
| End of 1979-80 .. .. .               | 19967                    | 17932               | 18262                   | 17884                      |
| End of 1980-81 .. .. .               | 21421                    | 19362               | 19692                   | 19324                      |
| End of 1981-82 .. .. .               | 22698                    | 20317               | 20912                   | 20261                      |
| End of 1982-83 .. .. .               | 23347                    | 21914               | 22437                   | 21163                      |
| End of 1983-84 .. .. .               | 23552                    | 22635               | 23149                   | 22534                      |
| End of 1984-85 (Anticipated) .. .. . | 24216                    | 23496               | 23744                   | 23648                      |

From the foregoing table it is evident that the back log between drilling and energisation will be reduced leading to better utilisation of investment on this programme.

14.2.18 The State Ground Water Directorate of U. P. has estimated a mean annual net re-charge available to the State at about 58,000 million m<sup>3</sup>. Net extraction by various type of tube-wells and dug-wells amounted to about 23,000 million m<sup>3</sup> in 1980-81 or some of 40 per cent of the ground water resource. Thus, the prospect for further ground water development in Uttar Pradesh is good.

14.2.19. *Physical Programme and outlays*—An outlay of Rs. 585 crore has been proposed for the State Minor Irrigation Works for the Seventh Plan (1985-90) out of which Rs. 60 crore is for Hill works. The yearwise physical and financial target as per plan outlay are given in annexure II and III. The Seventh Plan envisages creation of additional potential of 9.70 lakh hectares through State Minor Irrigation Works. It is expected that 8,123 Tube-wells will be constructed during the Seventh Plan period 1985-90. A provision of Rs. 112 crore has been made for the year 1985-86. Against this investment in additional irrigation potential of 1.63 lakh hectares has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1985-86.

14.2.20. *U. P. Public Tube-wells Phase-II*—It was started in April, 1983. Under this project 2,000 Tube-wells of 1.5 cusecs and 200 Tube-wells of 3 cusecs are to be constructed in 45 districts of the State in addition to modernisation of 100 old Tube-wells and providing independent feeders to 650 Tube-wells. 101.00 million dollars aid from I. D. A. and 35.30 million dollars aid from IFAD is envisaged under this project. The work is in progress.

14.2.21. *U. P. Public Tube-wells Phase-III*—The project has been submitted and the total cost of the project is Rs. 208.00 crore. Under this project, construction of 3000 new Tube-wells, modernisation of 600 Tube-wells and connection of 900 Tube-wells with dedicated feeder are proposed.

14.2.22. *Minor Lift Irrigation Scheme*—An outlay of Rs. 2.00 crore has been provided for Minor Lift Irrigation Schemes to complete the spillover and new works to give more irrigation facilities during the plan period 1985-90.

14.2.23. *Hill Works*—Schemes of Hill Channels, Hydrams, Tube-wells, Sprinkler and other

irrigation schemes for hill region of the State will be extended to new areas during Seventh Plan.

14.2.24. *Bandhies and Tanks*—In Bundelkhand region of the State, there is great demand for construction of bandhies and small tanks as the areas are not perennial and ground water exploitation is not feasible in most of the areas. This activity will be intensified in Seventh Plan.

14.2.25. *Special Component Plan*—It has been decided that 15 per cent of the total tube-wells would be installed in areas having concentration of scheduled castes population and areas in which scheduled castes holdings are more than 51 per cent. An outlay of Rs. 78.15 crore has thus been provided during the Plan period 1985-90. An outlay of Rs. 14.79 crore is proposed for the year 1985-86.

14.2.26. *Tribal Sub-Plan*—Two per cent of the total tube-wells would be installed in tribal areas. An outlay of Rs. 10.42 crore has been provided during the plan period 1985-90. An outlay of Rs. 1.97 crore is proposed for the year 1985-86.

14.2.27. Eastern and Bundelkhand regions of Uttar Pradesh are economically most backward and need more water for agriculture to improve their economic and social development as compared to the other regions of the State.

14.2.28. *Eastern Region*—Eastern region comprises 15 districts of Uttar Pradesh. Ganga and the Ghaghra are the main rivers in the Eastern region. Most of the area of Eastern region is culturable but due to lack of irrigation facilities the cultivators by and large are poor. Development of improved cultivation is very essential. The farmers largely depend upon the rains.

14.2.29. The culturable area of Eastern region is 6527 thousand hectares out of which only about 3750 hectares is covered by irrigation facilities. Rest of the area requires irrigation facilities. State tube-wells provide cheap and quick irrigation facilities.

14.2.30. *Bundelkhand region*—Bundelkhand Region comprised 5 districts of Uttar Pradesh

These districts are very backward in food production due to lack of irrigation facilities. Most of the area of Bundelkhand region is rocky. Due to this construction of tube-wells is also difficult.

14.2.31. The area of Bundelkhand is 29.42 lakh hectares out of which 23.59 lakh hectares is culturable. On an average 18.14 lakh hectares is sown. State irrigation facilities are available only for 5.55 lakh hectares which is 23 per cent of culturable area, so more irrigation facilities are required to improve the development of Bundelkhand region.

14.2.32. The position of running tube-wells and small lift pump canals as on April 1, 1984 in Eastern and Bundelkhand regions is as per Annexure IV.

14.2.33. In the Seventh Plan, under State Minor irrigation total outlay of Rs. 58,500 lakh is proposed, out of which Rs. 6000 lakh is for hills. Rs. 20,000 lakh is being earmarked for Eastern region and Rs. 6,000 lakh for the Bundelkhand region for constructing Tube-wells, Lift Pump Canals and Bandhies. 3,000 State Tube-wells for Eastern region and 1150 State Tube-wells for Bundelkhand region have been proposed for Seventh Five-Year Plan. Out of these State Tube-wells 450 for Eastern Region and 200 for Bundelkhand region are targeted for Annual Plan 1985-86.

14.2.34. *Private Minor Irrigation*—Private Minor Irrigation plays an important role in providing assured irrigation potential for increasing agricultural production. Potential of 62.67 lakh hectares by private minor irrigation works was created upto the end of Fifth Plan, and this is expected to rise to 91.51 lakh by the end of Sixth Plan.

14.2.35. The private works, constructed and maintained by farmers themselves, mostly comprise wells, persian wheels, borings, pumpsets, tube-wells, guls and hauzes etc. The Minor Irrigation Department provides technical assistance for construction of private minor irrigation works, executing the works of boring of private tube-wells, boring for tube-wells by heavy rigs, boring in rocky areas by inwell rigs, constructing blast wells and deepening existing wells in rocky areas.

14.2.36. The loaning, subsidy adjustment and extension works for minor irrigation programme is being done by extension agency at block level

under technical supervision of Assistant Development Officer, Minor Irrigation (ADO-MI) and administrative control of the Block Development Officer. Subsidy at the rate of 25 percent to small farmers and 33 1/3 percent for marginal farmers is provided by District Rural Development Agencies to selected beneficiaries out of the allocations of Integrated Rural Development Programme and to rest by Minor Irrigation Department. In Bundelkhand the subsidy is available as below :—

- (1) A general subsidy to all category of cultivators on tube-wells and pumpsets at the rate of 25 per cent subject to a maximum of Rs. 3,000.
- (2) Subsidy on blast wells at the rate of 50 per cent subject to a maximum of Rs. 5,000.
- (3) Subsidy on deep tube-wells by heavy rig machines in difficult areas at the rate of 50 per cent subject to a maximum of Rs. 30,000.

14.2.37. *Targets and Achievements in Sixth Plan*—Since it is not possible to determine the actual irrigated area of each individual work separately, the potential created by private minor irrigation works is worked out on the basis of norms determined by experience and various kinds of studies carried out from time to time. The norms for creation of potential are based on the average utilisation. Some old works also go out of use and to account for the same a depreciation in irrigation potential of 2.5 per cent is being adopted since 1978. On the basis of norms being adopted now by the department, depreciated potential of works as per department records and calculated from the works as per census upto March '80 norms out to be 64.87 lakh hectares and 62.67 lakh hectares respectively. The difference between the calculated potential on the basis of department and on the basis of census comes out to 3.5 percent only which is insignificant.

14.2.38. The norms of various works revised from time to time are given below:—

TABLE 9—Norms of Various Minor Irrigation Works

| Item                             | Period          |                     |                 |                          |                                |                        |                        |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
|                                  | Pre-Plan (Acre) | 1st/2nd Plan (Acre) | 3rd Plan (Acre) | From 1966 to 1969 (Acre) | From 1969-70 to 1977-78 (Acre) | From 1977-78 (Hectare) | From 1978-79 (Hectare) |
| (1)                              | (2)             | (3)                 | (4)             | (5)                      | (6)                            | (7)                    | (8)                    |
| 1. Masonry well                  | 5               | 3                   | 3               | 3                        | 3                              | 1.21                   | 1                      |
| 2. Repair of Masonry well..      | ..              | ..                  | 2               | 2                        | ..                             | ..                     | ..                     |
| 3. Well Boring                   | 2               | 2                   | 2               | 2                        | ..                             | ..                     | ..                     |
| 4. Persian wheel                 | 2               | 2                   | 2               | 2                        | 2                              | 0.81                   | 0.5                    |
| 5. Pumping Sets                  | 25              | 8                   | 8               | 8                        | 8                              | 3.24                   | ..                     |
| (a) on Surface water             | ..              | ..                  | ..              | ..                       | ..                             | ..                     | 2                      |
| (b) on boring                    | ..              | ..                  | ..              | ..                       | ..                             | ..                     | 5                      |
| 6. Private Tube wells            | 100             | 30                  | 20              | 20                       | 20                             | 8.00                   | 5                      |
| 7. Small/Marginal Farmers boring | ..              | ..                  | ..              | ..                       | ..                             | ..                     | 0.5                    |

14.2.39. For the Sixth Plan a target of creation of potential of 33.79 lakh hectares was fixed. Against this the actual achievements of the last 4 years and anticipated achievement during the year 1984-85 are as under:—

TABLE 10—Achievements during Sixth Five Year Plan

(In lakh hectare)

| Item   | 1980-81 | 1981-82 | 1982-83 | 1983-84 | 1984-85 | Total |       |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|-------|
| (1)  | (2)     | (3)     | (4)     | (5)     | (6)     | (7)   |       |
| Gross Irrigation Potential (without Bandhies). |         |         |         |         |         |       |       |
| (a) Target                                     | ..      | 7.57    | 7.00    | 6.85    | 6.40    | 5.97  | 33.79 |
| (b) Achievement                                | ..      | 8.56    | 7.99    | 7.59    | 7.46    | 7.00  | 39.60 |
| (c) Utilisation (After depreciation @2.5%)     | ..      | 6.99    | 6.25    | 5.69    | 5.42    | 4.82  | 29.17 |

Itemwise break up is given in Annexure V.

14.2.40. The financing for the Minor Irrigation Programme is being derived mainly from three sources (a) State Plan outlays, (b) Institutional sources such as Land Development Banks and Commercial Banks with refinance facilities from the NABARD and (c) Private resources.

14.2.41. Under the plan outlays, funds from the Central Government are also available in the shape of centrally sponsored schemes on matching basis. These schemes are—

- (i) integrated Rural Development Programme.
- (ii) scheme for assistance to small and marginal farmers.
- (iii) special Component Plan.
- (iv) centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Ministry of Irrigation provide for giving 'subsidy for sprinkler irrigation etc. and for strengthening the organisation in respect of equipment.

14.2.42. The expenditure during Sixth Plan upto 1983-84 and outlay for the year 1984-85 are given below :

TABLE 11—Financial Progress of Sixth Plan (Rupees in lakh)

| Item                           | Approved Outlay Sixth Plan | Actual Expenditure |               |               | Anticipated Expenditure |               | Total          |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------|---------------|----------------|
|                                |                            | 1980-81            | 1981-82       | 1982-83       | 1983-84                 | 1984-85       |                |
| (1)                            | (2)                        | (3)                | (4)           | (5)           | (6)                     | (7)           | (8)            |
| 1. Loan (in hills)             | 270.00                     | 42.70              | 53.69         | 50.65         | 52.03                   | 57.30         | 256.37         |
| 2. Subsidy ..                  | 1304.01                    | 276.30             | 235.53        | 232.38        | 179.78                  | 77.77         | 1001.76        |
| 3. Boring Godown               | 70.00                      | 6.58               | 7.00          | 10.71         | 20.61                   | 49.96         | 94.86          |
| 4. Tools and Plants            | 750.00                     | 109.39             | 111.04        | 146.27        | 63.49                   | 174.70        | 604.89         |
| 5. Others (Establishment etc). | 730.99                     | 45.75              | 56.99         | 77.84         | 103.17                  | 133.40        | 417.15         |
| 6. Hydram ..                   | 200.00                     | 37.87              | 51.65         | 54.63         | 101.18                  | 99.35         | 344.68         |
| <b>Total ..</b>                | <b>3325.00</b>             | <b>518.59</b>      | <b>515.90</b> | <b>572.48</b> | <b>520.48</b>           | <b>592.48</b> | <b>2719.71</b> |
| <b>Total (Hills) ..</b>        | <b>700.00</b>              | <b>107.16</b>      | <b>144.16</b> | <b>150.23</b> | <b>201.66</b>           | <b>206.00</b> | <b>809.21</b>  |

*Centrally Sponsored Schemes*

14.2.43. Under centrally sponsored schemes Rs 4600 lakh has been provided for subsidy and equipment.

Commercial Banks have distributed Rs. 32067.0 lakh for Minor Irrigation works. Yearwise break up is given below :

14.2.44. Land Development Bank and Com-

TABLE 12—Yearwise Institutional Finance

(Rupees in lakh).

| Name of Bank          | 1980-81     | 1981-82     | 1982-83     | 1983-84     | 1984-85     | Total        |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| (1)                   | (2)         | (3)         | (4)         | (5)         | (6)         | (7)          |
| 1 L. D. B ..          | 3400        | 3620        | 4100        | 4980        | 5460        | 21560        |
| 2 Commercial Banks .. | 1750        | 1990        | 1880        | 2272        | 2615        | 10507        |
| <b>Total ..</b>       | <b>5150</b> | <b>5610</b> | <b>5980</b> | <b>7252</b> | <b>8075</b> | <b>32067</b> |

14.2.45. *Modification of policy and strategy during the Seventh Plan*—The progress of creation of minor irrigation potential during the Sixth Plan has been decreasing from year to year. The main reason for this declining trend is the fact that, in spite of the facilities offered under the present subsidy schemes the number of cultivators, who are constructing the private minor irrigation works, is reducing. These cultivators who are financially well off and have generally not been dependent upon State subsidies have already constructed their minor irrigation works

while the scale of subsidies is not adequate for the others. In general, the following categories have now been left with the potential for constructing new works.

- (i) Economically weaker cultivators having small holding for whom individual projects are not viable.
- (ii) Areas where boring strata is deep/hard
- (iii) Areas lying in command of State canals and tube-wells.
- (iv) Area affected by floods.

14.2.46. At present 20 percent works are being constructed by small and marginal farmers and 80 percent works by the other cultivators, more than 50 percent works are constructed without loan. Therefore to raise the target of minor irrigation to match the needs of increased agricultural production, modifications in policy and strategy as enumerated below is proposed for Seventh Plan.

14.2.47. Policy framework—

- (i) In areas where the exploitation of ground water is less than 35 percent greater emphasis is to be given for construction of private M. I. Works to utilise the ground water, in consultation with ground water organisation.
- (ii) Greater attention will be paid to private M. I. facilities for economically weaker and backward farmers and areas which are saline and difficult for boring.
- (iii) Under centrally sponsored scheme the subsidy amount can at present be transferred from one block to another, but not from one district to other. In U. P. most of the Western districts have already exploited more than 60 percent of ground water, while in East the exploitation has not reached even upto 35 percent in most of the districts. Therefore to increase exploitation of ground water in Eastern areas, the subsidy should be made transferable from one district to other.
- (iv) Most of the existing pumpsets are running at a very low efficiency. A massive programme will be launched for their improvements.
- (v) For future installations, correct selection of equipment will be ensured.
- (vi) A large number of M. I. works are constructed every year, but their statistics for actual creation of irrigation potential and their utilization are being adopted on some average basis. It is proposed to rationalise the same.
- (vii) To educate the farmers for proper installation and maintenance by extensive publicity.
- (viii) In hills, in addition to the present schemes of construction of Guls and Hauzes, Hydrants are proposed to be

installed on a large scale as they raise water to higher elevations without requiring any outside energy and they are also free of pollution.

14.2.48. Strategy—

- (i) The present rate of subsidy of 25 and 33 1/3 percent for small and marginal farmers is proposed to be increased to 50 and 75 percent. Subsidy for medium class cultivators (2 to 4 hectare holdings) is proposed at a rate of 33 1/3 percent in Canal Command areas where conjunctive use of water is considered necessary.
- (ii) Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme, for small and marginal farmers a subsidy of Rs. 3.5 lakh per block per year of M. I. Works has been approved under the existing pattern of I. R. D. At present the average expenditure is about Re. 1.00 lakh only. The poor utilisation is due to the fact that on construction of Private M. I. Works, the cultivator has to spend about Rs. 250.00 per annum per hectare with further expenditure on diesel etc. of Rs. 100.00 per hectare for each irrigation on the other hand if water is available from State Tubewell, the total expenditure per hectare of irrigation is about Rs. 30.00 only. The cultivator naturally hesitates in constructing his own work at such a heavy cost. The following modifications are proposed to boost up the programme.
  - (a) Subsidy—
    - (i) Marginal farmers—Free boring upto the cost of Rs. 3,000 (balance cost will be met by the cultivators themselves) and 50 percent subsidy on pumpset/tubewells.
    - (ii) Small farmers—Free boring upto the cost of Rs. 3,000 and 33 1/3 percent subsidy on pumpset/tubewells.
    - (iii) Joint Project of two or more than two cultivators—Free boring upto the cost of Rs. 3,000 and 66 2/3 percent subsidy on pumpset/tubewells.
    - (iv) At present the department does not levy any boring charge on borings in the wells from the cultivators upto 2 hectares land holding. This general fac-



lity will be dropped because it is no longer being availed. But in areas where the exploitation of ground water is less than 35 percent free pit boring for cultivators upto 2 hectares will be allowed.

- (v) The present system of charging boring set depreciation pay and T. A. of mechanics from the cultivators will be dropped and a fixed rate of boring will be charged from the cultivators which will be worked out on average cost basis.
- (vi) At present subsidy to small and marginal farmers is being provided by M. I. Department as well as DRDA. It is suggested that only one agency, namely DRDA should provide this subsidy both under I. R. D. and the new centrally sponsored scheme for small and marginal farmers. Subsidy in special programmes such as blast wells, deep tube-wells, tube-wells and pumpsets in Bundelkhand areas, including other similar areas in the State will henceforth be given by the M. I. Department.
- (vii) At present cultivators have to undergo a lengthy procedure for processing the necessary papers required for loan. It is proposed that the cultivator should be provided with a complete pass-book containing total landholding, cash credit limit and the loan he has taken on short-term and long-term basis.
- (viii) A general subsidy at the rate of 50 percent is also proposed to be introduced during Seventh Plan on construction of artesian wells in different feasible areas of the Tarai Region, Agra Division etc. These wells will be constructed by heavy rig machines.
- (ix) Community works for two or more cultivators who belong to economically weaker sections for whom individual project are not viable are proposed to be constructed at a subsidy of 75 percent. These works will be handed over to village organisations for ownership and management. The maintenance of work will be done by persons trained under 'TRYSEM' Programme. The necessary maintenance funds will be raised by village level organisations such as water co-operative societies, "Pani Panchayats" etc. with the M. I. Department providing technical supervision.
- (x) At present facility of 50 percent subsidy in Bundelkhand on deep tube-wells by heavy rig is admissible. This facility needs to be extended to all similar difficult areas in the State.
- (xi) The present facility of 50 percent subsidy on blast wells, deepening of wells and boring in rocky areas of Bundelkhand also needs to be extended to all such difficult areas.
- (xii) A general subsidy on failed tube-wells upto the extent of 90 percent or Rs. 2,500 whichever is less should be provided to tube-wells which have failed due to occurrence of saline water. This pattern is at present applicable to Bundelkhand alone.
- (xiii) In order to save the wastage of energy in existing pumpsets on account of improper selection and installation, necessary measures for their rectification are proposed to be taken up on a large scale. The programme is proposed to be launched initially on demonstration basis by giving 50 percent subsidy. The work will be executed by department and trained private agencies. For ensuring selection of correct equipment, blockwise hydrological data and water requirement for different crops will be studied and necessary guidelines will be proposed by the departmental unit.
- (xiv) For better and proper utilization of M. I. works, mass education of cultivators is necessary. This is proposed through mobile publicity units, and wide circulations of literature and manuals.
- (xv) Detailed surveys and investigations will be carried out in hill areas for selecting suitable sites for Hydrants.

**Proposed Programme for Seventh Plan (1985-90) Irrigation Potential ('000 Ha)**

**Physical Target :**

14.2.48. Comparative details of programme for Sixth and Seventh Plans are given below :

| Programme   | Sixth Plan | Seventh Plan |
|---|------------|--------------|
| Irrigation potential in lakh hectares   |            |              |
| <b>(A) Private Works</b>  |            |              |
| 1. Small and Marginal Farmers Programme   | 7.08       | 14.47        |
| 2. Medium and big farmers Programme (Conjunctive Use)                                     | 0.50       | 2.00         |
| 3. In difficult area and deep boring strata area (construction of blast wells/tube-wells) | 0.04       | 0.25         |
| 4. Pumpsets and Tube-wells in areas similar to Bundel-Khand)                              | 0.20       | 1.00         |
| 5. Gul and Hauz in Hills  | 0.16       | 0.17         |
| Sub-Total ...   | 7.98       | 17.89        |
| <b>(B) Departmental Works</b>   |            |              |
| 6. Hydrams etc. in Hills.   | 0.02       | 0.06         |
| <b>(C) Without Subsidy :</b>  |            |              |
| 7. With Loan  | 10.60      | 8.25         |
| 8. Without Loan   | 20.00      | 11.80        |
| Sub-Total ...   | 30.60      | 20.05        |
| Total (a+b+c)   | 38.60      | 38.00        |

| Programme                                | Sixth Plan | Seventh Plan |
|--|------------|--------------|
| (i) Ground Water                         | 37.41      | 36.87        |
| (ii) Surface Water                       | 1.19       | 1.13         |
| <b>Unit of Works :</b>                   |            |              |
| (i) Wells (including blast wells)        | 38,722     | 30,000       |
| (ii) Persian wheels                      | 20,950     | 20,000       |
| (iii) Small Farmers' Borings             | 1,71,437   | 94,000       |
| (iv) Boring Pump sets                    | 1,78,249   | 4,80,000     |
| (v) Tube-wells                           | 2,43,078   | 2,40,000     |
| (vi) Pump set on surface water resources | 49,650     | 45,000       |
| (vii) Gul/Hauzes in hills (Ha)           | 16,000     | 17,200       |
| (viii) Hydrams                           | 340        | 1,000        |
| (ix) Energisation                        | 1,53,000   | 3,00,000     |

14.2.49. The itemwise and yearwise breakup is given in Annexure VI.

14.2.50. *Financing*—The investment will be met partly by the farmers from their own sources, partly from the subsidy by the Government and partly from institutional investment. In hills, hydrams are constructed by the Government wholly from departmental budget. More than 50 per cent works will be constructed with private investment.

Itemwise outlay envisaged is as follows :

|                               | (Rs. in crore) |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| (i) Private Investment        | 333            |
| (ii) Institutional Investment | 250            |
| (iii) Subsidy                 | 262            |

14.2.51. Details of Sixth and Seventh Plan outlay are given below :

TABLE 14—Outlays

| Item  | Sixth Plan   |              |              | Seventh Plan  |              |              |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
|   | State        | Central      | Total        | State         | Central      | Total        |
| (1)   | (2)          | (3)          | (4)          | (5)           | (6)          | (7)          |
| <b>(A) Departmental—</b>  |              |              |              |               |              |              |
| 1. Loan .. ..   | 2.56         | ..           | 2.56         | 3.60          | ..           | 3.60         |
| 2. Subsidy .. ..  | 10.02        | 1.00         | 11.02        | 173.15        | 2.95         | 176.10       |
| 3. Boring Godown ..   | 0.95         | ..           | 0.95         | 1.50          | ..           | 1.50         |
| 4. Tools and Plants ..  | 6.05         | 0.83         | 6.88         | 9.00          | 2.00         | 11.00        |
| 5. Other Expenditure ..   | 4.17         | ..           | 4.17         | 13.54         | ..           | 13.54        |
| 6. Hydram and other State works.                                | 3.44         | ..           | 3.44         | 21.33         | 6.41         | 27.74        |
| <b>(B) DRDA (IRDP and Small and Marginal farmers Programme)</b> | 22.00        | 22.00        | 44.00        | 43.00         | 43.00        | 86.00        |
| <b>Total .. ..</b>  | <b>49.19</b> | <b>23.83</b> | <b>73.02</b> | <b>265.12</b> | <b>54.36</b> | <b>319.4</b> |

14.2.53. Subsidy to small and marginal farmers on the approved pattern and rates by Government of India will be provided by DRDA and balance amount due to increased rates and for beneficiaries other than small and marginal farmers will be provided under State Plan. The details of subsidy are given below :

*Special Programme :*

|   | (Rs. in crore) |
|---|----------------|
| 1. Medium and large cultivators in canal command areas              | 10.00          |
| 2. Pumpset/Tube-wells on Bundelkhand Pattern                        | 6.00           |
| 3. Guls/Hauzes in hills   | 3.20           |
| 4. Construction and deepening of blast-wells/tube-wells by rigs/M/C | 12.50          |

*Normal programme :*

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| 5. Small and Marginal Farmers other than IRDP and balance amount of enhanced rates of subsidy. | 137.00 |
| 6. Rectification of Pump sets  | 4.45   |

Sub-Total ... 173.15

|                  |       |
|------------------|-------|
| 7. DRDA Budget   | 43.00 |
| 8. Central Share | 45.95 |

Total ... 262.10

14.2.54. *Hydrant construction programme in hills*—A Massive programme of installing 1,000

TABLE 6—Yearwise and agencywise

Hydrants is being proposed for the Seventh Plan. For implementing this programme detailed surveys of existing untapped water sources suitable for irrigation and their feasibility have to be carried on very extensive scale. This is proposed to be done by establishing one survey division with necessary staff and equipment.

14.2.55. *Rectification of existing pumpsets* The scope is tremendous for saving energy (electric and diesel), for effecting economy for the farmer. It has been reported that 80 per cent of pumpsets are consuming 1.5 to 2 times the optimum energy needed. A massive programme for rectification of pumpsets will be launched.

14.2.56. The approach for rectification of pumps will be to—

- (i) train technicians,
- (ii) popularise the monetary savings possible through rectification,
- (iii) provide Commercial Bank loans to entrepreneurs to set up business in the rural areas for pump service and
- (iv) provide incentives to the poorer cultivators to go in for rectification.

14.2.57. It is expected that about 18 lakh pumpsets and tube-wells will have been installed by the end of Seventh Plan. It is proposed that rectification of 2 lakh pumpsets/tube-wells may be done in the Seventh Plan. Initially the work of rectification will be started by Minor Irrigation Department and at later stage private agencies will also be encouraged to take up this work. The average cost of rectification of one pumpset is estimated at Rs. 1,800 of which Rs. 750 per pumpset will be provided as subsidy and rest as loan. The yearwise and agencywise target for rectification are proposed as below :

*rectification of Minor Irrigation Works.*

(No.)

| Year    | Unit     | By Minor Irrigation Department | By Private Agencies | Total    |
|---------|----------|--------------------------------|---------------------|----------|
| (1)     | (2)      | (3)                            | (4)                 | (5)      |
| 1985-86 | Nos. ..  | 10,000                         | ..                  | 10,000   |
| 1986-87 | „ ..     | 20,000                         | 10,000              | 30,000   |
| 1987-88 | „ ..     | 20,000                         | 15,000              | 35,000   |
| 1988-89 | „ ..     | 20,000                         | 30,000              | 50,000   |
| 1989-90 | „ ..     | 20,000                         | 55,000              | 55,000   |
|         | Total .. | 90,000                         | 1,10,000            | 2,00,000 |

14.2.58. *Rationalisation of Minor Irrigation Statistics*—For rationalisation of Statistics and for assessment and recording of Minor Irrigation Potential and Utilization the following studies will be made after actual field survey and recording.

(i) Actual field surveys for arriving at the actual utilization of potential with respect to actual running hours, discharge and type of work.

(ii) Special surveys for estimating yardsticks of additional area irrigated by different categories of Minor Irrigation Schemes and for finding out actual rate of depreciation.

14.2.59. *Expected impact of the Plan*—(a) In Seventh Plan a target of creation of 38 lakh hectares additional irrigation potential has been proposed. The difference between the productivity in irrigated and unirrigated area being 0.5 ton per hectare taken conservatively, this potential will generate additional 18 lakh tonnes of food production.

(b) For creating targeted potential about 8 lakh works will be constructed, generating substantial employment of skilled and unskilled labour.

#### Centrally Sponsored Scheme

14.2.61. (i) *Strengthening of Minor Irrigation Organisation*—It is proposed to provide Rs. 2.00 crore as 50 per cent cost of the centrally sponsored scheme for strengthening of Minor Irrigation Organisation which would include purchase of equipment (rotary rigs, hammer drilling rigs, in well drilling units, blasting units, compressor and accessories) setting up work shop and management for training.

14.2.62. *Modernising irrigation through the use of sprinkler/drip irrigation system, Man/Animal operated pumps*—This programme is proposed for conservation of conventional sources of energy and development of viable alternative sources of energy in future. The scheme-wise details are as under :

| Item   | Nos. | Total Amount of subsidy (Rs. in lakh) | Central assistance (Rs. in lakh) |
|--|------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Solar pumps cost Rs. 40,000<br>Subsidy S/MF 90%<br>O/F 80%<br>Average subsidy 34,000                | 40   | 13.60                                 | 6.80                             |
| 2. Sprinkler/Drip cost 40,000<br>Subsidy : S/M F 50%<br>O/F 20%<br>Average Subsidy 15,000              | 2500 | 375.00                                | 187.50                           |
| 3. Man/Animal operated pumps, Cost 15—20,000<br>Subsidy : S/MF 50%<br>O/F 20%<br>Average Subsidy 8,000 | 50   | 4.00                                  | 2.00                             |
| <b>Total</b>   |      | <b>392.60</b>                         | <b>196.30</b>                    |
| Extension, Training, Seminar etc.  |      | 7.40                                  | 3.70                             |
| <b>TOTAL</b>   |      | <b>400.00</b>                         | <b>200.00</b>                    |

14.2.63. *Increasing the efficiency of pumpsets through demonstration etc.*—About 18 lakhs pumping units are working at present in the State and about 1.5 lakh units are being added every year.

14.2.64. NABARD is extending refinance facility for providing a supplementary loan of Rs. 1,500 to farmers for this purpose. It is pro-

posed to implement the scheme as per details given below—

(i) A pilot scheme for rectification of 800 pumpsets in 4 selected districts (one in each zone excluding hills) in the year 1985-86 to create awareness about the rectification of pumpsets.

(ii) Based on the above scheme, the work of rectification of 30,000 pumpsets will be taken up in all the districts.

The outlay proposed are given below :—

(Rs. in crore)

| Serial no. | Item  | Grant        | Loan         | Total        | Pattern of Central Assistance     |
|------------|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1          | (a) Pilot project of rectification-cum-demonstration of 800 pumpsets. (subsidy at a rate of 50% maximum up to Rs.750 on an average 600 and Inprostructure @ Rs.1,900 per pumpset. | 0.200        | ..           | 0.200        | 100% grant as Central Assistance. |
|            | (b) Loan at Rs.900 per pumpset (Subsidy).   | ..           | 0.072        | 0.072        |                                   |
| 2          | (a) Rectification of 30,000 pumpsets @ Rs.2,500.  | 3.750        | ..           | 3.750        | 50% grant as Central Assistance   |
|            | (b) Loan @ Rs.900   | ..           | 0.270        | 0.270        |                                   |
|            | <b>Total</b>  | <b>3.950</b> | <b>0.342</b> | <b>4.292</b> |                                   |

14.2.65. The central assistance covering the grant component works out to Rs. 3.96 crores.

14.2.66. *Rationalisation of Statistics relating minor irrigation programme*—Based on the recommendation made by the Committee on the rationalisation of statistics and methods of assessment and recording of irrigation, potential utilisation, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 100 per cent central assistance amounting to Rs. 3.4 crore is proposed for Seventh Plan and Rs. 0.78 crore for the year 1985-86.

14.2.66. *Tribal Sub-Plan*—The existing percentage of irrigation in the tribal areas is very low as compared to State average. Under tribal sub-plan hydrams, guls and hauzes are being constructed as community works to provide irrigation. In Seventh Plan an outlay of Rs. 45 lakh has been proposed out of which Rs. 9.00 lakh will be for the year 1985-86. A target of irrigation potential of 1500 hectares has been proposed for the Seventh Plan and 300 hectares for 1985-86.

14.2.67. *Special Component Plan*—A master Plan will be prepared to cover 100 percent Scheduled Caste cultivators. The lending procedures will be simplified. It is proposed that the rate and

limit of subsidy for minor irrigation works to small and marginal farmers should be increased from 50 percent maximum and up to a limit of Rs. 3,000 to 75 percent maximum and up to a limit of Rs. 7,500. Community works under Special Component Plan are being made on 100 percent subsidy basis through Aausuchit Jati and Janjati Vikas Nigam. An outlay of Rs. 1,400 lakh has been fixed for the year 1985-86. A target of creating 1,20,000 hectares additional irrigation potential has been proposed in Seventh Plan and 9,950 hectares for 1985-86.

#### Twenty Point Programme

14.2.68. *Irrigation potential*—An outlay of Rs. 22,212 lakh has been proposed for the Seventh Plan with a target of creation of 39 lakh hectares additional irrigation potential. Since the bigger and richer cultivators have mostly constructed their minor irrigation works, it is expected that only about 20 lakh hectare additional irrigation would be created during the Seventh Plan by big cultivators without subsidy and about 18 lakh hectares would be created with the aid of subsidy. An outlay of Rs. 2,321 lakh has been proposed for the year 1985-86 and target of 6.80 lakh hectare irrigation potential has been proposed.

**(3) Command area development programme**

14.3.1. Command area development as a concept for better utilisation of irrigation potential and increase in productivity was initiated in 1968-69 but the actual beginning was made during Fourth Plan, when a series of centrally sponsored pilot projects on soil and water management were started. One such project was started in Uttar Pradesh in the Command Area of Dohri Ghat pump canal. In addition, 17 irrigation projects were selected throughout the country including Gandak in U. P.

14.3.2. Integrated command area programmes in sixty irrigation projects were selected during the Fifth Plan period, out of which three projects viz. Sharda Sahayak, Ram Ganga and Gandak were selected in this State. This is a centrally sponsored scheme and the entire cost of construction of water courses field channels up to 5.8 hectares to be shared on 50 : 50 basis between the Centre and the State.

**Objectives**

14.3.3. Command area development programme aims at increasing productivity of soil and water through quicker and efficient

utilization of irrigation potential created by irrigation projects and managing the agriculture and allied activities in a coordinated manner. To achieve this On Farm Development (OFD) works were executed including construction of field channels, water structures and drains and lining of channels. This is preceded by soil survey, topographical survey, planning and designing followed by Warabandi and crop-planning.

14.3.4. The execution of the above programmes in a command area results in (i) greater utilization of irrigation potential by increasing the irrigation intensity per hectare and also area under irrigation (ii) higher cropping intensity by introducing double and tripple cropping, (iii) higher yield per hectare and (iv) greater total agriculture output. An important indirect gain is also derived by creation of employment opportunities in the execution of On Farm Development works.

14.3.5. *Area of operation*—Presently the three command areas are covering a total of 25 districts in the State. Command areawise details are given below :

| Item                                 | Sharda Sahayak  | Ram Ganga   | Gandak              | Total |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|---------------------|-------|
| 1. Districts benefited               | .. Bara Banki ..<br>Sultanpur ..<br>Faizabad ..<br>Jaunpur ..<br>Ghazipur ..<br>Azamgarh ..<br>Sitapur ..<br>Lakhimpur Kheri.<br>Pratapgarh ..<br>Rae Bareli ..<br>Ballia ..<br>Lucknow.<br>Varanasi. | .. Aligarh ..<br>.. Mathura ..<br>.. Agra ..<br>.. Mainpuri.<br>.. Etah.<br>.. Farrukhabad.<br>.. Etawah.<br>.. Kanpur. | Deoria<br>Gorakhpur | 25    |
| 2. Number of blocks in Command Area. | 156   | 144   | 33                  | 333   |
| 3. C. C. A. (in lakh hect.)          | 20.00   | 8.21  | 4.43                | 32.64 |
| 4. Irrigation potential (lakh hect.) | 19.28   | 5.75  | 3.25                | 28.28 |

14.3.6. *Organizational structure*—Each command area is headed by an Administrator heading a multi disciplinary team. At present 148 soil conservation units are functioning in the command areas. For soil survey work, soil survey divisions, have been established, in which 20 soil survey units are functioning.

14.3.7. *Past performance*—An outlay of Rs. 9400.00 lakh was provided during the Sixth Plan

for command area development and against this an expenditure of Rs. 5692.00 lakh was incurred during 1980—84. An outlay of Rs. 1,200.00 lakh has been given for the year 1984-85 which is expected to be exceeded by Rs. 410.00 lakh.

14.3.8. The physical achievements during the Sixth Plan are given in the table below:—

TABLE 16—Physical achievement

| Item   | Unit   | Achievement<br>1980—83 | 1983-84  |             | 1984-85  |
|--|--------|------------------------|----------|-------------|----------|
|  |        |                        | Target   | Achievement | Target   |
| (1)  | (2)    | (3)                    | (4)      | (5)         | (6)      |
| 1. Soil Survey ..                            | 000ha. | 1832.21                | 600.00   | 523.33      | 540.00   |
| 2. Topographical Survey ..                   | „      | 1468.19                | 620.00   | 458.47      | 458.00   |
| 3. Construction of irrigation channels.      | Km.    | 76743.02               | 27500.00 | 29783.56    | 21000.00 |
| 4. Construction of field drains.             | „      | 4276.12                | 2200.00  | 2338.55     | 2070.00  |
| 5. O. F. D. Works ..                         | 000ha. | 1486.54                | 550.00   | 583.02      | 420.00   |
| 6. Construction of water control structures. | No.    | 124303                 | 55000    | 49511       | 420.00   |
| 7. Warabandi ..                              | 000ha. | 159.24                 | 110.00   | 111.82      | 340.00   |

14.3.9. *Strategy for Seventh Plan*—The objective setout in the earlier plans will be continued with the added emphasis on the integrated water management and on the establishment of growth centres which will act as model centres for coordinated activities required for increasing agricultural production. The back log of pucca channels, structures, drains and chak roads of Sixth Plan will be completed during the Seventh Plan.

14.3.10. Assessing the problem of water logging in the command areas and planning drainage through surface and sub-surface methods.

14.3.11. Conjunctive use of ground water will be encouraged (i) where ground water is to be removed for reducing water logging, (ii) for augmentation of supplies in the tail reached of irrigation channels.

14.3.12. Warabandi for the balance areas not covered till the end of Sixth Plan will be completed during Seventh Plan.

14.3.13. The programme of training farmers and refresher course for field staff will be strengthened using the existing training institutions of the State, and, upgrading and strengthening the Soil Conservation Training, Centre Rahman Khara at Lucknow.

14.3.14. *Programmes for Seventh Plan*—On Farm Development will be almost completed in the three command areas in the first two year of the Seventh Plan. It will then be extended to other canal systems namely Sarda, Agra, Uttar Ganga, Betwa, Ken and Madhya Ganga. It is proposed that 22.53 lakh hectares shall be covered with OFD work in the existing and the new proposed Command areas. This will require construction of 1.3 lakh kachcha guls, lining of 0.11 lakh Km. guls, 0.11 lakh Km. drainage channels and 2.25 lakh water control structures.

14.3.15. Intensive planning of agriculture with improved practices will also be done in the command area blocks. Eighteen new growth centres will also be established for providing facilities required for intensive agriculture production.

14.3.16. The cultivators will be trained for maintaining the field distribution and drainage system. In case they fail to do so, the work will be done at Government cost and it will be recovered from the beneficiaries.

14.3.17 By the end of Seventh Plan period, following benefits will be provided to about

22.00 lakh cultivators:—

|  |     |     |     |     |     |                      |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------------------|
| 1. O.F.D. work                               | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22.53 lakh hectares. |
| 2. Lining of irrigation channels.            | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3816 K.M.            |
| 3. Construction of water control structures. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17500 Nos.           |
| 4. Construction of drainage channels.        | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6000 K.M.            |
| 5. Construction of chak roads.               | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1400 K.M.            |
| 6. Growth Centres                            | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 Nos.              |
| 7. Osarabandi                                | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34.15 lakh hectares. |

14.3.18. Employment of 26 lakh mandays would be generated during the Plan period.

14.3.19. *Funding*—The total financial requirement for the Seventh Plan has been worked out as Rs. 32.126 lakh of which Rs. 16.063 lakh would be central share, an equal amount being provided out of State Plan funds. Support of NREP/RIEGP will also be utilized for the construction of link roads and drainages.

#### Plan for 1985-86

*Plan for 1985-86—*

14.3.20. It is proposed to cover 3.50 lakh hectare under the On Farm Development work during the year 1985-86, this will involve construction of 19,550 Km. Kachcha guls, lining of 1,955 Km. guls, 1,955 Km. drainage channels, 39,100 Nos. of water control structures. Four growth centres will also be developed in the existing three command areas. Osarabandi work will be done in 4.95 lakh hectare. The total anticipated expenditure during the year will be

Rs. 3,904.00 lakh. An outlay of Rs. 2,000.00 lakh has been proposed as State share.

#### (4) Flood Control

14.4.1. *Introduction*—The State faces the menace of floods almost every year. The damages on account of floods in this State are the highest in the country. Out of total area of 294.4 lakh hectares of the State as much as 73.4 lakh hectares (i.e. 25 percent of the State) is affected during a year of heavy floods, the average flood affected area being 43.4 lakh hectares. Several districts, especially in the Central and Eastern regions are affected to the extent of 50 percent or more of their areas. The population of the State to the extent of 23 per cent is affected by floods.

14.4.2. *Flood protection in U. P vis-a-vis other States*—A comparison of the area affected by floods and those protected in some of severely affected States in the country is given below:

TABLE 17—Areas Affected by Floods in various States

| State                 | Maximum flood prone area | Protectable area | Percent of Maximum flood prone area | Area likely to be protected by the end of March 1985 | Percent area protected | Balance area to be protected | Area of State to be protected as per cent of the area of the country to be protected |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|--|------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| (1)                   | (2)                      | (3)              | (4)                                 | (5)  | (6)                    | (7)                          | (8)  |
| 1 Uttar Pradesh       | 73.36                    | 58.72            | 80                                  | 13.53  | 18.4                   | 45.19                        | 31.3   |
| 2 Bihar ..            | 42.60                    | 34.08            | 80                                  | 19.80  | 46.4                   | 14.28                        | 9.9  |
| 3 West Bengal         | 37.66                    | 30.13            | 80                                  | 16.35  | 43.4                   | 13.78                        | 9.5  |
| 4 Punjab ..           | 37.00                    | 37.00            | 100                                 | 25.53  | 69.0                   | 11.47                        | 7.9  |
| 5 Haryana ..          | 23.50                    | 23.50            | 100                                 | 16.15  | 68.7                   | 7.35                         | 5.10   |
| Total for the country | 386.34                   | 276.25           |                                     | 132.89   |                        | 144.08                       |  |



14.4.3. The above figures clearly show that the State of Uttar Pradesh is the worst flood affected State in the country and where as Bihar, West Bengal, Punjab and Haryana have protected 50 per cent or more of their protectable areas, the area protected in U. P. is 18.4 percent only. The area to be protected in U. P. is 31.3 percent of the balance protectable areas in the country. A large leeway in the field of flood management has to be made up in the coming years.

14.4.4. *Achievements during the pre-Sixth Plan period*—Flood works comprising 1,389 Km. long marginal embankment, 12,433 Km. long drainage channels, 4,500 nos. raising of villages and protection of 58 towns have been executed in U.P. in the pre-Sixth Plan period at a cost of Rs. 120 crore giving protection to 11.56 lakh hectares area.

14.4.5. *Sixth Five Year Plan*—The Sixth Plan envisaged a requirement of Rs. 230 crore for flood management but due to resource constraints an outlay of Rs. 134 crore only could be included in the Plan to provide protection to 4.0 lakh hectares. The expenditure during the Sixth Plan period is expected to be Rs. 97.72 crore. The yearwise break-up of plan expenditure and protected areas is shown below :

TABLE 18—Yearwise Expenditure and area protected

| Year                  | Sixth Plan Provision | Actual Expenditure | Area Protected (Lakh hectare) |
|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
|                       | (Rs. crore)          |                    |                               |
| (1)                   | (2)                  | (3)                | (4)                           |
| 1980-81 (Actual)      | 22.50                | 20.58              | 0.70                          |
| 1981-82 ..            | 22.50                | 18.52              | 0.51                          |
| 1982-83 ..            | 26.00                | 11.20              | 0.30                          |
| 1983-84 ..            | 29.50                | 12.74              | 0.25                          |
| 1984-85 (Anticipated) | 33.50                | 34.57              | 0.55                          |
| Total ...             | 134.00               | 97.72              | 2.31                          |

14.4.6. *Flood problems*—The State of U. P. lies entirely in Ganga basin and the main rivers flowing through it are Ganga, Yamunã, Ghaghra, Rapti, Gandak, Sarda, Ramganga, Gomti, Sai, Betwa and Ken. The worst flood affected areas lie in eastern Uttar Pradesh which faces the fury of river Ganga, Gandak, Ghaghra, Rapti, Sarda and their tributaries. All the rivers affecting the Eastern Region except Ganga have their origin in Nepal and effective floods moderation would

involve construction of flood detention reservoirs on these rivers. Suitable sites for the reservoirs on these rivers lie in Nepal and work on them could be taken up only with the concurrence of the Government of Nepal.

However, flood protection works like marginal embankments and drainage improvements have been constructed on these rivers to provide possible relief to the flood affected areas. The Western part of the State also faces flood problems due to rivers Ganga, Yamuna and Ramganga while the Central Uttar Pradesh is affected by rivers Gomti, Sai and other smaller rivers. The western and Central Uttar Pradesh also suffer due to waterlogging and drainage congestion.

14.4.7. *Strategy and priorities for development during Seventh Plan*—Occurrence of floods is a natural phenomenon and total production from floods, even if technically feasible, is not economically justifiable. However, damages due to floods and human misery caused on this account can be considerably mitigated by judicious combination of various methods. Some of the measures, temporary in nature may provide immediate relief, but permanent measures for flood protection which have to be long term measures have to be undertaken in a big way to effectively check and tackle the flood problem. The long term measures are :

- (i) Flood forecasting and warning arrangements.
- (ii) Stabilising the benefits from the already constructed flood protection works.
- (iii) Construction of multi-purpose reservoirs.
- (iv) Construction of marginal embankments, drainage and river improvement, town protection and anti-erosion works along various rivers.
- (v) Flood plain regulations.
- (vi) Expediting completion of old continuing schemes.
- (vii) Soil conservation and afforestation.
- (viii) Flood preparedness and flood fighting.
- (ix) Surveys and investigations.

14.4.8. *Seventh Five Year Plan Outlay*—According to the draft report of the Working Group on Flood Control for Seventh Plan constituted by Government of India, the

proposed outlay for the whole country is Rs. 1566 crore to provide relief to the 144 lakh hectares of balance area to be protected in the country. About 31 percent of this area lies only in Uttar Pradesh and as such the share of the State works out to be more than Rs. 500 crore. But due to resource constraints an outlay of Rs. 306.85 crore has been proposed for Seventh Plan.

14.4.9. The Plan for 1985-90 for flood control and drainage schemes envisages the following provisions. The provisions are against the sanctioned/identified flood control schemes which require early implementation. The identified schemes are being surveyed and approved gradually.

14.4.10. The provisions proposed for the Seventh Plan for various categories of schemes are given in the following table :

TABLE 19—Categorywise Outlays for Seventh Plan

| Name of work  | Fifth Plan schemes | Sixth Plan schemes | Seventh Plan schemes | Total         |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| (1)   | (2)                | (3)                | (4)                  | (5)           |
| 1. Embankment ..  | 4.65               | 49.60              | 40.75                | 95.00         |
| 2. Drainage ..  | 19.70              | 66.02              | 4.28                 | 90.00         |
| 3. Town protection schemes ..                                 | 0.60               | 38.42              | 6.85                 | 45.87         |
| 4. Anti-erosion schemes ..                                    | ..                 | 1.81               | 49.17                | 50.98         |
| 5. Other reservoir schemes ..                                 | ..                 | ..                 | 8.00                 | 8.00          |
| 6. Disaster preparedness and flood-fighting ..                | ..                 | ..                 | 1.00                 | 1.00          |
| 7. Flood forecasting ..                                       | ..                 | ..                 | 2.00                 | 2.00          |
| 8. Flood plain regulations ..                                 | ..                 | ..                 | 1.00                 | 1.00          |
| 9. Flood-proof shelters ..                                    | ..                 | ..                 | 1.00                 | 1.00          |
| 10. Emergent and unforeseen schemes ..                        | ..                 | ..                 | 5.39                 | 5.00          |
| 11. Hydrological analysis ..                                  | ..                 | ..                 | 1.00                 | 1.00          |
| 12. Survey and investigation ..                               | ..                 | ..                 | 4.00                 | 4.00          |
| 13. Preparation of Master Plan Monitoring, Evaluation etc. .. | ..                 | ..                 | 2.00                 | 2.00          |
| <b>Total</b> ..   | <b>24.95</b>       | <b>155.85</b>      | <b>126.05</b>        | <b>306.85</b> |

14.4.11. The cost of per hectare area benefited is expected between Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6,000 and as such it is estimated that an additional

area of 6.00 lakh hectares shall be benefited during Seventh Five Year Plan period.

## Regionwise Break-up of Potential to be Created During Seventh Plan

| Schemes  | Region |                  |         |         |         | U.P.   |
|--|--------|------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
|  | Hill   | Bundel-<br>khand | Western | Central | Eastern |        |
| (1)  | (2)    | (3)              | (4)     | (5)     | (6)     | (7)    |
| 1. Sarda Sahayak                               | ..     | ..               | ..      | ..      | 56.00   | 56.00  |
| 2. Increasing Capacity of Narainpur Pump Canal | ..     | ..               | ..      | ..      | 62.82   | 62.92  |
| 3. Sone Pump Canal                             | ..     | ..               | ..      | ..      | 29.66   | 29.06  |
| 4. Raising Meja Dam                            | ..     | ..               | ..      | ..      | 14.70   | 14.70  |
| 5. Shahzad Dam                                 | ..     | 20.24            | ..      | ..      | ..      | 20.24  |
| 6. Madhya Ganga Canal                          | ..     | ..               | 130.00  | ..      | ..      | 130.00 |
| 7. Maudaha Dam                                 | ..     | 17.70            | ..      | ..      | ..      | 17.70  |
| 8. Sarju Nahar Pari                            | ..     | ..               | ..      | ..      | 260.00  | 260.00 |
| 9. Urmil Dam                                   | ..     | 4.77             | ..      | ..      | ..      | 4.77   |
| 10. Increasing Capacity of Zamania Pump Canal  | ..     | ..               | ..      | ..      | 12.72   | 12.72  |
| 11. Eastern Ganga Canal                        | ..     | ..               | 70.00   | ..      | ..      | 70.00  |
| 12. Bewar Feeder                               | ..     | ..               | 7.79    | ..      | ..      | 7.79   |
| 13. Madho Tanda Irrigation Scheme.             | ..     | ..               | 0.60    | ..      | ..      | 0.60   |
| 14. Sarju Pump Canal                           | ..     | ..               | ..      | ..      | 10.40   | 10.40  |
| 15. Kishanpur Pump Canal                       | ..     | ..               | ..      | ..      | 13.66   | 13.66  |
| 16. Yamuna Pump Canal                          | ..     | ..               | ..      | ..      | 0.66    | 0.66   |
| 17. Chittaurgarh Res.                          | ..     | ..               | ..      | ..      | 13.70   | 13.70  |
| 18. Rohini Dam                                 | ..     | 0.78             | ..      | ..      | ..      | 0.78   |
| 19. Sajnam Dam                                 | ..     | 4.27             | ..      | ..      | ..      | 4.27   |
| 20. Aliganj Irrigation Scheme                  | ..     | ..               | ..      | 2.70    | ..      | 2.70   |
| 21. Revised Kwano Pump Canal                   | ..     | ..               | ..      | ..      | 10.60   | 10.60  |
| 22. Dongri Dam                                 | ..     | 1.00             | ..      | ..      | ..      | 1.00   |
| 23. Gunta Nala Dam                             | ..     | 7.42             | ..      | ..      | ..      | 7.42   |
| 24. Belan Bakhar Diversion                     | ..     | ..               | ..      | ..      | 5.70    | 5.70   |
| 25. Bakhar Marihan Feeder                      | ..     | ..               | ..      | ..      | 2.06    | 2.06   |
| 26. Dhoba Pump Canal                           | ..     | ..               | ..      | ..      | 4.05    | 4.05   |
| 27. Mod. Agra Canal                            | ..     | ..               | 10.00   | ..      | ..      | 10.00  |
| 28. Mod. of Upper Sarda Canal                  | ..     | ..               | 8.00    | ..      | ..      | 8.00   |
| 29. Increasing Capacity of Deokali Pump Canal  | ..     | ..               | ..      | ..      | 30.80   | 30.80  |
| 30. Gyanpur Pump Canal                         | ..     | ..               | ..      | ..      | 40.80   | 40.00  |
| Sub-Total—Pre-Sixth Plan                       | ..     | 56.18            | 226.39  | 2.70    | 565.93  | 851.20 |
| 31. Khaprar Dam                                | ..     | 0.57             | ..      | ..      | ..      | 0.57   |
| 32. Pathrai Dam                                | ..     | 2.11             | ..      | ..      | ..      | 2.11   |
| 33. Kurar Dam                                  | ..     | 0.90             | ..      | ..      | ..      | 0.90   |
| 34. Lakheri Dam                                | ..     | 2.23             | ..      | ..      | ..      | 2.23   |
| 35. Resin Dam                                  | ..     | 2.63             | ..      | ..      | ..      | 2.63   |
| 36. Charkhari Dam                              | ..     | 3.12             | ..      | ..      | ..      | 3.12   |
| Sub-Total—New Schemes                          | ..     | 11.56            | ..      | ..      | ..      | 11.56  |
| TOTAL  | ..     | 67.74            | 226.39  | 2.70    | 565.93  | 862.76 |

## IRRIGATION WORKS

(Rs. in lakh)

| Year         | Second<br>U. P.<br>Public<br>Tube-well<br>Project<br>(World<br>Bank) | Third<br>U. P.<br>Public<br>Tube-well<br>Project<br>(World<br>Bank) | Normal<br>State<br>Tube-wells | Hill<br>Works | Bundhies<br>and<br>Tanks | Minor<br>Lift<br>Irriga-<br>tion<br>Schemes | Share<br>Capital<br>of State<br>Tube-well<br>Corpora-<br>tion | Total         |
|--------------|--|---|-------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|---|---|---------------|
| (1)          | (2)  | (3)   | (4)                           | (5)           | (6)                      | (7)   | (8)   | (9)           |
| 1985-86      | 4,500  | ..  | 5,160                         | 1,200         | 200                      | 40  | 100   | 11,200        |
| 1986-87      | 4,500  | ..  | 5,660                         | 1,200         | 200                      | 40  | 100   | 11,700        |
| 1987-88      | 2,500  | 2,000   | 5,760                         | 1,200         | 200                      | 40  | ..  | 11,700        |
| 1988-89      | ..   | 4,500   | 5,760                         | 1,200         | 200                      | 40  | ..  | 11,700        |
| 1989-90      | ..   | 5,000   | 5,760                         | 1,200         | 200                      | 40  | ..  | 12,200        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>11,500</b>  | <b>11,500</b>   | <b>28,100</b>                 | <b>6,000</b>  | <b>1,000</b>             | <b>200</b>                                  | <b>200</b>  | <b>58,500</b> |

| Category of work<br>Scheme  | 1985-86  |                              |                                    | 1986-87                                     |                              |                                    |  |
|---|--|------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
|   | T.W.<br>Nos.   | Amount<br>(Rs. in<br>lakh)   | Potential<br>created<br>(Hectare)  | T.W.<br>Nos.                                | Amount<br>(Rs. in<br>lakh)   | Potential<br>created<br>(Hectares) |  |
| (1)   | (2)  | (3)                          | (4)                                | (5)   | (6)                          | (7)                                | (8)                                      |
| 1. Second<br>U. P.<br>Public<br>Tube-well<br>Project<br>(World<br>Bank.)              | Tube-well<br>1.5 cusecs.<br>3.0 cusecs<br>Dedicated feeder<br>lines.<br>Modernisation<br>Misc. works | 500<br>30<br>120<br>30<br>.. | 2,400<br>247<br>90<br>105<br>1,658 | 50,000<br>6,000<br>1,920<br>2,250<br>10,000 | 500<br>50<br>130<br>..<br>.. | 2,640<br>412<br>98<br>..<br>1,350  | 55,000<br>10,000<br>2,090<br>..<br>8,000 |
| <b>Total</b>  |  |                              | <b>4,500</b>                       | <b>70,170</b>                               |                              | <b>4,500</b>                       | <b>75,080</b>                            |
| 2. Third<br>U. P.<br>Public<br>Tube-well<br>Project<br>(World<br>Bank).<br>Tube-wells |  |                              |                                    |   |                              |                                    |  |
| 3. Normal<br>State<br>Tube-wells  | (i) New Tube-wells<br>(ii) Spillover<br>Old works.   | 350<br>..                    | 1,750<br>3,410                     | 35,000<br>50,000                            | 752<br>..                    | 3,760<br>1,900                     | 75,200<br>25,000                         |
| 4. Share capital of Tube<br>-well Corporation.  |  | ..                           | 100                                | ..  | ..                           | 100                                | ..                                       |
| 5. Hill works   |  | ..                           | 1,200                              | 6,000                                       | ..                           | 1,200                              | 6,000                                    |
| 6. Bundhies and Tanks   |  | ..                           | 200                                | 1,300                                       | ..                           | 200                                | 1,300                                    |
| 7. Minor Lift New Pump Irri-<br>gation Canals of 20 cusecs                            |  | ..                           | 40                                 | 1,000                                       | ..                           | 40                                 | 1,000                                    |
|   |  |                              | <b>11200</b>                       | <b>1,63,470</b>                             |                              | <b>11,700</b>                      | <b>1,73,580</b>                          |

NOTE—Miscellaneous works include capital, T and P Capital, Suspense, cost escalation and extra tube-wells.

Norms adopted

000 Hect.

| State Tube-wells   | Cost per Unit in<br>lakh Rupees | Potential proposed  |
|--|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. 1.5 cusecs Normal programme                                 | 5.00                            | 100 Hect./Tube-well |
| World Bank   | 4.80                            | 100 Hect./Tube-well |
| 2. 3.0 cusecs  | 8.24                            | 200 Hect./Tube-well |
| 3. Tube-well connected with dedicated<br>electric feeder line. | 0.75                            | 16 Hect./Tube-well  |
| 4. Modernisation of existing tube-<br>wells.                   | 3.5                             | 75 Hect./Tube-well  |
| 5. Minor Lift  | 2.01 cusecs                     | 50 Hect./cusec.     |
| 6. Bundhies and Tanks  | 1000 (LS)                       | 6,502 Hect. (LS).   |
| 7. Hill works  | 0.201 Hect.                     | 30,000 Hect.        |

## ANNEXURE III

## Irrigation

| C.T.W.<br>Nos. | 1987-88                    |                                   | 1988-89        |                            |                                   | 1989-90        |                            |                                    |
|----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
|                | Amount<br>(Rs. in<br>lakh) | Potential<br>created<br>(Hectare) | C.T.W.<br>Nos. | Amount<br>(Rs. in<br>lakh) | Potential<br>created<br>(Hectare) | C.T.W.<br>Nos. | Amount<br>(Rs. in<br>lakh) | Potential<br>created<br>(Hectares) |
| (9)            | (10)                       | (11)                              | (12)           | (13)                       | (14)                              | (15)           | (16)                       | (17)                               |
| 75             | 360                        | 7500                              | ..             | ..                         | ..                                | ..             | ..                         | ..                                 |
| 20             | 165                        | 4000                              | ..             | ..                         | ..                                | ..             | ..                         | ..                                 |
| 15             | 11                         | 240                               | ..             | ..                         | ..                                | ..             | ..                         | ..                                 |
| ..             | ..                         | ..                                | ..             | ..                         | ..                                | ..             | ..                         | ..                                 |
| ..             | 1964                       | 12000                             | ..             | ..                         | ..                                | ..             | ..                         | ..                                 |
|                | 2500                       | 23740                             |                |                            |                                   |                |                            |                                    |
| 415            | 2000                       | 41500                             | 935            | 4500                       | 93500                             | 1040           | 5000                       | 104000                             |
| 1152           | 5760                       | 115200                            | 1152           | 5760                       | 115200                            | 1152           | 5760                       | 115200                             |
| ..             | ..                         | ..                                | ..             | ..                         | ..                                | ..             | ..                         | ..                                 |
| ..             | ..                         | ..                                | ..             | ..                         | ..                                | ..             | ..                         | ..                                 |
| ..             | 1200                       | 6000                              | ..             | 1200                       | 6000                              | ..             | 1200                       | 6000                               |
| ..             | 200                        | 1300                              | ..             | 200                        | 1300                              | ..             | 200                        | 1300                               |
| ..             | 40                         | 1000                              | ..             | 40                         | 1000                              | ..             | 40                         | 1000                               |
|                | 11700                      | 185740                            |                | 11700                      | 217000                            |                | 12200                      | 227500                             |

## ANNEXURE IV

State Tube-wells in operation and Small Lift Canals as on 1-4-1984

(Number)

| Serial<br>no.               | Name of District | Tube-wells in operation |            |       | Pump Canals |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------|-------|-------------|
|                             |                  | Normal                  | World Bank | Total |             |
|                             | (1)              | (2)                     | (3)        | (4)   | (5)         |
| <b>Bundelkhand Region :</b> |                  |                         |            |       |             |
| 1                           | Jhansi .. ..     | 28                      | ..         | 28    | 3           |
| 2                           | Lalitpur .. ..   | ..                      | ..         | ..    | ..          |
| 3                           | Hamirpur .. ..   | 316                     | ..         | 316   | 10          |
| 4                           | Banda .. ..      | 268                     | ..         | 268   | 11          |
| 5                           | Jalaun .. ..     | 325                     | ..         | 325   | 6           |
| <b>Eastern Region :</b>     |                  |                         |            |       |             |
| 6                           | Varanasi .. ..   | 1255                    | 46         | 1301  | 31          |
| 7                           | Jaunpur .. ..    | 432                     | ..         | 432   | 14          |
| 8                           | Ghazipur .. ..   | 591                     | 43         | 634   | 17          |
| 9                           | Ballia .. ..     | 527                     | ..         | 527   | 7           |
| 10                          | Mirzapur .. ..   | 260                     | ..         | 260   | 22          |
| 11                          | Gorakhpur .. ..  | 677                     | ..         | 677   | 3           |
| 12                          | Deoria .. ..     | 670                     | ..         | 670   | ..          |
| 13                          | Basti .. ..      | 685                     | ..         | 685   | 1           |
| 14                          | Azamgarh .. ..   | 560                     | 40         | 600   | 3           |
| 15                          | Gonda .. ..      | 424                     | ..         | 424   | 6           |
| 16                          | Bahraich .. ..   | 333                     | ..         | 333   | ..          |
| 17                          | Faizabad .. ..   | 651                     | 50         | 701   | ..          |
| 18                          | Sultanpur .. ..  | 462                     | ..         | 462   | 1           |
| 19                          | Pratapgarh .. .. | 145                     | ..         | 145   | 5           |
| 20                          | Allahabad .. ..  | 936                     | 55         | 991   | 13          |
| Total                       |                  | 9545                    | 234        | 9779  | 153         |

| Item                  | Unit   | Norms    | Achievement<br>up to<br>1979-80 | Target for<br>Sixth<br>Plan | Achievement |         |         | Anticipated Achievement |         | Total  |         |
|-----------------------|--|----------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|---------|---------|-------------------------|---------|--------|---------|
|                       |  |          |                                 |                             | 1980-81     | 1981-82 | 1982-83 | 1983-84                 | 1984-85 |        |         |
| (1)                   | (2)  | (3)      | (4)                             | (5)                         | (6)         | (7)     | (8)     | (9)                     | (10)    | (11)   |         |
| <i>Ground Water :</i> |  |          |                                 |                             |             |         |         |                         |         |        |         |
| 1                     | Masonry Wells .. ..                          | Nos.     | 1 Hect.                         | 679443                      | 35000       | 14359   | 8558    | 6633                    | 4672    | 4500   | 38722   |
| 2                     | Persian Wheels .. ..                         | Nos.     | $\frac{1}{2}$ Hect.             | 239671                      | 17500       | 7276    | 4879    | 3697                    | 2698    | 2400   | 20950   |
| 3                     | Small Farmers Borings ..                     | Nos.     | $\frac{1}{3}$ Hect.             | 186197                      | 60000       | 28628   | 30966   | 37673                   | 37670   | 36500  | 171437  |
| 4                     | Boring Pumpset .. ..                         | Nos.     | 5 Hect.                         | 581998                      | 413600      | 97897   | 91405   | 97850                   | 100597  | 90500  | 478249  |
| 5                     | Tube-wells .. ..                             | Nos.     | 5 Hect.                         | 465969                      | 217500      | 62053   | 58501   | 44060                   | 38464   | 40000  | 243078  |
| 6                     | Potential .. ..                              | Hect.    | ..                              | 6132212                     | 3227000     | 832061  | 776011  | 736868                  | 720161  | 676450 | 3741551 |
| <i>Surface :</i>      |  |          |                                 |                             |             |         |         |                         |         |        |         |
| 1                     | Surface Pumpsets .. ..                       | Nos.     | 2 Hect.                         | 51956                       | 66500       | 10144   | 9740    | 9071                    | 10687   | 10000  | 49642   |
| 2                     | Gul, Hauz and Hydrams ..                     | Hect.    | ..                              | 31425                       | 17500       | 3585    | 4126    | 3904                    | 4098    | 3550   | 19263   |
| 3                     | Potential .. ..                              | Hect.    | ..                              | 135337                      | 152000      | 23873   | 23606   | 22046                   | 25472   | 23550  | 118547  |
| 4                     | Total Potential .. ..                        | Hect.    | ..                              | 6267549                     | 3379000     | 855934  | 799617  | 758914                  | 745633  | 700000 | 3860098 |
| 5                     | Utilization (After deprecia-<br>tiona 2.5%). | Hect.    | ..                              | 6267549                     | 2462000     | 699246  | 625447  | 569108                  | 541620  | 482426 | 2917847 |
| 6                     | Loaning .. ..                                | Lakh Rs. | ..                              | ..                          | 30000       | 5150    | 5610    | 5980                    | 7252    | 8075   | 32067   |
| 7                     | Energisation of Privat Tube-wells            | Nos.     | ..                              | 344135                      | 250000      | 39814   | 30994   | 23923                   | 22277   | 33500  | 150508  |



*Private Minor Irrigation—Physical Programme during Seventh Plan*

| Item                  | Unit        | 1985—90 | 1985-86 | 1986-87 | 1987-88 | 1988-89 | 1989-90 |
|-----------------------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1                     | (2)         | (3)     | (4)     | (5)     | (6)     | (7)     | (8)     |
| <i>Ground Water :</i> |             |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Masonry Wells ..      | Nos.        | 30000   | 5000    | 5750    | 6100    | 6600    | 6550    |
| Persian Wheels ..     | Nos.        | 20000   | 3500    | 3800    | 4000    | 4200    | 4500    |
| Small Farmers Borings | Nos.        | 94000   | 17500   | 17700   | 18800   | 19600   | 20400   |
| Boring Pumpsets ..    | Nos.        | 480000  | 88900   | 93300   | 98500   | 103900  | 95400   |
| Tube-wells ..         | Nos.        | 240000  | 40000   | 42200   | 44600   | 47600   | 65600   |
| Potential ..          | Hect.       | 3687000 | 660000  | 694000  | 733000  | 776000  | 824000  |
| <i>Surface :</i>      |             |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Surface Pumpsets      | Nos.        | 45000   | 7700    | 8400    | 8600    | 9600    | 10700   |
| Gul, Hauz and Hydrant | Hect.       | 23200   | 4620    | 4240    | 4800    | 4800    | 4740    |
| Potential ..          | ..          | 113200  | 20000   | 21000   | 22000   | 24000   | 26000   |
| Total potential ..    | Hect.       | 3800200 | 680000  | 715000  | 755000  | 800000  | 850000  |
| Energisation ..       | Nos.        | 300000  | 60000   | 60000   | 60000   | 60000   | 60000   |
| Loaning               | Lakh Rupees | 450     | 90      | 90      | 90      | 90      | 90      |

## POWER

15.0. The role of power as the motive force for economic and social development cannot be over emphasized. The per capita consumption of electricity is a basic index of the status of development and prosperity of a community. The comparative figures for power consumption in the states for the year 1982-83 are given below :

| Name of the State     | Per Capita Consumption (K.W.H.) |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Punjab             | 336.52                          |
| 2. Haryana            | 256.59                          |
| 3. Gujarat            | 252.35                          |
| 4. Maharashtra        | 250.60                          |
| 5. Tamil Nadu         | 179.59                          |
| 6. Karnataka          | 166.30                          |
| 7. Himachal Pradesh   | 166.06                          |
| 8. Andhra Pradesh     | 133.82                          |
| 9. West Bengal        | 124.88                          |
| 10. Kerala            | 120.72                          |
| 11. Orissa            | 117.18                          |
| 12. Madhya Pradesh    | 106.86                          |
| 13. Uttar Pradesh     | 106.52                          |
| 14. Jammu and Kashmir | 105.64                          |
| 15. Rajasthan         | 102.72                          |
| 16. Bihar             | 84.56                           |
| 17. Assam             | 38.39                           |
| All-India             | 145.95                          |

## (1) POWER DEVELOPMENT

15.1.1. *Sixth Plan Review*—Uttar Pradesh is rich in hydro-electric power potential. Most of the large river systems of northern India originate in the hill region of the State and flow through its plains. Vast coal reserves are available in the eastern region of the state and areas of neighbouring States. Facilities for providing cooling water to thermal and atomic power stations are also available. The low level of development of power in the State in past Plans has been done mainly to inadequate investments and considerable time and cost overruns of projects. This has, in turn, slowed down the pace of economic development of the State in both the agricultural as well as the industrial sectors.

15.1.2. At the beginning of the Sixth Plan, the State had an installed capacity of 3254 MW. A target of 2144 MW of additional capacity was fixed for the Sixth Plan period, of which only 974 MW is now expected to be added through the following projects:—

TABLE 1—Installed capacity during Sixth Plan

| Project                     | Capacity at the end of 1979-80 | Additions during  |                     | Target    | Likely achievement | 1980—85 Anticipated achievement | Retirement during 1980—85 | Capacity at the end of Sixth Plan |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------|--------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
|                             |                                | Sixth Plan target | 1981—84 Achievement |           |                    |                                 |                           |                                   |
| (1)                         | (2)                            | (3)               | (4)                 | (5)       | (6)                | (7)                             | (8)                       | (9)                               |
| <i>A—Hydro</i>              | <i>1,068</i>                   | <i>354</i>        | <i>264</i>          | <i>90</i> | <i>90</i>          | <i>354</i>                      | —                         | <i>1,422</i>                      |
| 1. Garhwal- Chilla          |                                | 144               | 144                 | —         | —                  | 144                             | —                         | —                                 |
| 2. Yamuna Stage-II (Khodri) |                                | 120               | 120                 | —         | —                  | 120                             | —                         | —                                 |
| 3. Maneri Bhali-I           |                                | 90                | —                   | 90        | 90                 | 90                              | —                         | —                                 |

TABLE 1—(Concl.)

| Project                  | Capacity at the end of 1979-80 | Additions during  |                     | Target     | Likely achievement | 1980—85 Anticipated achievement | Retirement during 1980—85 | Capacity at the end of Sixth Plan |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
|                          |                                | Sixth Plan target | 1981—84 Achievement |            |                    |                                 |                           |                                   |
| (1)                      | (2)                            | (3)               | (4)                 | (5)        | (6)                | (7)                             | (8)                       | (9)                               |
| <b>B—Thermal</b>         | 2,186                          | 1,790             | 510                 | 320        | 110                | 620                             | 92                        | 2,714                             |
| 1. Obra Stage-II and III | 600                            | 400               | 400                 | —          | —                  | 400                             | —                         | —                                 |
| 2. Parichha              |                                | 220               | 110                 | 110        | 110                | 220                             | —                         | —                                 |
| 3. Tanda                 |                                | 330               | —                   | —          | —                  | —                               | —                         | —                                 |
| 4. Anpara 'A'            |                                | 630               | —                   | 210        | —                  | —                               | —                         | —                                 |
| 5. Unchahar              |                                | 210               | —                   | —          | —                  | —                               | —                         | —                                 |
| <b>Total ... (A+B)</b>   | <b>3,254</b>                   | <b>2,144</b>      | <b>774</b>          | <b>410</b> | <b>200</b>         | <b>974</b>                      | <b>92</b>                 | <b>4,136</b>                      |

It would be seen that while 974 MW capacity will be added during the Sixth Plan, there will be a diminution of 92 MW capacity due to retirement of small thermal power stations during Sixth Plan viz. Agra-Yamuna Bank (10 MW), Agra Fort (18 MW), Aishbagh (8 MW), Chandausi Old (9.6 MW), Chandausi New (6 MW), Mau (15 MW), Mainpuri (10 MW), Balrampur (3 MW) and Gas-Turbine at Moradabad (12.5 MW). Thus, net addition to generating capacity in the

Sixth Plan would be 882 MW only, bringing the total installed capacity of the State to 4136 MW by the end of the Plan period\*.

15.1.3. The shortfall in power generation in the State has been caused due to substantial shortfall under thermal generation compared to the Sixth Plan target. The target of hydel generation would be achieved almost fully by the end of the Sixth Plan as shown in the following table:

TABLE 2—Power generation and imports during Sixth Plan Period

| Item                       | 1979-80 Base level | Sixth Plan target | 1980-83 Actual | 1983-84 Actual | (MU)                |
|----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
|                            |                    |                   |                |                | 1984-85 Anticipated |
| (1)                        | (2)                | (3)               | (4)            | (5)            | (6)                 |
| 1. Gross generation—       |                    |                   |                |                |                     |
| Hydro .. .. .              | 3256               | 4525              | 4175           | 4007           | 4498                |
| Thermal (PLF in %) .. .. . | 6858               | 16126             | 8420           | 7663           | 7288                |
|                            | (42.6)             | (49.1)            | (40.1)         | (36.0)         | (31.1)              |
| <b>Total (1)</b>           | <b>10124</b>       | <b>20651</b>      | <b>12595</b>   | <b>11670</b>   | <b>11786</b>        |
| 2. Net imports .. .. .     | 404                | 1531              | 1141           | 2571           | 2400*               |

15.1.4. During 1983-84 power generation in the State received a major setback due to fire at Obra 'B' power station (5x200 MW) in October, 1983 which put all the five units out of operation. Besides, another fire accident occurred in May 1984 at Harduaganj 'C' Power Station (2x60+1x110MW), putting both the 60 MW units out of operation. Two units of 200 MW at Obra 'B' were brought back into operation within a month and half of the accident and the third unit has also since been restored. Restoration work on the remaining two units is in progress

and these are expected to be available by April and May, 1985. Similarly, work for the restoration of two units of Harduaganj 'C' has also been undertaken and these are expected to be back in operation by May and June 1985. The Matatila Hydel Power Station was badly damaged in September, 1983 due to heavy flash flood. Restoration of this power station is also being undertaken and the generation is expected to restart from the next year i.e. 1985-86.

15.1.5. The progress under Transmission Distribution and Rural Electrification Programmes

\*Plan-wise and Station-wise installed capacity in Annexure I.

during Sixth Plan period has also lagged behind the target as would be seen from the following:  
 TABLE 3: Physical progress under transmission and distribution and rural electrification programmes.

| Item  | Unit    | 1979-80<br>Base<br>level | Sixth Plan (Additional) |                            |                                | Level by<br>the end<br>of Sixth<br>Plan |
|---|---------|--------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
|   |         |                          | Target                  | Likely<br>achieve-<br>ment | Percentage<br>of short<br>fall |   |
| (1)   | (2)     | (3)                      | (4)                     | (5)                        | (6)                            | (7)                                     |
| <b>A—TRANSMISSION LINES</b>                       |         |                          |                         |                            |                                |   |
| 1. 400 Kv   | Ckt Km. | 762                      | 1122                    | 863                        | 23.1                           | 1625                                    |
| 2. 220 Kv   | „       | 3210                     | 2426                    | 1335                       | 45.0                           | 4545                                    |
| 3. 132 Kv   | „       | 3972                     | 3643                    | 1699                       | 53.4                           | 5671                                    |
| <b>B—Rural Electrification</b>                    |         |                          |                         |                            |                                |   |
| 1. Electrified villages<br>(% to total villages)* | Nos.    | 38577<br>(34.3)          | 28050                   | 22884                      | 18.4                           | 61461<br>(54.6)                         |
| 2. Electrified Harijan<br>Bastis*                 | Nos.    | 14014                    | 15450                   | 13525                      | 12.5                           | 27539                                   |
| 3. Energised P. S./<br>P. T. W.**                 | Nos.    | 344135                   | 277870                  | 142008                     | 48.9                           | 486143                                  |

\*Electrified villages in U. P. vis-avis other States by 1982-83 and Plan-wise and programme-wise achievements in Annexures V and VI.

\*\* Plan-wise and programme-wise achievements in Annexure VII.

15.1.6. A number of transmission lines mainly meant for evacuation of power were delayed due to slippages in commissioning of respective power stations. Besides, acute shortage of power, inadequacy of secondary system and the pattern of financing of rural electrification programme has also affected the progress of the same. Due to paucity of State's resources, major funds for this programme were tied up with the loans from Rural Electrification Corporation and institutional sources. Due to definitional problems in respect of area to be covered under the REC financed programmes, specially the Minimum Needs Programme, only 35 percent area of the State could be covered during the Sixth Plan period. During the current year efforts are being made to cover the entire State under REC financed schemes so that full advantage of such financing is available during the Seventh Plan.

15.1.7. The main factor for the shortfall in achieving the physical targets regarding additional generation capacity and other items has been the very substantial cost escalation under generation, transmission and rural electrification works. The cost escalation under generation projects that were scheduled to give partial or complete benefits during Sixth Plan itself accounted

for about Rs. 772 crore as detailed below :

TABLE 4—Cost escalation on Generation Projects during Sixth Plan period

(Rs. in crores)

| Project                           | Cost<br>as per<br>Sixth<br>Plan | Latest<br>estimat-<br>ed cost | Cost<br>escala-<br>tion |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1)                               | (2)                             | (3)                           | (4)                     |
| 1. Garhwal—Rishikesh—Chilla.      | 97.76                           | 100.88                        | 3.12                    |
| 2. Yamuna Stage—II                | 138.48                          | 154.97                        | 16.49                   |
| 3. Maneri Bhali<br>Part—I.        | 68.20                           | 79.66                         | 11.46                   |
| 4. Obra Extensions<br>II and III. | 374.40                          | 392.22                        | 17.82                   |
| 5. Parichha                       | 125.56                          | 188.14                        | 62.58                   |
| 6. Anpara 'A'                     | 360.00                          | 657.74                        | 297.74                  |
| 7. Tanda                          | 212.09                          | 375.23                        | 163.14                  |
| 8. Unchahar                       | 219.58                          | 419.20                        | 199.62                  |
| Total                             | 1596.07                         | 2368.04                       | 771.97                  |

On account of the above escalations even though the likely expenditure of Rs. 1273.05 crore on generation projects would exceed the allocated outlay of Rs. 1270.72 crores during the Sixth Plan period, the shortfall in the target of generation capacity would be of the order of 55 per cent.

*Programmes of the Seventh Five Year Plan*

15.1.8. *Forecast of Power Demand*—Planning, construction and operation activities in an electric power system are based on anticipated load developments. Assessment of both power demand and energy forecasts, therefore, provides the essential frame of reference for assessing the investment requirements that should be allocated to power sector. Whereas, the peak power demand forecasts are necessary for capacity planning of generation and transmission systems, the energy forecasts assist in the selection of types of facilities, modes of generation and quantum of fuels required.

15.1.9. The Central Electricity Authority have been periodically carrying out the load forecasting, for each State and country as a whole, through Annual Power Survey Committee. In Eleventh Annual Power Survey, the latest in series, the forecasts up to 1983-84 were made on the basis of detailed consideration of various sectors of economy utilising electrical energy and perspective demands were estimated upto the year 1991-92. Government of India had constituted in 1983 the Twelfth Power Survey Committee to forecast power requirements of the country in detail upto 1989-90 and a perspective upto the turn of the century. The Committee have not so far finalised the forecasts. In the meantime, Central Electricity Authority have carried out tentative forecasts of power demands up to 1990-91, taking three different scenarios of industrial development as follows:

Scenario I—A growth rate of 5.5 percent per annum actually observed during the period 1968-69 to 1978-79, with the year 1978-79 as base year.

Scenario II—A growth rate of 6.5 percent per annum with the year 1978-79 as base year.

Scenario III—Growth rate of 6.9 percent per annum during 1980-85 with 1979-80 as base year as per Sixth Plan Document, 6.67 percent per annum during Seventh Plan and 6.45 percent thereafter.

15.1.10. Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board have also been regularly carrying out load forecasting for the State. The yearwise unrestricted energy requirements are worked out by adding the energy requirements of different categories of consumers. Energy requirements in domestic, commercial, public lighting, public waterworks and industry sectors (below one MW), miscellaneous and extra State consumers are estimated based on the past trends. The requirements of the irrigation sector are assessed on the basis of programme of energisation of private tube-wells, State Tube-wells and Lift Irrigation Schemes. The requirement of industries (one MW and above) are assessed through interaction with the individual units and their production schedules. The estimation of energy requirement for the Railways for track electrification is based on their electrification programme. Estimated energy sales combined with line losses give energy requirement for the State at power house busbars. The peak power demand is estimated with the help of average yearly load factor.

15.1.11. In the forecast worked out by the State Electricity Board, as also adopted by the State Working Group in power, the energy and power demand estimates are based primarily on the intensive programme of electrification of 30,000 villages and energisation of three lakh private pump sets/tube-wells and 12 percent growth in industrial sector during the Seventh Five Year Plan. A comparative picture of various estimates is given in Table no. 5.

TABLE 5—Anticipated Energy Requirement and Peak Demand

| Year    | Energy requirement (MKWH) |              |       |        |                | Power Demand (MW) |              |       |        |                |
|---------|---------------------------|--------------|-------|--------|----------------|-------------------|--------------|-------|--------|----------------|
|         | IX APS estimate           | CEA ESTIMATE |       |        | State estimate | XI APS estimate   | CEA Estimate |       |        | State estimate |
|         |                           | SC I         | SC II | SC III |                |                   | SC I         | SC II | SC III |                |
| (1)     | (2)                       | (3)          | (4)   | (5)    | (6)            | (7)               | (8)          | (9)   | (10)   | (12)           |
| 1984-85 | 22638                     | 18721        | 19397 | 19309  | 21042          | 4452              | 3685         | 3818  | 3800   | 4002           |
| 1985-86 | 25128                     | 20521        | 21369 | 21211  | 23503          | 4940              | 4039         | 4206  | 4175   | 4470           |
| 1986-87 | 27842                     | 22464        | 23505 | 23266  | 25913          | 5471              | 4421         | 4626  | 4579   | 4928           |
| 1987-88 | 30793                     | 24515        | 25772 | 25442  | 28733          | 6049              | 4825         | 5072  | 5008   | 5465           |
| 1988-89 | 33996                     | 26676        | 28174 | 27739  | 32011          | 6676              | 5250         | 5545  | 5460   | 6088           |
| 1989-90 | 37463                     | 28985        | 30749 | 30198  | 35655          | 7354              | 5705         | 6052  | 5944   | 6781           |
| 1990-91 | 41247                     | 31448        | 33533 | 32777  | 39707          | 8093              | 6190         | 6600  | 6451   | 7554           |
| 1991-92 | 45372                     | 34120        | 36550 | 35563  | 44366          | 8896              | 6716         | 7194  | 7000   | 8441           |
| 1992-93 | 49909                     | 37020        | 39834 | 38586  | 50988          | 9814              | 7287         | 7841  | 7595   | 9707           |
| 1993-94 | 54800                     | 40170        | 43419 | 41866  | 56589          | 10776             | 7906         | 8547  | 8240   | 10766          |
| 1994-95 | 60120                     | 43580        | 47326 | 45424  | 64168          | 11821             | 8578         | 9316  | 8941   | 12208          |

15.1.12. *Installed capacity*—All the three continuing thermal projects of Anpara 'A', Tanda and Unchahar are expected to be completed within the first half of the Five Year Plan period. Two of the three on-going hydel projects viz: Maneri Bhali, Part II and Khara are likely to give benefits towards the end of Seventh Plan. The work on approved project of Anpara 'B' of 2 units of 500 MW each will be started during the next year i.e. 1985-86 with international assistance (Yen credit) so as to commission at least one unit by 1989-90. Another projects of Srinagar Hydro-Electric (4x50 MW) which has been techno-economically cleared by Central Electricity Authority, would be taken up for imple-

mentation in order that two units may start giving benefits during the Seventh Plan itself\*.

15.1.13. To supplement and firm-up the State's generating capacity, two gas turbine power stations, one at Auraiya in Etawah District, (5×100 MW) and another at Kosi in Mathura district (2×100 MW) are proposed to set up. The project reports of these two power stations have already been submitted to Government of India for sanction.

15.1.14. The phasing of benefits of the projects that are envisaged to be completed or give partial benefits during the Seventh Plan are given in the table below:

TABLE 6—Additions in Installed Capacity—Seventh Plan

| Project                 | Installed Capacity involved | Phasing of benefits     |                  |                  |                  |                  | Seventh Plan Proposed Target | Spill-over to Eighth Plan |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
|                         |                             | 1985-86 proposed Target | 1986-87 Estimate | 1987-88 Estimate | 1988-89 Estimate | 1989-90 Estimate |                              |                           |
| (1)                     | (2)                         | (3)                     | (4)              | (5)              | (6)              | (7)              | (8)                          | (9)                       |
| <b>A—Hydel</b>          | <b>576</b>                  | ..                      | ..               | ..               | <b>148</b>       | <b>328</b>       | <b>476</b>                   | <b>100</b>                |
| 1. Maneri Bhali part II | 4×76                        | ..                      | ..               | ..               | 76               | 228              | 304                          | ..                        |
| 2. Khara                | 3×24                        | ..                      | ..               | ..               | 72               | ..               | 72                           | ..                        |
| 3. Srinagar             | 4×50                        | ..                      | ..               | ..               | ..               | 100              | 100                          | 100                       |
| <b>B—Thermal/Gas</b>    | <b>3190</b>                 | <b>630</b>              | <b>640</b>       | <b>920</b>       | ..               | <b>500</b>       | <b>2690</b>                  | <b>500</b>                |
| 1. Anpara 'A'           | 3×210                       | 420                     | 210              | ..               | ..               | ..               | 630                          | ..                        |
| 2. Tanda                | 4×110                       | ..                      | 220              | 220              | ..               | ..               | 440                          | ..                        |
| 3. Unchahar             | 2×210                       | 210                     | 210              | ..               | ..               | ..               | 420                          | ..                        |
| 4. Anpara 'B'           | 2×500                       | ..                      | ..               | ..               | ..               | 500              | 500                          | 500                       |
| 5. Auraiya              | 5×100                       | ..                      | ..               | 500              | ..               | ..               | 500                          | ..                        |
| 6. Kosi                 | 2×100                       | ..                      | ..               | 200              | ..               | ..               | 200                          | ..                        |
| <b>Total : (A + B)</b>  | <b>3766</b>                 | <b>630</b>              | <b>640</b>       | <b>920</b>       | <b>148</b>       | <b>828</b>       | <b>3166</b>                  | <b>600</b>                |

\* Salient feature of on-going and new generation projects in Annexures II and III respectively.

15.1.15. *Capacity utilization*—Presently there are 27 thermal units in operation under the major thermal complexes of Obera, Harduaganj, and Panki in the State. Out of these, 22 units are of the capacity varying from 30 MW to 110 MW. Some of the units are as old as 20—22 years old, while, the other units have been commissioned during last 8 to 17 years. Twenty of them are sick and their performance is deteriorating every year. Among other factors, this has also caused low capacity utilization. The Government of India has decided to start a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in 1984-85 for renovation and modernization of thermal units of 140 MW and lower capacity. The Ministry of Energy and Central Electricity Authority have identified the 20 sick units within the State for renovation and modernization under the above scheme. The State Electricity Board has also submitted the project reports for renovation of these units. Work of renovation is envisaged to be completed in another two to three years, which would raise the PLF to the desired level, as per norms set up by Central Electricity Authority for normal thermal power generation. In next phase, renovation of 200/210 MW sets will also be taken up under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

15.1.16. Besides the above scheme, the work of renovation in the State Plan would continue on Riverside Power House, Kanpur and small thermal power stations of Varanasi, Gorakhpur and Talkatora (Lucknow). The work of renovation cum-betterment on hydro-electric power stations will also be completed under this scheme in the Seventh Plan. It has been found that the capacity of coal handling plant of the recently completed thermal power station of Obera 'B' (5x200 MW) is inadequate and thus is not able to operate all the five units simultaneously. Therefore, a scheme costing Rs. 41.31 crore has been formulated and submitted to Government of India for sanction. The work on this scheme is likely to be completed within first two years of the Seventh Plan.

15.1.17. Separate schemes in the normal plan are being implemented for restoration of damaged units of Obera 'B' and Harduaganj 'C' Power Stations and Matatila Hydel Station.

15.1.18. *Basic assumptions for power generation*—For working out the availability of power the following norms have been adopted :

#### A. PEAKING AVAILABILITY

##### 1. Thermal Plants :

- (a) Existing units (Stabilised) (Based on the factor  $0.95 \times 0.83 \times 0.85 \times 0.90 \times 0.95$ ) 57.3%

Margin taken as—

- |  |     |
|--|-----|
| (i) Planned outages for boiler and capital maintenance | 5%  |
| (ii) Forced outages                                    | 17% |
| (iii) Partial outages                                  | 15% |
| (iv) Auxiliary consumption                             | 10% |
| (v) Spinning reserve                                   | 5%  |
- (b) New Units :
- |                           |             |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| During first three months | Nil         |
| During first three months | 50% of (a)  |
| After one year            | 100% of (a) |

##### 2. Hydel Plants :

Based on hydrology and head computed on 90% dependability 87%

(Based on the factor  $0.97 \times 0.905 \times 0.99$ )

Margins taken as—

- |  |      |
|--|------|
| (i) Capital maintenance                        | 3%   |
| (ii) Forced outages including spinning reserve | 9.5% |
| (iii) Auxiliary consumption                    | 1%   |

#### B. Gross Energy Generation (kwh/kw/year)

##### (1) Thermal Plants :

- |  |                |
|--|----------------|
| (a) Existing units of less than 200 MW | 5000 (PLF 57%) |
| 200/210 MW and above                   | 5350 (PLF 61%) |

##### (b) New Units

- |                               |                  |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| During first year             | 2500 (PLF 28.5%) |
| During second year            | 4000 (PLF 45.7%) |
| During third year             | 5000 (PLF 57%)   |
| During fourth year and onward | 5350 (PLF 61%)   |

(2) *Hydel Plants*

Based on hydrology and head computed on the basis of 90 percent dependability.

15.1.19. The generation from gas turbine stations proposed at Auraiya and Kosi is not included in working out the estimates for the availability of energy and peaking capability.

15.1.20. *Power situation during Seventh Plan—*

On the basis of aforesaid power position and the likely imports as State's share in Central project of Singrauli and Rihand Super Thermal, Narora Atomic Power Plant and Tanakpur Hydel, the energy availability and peaking capability of the system during Seventh Plan period would be as under :

TABLE 7—*Energy Availability and Peaking Capability during Seventh Plan*

| Year             | Energy requirement (Gwh.) |              |              |                       | Peaking Capability (MW) |              |            |                       |
|------------------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------|-----------------------|
|                  | Demand                    | Availability | Deficit Gwh. | Percent age of Demand | Demand                  | Availability | Deficit MW | Percent age of Demand |
| (1)              | (2)                       | (3)          | (4)          | (5)                   | (6)                     | (7)          | (8)        | (9)                   |
| <i>Base year</i> |                           |              |              |                       |                         |              |            |                       |
| 1984-85          | 22638                     | 13253        | 9358         | 41.5                  | 4002                    | 2700         | 1302       | 32.5                  |
| 1985-86          | 23506                     | 14381        | 9122         | 38.8                  | 4470                    | 2817         | 1653       | 37.0                  |
| 1986-87          | 25913                     | 17302        | 8611         | 33.2                  | 4928                    | 3090         | 1838       | 37.3                  |
| 1987-88          | 28733                     | 22333        | 6400         | 22.3                  | 5465                    | 3722         | 1743       | 31.9                  |
| 1988-89          | 32011                     | 27586        | 4425         | 13.8                  | 6088                    | 4102         | 1976       | 32.5                  |
| 1989-90          | 35655                     | 30688        | 4967         | 13.9                  | 6781                    | 4662         | 2119       | 31.2                  |

15.1.21. It would be clear from the above that despite a massive programme of additions in capacities and marked improvement in capacity utilization, peak power and energy shortages would continue throughout the Seventh Plan period which is envisaged to be met by continuance of peak time restrictions, rostering and larger imports and also with the help of proposed gas turbine units.

15.1.22. *Financial requirements*—During the current year 1984-85, against an outlay of Rs. 575.13 crore, the expected expenditure would be Rs. 581.20 crore. Thus, an amount of Rs. 2010.00 crore is likely to be utilized against the Sixth Plan allocation of Rs. 2153.00 crores. In view of the committed liabilities of the large

slippages in the generation projects of Sixth Plan and to meet the requirement of the so far neglected network of transmission and distribution for efficient operation of the power system, an outlay of Rs. 5008.13 crore has been proposed for Seventh Plan for power programmes. In the Annual Plan 1985-86, a sum of Rs. 900.00 crore is envisaged to be utilized. Priority has been given to complete the on-going projects in early Seventh Plan and to start work on some generation projects that can be completed within the Seventh Plan in order to improve the peaking capability of the State system. Major head-wise details of power programme are given in the table below :

TABLE 8—*Major Head-wise details of Outlay and Expenditure*

| Major Head                        | Sixth Plan outlay | 1980-84 Expenditure | 1984-85 |                 | 1980-85            |              | Proposed outlay |        |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------|
|                                   |                   |                     | Outlay  | Ani-Expenditure | Likely Expenditure | Seven'h Plan | 1985-86         |        |
| (1)                               | (2)               | (3)                 | (4)     | (5)             | (6)                | (7)          | (8)             |        |
| 1. Generation                     | ..                | 1270.72             | 869.55  | 405.50          | 403.50             | 1273.05      | 2874.84         | 537.79 |
| (a) Approved and continuing       | ..                | 998.51              | 850.35  | 372.00          | 387.00             | 1237.35      | 1094.84         | 457.29 |
| (b) New                           | ..                | 272.21              | 19.20   | 33.50           | 16.50              | 35.70        | 1780.00         | 80.50  |
| (i) For benefits— in Seventh Plan | ..                | 272.21              | 18.15   | 33.00           | 16.00              | 34.15        | 1426.00         | 62.00  |
| (ii) For benefits— beyond Seventh | ..                | ..                  | 1.05    | 0.50            | 0.50               | 1.55         | 354.00          | 18.50  |



(Rupees in crore)

| Major Head                            | Sixth Plan outlay | 1980-84 Expenditure | 1984-85 Outlay | 1984-85 Anticipated Expenditure | 1980-85 Likely Expenditure | Proposed outlay Seventh Plan | 1985-86 outlay |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| (1)                                   | (2)               | (3)                 | (4)            | (5)                             | (6)                        | (7)                          | (8)            |
| 2. Transmission and distribuion ..    | 630.00            | 365.23              | 103.68         | 115.80                          | 481.03                     | 1400.00                      | 210.00         |
| (a) Major Transmission works ..       | 432.00            | 223.22              | 62.88          | 75.00                           | 298.22                     | 900.00                       | 130.00         |
| (b) Secondary and Distribution Works. | 198.00            | 142.01              | 40.80          | 40.80                           | 182.81                     | 400.00                       | 65.00          |
| (c) System improvement ..             | ..                | ..                  | ..             | ..                              | ..                         | 100.00                       | 15.00          |
| 3. Rural Electrification ..           | 237.28            | 139.61              | 38.70          | 38.70                           | 177.31                     | 600.00                       | 105.00         |
| 4. Renovation ..                      | ..                | ..                  | 52.63          | 25.00                           | 20.95                      | 73.58                        | 104.81         |
| (a) Hydro .. ..                       | ..                | ..                  | 8.27           | 1.90                            | 1.45                       | 9.72                         | 33.28          |
| (b) Thermal .. ..                     | ..                | ..                  | 40.56          | 23.00                           | 1.50                       | 42.06                        | 49.53          |
| (c) Restoration .. ..                 | ..                | ..                  | 3.80           | 0.10                            | 18.00                      | 21.80                        | 22.00          |
| 5. Survey and Investigation ..        | ..                | 9.20                | 1.33           | 0.65                            | 0.65                       | 1.98                         | 12.50          |
| 6. Others .. ..                       | ..                | 5.80                | 1.45           | 1.60                            | 1.60                       | 3.05                         | 16.00          |
| <b>Total : Power</b> ..               | <b>2153.00</b>    | <b>1428.80</b>      | <b>575.13</b>  | <b>581.20</b>                   | <b>2010.00</b>             | <b>5008.15</b>               | <b>900.00</b>  |

*Generation :*

15.1.23. *Multi-purpose Projects*—The short-falls in expenditure of over Rs. 140 crores against the allocated Sixth Plan outlay and the steep rise in prices of inputs has restricted the expenditure on long gestation multi-purpose projects of Tehri and Lakhwar-Vyasi during the said period. Efforts were made to absorb a part of cost escalation by spending more than the allocated outlays for the projects that were completed in the Sixth Plan or are to be completed within a year or two.

15.1.24. On Tehri Dam a sum of Rs. 189.98 crores including the amounts to be utilized under

irrigation sector is likely to be spent by the end of Sixth Plan leaving a spill-over of over Rs. 1000.00 crores for Seventh Plan. The project was getting delayed as the State was not able to provide adequate funds for it from year to year. The Government of India has now agreed in principle to participate in the project. On the basis of the financial participation of the Government only 25 percent cost of the power share has been provided in the Seventh Plan of Power Sector. Details of provisions in both power and irrigation sectors are shown in the following table :

TABLE 9—*Multipurpose Projects—Outlay and Expenditure*

(Rupees in crore)

| Project          | Latest Estimated Cost |                                | Expenditure upto 1979-80 | Sixth Plan | Balance cost (4-5-7) | Proposed outlay        |              |         |       |
|------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|------------|----------------------|------------------------|--------------|---------|-------|
|                  | Total                 | Proposed share of Centre State |                          | Outlay     |                      | Anti-opted Expenditure | Seventh Plan | 1985-86 |       |
| (1)              | (2)                   | (3)                            | (4)                      | (5)        | (6)                  | (7)                    | (8)          | (9)     | (10)  |
| 1. Tehri Dam     | 1254.00               | 752.40                         | 501.60                   | 51.27      | 216.00               | 138.71                 | 311.62       | 250.00  |       |
| Power Share      | 1003.20               | 752.40                         | 250.80                   | 21.51      | 75.00                | 35.76                  | 193.53       | 150.00  | 43.53 |
| Irrigation share | 250.80                | ..                             | 250.80                   | 29.76      | 141.00               | 102.95                 | 118.09       | 100.00  |       |

TABLE—9 : *Multipurpose Projects—Outlay and Expenditure**(Rupees in crore)*

| Project          | Latest Estimated Cost |                   | Expenditure upto 1979-80 | Sixth Plan   |                         | Balance cost (4-5-7) | Proposed outlay |               |           |
|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------|
|                  | Total                 | Proposed share of |                          | Outlay       | Anticipated Expenditure |                      | Seventh Plan    | 1985-86       |           |
|                  | Centre                | State             |                          |              |                         |                      |                 |               |           |
| (1)              | (2)                   | (3)               | (4)                      | (5)          | (6)                     | (7)                  | (8)             | (9)           | (10)      |
| 2. Lakhwarvyasi  | 424.00                | ..                | 424.00                   | 10.30        | 71.00                   | 40.33                | 373.37          | 260.00        |           |
| Power Share      | 254.00                | ..                | 254.00                   | 6.45         | 42.00                   | 17.26                | 230.29          | 130.00        | 100.29    |
| Irrigation Share | 170.00                | ..                | 170.00                   | 3.85         | 29.00                   | 23.07                | 143.08          | 130.00        |           |
| <b>Total</b>     | <b>1678.00</b>        | <b>752.40</b>     | <b>925.60</b>            | <b>61.57</b> | <b>287.00</b>           | <b>179.04</b>        | <b>684.99</b>   | <b>510.00</b> | <b>..</b> |
| Power Share      | 1257.20               | ..                | 504.80                   | 27.96        | 117.00                  | 53.02                | 423.82          | 280.00        | 143.82    |
| Irrigation Share | 420.80                | 752.40            | 420.80                   | 33.61        | 170.00                  | 126.02               | 261.17          | 230.00        | ..        |

15.1.25. *Power Projects*—Against the Sixth Plan outlay of Rs. 912.21 crore a sum of Rs. 932.63 crore is likely to be utilized on the power projects (all generation projects excluding multipurpose projects) that could not be completed during the Sixth Plan period. In this, an allocation of Rs. 272.20 crore set aside for Anpara 'B' project could not be utilized on it during the said period on account of non-finalization of international credit arrangements. This sum was mainly utilized on the thermal projects of Anpara 'A', Tanda and Unchahar.

15.1.26. During Seventh Plan period a sum of Rs. 2,514.27 crore is proposed to be spent on these projects, of which Rs. 2,140.27 crore are proposed for the projects that would provide benefits during the Seventh Plan and an outlay of Rs. 324.00 crore has been proposed on new States that would provide benefits during the Eighth Plan. For Annual Plan, 1984-85, an outlay of Rs. 439.87 crore has been proposed for this category. Projectwise details are given as below :

TABLE 10—*Power Projects—Outlays and Expenditure**(Rupees in crore)*

| Project  | Latest Estimated Cost | Expenditure upto 1979-80 | Sixth Plan    |                         | Balance Cost   | Proposed Outlay |               |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
|  |                       |                          | Outlay        | Anticipated Expenditure |                | Seventh Plan    | 1985-86       |
| (1)  | (2)                   | (3)                      | (4)           | (5)                     | (6)            | (7)             | (8)           |
| <i>I—Project for benefits in Seventh Plan.</i> | <b>3252.97</b>        | <b>66.20</b>             | <b>912.21</b> | <b>932.63</b>           | <b>2254.14</b> | <b>2140.27</b>  | <b>422.37</b> |
| (i) On-going Projects                          | 1665.72               | 52.97                    | 640.00        | 898.48                  | 714.27         | 714.27          | 360.37        |
| 1. Maneri Bhali II                             | 213.58                | 4.30                     | 45.00         | 69.25                   | 140.00         | 140.00          | 32.62         |
| 2. Anpara 'A'                                  | 657.74                | 25.21                    | 800.00        | 479.36                  | 153.17         | 153.17          | 94.75         |
| 3. Tanda ..                                    | 375.23                | 23.46                    | 175.00        | 196.92                  | 154.85         | 154.85          | 70.00         |
| 4. Unchahar ..                                 | 419.20                | ..                       | 120.00        | 152.95                  | 266.25         | 266.25          | 163.00        |
| (ii) New Projects                              | 1587.25               | 13.23                    | 272.21        | 34.15                   | 1539.87        | 1426.00         | 62.00         |
| 1. Khara ..                                    | 110.77                | 4.97                     | 0.01          | 41.41                   | 64.39          | 56.00           | 22.00         |
| 2. Srinagar ..                                 | 160.48                | ..                       | ..            | 1.00                    | 159.48         | 150.00          | 20.00         |

TABLE—B : Multipurpose Projects—Outlay and Expenditure

(Rupees in crore)

| Project  | Latest Estimated Cost | Expenditure upto 1979-80 | Sixth Plan    |                         | Balance Cost   | Proposed Outlay |               |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
|  |                       |                          | Outlay        | Anticipated Expenditure |                | Seventh Plan    | 1985-86       |
| (1)  | (2)                   | (3)                      | (4)           | (5)                     | (6)            | (7)             | (8)           |
| 3. Anpara 'B'  | 1050.00               | 8.26                     | 272.20        | (—)8.26                 | 1050.00        | 954.00          | 5.00          |
| 4. Auriyagas   | 182.00                | ..                       | ..            | ..                      | 182.00         | 182.00          | 10.00         |
| 5. Kosi HPS  | 84.00                 | ..                       | ..            | ..                      | 84.00          | 84.00           | 5.00          |
| <i>II—Projects for benefits beyond Seventh Plan.</i> | 266.64                | 2.14                     | 30.00         | 12.44                   | 252.06         | 50.00           | 3.00          |
| <i>Vishnu Prayag ..</i>                              | 266.64                | 2.14                     | 30.00         | 12.44                   | 252.06         | 50.00           | 3.00          |
| <i>III—New Starts ..</i>                             | 4370.06               | ..                       | ..            | 1.05                    | 4369.01        | 324.00          | 14.50         |
| 1. Pala, Mansri                                      | 259.07                | ..                       | ..            | 1.05                    | 258.02         | 130.00          | 6.00          |
| 2. Kotahwar ..                                       | 178.58                | ..                       | ..            | ..                      | 178.58         | 96.00           | 2.50          |
| 3. Abatpathar  | 26.51                 | ..                       | ..            | ..                      | 26.51          | 38.00           | 6.00          |
| 4. Lohari nagpala                                    | 177.26                | ..                       | ..            | ..                      | 177.26         |                 |               |
| 5. Unchahar Extension                                | 566.64                | ..                       | ..            | ..                      | 566.64         | 60.00           |               |
| 6. Parichha Extension                                | 362.00                | ..                       | ..            | ..                      | 362.00         |                 |               |
| 7. Anpara 'C'  | 1500.00               | ..                       | ..            | ..                      | 1500.00        |                 |               |
| 8. Ross ..   | 650.00                | ..                       | ..            | ..                      | 650.00         |                 |               |
| 9. Jawaharpur  | 650.00                | ..                       | ..            | ..                      | 650.00         |                 |               |
| <b>Total : (I+II+III)</b>                            | <b>7889.67</b>        | <b>68.34</b>             | <b>942.21</b> | <b>946.12</b>           | <b>6875.21</b> | <b>2514.27</b>  | <b>439.87</b> |

### Transmission and Distribution

15.1.27. (A) *Major Transmission*—Uttar Pradesh power system has the unique feature that its major thermal power generation is concentrated in south-east in the proximity of coal fields, while the major hydro power generation is in the north-west due to concentration of hydro-resources in the Himalayan region. The load centres are scattered all over, the State with greater concentration in north-western region. This topography of generation/consumption centres, therefore, involves long distance transmission lines.

15.1.28. As a number of hydro-electric and thermal projects are either already under construction or work on the same would be taken up shortly on priority basis, a strong transmission system for evacuation of power is very essential. Therefore, the proposal for the same in the Seventh Plan have already been submitted for approval of Government of India.

15.1.29. The progress of construction of major transmission lines during Sixth Plan period

and the programme proposed for Seventh Plan also that for 1985-86\* is as under:—

TABLE 11—Major Transmission Programme—Targets and Achievements

| Lines  | 1979-80<br>level | Sixth Plan<br>Target | 1980—84<br>Achievement | 1984-85 |                                      | 1980—85                    |                 | Proposed<br>Target |  |
|--------|------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--|
|        |                  |                      |                        | Target  | Antici-<br>pated<br>Achieve-<br>ment | Anticipated<br>Achievement | Seventh<br>Plan | 1985-<br>86        |  |
| (1)    | (2)              | (3)                  | (4)                    | (5)     | (6)                                  | (7)                        | (8)             | (9)                |  |
| 400 kv | 762              | 1,122                | 578                    | 544     | 285                                  | 863                        | 2,139           | 259                |  |
| 220 kv | 3,210            | 2,426                | 1,167                  | 157     | 168                                  | 1,335                      | 1,589           | 608                |  |
| 132 kv | 7,476            | 3,643                | 1,484                  | 231     | 215                                  | 1,699                      | 1,882           | 400                |  |

15.1.30. (B) *Secondary Transmission and Distribution Works*—In order to provide effective and reliable power supply, the development of requisite network of secondary transmission and distribution system is essential. During Sixth Plan period, required outlays could not be provided due to paucity of resources and the inadequate system is causing serious difficulties in maintaining proper supply of electricity to consumers. A sum of Rs. 400.00 crore and Rs. 65.00 crore is proposed for Seventh Plan and Annual Plan, 1985-86 respectively.

15.1.31. (C) *System improvement*—The existing distribution net work has not been properly maintained for the last several years on account of the financial constraints and some of the urban networks are very old and heavily overloaded. A provision of Rs. 100.00 crore has

been proposed for Seventh Plan for system improvement and innovation of distribution system to provide stable energy to the consumer.

15.1.32. *Rural Electrification*—For accelerating the pace of development in rural areas rapid extension of facilities of electricity is essential. This programme also finds an important place in the 20-Point Programme.

15.1.33. A massive programme has been proposed for the Seventh Plan with a provision of Rs. 600.00 crore for accelerating the pace of development of rural electrification. To supplement this effort, an amount of Rs. 200.00 crore is expected to be arranged from the resources outside the Plan. The details of progress under the rural electrification programme during Sixth Plan and programmes proposed for Seventh Plan† are given in the following table :

TABLE 12—Rural Electrification Programme—Target and Achievement

(Number)

| Year                  | Electrification of Villages |                               |  | By L.T.<br>Mains<br>(Additions) | Electrifi-<br>cation of<br>Harijan<br>Bastis<br>(Addi-<br>tions) | Energisa-<br>tion of<br>private<br>tube-wells/<br>pump<br>sets<br>(Addi-<br>tions) |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|--|--|
|                       | By C. E. A.<br>Additions    | definition<br>Cumula-<br>tive | Percen-<br>tage of<br>electri-<br>fied<br>villages |                                 |  |  |
| (1)                   | (2)                         | (3)                           | (4)  | (5)                             | (6)  | (7)  |
| 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   | 2,77,870   |
| 1980-81               | 3,795                       | 42,372                        | 37.6   | 1,837                           | 2,263  | 39,814   |
| 1981-82               | 5,153                       | 47,525                        | 42.2   | 2,081                           | 2,581  | 30,994   |

\*Linewise details in Annexure IV.

† Programme-wise financial requirements and physical benefits in Annexure VIII and IX respectively.

Table 12—Rural Electrification Programme—Target and Achievement

(Number)

| Year                                    | Electrification of Villages |                                    |                            | By L. T. Mains (Additions) | Electrification of Harijaan Bastis (Additions) | Energisation of private tube-wells/pumps sets (Additions) |
|---|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--|---|
|   | By C. E. A. definition      | Percentage of electrified villages | By L. T. Mains (Additions) |                            |  |   |
| (1)                                     | Additions (2)               | Cumulative (3)                     | (4)                        | (5)                        | (6)  | (7)   |
| 1982-83 .. ..                           | 5,842                       | 53,367                             | 47.4                       | 3,705                      | 3,834  | 23,923  |
| 1983-84 .. ..                           | 4,662                       | 58,029                             | 51.6                       | 2,813                      | 2,887  | 22,227  |
| 1984-85 .. ..                           | ..                          | ..                                 | ..                         | ..                         | ..   | ..  |
| Target .. ..                            | 3,432                       | 61,461                             | 54.6                       | 2,100                      | 1,960  | 33,500  |
| Anticipated achievement ..              | 3,342                       | 61,461                             | 54.6                       | 2,100                      | 1,960  | 25,000  |
| Anticipated achievement during 1980-85. | 22,884                      | ..                                 | ..                         | 12,536                     | 13,525   | 1,42,008  |
| Level at the end of 1984-85             | ..                          | 61,461                             | 54.6                       | 29,724                     | 27,539   | 4,86,143  |
| Seventh Plan Proposed target            | 30,000                      | 91,461                             | 81.3                       | 30,000                     | 28,393   | 3,00,000  |
| 1985-86 Proposed target ..              | 6,110                       | 67,571                             | 60.0                       | 6,110                      | 5,902  | 40,000  |

15.1.34. *Generation in Private Sector*—From the foregoing, it is evident that there will be shortage both in peak availability and energy generation as compared to demand in the Seventh Plan which would continue in Eighth Plan as well. Due to paucity of fund in the State Plan it will not be possible to instal adequate power generating capacity in the State sector. As such it has been suggested that some thermal generating capacity may be created in the private sector which may generate power and supply to Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board for distribution to the consumers in the State.

15.1.35. In this context few sites for setting up of new thermal power stations have been suggested to private entrepreneurs. A private company Messrs. HINDALCO have also proposed few sites near Chopan in district Mirzapur. Set-

ting up of a 600 MW Thermal Power Station near Chopan by the private company is envisaged. The benefits are likely to be available during the Eighth Plan.

#### SURVEY AND INVESTIGATION

15.1.36. *Demand forecast for 1990-2000*—On the recommendations of the working group on power, energy availability and requirement have been worked out on an average growth rate of 11.2 per cent in 1984-85 tapering down to 10 per cent per annum during the period 1991-92 and to 9.2 per cent in the year 1999-2000 and are tabulated below:

Table 13—Peak Load Demand and Energy Requirement

| Year      | Peak Load demand (MW) | Energy Requirement (MU) | Name of Scheme        | Proposed Capacity (MW) | Period of Investigation |
|-----------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1)       | (2)                   | (3)                     |                       |                        |                         |
| 1989-90   | 6781                  | 35655                   | <i>Ganga Valley</i>   |                        |                         |
| 1994-95   | 12208                 | 64168                   | 6. Utyasu Dam         | 700                    |                         |
| 1999-2000 | 19131                 | 100552                  | 7. Tapovan Vishnugad  | 360                    |                         |
|           |                       |                         | 8. Bawala Nand Prayag | 135                    |                         |
|           |                       |                         | 9. Rishiganga         | 100                    |                         |
|           |                       |                         | 10. Bhaironghati      | 324                    | 1985—90                 |
|           |                       |                         | 11. Kotli Bhel        | 1,000                  |                         |
|           |                       |                         | 12. Lata Tapovan      | 100                    |                         |
|           |                       |                         | 13. Murkura Lata      | 60                     |                         |
|           |                       |                         |                       | <b>Total ...</b>       | <b>3,110 MW</b>         |

It is clear from the above table that despite a conservative load growth rate adopted, peak load meeting capability of the U. P. Power System in 1999-2000 would have to be increased to more than three times of that anticipated in 1989-90.

15.1.37. *Steps for harnessing hydro potential—*

In the report of working group on Energy Policy issued in November 1979, it has been recommended that hydro power development should receive a high priority.

15.1.38. In this context, State Electricity Board in co-ordination with Irrigation Department, have proposed to include the hydro-electric projects, as listed below for investigation in the Seventh Plan :

| Name of Scheme       | Proposed Capacity (MW) | Period of Investigation |
|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>Yamuna Valley</i> |                        |                         |
| 1. Kuwa Damta        | 71                     |                         |
| 2. Tuini Palasu      | 50                     |                         |
| 3. Barkot Kuwa       | 50                     | 1985—90                 |
| 4. Paber Tons        | 120                    |                         |
| 5. Hanol Tuini       | 40                     |                         |

15.1.39. In addition to programme of above hydro-electric development, Sarda Valley, has been handed over for the development of hydro-electric potential by the Central Government through National Hydro-Electric Power Corporation.

15.1.40. Considering benefits from hydel schemes only, there would be a huge deficit in energy availability by the year 2000. The gap between power demand and availability is proposed to be met from new thermal power projects for which several sites have been identified and will be investigated at appropriate time.

15.1.41. *Science and Technology component—*As an approach to the perfection and improvement of a system, constant efforts are always required towards innovations, research and development. In order to make best use of technology and resources the power utilities are to keep abreast with latest development and research for the useful application in their interest in the field of generation, transmission and distribution of electricity. This calls for power utilities to have an indepth study of new

methods, techniques and improvements in existing practices which is a subject of applied research.

15.1.42. The Power System in the State is rapidly growing at a fast pace. State Electricity Board has an installed capacity of 3,770 MW as in March 1983 comprising of 1,212 MW and 2,545 MW of hydro and thermal respectively. It has also the privilege of running largest 400 KV transmission system interconnected with adjoining States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh. Investment of about Rs. 3,000 crore makes Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board the largest organization of the State and the second biggest in the country after Railways. The operational problems of such a huge set-up are, naturally very complex and unique which invite extensive development activities and research for the economical, efficient and safe operation of the system.

15.1.43. *Research schemes sponsored by C. B. I. and P.*—With a motive to provide a field of research and development activities at national level, the Central Board of Irrigation and Power have assigned some research schemes to various power utilities and other associated organizations and institutions. State Electricity Board has taken up the following C. B. I. and P. sponsored research projects:—

(i) Determination of design parameters of spacers and spacer dampers for 400 KV lines.

(ii) Thermal over loading of transmission lines.

(iii) Load Management—Methods and means.

(iv) Customer service direct from EHV transmission lines.

(v) Investigation of Boiler tube failures.

(vi) Study on water chemistry in Thermal Power Stations.

15.1.44. The following schemes have also been proposed to be undertaken for study in Seventh Five Year Plan alongwith on going schemes :

(i) Investigations into the causes of failure of 220 KV lightning Arresters.

(ii) Two phasing of rural feeders for evening supply.

15.1.45. For the aforesaid schemes, Central Board of Irrigation and Power provides funds for meeting expenses on establishment of technical staff, capital equipment and experimentation. State Electricity Board has to bear the establishment of non-technical staff, rent of building, office contingencies etc.

#### Schemes fully financed under State Plan

15.1.46. *Energy Conservation*—On account of rapidly diminishing energy resources such as coal, gasoline etc., it is imperative to conserve energy meaning there by, to regulate affectively the demand for energy and avoid wastage.

15.1.47. As a preliminary step occasional guide lines for various categories of consumers have been circulated in the field for publicity. Relevant literature have been printed on conservation measures for all categories of consumers and is being circulated for wider publicity. Effective schemes are being worked out for extensive education and training programme down to the village level workers who in turn may educate all categories of consumers in utilizing the electricity in most efficient manner. Agriculture sector consumes about 30 per cent energy generation of the State. From a careful scrutiny, it is revealed that the agricultural pumpsets are run at a poor efficiency of about 25 per cent. The average efficiency of pumpsets should not be less than 40 per cent which provides a scope of improvement for about 15 per cent. With a view to improve the efficiency in the agricultural sector only, where vast scope for energy conservation lines ahead, demonstration/rectification schemes are planned.

15.1.48. *Alternative/renewable energy resources*—Ever increasing demand of power is being created for meeting the rapid expansion in industrial and agricultural sectors. The rapid increase in energy consumption is speedily depleting natures, conventional sources of fossil fuel, search for alternative sources of energy has, therefore, to be intensified. Wind power is used in only small installations, but larger units can be set up in the country. Geo-thermal, sea-thermal and tidal power can be harnessed, as also solar energy solar bio-conversion, hydrogen fuel etc. However, cost benefit aspects of such sources have to be properly evaluated for which

research and development work would be needed for evolving small to large scale plants for harnessing energy from these perennial sources.

15.1.49. An outlay of Rs. 100 lakh for Research and Development activities for the Seventh Plan and of Rs. 20 lakh for 1985-86 is proposed.

## (2) NEW SOURCES OF ENERGY DEVELOPMENT

15.2.1. Non-conventional Energy Development Agency (NEDA) was set-up under the Department of Additional Sources of Energy in April, 1983 with the objective of creating awareness among the masses about the non-conventional sources of renewable energy through demonstration, display and extension of education programmes relating to solar energy, bio-energy, wind energy, energy conservation and micro-hydel energy, etc. and establishment of integrated rural energy complexes. Integrated Rural Energy Planning Exercise (IREP) programme is also implemented through this agency.

15.2.2. During the Seventh Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 3,000 lakh of which Rs. 1,000 lakh for hills, has been provided for the programmes of alternative sources of energy including the programme of Integrated Rural Energy Planning Exercise. The emphasis on solar energy, bio-energy and wind energy will continue in view of the good past performance. The agency will also undertake micro-hydel projects with capacity up to 100 kilowatts to harness energy from the small water heads which hitherto go waste and about a dozen micro-hydel plants will be set-up during the Seventh Plan.

15.2.3. *Integrated Rural Energy Planning Exercise*—It is a joint exercise of Planning Commission, Government of India and Government of Uttar Pradesh. In Uttar Pradesh it was started in 1981 in block Mohanlalganj, district Lucknow. In the current financial year, this exercise is being conducted in 6 districts, viz., Lucknow, Varanasi, Jhansi, Naini Tal, Pauri and Dehra Dun.

15.2.4. During Seventh Plan this programme envisages to utilize Rs. 420 lakh of which Rs. 84 lakh will be utilized during 1985-86. In the Seventh Plan this scheme has been proposed as

a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 50:50 basis. Accordingly, an outlay of Rs. 210 lakh for Seventh Plan and Rs. 42 lakh for Annual Plan, 1985-86 has been proposed.

15.2.5. In the year 1985-86, it is proposed to initiate this exercise in seven more districts, viz. Allahabad, Sultanpur, Gorakhpur, Agra, Bareilly, Moradabad and Bulandshahr so that all the 12 divisions of Uttar Pradesh are covered by this exercise. The pattern of assessment and meeting the energy requirements in the seven new districts taken will be on the basis of the experience gained from the exercise at the block Mohanlalganj, district Lucknow which was started first of all.

### Planning Research and Action Division (PRAD)

15.2.6. *Gobar Gas Research Station, Ajitmal*—PRAD has been working in the field of renewable energy sources since 1958 when its Gobar Gas Research Station was established at Ajitmal in Etawah District. It has established itself as a leading institution in country for development of low cost biogas digestors known as drumless JANTA Bio-gas plant and other biogas gadgets. In the field of biogas, research work will be continued at Gobar Gas Research and Training Station, Ajitmal on development of mixed digester food, including water hyacinth for generation of methane gas in order to reduce the present dependence on cattle dung. Experiments will be continued on further reduction of cost in family size digesters and reducing their susceptibility to temperature variations.

15.2.7. *Gobar Gas Consultancy Cell*—It mainly acts as the Centre for collection and dissemination of information. The Cell acts also as a nucleus for the provision of proper training facilities.

### Centrally Sponsored Schemes

15.2.8. *Scheme of All India Co-ordinated Bio-Gas Projects*—The division has been a participant till recently in the All India Co-ordinated Bio-Gas Projects of the Department of Renewable Sources of Energy, Government of India. This project was wholly financed by the Government of India and it has demonstrated successfully the techniques of construction and operation of large size fixed dome community Bio-



Gas plants at Kashipur (Naini Tal), Doiwala (Dehra Dun) and Chak Ganjaria (Lucknow). Similar plants will be constructed now under different climatological social and economic conditions. The National Council of Applied Economic Research has been associated with periodic evaluations regarding fulfilment of objectives of these community plants. This experimentation will now be on a larger scale and further experimental plans in different regions of the State have been proposed under a new scheme for Community Biogas plants.

15.2.9. *Standardisation Norms for cooking gas*—Developmental progress during the last few decades has depended to a large extent on increasing use of energy. In Uttar Pradesh the average growth rate per annum in the consumption of power for industries during past fifteen years has been 43 per cent as against 21 per cent at the National level. The load forecasting for power demand generally estimates a doubling in the demand every five years indicating an increase of 20 per cent in energy consumption annually. While precise estimates of the satisfaction of energy needs from other sources such as fuel wood are not available, it is apparent from the serious denudation of forest that growth rate in such use has also been very considerable.

15.2.10. Growth in industrial, agricultural and transportation sectors requires sharply increasing use of coal and oil, both of which are in short supply. Much greater emphasis has therefore to be placed on the adoption of cost viable technologies for use of renewable and non-conventional sources of energy. It is proposed to extend the scope of work of the division in this field during the period 1985-86 with a view to presenting field tested technologies suitable for operation in different regions of the State having varied climatological and infrastructural environment. These programmes are briefly described below :

(i) *Community Biogas Plants*—The division has successfully developed low cost family size biogas digesters. Social scientists have, however, advised against very rapid propagation of such family size digesters as they are likely to result in reduction of availability of cattle dung and other organic wastes which are hitherto available without cost to the poorest section of the rural population. Community biogas digesters which would supply cooking gas to the maximum number of families of a small village community irrespective of the individual families

contribution of cattle dung have, therefore, to be encouraged. The two main aspects in these large sized digesters are reduction of initial construction and installation on the costs and the creation of conditions which would lead to long term operation of the installation on the basis of economic self-sufficiency and without the necessity of continuing State's subsidies. Such large community sized biogas digesters have, therefore, to be tried in different climatic and sociological conditions over a period of time.

(ii) *Solar Energy*—The State is rich in solar energy received by it throughout the year. Utilization of solar energy by known devices is, however, costly and inconvenient and efforts are necessary to develop techniques and gadgets which would enable its economical and effective utilization.

15.2.11. The division will primarily aim at development of low cost technology. The division has already devised a solar cooker, PRAD Model, which has been approved by the State Government.

15.2.12. *National Project of Bio-Gas Development*—The scheme is being implemented in the State through the Rural Development Department as the 100 per cent centrally sponsored scheme since 1981-82. The programme has been accorded a very high priority and as such has been included under 20-Point Programme. A new thrust has been given to the programme by the Government of India in their revised pattern from 1984-85. Many additional facilities like establishment of repairing units at regional level, provision for repair of defective bio-gas plants and training programmes have been added and extended and staff support at the rate of 2.5 per cent is allowed for constitution of bio-gas plants as service charges. Quantum and rates of central subsidy, turn-key job-fee, promotional incentive to village functionaries etc. have been increased considerably especially in the backward areas of the State to eliminate the pressure on forests, to maintain the ecological and environmental sanitation and to increase agricultural production.

15.2.13. A differential rate of subsidy is considered desirable in order to encourage the installation of plants in backward areas of the State, where due to cost factor, the response of farmer/beneficiaries have not been very encour-

aging. For this, additional funds are proposed to be provided.

15.2.14. During Seventh Plan, it is proposed to cover four families per Gram Sabha and a target of installing one lakh five thousand Gobar Gas/Bio-gas plants has been proposed. Of this five thousand plants would be set-up in the hills.

A programme of installing 20,650 Bio-gas plants, 20,000 in the plains and 650 in the hills has been envisaged for the annual plan 1985-86.\*

15.2.15. An outlay of Rs. 4,029 lakh have been proposed for the Seventh Plan with a provision of Rs. 784 lakh for the Annual Plan 1985-86.

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\* Physical progress and programme in Annexure X.

Installed Capacity: Station-wise and

| Power Station                             | Month of Commissioning                  | Installed capacity involved | Pre-Plan      |
|---|---|-----------------------------|---------------|
| (1)                                       | (2)                                     | (3)                         | (4)           |
| <b>A—HYDEL</b>                            |   | <b>1422.35</b>              | <b>18.60</b>  |
| 1. Rihand                                 | 2, 2, 2, 2/62, 3/65                     | 6×50                        |               |
| 2. Obra                                   | 5, 12/70, 4/71                          | 3×33                        |               |
| 3. Matatila                               | 2, 6, 9/65                              | 3×10                        |               |
| 4. Ramganga                               | 12/75, 11/46, 3/77                      | 3×66                        |               |
| 5. Khatima                                | 1, 4, 8/55                              | 3×13.8                      |               |
| 6. Yamuna, Stage I                        |   | 84.75                       |               |
| (a) Dalipur                               | 12/65, 3/66, 3/70                       | 3×17                        |               |
| (b) Dhakrani                              | 11/65, 3/66, 1/70                       | 3×11.25                     |               |
| 7. Yamuna Stage II                        |   | 360                         |               |
| (a) Part I (Chibro)                       | 3, 3, 3/75, 2/46                        | 4×60                        |               |
| (b) Part II (Khodri)                      |   | 4×30                        |               |
| 8. Yamuna, Stage IV (Khulhal)             | 3, 9, 12/75                             | 3×10                        |               |
| 9. Ganga-Rishikesh-Chilla                 | 7.7, 11/80, 3/81                        | 4×36                        |               |
| 10. Maneri Bhali, Part I                  |   | 3×30                        |               |
| 11. Ganga Canal Power Stations            |   | 45.2                        | 18.6          |
| (a) Bhola                                 | 10, 10, 10, 10/29, 12, 12/38            | 4×0.375+2×0.6               | 2.7           |
| (b) Palra                                 | 1, 10, 10/29                            | 3×0.2                       | 0.6           |
| (c) Sumera                                | 12, 12/31                               | 2×0.6                       | 1.2           |
| (d) Salawa                                | 5, 5/36                                 | 2×1.5                       | 3.0           |
| (e) Chitaura                              | 4, 4/37                                 | 2×1.5                       | 3.0           |
| (f) Nirganjani                            | 3, 3/38                                 | 2×2.5                       | 5.0           |
| (g) Mohammadpur                           | 2/51, 7/52, 2/53                        | 3×3.1                       | 3.1           |
| (h) Pathri                                | 7, 9, 10/55                             | 3×6.8                       |               |
| <b>B—THERMAL :</b>                        |   | <b>2896.48</b>              | <b>106.06</b> |
| 1. Obra A                                 |   | 550                         |               |
| (a) Obra                                  | 8/67, 3, 10/68, 6/69, 7/71              | 5×50                        |               |
| (b) Obra Extension I                      | 10/73, 12/74, 9/75                      | 3×100                       |               |
| 2. Obra B.                                | 12/77, 1/99, 1/80, 3/81, 3/82           | 5×200                       |               |
| 3. Harduaganj 'A'                         | 4, 4/62, 4/64                           | 3×30                        |               |
| 4. Harduaganj 'B'                         | 3/68, 1/69, 7/71, 11/72                 | 2×50+2×55                   |               |
| 5. Harduaganj 'C'                         | 3, 8/77, 3/78                           | 2×60+1×110                  |               |
| 6. Panki                                  | 11/67, 3/68                             | 2×32                        |               |
| 7. Panki Extension                        | 11/76, 3/77                             | 2×110                       |               |
| 8. Parichha                               |   | 2×110                       |               |
| 9. Riverside Power House (RPH) Kanpur.    | 3 unit in 1937—45, 1960-61 and 1962-63. | 5×15                        | 45            |
| 10. Small Thermal Power Service Stations. |   | 237.48                      | 61.06         |
| (a) Gorakhpur                             | 11, 12/57, 11/58                        | 3×5                         |               |
| (b) Talkatora (Lucknow)                   | 12/63                                   | 1×10                        |               |
| (c) Varanasi                              | 8, 10/28, 1/45, 2/50,                   | 2×1.25+3×4                  |               |
| (d) Sohawal                               | 8/57                                    | 3×5                         |               |
| (e) Others (Net)                          | 10, 12/57, 10/58                        | 182.98                      | 61.06         |
| <b>Total : (A + B)</b>                    |   | <b>4318.83</b>              | <b>124.66</b> |

## Plan-wise under Public Sector

| Additions during |             |            |                    |             |            |                     | Sixth Plan       | As on 31-3-1985    |                  |
|------------------|-------------|------------|--------------------|-------------|------------|---------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| First Plan       | Second Plan | Third Plan | Three Annual Plans | Fourth Plan | Fifth Plan | Annual Plan 1979-80 | Likely additions | Installed capacity | Derated capacity |
| (5)              | (6)         | (7)        | (8)                | (9)         | (10)       | (11)                | (12)             | (13)               | (14)             |
| 68.00            | ..          | 386.5      | ..                 | 127.25      | 468        | ..                  | 354              | 1422.35            | 1422.35          |
| ..               | ..          | 300        | ..                 | ..          | ..         | ..                  | ..               | 300                | 300              |
| ..               | ..          | ..         | ..                 | 99          | ..         | ..                  | ..               | 99                 | 99               |
| ..               | ..          | 30         | ..                 | ..          | ..         | ..                  | ..               | 30                 | 30               |
| ..               | ..          | ..         | ..                 | ..          | 198        | ..                  | ..               | 198                | 198              |
| 41.40            | ..          | ..         | ..                 | ..          | ..         | ..                  | ..               | 41.40              | 41.40            |
| ..               | ..          | 56.5       | ..                 | 28.25       | ..         | ..                  | ..               | 84.75              | 84.75            |
| ..               | ..          | 34         | ..                 | 17          | ..         | ..                  | ..               | 51                 | 51               |
| ..               | ..          | 22.5       | ..                 | 11.25       | ..         | ..                  | ..               | 33.75              | 33.75            |
| ..               | ..          | ..         | ..                 | ..          | 240        | ..                  | 120              | 360                | 360              |
| ..               | ..          | ..         | ..                 | ..          | 240        | ..                  | ..               | 240                | 240              |
| ..               | ..          | ..         | ..                 | ..          | ..         | ..                  | 120              | 120                | 120              |
| ..               | ..          | ..         | ..                 | ..          | 30         | ..                  | ..               | 30                 | 30               |
| ..               | ..          | ..         | ..                 | ..          | ..         | ..                  | 144              | 144                | 144              |
| ..               | ..          | ..         | ..                 | ..          | ..         | ..                  | 90               | 90                 | 90               |
| 266              | ..          | ..         | ..                 | ..          | ..         | ..                  | ..               | 45.2               | 45.2             |
| ..               | ..          | ..         | ..                 | ..          | ..         | ..                  | ..               | 2.7                | 2.7              |
| ..               | ..          | ..         | ..                 | ..          | ..         | ..                  | ..               | 0.6                | 0.6              |
| ..               | ..          | ..         | ..                 | ..          | ..         | ..                  | ..               | 1.2                | 1.2              |
| ..               | ..          | ..         | ..                 | ..          | ..         | ..                  | ..               | 3.0                | 3.0              |
| ..               | ..          | ..         | ..                 | ..          | ..         | ..                  | ..               | 3.0                | 3.0              |
| ..               | ..          | ..         | ..                 | ..          | ..         | ..                  | ..               | 5.0                | 5.0              |
| 6.2              | ..          | ..         | ..                 | ..          | ..         | ..                  | ..               | 9.3                | 9.3              |
| 20.4             | ..          | ..         | ..                 | ..          | ..         | ..                  | ..               | 20.4               | 20.4             |
| 22.80            | 74.45       | 184.46     | 274.89             | 268.23      | 1064.71    | 192.00              | 527.90           | 2713.50            | 2677.50          |
| ..               | ..          | ..         | 150                | 200         | 200        | ..                  | ..               | 550                | 550              |
| ..               | ..          | ..         | 150                | 100         | ..         | ..                  | ..               | 250                | 250              |
| ..               | ..          | ..         | ..                 | 100         | 200        | ..                  | ..               | 300                | 300              |
| ..               | ..          | ..         | ..                 | ..          | 400        | 200                 | 400              | 1000               | 1000             |
| ..               | ..          | 90         | ..                 | ..          | ..         | ..                  | ..               | 90                 | 70               |
| ..               | ..          | ..         | 100                | 110         | ..         | ..                  | ..               | 210                | 210              |
| ..               | ..          | ..         | ..                 | ..          | 230        | ..                  | ..               | 230                | 230              |
| ..               | ..          | ..         | 64                 | ..          | ..         | ..                  | ..               | 64                 | 64               |
| ..               | ..          | ..         | ..                 | ..          | 220        | ..                  | ..               | 220                | 220              |
| ..               | ..          | ..         | ..                 | ..          | ..         | ..                  | 220              | 220                | 220              |
| ..               | 15          | 15         | ..                 | ..          | ..         | ..                  | ..               | 75                 | 65               |
| 22.80            | 59.45       | 79.46      | (-)39.11           | (-)43.77    | 14.71      | (-)8.00             | (-)92.10         | 5450               | 48.50            |
| ..               | 15          | ..         | ..                 | ..          | ..         | ..                  | ..               | 15                 | 15.00            |
| ..               | ..          | 10         | ..                 | ..          | ..         | ..                  | ..               | 10                 | 10.00            |
| ..               | ..          | ..         | ..                 | ..          | 14.50      | ..                  | ..               | 14.50              | 8.50             |
| ..               | 15          | ..         | ..                 | ..          | ..         | ..                  | ..               | 15                 | 15.00            |
| 22.80            | 29.45       | 69.46      | (-)39.11           | (-)43.77    | 0.21       | (-)8.00             | (-)92.10         | ..                 | ..               |
| 90.80            | 74.45       | 570.96     | 274.89             | 393.48      | 1532.71    | 192.00              | 881.90           | 4135.85            | 4099.85          |

| Name of Project<br>and installed Capacity<br>(M. W.) | Latest<br>estimated<br>cost of<br>Project<br>(Rs. in<br>crore) | Location of the Project  |
|--|--|--|
| (1)  | (2)  | (3)  |
| <b>A—HYDRO</b>                                       |  |  |
| 1. Lakhwar-Vyasi (Multi-purpose)<br>(3×100+2×60 MW). | 424.00   | Lakhwar Dam and PH 20 km. upstream of Kalsi and 72 km. from Dehra Dun. Vyasi Dam 5 km. downstream of Lakhwar, Hathiari P.H. 9.5 downstream of Lakhwar. |
| 2. Tehri Dam (Multi-purpose)<br>(4×250 MW).          | 1254.00  | Dam on river Bhagirathi 1.5 km. down stream of the confluence of Bhagirathi with river Bhilangana near Tehri town. P. H. under ground on left bank.    |
| 3. Vishnu Prayag<br>(4×120 MW).                      | 266.64   | Barrage on river Alaknanda near village Lampagarh in district Chamoli, Under Ground. P. H. near the confluence of rivers Chajana with Alaknanda.       |
| 4. Maneri Bhali, Stage II<br>(4×76 MW).              | 213.55   | Barrage near Uttar Kashi town on river Bhagirathi. P. H. near Dharasu on left bank of river Bhagirathi.  |
| 5. Khara<br>(3×24 MW).                               | 110.77   | Head regulator on Left bank of tailrace channel of Kulhal Power Station on river Yamuna at Chainage 13.4 km. of the power channel.                     |
| <b>B—THERMAL</b>                                     |  |  |
| 1. Anpara 'A'<br>(3×210 MW).                         | 657.74   | Near village Anpara on the left bank of Rihand reservoir near Renusagar TPS at 24 kms. from Rihand Dam on Pipri-Singrauli Road.                        |
| 2. Tanda<br>(4×110 MW).                              | 375.23   | On the west of Mehripur pumping station on the bank of river Ghaghra 8 km. from Tanda on Tanda-Faizabad Road.  |
| 3. Unchahar<br>(2×210 MW).                           | 419.20   | Unchahar (Mustafabad) in district Rae Bareli.  |
| 4. Anpara 'B'<br>(2×500 MW).                         | 1050.00  | Near village Anpara on left bank of Rihand reservoir.  |

## Generation Projects.

| Particulars of Dam/Barrage   | Length/Diameter of tunnel or channel                                      | Head metre                         | Source of cooling water  | Annual energy generation (Gwh.) | Schedule of completion    |
|--|---|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (4)  | (5)   | (6)                                | (7)  | (8)                             | (9)                       |
| Lakhwar Dam Concrete Gravity m. Vyasi Dam Gravity type 80m. high above deepest foundation. | Vyasi-Hathiari tunnel 3.5 km. long and 7m. dia.                           | Lakhwar—150 meter Vyasi—112 meter. | ..   | 852                             | 1991-92                   |
| Rock. fill Dam high above river bed.   | 245.5m. ..  | 188 metres                         | ..   | 3091                            | 1992-93                   |
| Barrage—70 m. long.  | Tunnel 12 Km. long and 4m. dia.   | 945 meter                          | ..   | 2349                            | 1993-94                   |
| Barrage—98m. long.   | 16 Km. of 6 m.dia. tunnel.  | 257 meter                          | ..   | 1395                            | 3, 6, 9, 12/89            |
| Head Regulator 8.5 m. long.  | Channel 20 Km. long (including 1.05 Km. of tunnel and tail-race channel). | 44.31 meter                        | ..   | 385 (Pre-Lakhwar)               | 1988-89.                  |
| ..   | ..  | ..                                 | Rihand   | 3150                            | 9/85, 3/86, 9/86          |
| ..   | ..  | ..                                 | Mehripur Pumping Station of Tanda Canal System and Daryabad Link Channel | 2356                            | 6/86, 6/87, 12/86, 12/87, |
| ..   | ..  | ..                                 | Allahabad Branch of Sarda Sahayak Canal and Purwa Branch Canal.          | 2100                            | 3/86, 12/86,              |
| ..   | ..  | ..                                 | Rihand reservoir.  | 5000                            | 11/89 11/90,              |

| Name of project and installed capacity in (MW) | Latest estimated cost of project (Rs. in crore) | Location of the Project   |
|--|---|---|
| (1)  | (2)   | (3)   |
| <b>A—HYDRO</b>                                 |   |   |
| 1. Pala Maneri<br>(4 × 93).                    | 259.07  | Dam near Pala on Uttarkashi-Gangotri Road on river Bhagirathi. Power House near Aungi on right bank of river Bhagirathi.  |
| 2. Lohari Nag Pala<br>(3 × 94).                | 1777.26   | Near Lohari Nag on Uttarkashi-Gangotri Road on river Bhagirathi under ground PH near village Pala.  |
| 3. Srinagar<br>(4 × 50).                       | 160.48  | Dam 6 Km. upstream of Srinagar town on river Alaknanda. PH near Killeshwar village temple on right bank of river Alaknanda.   |
| 4. Koteswar<br>(3 × 50).                       | 178.58  | 22 Km. down stream of Tehri on river Bhagirathi.  |
| 5. Kishau<br>(4 × 150).                        | 459.84  | Dam 3.2 Km. west of village Kishanand 32 Km. upstream of confluence of rivers Tons and Yamuna near Kalsi in district Dehra Dun (U. P.) near district Srimaur (H. P.). Power House at the toe of the Dam on the left bank. |
| <b>B—THERMAL</b>                               |   |   |
| 1. Rosa<br>(3 × 210).                          | 650.00  | Rosa, 11Km. from Shahjahanpur-on Hardoi Road.   |
| 2. Jawaharpur<br>(3 × 210).                    | 650.00  | Jawaharpur (Kamsan) 11Km. from Etah on Tundla Road.   |
| 3. Dohrihat<br>(2 × 210).                      | 229.15  | At Dohrihat in district Azamgarh.   |
| 4. Anpara 'C'<br>(3 × 500).                    | 1500.00   | Near village Anpara on left bank of Rihand Reservoir  |
| 5. Parichha Extension<br>(2 × 210).            | 362.00  | Parichha in district Jhansi.  |
| 6. Narora<br>(3 × 210).                        | 360.13  | Narora in district Bulandshahr.   |
| 7. Unchahar Extension<br>(2 × 210).            | 566.64  | Unchahar in district Rae Bareli.  |
| 8. Partappur<br>(4 × 500).                     | 1324.92   | Partappur in district Allahabad.  |
| <b>C—GAS TURBINE</b>                           |   |   |
| 1. Auraiya Gas Power Station                   | 182.86  | Auraiya in District Etawah.   |
| 2. Kosi Gas Power Station                      | 85.84   | Kosi in district Mathura.   |

## New Generation Project

| Particulars of Dam/Barrage                | Length/diameter of tunnel / channel  | Head (Metres)   | Source of cooling water  | Annual energy generation (Gwh.) | Schedule of completion  |
|---|--|-----------------|--|---------------------------------|---|
| (4)                                       | (5)  | (6)             | (7)  | (8)                             | (9)   |
| Dam<br>70m. high.                         | 12.7 Km. tunnel of<br>6 m. dia.  | 362<br>(gross). | ..   | 1453                            | 1992-93.  |
| Barrage<br>67.5m long.                    | 13.6 Km. tunnel<br>of 4.8 m. dia.  | 442.5<br>(net.) | ..   | 1320                            | 1994-96.  |
| Dam<br>65m. high.                         | 0.8 Km. long tunnel<br>of 9.75m. dia fol-<br>lowed by 4.5 Km.<br>long channel. | 66.8            | ..   | 959                             | 12/89, 3/90.  |
| Dam<br>87.5m. high.                       | ..   | 75.5            | ..   | 1087                            | 1992-93.  |
| Dam<br>Earth and Rockfill<br>253 m. high. | ..   | 177             | ..   | 1822                            | Beyond Seventh<br>Plan.   |
| ..  | ..   | ..              | River Garrah   | 2100                            | } Beyond<br>Seventh<br>Plan.  |
| ..  | ..   | ..              | Lower and<br>Upper Ganga<br>Canals and<br>Kalindi.                               | 3150                            |   |
| ..  | ..   | ..              | Dohrighat<br>Pump Canal.   | 2100                            |   |
| ..  | ..   | ..              | Rihand<br>Reservoir.   | 7500                            |   |
| ..  | ..   | ..              | Parichha<br>Reservoir.   | 2100                            |   |
| ..  | ..   | ..              | River Ganga  | 3150                            |   |
| ..  | ..   | ..              | Allahabad<br>Branch of<br>Sarda Saha-<br>yak Canal<br>and Purwa<br>Branch Canal. | 2100                            |   |
| ..  | ..   | ..              | River Yamuna   | 10700                           |   |
| ..  | ..   | ..              | Lower Ganga<br>Canal Bhogni-<br>pur.   | 3125                            | First unit in<br>18 months of<br>start of work<br>and other units<br>at an interval of<br>2 months there-<br>after. |
| ..  | ..   | ..              | Yamuna Canal   | 1248                            |   |



## ANNEXURE IV

Progress and Programmes of Transmission Lines during 1984-85 &amp; 1985-86

(Ckt. Km.)

| 1984-85<br>Anticipated Achievement |        |                        | 1985-86<br>Target                      |        |
|------------------------------------|--------|------------------------|--|--------|
| Line                               | Length | Completion<br>Schedule | Line                                   | Length |
| (1)                                | (2)    | (3)                    | (4)                                    | (5)    |
| <i>A—400 kv</i>                    |        |                        |  |        |
| 1. SC Rishikesh—Moradabad          | 160.0  | 12/84                  |  |        |
| 2. SC Anpara—Azamgarh              | 238.7  | 12/84                  |  |        |
| 3. SC Azamgarh—Sultanpur           | 125.5  | 12/84                  |  |        |
| 4. DC Anpara Tapping ..            | 20.0   | 3/85                   |  |        |
| Total: (A) ..                      | 544.2  |                        |  |        |
| <i>B—220 kv</i>                    |        |                        |  |        |
| 1. DC Tanda Tapping ..             | 31.6   | 12/84                  | SC Sultanpur—Tanda ..                  | 69.8   |
| 2. SC Gorakhpur—Basti ..           | 56.1   | 12/84                  | SC Tanda—Basti ..                      | 50.8   |
| 3. SC Baraut—Muzaffarnagar         | 41.4   | 12/84                  | SC Rishikesh—MBII—MB—I                 | 108.0  |
| 4. DC Fatehpur Tapping ..          | 38.8   | 3/85                   | DC Unchahar—Lucknow ..                 | 230.0  |
|                                    |        |                        | SC NAPP—Simbholi ..                    | 83.0   |
|                                    |        |                        | DC NAPP—Khurja ..                      | 120.0  |
| Total: (B) ..                      | 167.9  |                        |  | 661.0  |
| <i>C—132 kv</i>                    |        |                        |  |        |
| 1. DC Agra—Bhandai ..              | 53.0   | 9/84                   | 2XDC Bisauli Tapping ..                | 12.0   |
| 2. DC Kanpur (NB)—Kanpur (KN).     | 14.0   | 12/84                  | DC Shikarpur Tapping ..                | 6.0    |
| 3. DC Nirpura Tapping ..           | 30.0   | 12/84                  | SC Azamgarh (220kv)—Azamgarh (132 kv.) | 10.0   |
| 4. 2XDC Phulpur Tapping            | 28.0   | 12/84                  | SC Shahjahanpur—Gola ..                | 57.0   |
| 5. SC Gonda—Mankapur ..            | 32.0   | 12/84                  | SC Sandila—Bangermau ..                | 33.0   |
| 6. SC Noida—Surajpur ..            | 20.0   | 12/84                  | SC Shamli—Jhindhana ..                 | 15.0   |
| 7. DC Chilla—Jwalapur ..           | 20.0   | 3/85                   | DC Saran Tapping ..                    | 13.0   |
| 8. DC Agra (FNG) Tapping           | 1.6    | 3/85                   | SC Rae Bareilly—Bachhrawan             | 32.0   |
| 9. SC Lucknow—Utretia ..           | 16.0   | 3/85                   | DC Mohammadabad Tapping                | 6.0    |
|                                    |        |                        | DC Chihat Tapping ..                   | 8.0    |
|                                    |        |                        | SC Utretia—Chihat ..                   | 30.0   |
|                                    |        |                        | 2XDC Bilari Tapping ..                 | 20.0   |
|                                    |        |                        | SC Mohannagar—Loni ..                  | 14.0   |
|                                    |        |                        | DC C. B. Ganj Tapping ..               | 24.0   |
|                                    |        |                        | SC Etah—Jalesar ..                     | 30.0   |
|                                    |        |                        | SC C. B. Ganj—Bisauli ..               | 39.0   |
| Total: (C) ..                      | 214.6  |                        |  | 349.0  |

## ANNEXURE V

*Rural Electrification : Electrification of villages in Uttar Pradesh vis. a vis. other States*

(Number)

|                       | State |     |     | Inhabited<br>villages* | Villages<br>Electrified till<br>31-3-83 | Percentage of<br>electrification |
|-----------------------|-------|-----|-----|------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
|                       | (1)   | (2) | (3) | (4)                    | (5)                                     | (6)                              |
| 1. Haryana            | ..    | ..  | ..  | 6731                   | 6731                                    | 100.0                            |
| 2. Punjab             | ..    | ..  | ..  | 12126**                | 12126                                   | 100.0                            |
| 3. Kerala             | ..    | ..  | ..  | 1268                   | 1268                                    | 100.0                            |
| 4. Tamilnadu          | ..    | ..  | ..  | 15735                  | 15636                                   | 99.4                             |
| 5. Jammu & Kashmir    | ..    | ..  | ..  | 6503                   | 5214                                    | 80.2                             |
| 6. Maharashtra        | ..    | ..  | ..  | 35778                  | 30577                                   | 85.5                             |
| 7. Gujarat            | ..    | ..  | ..  | 18275                  | 14030                                   | 76.8                             |
| 8. Andhra Pradesh     | ..    | ..  | ..  | 27221                  | 20661                                   | 75.9                             |
| 9. Karnataka          | ..    | ..  | ..  | 26826                  | 20315                                   | 75.7                             |
| 10. Himanchal Pradesh | ..    | ..  | ..  | 16916                  | 12794                                   | 75.6                             |
| 11. Rajasthan         | ..    | ..  | ..  | 33305                  | 17310                                   | 52.0                             |
| 12. Orissa            | ..    | ..  | ..  | 46992                  | 21280                                   | 45.3                             |
| 13. Uttar Pradesh     | ..    | ..  | ..  | 112561                 | 53367                                   | 47.4                             |
| 14. West Bengal       | ..    | ..  | ..  | 38074                  | 17594                                   | 46.2                             |
| 15. Madhya Pradesh    | ..    | ..  | ..  | 70883                  | 32838                                   | 46.3                             |
| 16. Bihar             | ..    | ..  | ..  | 67566                  | 29187                                   | 43.2                             |
| 17. Assam             | ..    | ..  | ..  | 21995                  | 7541                                    | 34.3                             |
| 18. All India         | ..    | ..  | ..  | 576064                 | 323881                                  | 56.2                             |

\*As per 1971 Census.

\*\*Excluding 62 un-inhabited villages.

## Rural Electrification : Electrification

| Period                       | Electrification |            |          |            |          |            |
|------------------------------|-----------------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|
|                              | Normal          |            | REC      |            | MNP      |            |
|                              | Addition        | Cumulative | Addition | Cumulative | Addition | Cumulative |
| (1)                          | (2)             | (3)        | (4)      | (5)        | (6)      | (7)        |
| Pre-Plan .. ..               | 110             | 110        | ..       | ..         | ..       | ..         |
| First Plan (1951—56) .. ..   | 310             | 420        | ..       | ..         | ..       | ..         |
| Second Plan (1956—61) .. ..  | 662             | 1,082      | ..       | ..         | ..       | ..         |
| Third Plan (1961—66) .. ..   | 4,773           | 5,855      | ..       | ..         | ..       | ..         |
| Three Annual Plans (1966—69) | 7,071           | 12,926     | ..       | ..         | ..       | ..         |
| Fourth Plan (1969—74) .. ..  | 15,714          | 28,640     | 1,115    | 1,125      | ..       | ..         |
| <b>Fifth Plan</b>            |                 |            |          |            |          |            |
| 1974-75 .. ..                | 345             | 28,085     | 608      | 1,813      | ..       | ..         |
| 1975-76 .. ..                | 686             | 29,671     | 346      | 2,159      | 32       | 32         |
| 1976-77 .. ..                | 240             | 29,911     | 696      | 2,855      | 300      | 332        |
| 1977-78 .. ..                | 273             | 30,184     | 1,224    | 4,079      | 431      | 763        |
| 1978-79 .. ..                | 234             | 30,428     | 599      | 4,678      | 439      | 1,202      |
| Fifth Plan (1974—79) .. ..   | 1,778           | 30,418     | 3,553    | 4,678      | 1,202    | 1,202      |
| <b>Annual Plan</b>           |                 |            |          |            |          |            |
| 1979-80 .. ..                | 596             | 31,014     | 1,233    | 5,911      | 450      | 1,652      |
| <b>Sixth Plan (1980—85)</b>  |                 |            |          |            |          |            |
| 1980-81 .. ..                | 434             | 31,448     | 1,982    | 7,893      | 753      | 2,405      |
| 1981-82 .. ..                | 1,855           | 33,303     | 910      | 8,803      | 875      | 3,280      |
| 1982-83 .. ..                | 1,615           | 34,918     | 930      | 9,733      | 1,095    | 4,375      |
| 1983-84 .. ..                | 2,477           | 37,395     | 548      | 10,281     | 823      | 5,198      |

ANNEXURE VI  
(Numbers)

of villages and Harijan Basties

| NABARD/LDB |            | SPA      |            | Consumers Deposit |            | Total villages electrified |            | Electrification of Harijan Basties |            |
|------------|------------|----------|------------|-------------------|------------|----------------------------|------------|------------------------------------|------------|
| Addition   | Cumulative | Addition | Cumulative | Addition          | Cumulative | Addition                   | Cumulative | Addition                           | Cumulative |
| (8)        | (9)        | (10)     | (11)       | (12)              | (13)       | (14)                       | (15)       | (16)                               | (17)       |
| ..         | ..         | ..       | ..         | ..                | ..         | 110                        | 110        | ..                                 | ..         |
| ..         | ..         | ..       | ..         | ..                | ..         | 310                        | 420        | ..                                 | ..         |
| ..         | ..         | ..       | ..         | ..                | ..         | 662                        | 1,082      | ..                                 | ..         |
| ..         | ..         | ..       | ..         | ..                | ..         | 4,773                      | 5 855      | ..                                 | ..         |
| *          | ..         | ..       | ..         | *                 | ..         | 7 071                      | 12,926     | ..                                 | ..         |
| *          | ..         | ..       | ..         | *                 | ..         | 16 839                     | 29,765     | 5 960                              | 5 960      |
| *          | ..         | ..       | ..         | *                 | ..         | 1 033                      | 30,798     | 4 351                              | 6 311      |
| *          | ..         | ..       | ..         | *                 | ..         | 1 064                      | 31,862     | 1,390                              | 7,701      |
| *          | ..         | ..       | ..         | *                 | ..         | 1,236                      | 33,098     | 1,304                              | 9,005      |
| *          | ..         | ..       | ..         | *                 | ..         | 1,928                      | 35,026     | 1,991                              | 10,996     |
| *          | ..         | ..       | ..         | *                 | ..         | 1,272                      | 36,298     | 1,457                              | 12,453     |
| *          | ..         | ..       | ..         | *                 | ..         | 6,533                      | 36,298     | 6,493                              | 12,453     |
| *          | ..         | ..       | ..         | *                 | ..         | 2,279                      | 38,577     | 1,561                              | 14,014     |
| 65         | 65         | 557      | 557        | 4                 | 4          | 3,795                      | 42,372     | 2,263                              | 16,277     |
| 72         | 137        | 1,430    | 1,987      | 11                | 15         | 5,153                      | 47,525     | 2,581                              | 18,858     |
| 27         | 164        | 2,161    | 4,029      | 14                | 29         | 5,842                      | 53,367     | 3,834                              | 22,692     |
| 72         | 236        | 690      | 4,719      | 52                | 81         | 4,662                      | 58,029     | 2,887                              | 25,579     |

*Rural Electrification—Energisation*

| Period                         | Normal        |                 | REC           |                 | MNP           |                 |
|--------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
|                                | Addi-<br>tion | Cumu-<br>lative | Addi-<br>tion | Cumu-<br>lative | Addi-<br>tion | Cumu-<br>lative |
| (1)                            | (2)           | (3)             | (4)           | (5)             | (6)           | (7)             |
| Pre-Plan .. ..                 | 635           | 635             | ..            | ..              | ..            | ..              |
| First Plan (1951—56) ..        | 794           | 1,429           | ..            | ..              | ..            | ..              |
| Second Plan (1956—61) ..       | 2,137         | 3,566           | ..            | ..              | ..            | ..              |
| Third Plan (1961—66) ..        | 5,717         | 9,283           | ..            | ..              | ..            | ..              |
| Three Annual Plan (1966-69) .. | 56,230        | 65,513          | ..            | ..              | ..            | ..              |
| Fourth Plan (1969—74) ..       | 1,45,935      | 2,11,448        | 4,998         | 4,998           | ..            | ..              |
| Fifth Plan :                   |               |                 |               |                 |               |                 |
| 1974-75 .. ..                  | 9,059         | 2,20,507        | 2,252         | 7,250           | ..            | ..              |
| 1975-76 .. ..                  | 7,624         | 2,28,131        | 1,153         | 8,403           | 33            | 33              |
| 1976-77 .. ..                  | 3,167         | 2,31,298        | 1,667         | 10,070          | 164           | 197             |
| 1977-78 .. ..                  | 11,551        | 2,42,849        | 3,988         | 14,058          | 350           | 547             |
| 1978-79 .. ..                  | 11,836        | 2,54,685        | 94,436        | 18,494          | 548           | 1,095           |
| Fifth Plan (1974—79) ..        | 43,237        | 2,54,685        | 13,494        | 18,494          | 1,095         | 1,095           |
| Annual Plan 1979-80 ..         | 15,289        | 2,69,974        | 6,127         | 24,621          | 840           | 1,935           |
| Sixth Plan (1980—85).          |               |                 |               |                 |               |                 |
| 1980-81 .. ..                  | 6,331         | 2,76,305        | 6,313         | 30,934          | 1,198         | 3,133           |
| 1981-82 .. ..                  | 2,926         | 2,79,231        | 4,649         | 35,583          | 644           | 3,777           |
| 1982-83 .. ..                  | 1,910         | 2,81,141        | 6,210         | 41,793          | 542           | 4,319           |
| 1983-84 .. ..                  | 1,287         | 2,82,428        | 4,181         | 45,974          | 502           | 4,821           |

## ANNEXURE VII

of Private Tube-Wells/Pump Sets

(Numbers)

| NABARD/LDB    |                 | S.P.A.        |                 | Consumer Deposit |                 | Total         |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Addi-<br>tion | Cumu-<br>lative | Addi-<br>tion | Cumu-<br>lative | Addi-<br>tion    | Cumu-<br>lative | Addi-<br>tion | Cumu-<br>lative |
| (8)           | (9)             | (10)          | (11)            | (12)             | (13)            | (14)          | (15)            |
| ..            | ..              | ..            | ..              | ..               | ..              | 635           | 635             |
| ..            | ..              | ..            | ..              | ..               | ..              | 794           | 1,429           |
| ..            | ..              | ..            | ..              | ..               | ..              | 2,137         | 3,566           |
| ..            | ..              | ..            | ..              | ..               | ..              | 5,717         | 9,283           |
| *             | ..              | ..            | ..              | ..               | ..              | 56,230        | 65,513          |
| *             | ..              | ..            | ..              | *                | ..              | 1,50,933      | 2,16,446        |
|               |                 |               |                 |                  |                 |               |                 |
| *             | ..              | ..            | ..              | 3,529            | 3,529           | 14,840        | 2,31,286        |
| *             | ..              | ..            | ..              | 1,783            | 5,312           | 10,593        | 2,41,879        |
| 6,410         | 6,410           | ..            | ..              | 445              | 5,757           | 11,853        | 2,53,732        |
| 7,009         | 13,419          | ..            | ..              | 1,990            | 7,747           | 34,888        | 2,78,620        |
| 10,957        | 24,376          | ..            | ..              | 1,593            | 9,340           | 29,370        | 3,07,990        |
|               |                 |               |                 |                  |                 |               |                 |
| 24, 376       | 24,376          | ..            | ..              | 9,340            | 9,340           | 91,544        | 3,07,990        |
|               |                 |               |                 |                  |                 |               |                 |
| 11,615        | 35 991          | 325           | 325             | 1,949            | 11,280          | 36,145        | 3,44,135        |
|               |                 |               |                 |                  |                 |               |                 |
| 11,681        | 47,672          | 10,532        | 10,857          | 3,759            | 15,048          | 39,814        | 3,83,949        |
| 3,878         | 51,550          | 16,652        | 27,509          | 2,245            | 17,293          | 30,994        | 4,14,943        |
| 1,907         | 53,457          | 11,582        | 39,091          | 1,772            | 19,065          | 23,923        | 4,38,866        |
| 1,921         | 55,378          | 13,609        | 52,700          | 777              | 19,842          | 22,277        | 4,61,143        |

## ANNEXURE—VIII

## Rural Electrification—Financial Requirements

(Rs. in lakh)

| Programme   | Sixth Plan Outlay | 1980-81 Actual | 1981-82 Actual | 1982-83 Actual | 1983-84 Actual | 1984-85     |             | 1980-85 Likely expenditure | Proposed Outlay |               |
|---|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
|   |                   |                |                |                |                | Outlay      | Anticipated |                            | Seventh Plan    | 1985-86       |
| (1)   | (2)               | (3)            | (4)            | (5)            | (6)            | (7)         | (8)         | (9)                        | (10)            | (11)          |
| <b>I. Plan Funds</b>                                      |                   |                |                |                |                |             |             |                            |                 |               |
| (i) Normal .. ..  | 8400              | 1462           | 1092           | 796            | 571            | 823         | 823         | 4744                       | 5000            | 1000          |
| (ii) R E C .. ..  | 6449              | 1257           | 1145           | 1949           | 2340           | 1547        | 1547        | 8238                       | 31700           | 4780          |
| (iii) M N P .. ..   | 8879              | 483            | 644            | 1698           | 454            | 1500        | 1500        | 4749                       | +300@<br>19800  | +300@<br>4220 |
| (iv) DPAD/SFDA .. ..                                      | ..                | ..             | ..             | ..             | ..             | ..          | ..          | ..                         | +3200@@         | +20@@         |
| (v) Funds utilised from provision under T and D. .. ..    | ..                | ..             | ..             | ..             | ..             | ..          | ..          | ..                         | ..              | ..            |
| <b>Sub. Total, (I)</b> .. ..                              | <b>23728</b>      | <b>3202</b>    | <b>2881</b>    | <b>4447</b>    | <b>3335</b>    | <b>3870</b> | <b>3780</b> | <b>17731</b>               | <b>60000</b>    | <b>15000</b>  |
| <b>II. Funds Outside Power Plan Institutional Finance</b> |                   |                |                |                |                |             |             |                            |                 |               |
| (i) ARDC/LDB .. ..  | ..                | ..             | 40             | 43             | 100            | 200         | 200         | 383                        | ..              | ..            |
| (ii) SPA .. ..  | ..                | 599            | 464            | 683            | 340            | 1500        | 1500        | 3586                       | 20000           | 2600          |
| (iii) Deposit works .. ..                                 | ..                | *              | *              | *              | 503            | 100         | 100         | 663                        | ..              | ..            |
| <b>Sub Total (II)</b> .. ..                               | <b>..</b>         | <b>599</b>     | <b>504</b>     | <b>726</b>     | <b>1003</b>    | <b>1800</b> | <b>1800</b> | <b>4632</b>                | <b>20000</b>    | <b>2600</b>   |
| <b>Total, ((I+II))</b> .. ..                              | <b>..</b>         | <b>3801</b>    | <b>3385</b>    | <b>5169</b>    | <b>4338</b>    | <b>5670</b> | <b>5670</b> | <b>22363</b>               | <b>80000</b>    | <b>13100</b>  |

\* Not Available.

@Additional amounts made available for R E C programme from allocations proposed for Intensification and load development in electrified areas.

@@Additional amounts made available for MNP programme from allocations proposed for Intensification and load development in electrified areas.

*Rural Electrification—Physical Programme*  
(For pump set energisation and village electrification)

(Number)

| Programme  | Cumulative<br>progress<br>up to<br>31-3-1980 | 1980-85 Target as<br>per     |               | Progress during Sixth Plan |                   |                   |                   |                             | Proposed Target  |                 |          |          |
|--|--|------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------|----------|
|  |  | Planning<br>commissi<br>sion | State<br>Plan | 1980-81<br>Actual          | 1981-82<br>Actual | 1982-83<br>Actual | 1983-84<br>Actual | 1984-85<br>Antici-<br>pated | Total<br>1980—85 | Seventh<br>Plan | 1985-86  |          |
| (1)  | (2)  | (3)                          | (4)           | (5)                        | (6)               | (7)               | (8)               | (9)                         | (10)             | (11)            | (12)     |          |
| <b>A. PROGRAMME OF PUMP-SETS/TUBE WELLS ENER-<br/>GISATION</b> |  |                              |               |                            |                   |                   |                   |                             |                  |                 |          |          |
| <b>1. State Plan</b>   |  |                              |               |                            |                   |                   |                   |                             |                  |                 |          |          |
| (i) Normal   | ..   | 2,69,974                     | 1,20,000      | 80,760                     | 6,331             | 2,926             | 1,910             | 1,287                       | 2,330            | 15,784          | 12,500   | 2,500    |
| (ii) REC   | ..   | 24,621                       | 51,300        | 41,410                     | 6,313             | 4,649             | 6,210             | 4,181                       | 5,040            | 26,393          | 1,31,500 | 16,300   |
| (iii) MNP  | ..   | 1,935                        | 27,000        | 45,220                     | 1,198             | 644               | 542               | 502                         | 890              | 3,776           | 6,000    | 1,200    |
| Sub-Total, (I)   | ..   | 2,96,530                     | 1,98,300      | 1,67,390                   | 13,842            | 8,219             | 8,662             | 5,070                       | 9,260            | 45,953          | 1,50,000 | 20,000   |
| <b>II. Outside Plan</b>  |  |                              |               |                            |                   |                   |                   |                             |                  |                 |          |          |
| (i) NABARD/LDB   | ..   | 35,991                       |               | 52,850                     | 11,681            | 3,878             | 1,907             | 1,921                       | 570              | 19,957          | ..       | ..       |
| (ii) SPA/Commercial<br>Bank                                    | ..   | 325                          | 1,21,700      | 49,850                     | 10,532            | 16,652            | 11,582            | 13,609                      | 15,000           | 67,375          | 1,50,000 | 20,000   |
| (iii) Consumer deposits  | ..   | 11,289                       |               | 7,780                      | 3,759             | 2,245             | 1,772             | 777                         | 170              | 8,723           | ..       | ..       |
| Sub-Total (II)   | ..   | 47,605                       | 1,21,700      | 1,10,480                   | 25,972            | 22,775            | 15,261            | 16,707                      | 15,740           | 96,055          | 1,50,000 | 20,000   |
| Total (A)  | ..   | 3,44,135                     | 3,20,000      | 2,77,870                   | 39,814            | 30,994            | 23,013            | 22,277                      | 25,000           | 1,42,008        | 3,00,000 | 40,000   |
| Total by end of the year                                       | ..   | 3,44,135                     | 6,64,135      | 6,22,005                   | 3,83,949          | 4,14,943          | 4,38,866          | 4,61,143                    | 4,86,143         | 4,86,143        | 7,86,143 | 526,4314 |



## ANNEXURE IX—(Concl'd.)

(Number)

| Programme                                       | Cumulative<br>progress<br>up to<br>31-3-1980 | 1980—85 Target<br>as per |               | Progress during Sixth Plan |                   |                   |                               | Total<br>1980—85<br>Plan | Proposed Target |                 |        |
|---|--|--------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------|
|   |  | Planning<br>Commisiod    | State<br>Plan | 1980-81<br>Actual          | 1981-82<br>Actual | 1982-83<br>Actual | 1983-84<br>Actual<br>progress |                          | Seventh<br>Plan | 1985-86<br>Plan |        |
| (1)   | (2)  | (3)                      | (4)           | (5)                        | (6)               | (7)               | (8)                           | (9)                      | (10)            | (11)            | (12)   |
| <b>B. PROGRAMMES OF VILLAGE ELECTRIFICATION</b> |  |                          |               |                            |                   |                   |                               |                          |                 |                 |        |
| <b>I. State Plan</b>                            |  |                          |               |                            |                   |                   |                               |                          |                 |                 |        |
| (i) Normal ..                                   | 31,014                                       | 4,785                    | 7,908         | 434                        | 1,855             | 1,615             | 2,4217                        | 432                      | 6,813           | 4,815           | 962    |
| (ii) REC ..                                     | 5,911  | 6,310                    | 5,240         | 1,982                      | 910               | 230               | 548                           | 700                      | 5,070           | 7,771           | 1,688  |
| (iii) MNP ..                                    | 1,652  | 11,585                   | 7,212         | 753                        | 875               | 1,095             | 823                           | 1,300                    | 4,846           | 17,414          | 3,460  |
| Sub-Total (I) ..                                | 38,577                                       | 22,680                   | 20,360        | 3,169                      | 3,640             | 3,640             | 3,848                         | 2,432                    | 16,729          | 30,000          | 6,110  |
| <b>II. Outside Plan</b>                         |  |                          |               |                            |                   |                   |                               |                          |                 |                 |        |
| (i) NABARD/IDB ..                               | *  |                          | 3,930         | 65                         | 72                | 27                | 72                            | ..                       | 236             | ..              | ..     |
| (ii) SPA ..                                     | *  | 12,450                   | 3,640         | 557                        | 1,430             | 2,161             | 690                           | 1,000                    | 5,838           | ..              | ..     |
| (iii) Consumer Deposits ..                      | ..   |                          | 120           | 4                          | 11                | 14                | 52                            | ..                       | 71              | ..              | ..     |
| Sub-Total (II) ..                               | *  | 12,450                   | 7,690         | 626                        | 1,513             | 2,202             | 814                           | 1,000                    | 6,155           | ..              | ..     |
| Total (B) ..                                    | 38,577                                       | 35,130                   | 28,050        | 3,795                      | 5,153             | 4,842             | 4,662                         | 3,432                    | 22,884          | 30,000          | 6,110  |
| Total by the end of the year                    | 38,577                                       | 73,707                   | 66,627        | 42,372                     | 47,525            | 53,367            | 58,029                        | 61,461                   | 61,461          | 9,146           | 67,571 |
| C. Harijan Bastis Electri-<br>fied.             | 14,014                                       | ..                       | 15,450        | 2,263                      | 2,581             | 3,834             | 2,887                         | 1,960                    | 13,525          | 28,393          | 5,802  |
| Total by the end of the year                    | 14,014                                       | ..                       | 29,464        | 16,277                     | 18,858            | 22,692            | 25,579                        | 27,539                   | 27,539          | 55,932          | 33,341 |

\*Included in normal programme.

## National Bio-gas Project · Progress and Programme

## A : Financial Requirements

(Rs in lakh)

| Item   | Plains                |                        |                 | Hills                 |                  |                 |
|--|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------|
|  | Proposed Target (No.) | Average per unit (Rs.) | Proposed outlay | Proposed Target (No.) | Average per unit | Proposed outlay |
| (1)  | (2)                   | (3)                    | (4)             | (5)                   | (6)              | (7)             |
| <i>Seventh Plan requirements:</i>              |                       |                        |                 |                       |                  |                 |
| 1. Central Subsidy for Setting up plants.      | 1,00,000              | 2,500                  | 2,500.00        | 5,000                 | 4,000            | 200.00          |
| 2. Incentive allowance for workers.            | 1,00,000              | 30                     | 30.00           | 5,000                 | 30               | 1.50            |
| 3. State subsidy for backward areas.           | 5,000                 | 500                    | 25.00           | 5,000                 | 500              | 25.00           |
| 4. Training :                                  |                       |                        |                 |                       |                  |                 |
| (a) Masons training courses                    | 500                   | 18,000                 | 90.00           | 25                    | 18,000           | 4.50            |
| (b) Trainers training courses                  | 20                    | 12,500                 | 25.00           | ..                    | ..               | ..              |
| (c) Women's training courses                   | 5,000                 | 750                    | 37.50           | 500                   | 750              | 3.75            |
| 5. Repair & maintenance Establishment charges. | 1,00,000              | 500                    | 5.00            | 5,000                 | 500              | 0.25            |
|  |                       |                        | 125.00          | ..                    | ..               | ..              |
| (1) State level                                | ..                    | ..                     | 500.00          | ..                    | ..               | ..              |
| (2) District level                             | ..                    | ..                     | 150.00          | ..                    | ..               | 21.50           |
| 6. Research and Design publicity               | ..                    | ..                     | 250.00          | ..                    | ..               | 35.00           |
| Total, Seventh Plan                            | ..                    |                        | 3737.50         |                       |                  | 291.50          |

## Yearly Phasing.

|         |    |    |        |    |        |      |    |       |
|---------|----|----|--------|----|--------|------|----|-------|
| 1985-86 | .. | .. | 20,000 | .. | 747.50 | 650  | .. | 36.75 |
| 1986-87 | .. | .. | 20,000 | .. | 747.50 | 800  | .. | 49.50 |
| 1987-88 | .. | .. | 20,000 | .. | 747.50 | 1000 | .. | 53.45 |
| 1988-89 | .. | .. | 20,000 | .. | 747.50 | 1200 | .. | 69.00 |
| 1989-90 | .. | .. | 20,000 | .. | 747.50 | 1350 | .. | 82.80 |

*B—Physical Progress Target.*

| Year                  | Plains   | Hills | Total      |             |
|-----------------------|----------|-------|------------|-------------|
|                       |          |       | Additional | Cummulative |
| (1)                   | (2)      | (3)   | (4)        | (5)         |
| 1974-75 .. ..         | 344      | ..    | 344        | 344         |
| 1975-76 .. ..         | 1,430    | ..    | 1,430      | 1,774       |
| 1976-77 .. ..         | 5,946    | ..    | 5,946      | 7,720       |
| 1977-78 .. ..         | 5,000    | ..    | 5,000      | 12,720      |
| 1978-79 .. ..         | 2,860    | ..    | 2,860      | 15,580      |
| 1979-80 .. ..         | 4,345    | ..    | 4,350      | 19,930      |
| 1980-81 .. ..         | 7,361    | ..    | 7,361      | 27,291      |
| 1981-82 .. ..         | 11,748   | ..    | 11,748     | 39,039      |
| 1982-83 .. ..         | 12,502   | ..    | 12,502     | 51,541      |
| 1983-84 .. ..         | 14,260   | ..    | 14,260     | 65,801      |
| 1984-85 (Anticipated) | 20,000   | ..    | 20,000     | 85,801      |
| Seventh Plan Target   | 1,00,000 | 5,000 | 1,05,000   | 1,90,081    |

## INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

*Brief Review of progress of Industrialization*

16.0. Industrial development in the State had suffered in the past due to lack of infrastructure, specially power, and inadequate investments by Central and State Governments, business houses and entrepreneurs. Concerted efforts were made during the Sixth Plan and specially during the last year 1984-85 to improve the in-

frastructure, make the entrepreneurs aware of the incentives and other facilities being provided through a time-bound programme to ensure implementation of the projects in the shortest possible time.

16.1. The sectoral expenditure during Sixth Plan for Industry and Minerals sector are given below :

TABLE 1.—Financial Progress during Sixth Plan

(Rs. in Crores)

| Sector  | Sixth Plan approved outlay (1980—85) | Expenditure  |              |              |              |                       | Sixth Plan Anticipated Expenditure (1980—85) |
|---|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|--|
|   |                                      | 1980-81      | 1981-82      | 1982-83      | 1983-84      | 1984-85 (Anticipated) |  |
| (1)   | (2)                                  | (3)          | (4)          | (5)          | (6)          | (7)                   | (8)  |
| Large and Medium Industries (Excluding Sugar Industries). | 148.00                               | 27.65        | 27.09        | 35.89        | 25.15        | 87.63                 | 203.41                                       |
| Village and Small Industries.                             | 125.00                               | 17.86        | 20.66        | 21.78        | 16.64        | 33.34                 | 110.28                                       |
| Geology and Mining  | 18.10                                | 2.38         | 2.89         | 2.09         | 3.48         | 5.31                  | 16.15  |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>291.10</b>                        | <b>47.89</b> | <b>50.64</b> | <b>59.76</b> | <b>45.27</b> | <b>126.28</b>         | <b>329.84</b>                                |

16.2. Main constraints experienced in the implementation of plan programmes were (a) Lack of developed infrastructure (b) power shortage (c) lack of institutional support for marketing facilities for Small and Cottage Industries Sector (d) Inadequate organizational structure to effectively manage new programmes for meeting the challenges of diversified industrial growth.

16.3. Despite these constraints, there has been a remarkable progress in promoting village and small industries and in receiving letters of intent

and DGTD registrations for large and medium projects. The State Government has taken positive steps to attract investment in large and medium sector (particularly in medium sector) by creating improved industrial climate and providing inputs and incentives to the industries coming up in the State. Another policy measure was to promote pioneer and prestige units in backward areas and no-industry districts so that a nucleus for industrial activity would be created and their ancillarization would provide more employment opportunities.

16.4. The strategy for decentralized industrial growth was to promote appropriate type of small scale units in rural and backward areas. Under this strategy small units having investment of more than Rs. 2.00 lakhs were promoted in each block. During 1982-83, about 900 such units were promoted and in 1983-84 about 1000 such units were set up.

16.5. A scheme for educated unemployed under the Self Employment Programme was taken up during 1983-84. Under this scheme 36,850 persons were provided assistance from banks for setting up of their own business/industry.

16.6. The Government of India introduced a scheme of Central Subsidy for all backward dis-

tricts by categorising them in A, B and C categories. These steps are expected to yield good results in the Seventh Plan.

16.7. Efforts were made to provide inputs like land/sheds, power and raw-materials to the industries so that their capacities are fully utilised. Testing and development facilities were also improved. However, marketing facilities and quality control measures could not be introduced to the desired degree and more attention to these aspects will be given during Seventh Plan.

*Growth of Investment, Production and Employment in President Plans*

16.8. The following table shows investment, production and employment, previous plans.

TABLE 2—*Industry Groupwise Growth Trends of Production, Investment and Employment of Units under Indian Factories Act (Large and Medium and Small Scale)*

| Major Group Heads<br>(1)               | Year            |                 |                 |                 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|  | 1969<br>(2)     | 1974<br>(3)     | 1979<br>(4)     | 1982<br>(5)     |
| <b>Investment</b>                      |                 |                 |                 |                 |
| (Rs. in Crores)                        |                 |                 |                 |                 |
| 1. Agro based Industries .. .. .       | 65              | 138             | 220             | 243             |
| 2. Textile Industries .. .. .          | 36              | 111             | 123             | 150             |
| 3. Forest based Industries .. .. .     | 7               | 20              | 41              | 46              |
| 4. Live-Stock/Leather Industry .. .. . | 4               | 6               | 11              | 14              |
| 5. Mineral based Industries .. .. .    | 4               | 8               | 48              | 32              |
| 6. Chemical, Plastics, etc. .. .. .    | 55              | 102             | 122             | 157             |
| 7. Engineering Industries .. .. .      | 31              | 152             | 278             | 423             |
| 8. Miscellaneous Industries .. .. .    | 35              | 56              | 89              | 197             |
| <b>Total</b> .. .. .                   | <b>237</b>      | <b>593</b>      | <b>902</b>      | <b>1,262</b>    |
| <b>Production</b>                      |                 |                 |                 |                 |
| (Rs. in Crores)                        |                 |                 |                 |                 |
| 1. Agro based Industries .. .. .       | 327             | 551             | 702             | 869             |
| 2. Textile Industries .. .. .          | 103             | 193             | 286             | 334             |
| 3. Forest Industries .. .. .           | 11              | 26              | 53              | 66              |
| 4. Live-Stock/Leather Industry .. .. . | 19              | 32              | 87              | 92              |
| 5. Mineral based Industries .. .. .    | 12              | 25              | 51              | 69              |
| 6. Chemical, Plastics, etc. .. .. .    | 61              | 107             | 202             | 312             |
| 7. Engineering Industries .. .. .      | 86              | 296             | 596             | 854             |
| 8. Miscellaneous Industries .. .. .    | 36              | 36              | 218             | 351             |
| <b>Total</b> .. .. .                   | <b>655</b>      | <b>1,226</b>    | <b>2,195</b>    | <b>2,927</b>    |
| <b>Employment</b>                      |                 |                 |                 |                 |
| (Nos)                                  |                 |                 |                 |                 |
| 1. Agro based Industries .. .. .       | 89,285          | 96,546          | 1,19,583        | 1,38,809        |
| 2. Textile Industries .. .. .          | 67,545          | 73,240          | 64,385          | 1,68,288        |
| 3. Forest Industries .. .. .           | 6,902           | 8,323           | 13,842          | 14,895          |
| 4. Live Stock/Leather Industry .. .. . | 4,757           | 6,488           | 9,389           | 9,890           |
| 5. Mineral based Industries .. .. .    | 23,164          | 28,561          | 28,688          | 42,204          |
| 6. Chemical, Plastics, etc. .. .. .    | 14,919          | 19,728          | 22,463          | 24,009          |
| 7. Engineering Industries .. .. .      | 50,780          | 73,326          | 82,038          | 91,440          |
| 8. Miscellaneous Industries .. .. .    | 14,444          | 14,753          | 18,249          | 21,067          |
| <b>Total</b> .. .. .                   | <b>2,71,796</b> | <b>3,21,001</b> | <b>3,68,637</b> | <b>4,10,566</b> |

16.9. *Growth trends in the un-organised sector*—The number of small scale industries in 1972 was 11859, which increased to 43170 in 1979 and to 76642 in 1982 thereby showing growth-rate of 43 per cent in the last 3 years. The production of un-organised sector units is estimated to be Rs. 681 crores in 1982 and investment of Rs. 220 crores.

16.10. *Growth of State Sector Industries*—In the State Sector, cement, textile (Yarn) minerals, electronic items and tractors are being manufactured. The production of State sector units (excluding Central sector units) is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 130 crores per annum as given in the table below:

TABLE 3—PRODUCTION  
(Rs. in lakhs).

| Item             | 1981-82 | 1982-83 | 1983-84 |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| (1)              | (2)     | (3)     | (4)     |
| 1. Cement        | 6900    | 9310    | 11000   |
| 2. Textiles      | 260     | 350     | 460     |
| 3. Auto Tractors | 120     | 305     | 580     |
| 4. Minerals      | 20      | 35      | 30      |
| 5. Electronics   | 900     | 1000    | 1000    |
| Total            | 8200    | 11000   | 13070   |

#### (1) Village and Small Industries

16.1.1. The new strategy adopted is to provide incentives for promoting ancillaries industries and extension of central investment subsidy from 7 districts (till 1982-83) to 42 districts under category A, B and C. Exemption from sales tax is also being provided to new units. Further, atleast one small scale unit having investment of more than Rs. 2 lakhs is being promoted in each block so that the programme is decentralized at the block level.

16.1.2. *Industrial Estates*—Priority was accorded for the development of infrastructure facilities to the small scale entrepreneurs. In the beginning of Sixth Plan period there were 65 industrial estates having 915 sheds and 2209 plots. It is anticipated by the end of Sixth Plan there will be 104 industrial estates. Action is being taken to set up industrial estates in all the backward districts particularly in 'Zero' industry districts, where mini industrial estates are proposed to be developed in each block. Funds have been provided in district plan for providing separate feeder lines to the industrial estates.

16.1.3. *Small Scale Industries*—As a result of rapidly improving industrial climate and reorientation of strategies there has been rapid growth of small and artisan oriented industries as given below:

TABLE 4—Growth of Small Scale Industrial Units

| Year             | No. of S.S.I. Units | Estimated Production (Rs. in crores) | Estimated Employment |
|------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| (1)              | (2)                 | (3)                                  | (4)                  |
| 1979-80          | 47,943              | 983.03                               | 5,38,260             |
| 1980-81          | 55,896              | 1,076.85                             | 6,13,813             |
| 1981-82          | 68,426              | 1,318.42                             | 6,91,145             |
| 1982-83          | 82,037              | 1,580.00                             | 7,75,194             |
| 1983-84          | 95,847              | 1,847.00                             | 8,50,149             |
| 1984-85 (Target) | 1,08,847            | 2,100.00                             | 9,20,149             |

16.1.4. The small scale units which were 47,943 in 1979-80 increased to 95847 in 1983-84. Besides, the production which was Rs. 983 crores in 1979-80 increased to Rs. 1,847 crores in 1983-84. The employment increased from 5,38,260 persons 8,50,149 persons in this period.

16.1.5. *Rural Industries*—For rapid rural industrialisation, a Rural Industrialisation Cell created under the supervision of Additional Director of Industries. Block level committees have been formed for monitoring the village industries programme. The district level committees have also been revitalized. Under the IRD programme 89000 cottage industries were promoted in rural areas. These units were provided loan to the tune of Rs. 25 crores from banks. With a view to give employment to educated unemployed, a scheme for giving financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 25,000 to each person has been launched during 1983-84.

16.1.6. A target for providing assistance to 36000 persons was kept for 1983-84 under self-employment programme for educated unemployed. This target has been achieved.

16.1.7. *Export Promotion*—Under the export promotion programme a number of achievements have been made. For providing raw-materials to metal workers in Moradabad, a non-ferrous rolling mill has been established. The State Brassware Corporation is also setting up a 'Pital Basti' in Moradabad which will provide 840 worksheds and housing facilities to artisans. 31

export awards were given for excellence in export performance. For encouraging the exports of carpets, Bhadohi Industrial Development Authority has been set up. For the development of leather industry common facility workshop for finished leather has been established at Unnao and common facility centres are also being set up at Fatehpur and Basti. The programme of 100 per cent export oriented units has also been taken up under which additional investment subsidy of 10 per cent is provided to such units.

16.1.8. *Handloom and Sericulture*—Under the Handloom programme, till 1982-83, 3.46 lakh looms were brought under co-operative fold. The Handloom Corporation has set-up Integrated Handloom projects at 7 places. The production of handloom cloth has increased from 450 million metres in 1980 to 552 million metres by the end of 1982-83. The Handloom Corporation has opened 93 sale-depots and 174 production centres.

16.1.9. *Khadi and Village Industries*—Khadi and Village Industries Board has taken up development of selected 22 industries such as oil ghami, non-edible oil, soap, leather, processing of agricultural produce etc. relevant to the rural economy of the State. The programme for setting up of 50 village industries in each block has also been taken up. Under the guidance of Chief Minister a programme of encouraging each household to have some cottage industry has been taken up. Till 1982-83, on an average, assistance from Khadi Commission was of the order of Rs. 3.00 crores per annum. Now current year's allocations have increased to Rs. 9.00 crores. The production of Khadi and Village Industries was estimated to be of the order of Rs. 112 crores during 1982-83.

16.1.14. *Raw material*—Requirement of raw material during Seventh Plan and Annual Plan 1985-86 is estimated in the following table :

TABLE 5—*Raw Material Requirement for Seventh Plan and Annual Plan 1985-86*

| Category of Raw-material | Unit                      | Requirement for         |                        |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
|                          |                           | Seventh Plan<br>1985-90 | Annual Plan<br>1985-86 |
| (1)                      | (2)                       | (3)                     | (4)                    |
| 1. Kerosine oil .. .. .  | '000 M.T. .. .. .         | 120.51                  | 24.02                  |
| 2. Soft Wood .. .. .     | '000 Cubic Metres .. .. . | 407.28                  | ..                     |
| 3. Molasses .. .. .      | '000 M.T. .. .. .         | 452.49                  | 90.10                  |

16.1.10. *Approach to Seventh Five-Year Plan*—

The village and small industries sector constitutes a vital segment of the industrial economy. It offers the largest scope of employment and opportunities to supplement the agricultural income in the village areas.

16.1.11. During Seventh Plan, emphasis has been laid on rationalisation of fiscal incentives and provision of such infrastructure as would assist economic growth in remote corners of the State. Efforts have also been made to introduce appropriate technology in production and training to improve the skills of artisans. Marketing has been given more prominent attention to ensure that the production of village industries finds outlets at competitive price. Problem of exports of village industries products has been approached both from the point of view of local consumption as well as the needs of international markets.

16.1.12. Besides, the growth of tiny units, larger small industries will also be established. The organisational set up will be revamped to meet the changing technological needs. A programme for human resource development through adequate training and entrepreneurial motivation will also be undertaken. During the Seventh Plan effective steps will be taken to disperse industry away from urban concentration.

16.1.13. Ecological and environmental aspect will be kept into consideration so that industries set up in ecologically and environmentally sensitive areas do not adversely affect the environment. Ancillarisation will be given special emphasis so that maximum number of ancillary units may be encouraged.

material during Seventh Plan and Annual Plan

Table 5 Concl'd.

| Category of Raw-material | Unit                | Requirement for         |                        |
|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
|                          |                     | Seventh Plan<br>1985-90 | Annual Plan<br>1985-86 |
| (1)                      | (2)                 | (3)                     | (4)                    |
| 4. Lisa .. .. .          | '000 Qtls. .. .. .  | 646.15                  | ..                     |
| 5. Wax .. .. .           | '000 M.T. .. .. .   | 79.50                   | 15.30                  |
| 6. Cement .. .. .        | '000 M. T. .. .. .  | 530.00                  | 102.00                 |
| 7. Pig Iron .. .. .      | Lakh M. T. .. .. .  | 63.60                   | 12.24                  |
| 8. Iron & Steel .. .. .  | Lakh M. T. .. .. .  | 21.20                   | 4.08                   |
| 9. Steam Coal .. .. .    | Lakh M. T. .. .. .  | 275.60                  | 53.04                  |
|                          | '000 Wagons .. .. . | 1,256.817               | 241.09                 |
| 10. Hard Coke .. .. .    | Lakh M.T. .. .. .   | 16.58                   | 3.52                   |
|                          | '000 Wagons .. .. . | 164.30                  | 16.01                  |
| 11. Slack Coal .. .. .   | '000 M.T. .. .. .   | 3,614.60                | 695.64                 |
|                          | '000 Wagons .. .. . | 165.30                  | 31.62                  |
| 12. Breeze Coke .. .. .  | Lakh M.T. .. .. .   | 53.63                   | 10.32                  |
|                          | '000 Wagons .. .. . | 213.80                  | 46.92                  |

16.1.15. U. P. Small Industries Corporation, Ltd.—This corporation was set up in 1958 as a State Public undertakings to provide the following main facilities to SSI units of the State :

- (1) Procurement and distribution of raw-material.
- (2) Supply of machinery on hire purchase.
- (3) Import Assistance Scheme.
- (4) Participation in Joint Venture Projects.
- (5) Marketing Assistance Scheme

16.1.16. The Corporation's authorised capital is Rs. 500 crores. Present paid up capital amount to Rs. 1.92 crores for trading activities. The Corporation avails cash credit borrowings from banks. The performance of the Corporation has resulted in earning profits as mentioned below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Year    | Profit       |
|---------|--------------|
| 1980-81 | 19.25        |
| 1981-82 | 19.95        |
| 1982-83 | 13.53        |
| 1983-84 | 7.08         |
|         | (Estimated). |

16.1.17. With a view to enlarge the scope of development through various schemes and projects, UPSIC has planned to provide greater assistance, incentives, infrastructure and marketing facilities in the Seventh Plan period for the growth of small scale sector specially under the

new policy of promoting atleast one SSI unit in each block of the State.

The schemewise details are given below :

16.1.18. *Share Capital*—The turnover of the trading activities amounts to Rs. 30 crores. The Corporation lacks resources for adequate support to marketing, import and other function. It is, therefore, proposed that funds to raise the equity share capital should be provided to the Corporation to the extent of Rs. 170 lakhs during the Seventh Plan period.

16.1.19. *Import Assistance Scheme*—The Corporation is operating import scheme by way of financing the SSI units for arranging import of raw material and capital goods. The Corporation opens letters of credit in favour of suppliers. It also undertakes transportation of materials to the units. Presently, this scheme is financed by funds obtained from banks at very high rate of interest. A revolving fund is being proposed during Seventh Plan.

16.1.20. *Wollen Carpet Yarn Scheme*—The carpet industry in Mirzapur and Bhadohi Region of the State faces hardship for want of adequate and good quality woollen yarn. The Corporation is operating this scheme to help this industry by procurement and distribution of woollen yarn through funds obtained from banks. Under this scheme incentives by way of credit facilities and quantity discounts are given to carpet weavers. It is proposed to enlarge the benefits of this scheme to larger number of beneficiaries by way of creating a rotating capital of Rs. 50 lakhs during Seventh Plan.



16.1.21. *Capital participation in Joint Venture Projects*—The Corporation has been entrusted with the task of promoting SSI units by providing resources, material, managerial and technical know-how. Promotion of joint sector projects helps the educated unemployed entrepreneurs in various regions of the State. Lack of infrastructure and entrepreneurship are major constraints in this sector. It is proposed to provide capital participation and equity sharing with the entrepreneurs and Regional Development Corporations.

16.1.22. *UPSIC Potteries Limited, Khurja*—The glass and ceramic Industry has taken firm roots in the State with an immense scope for expansion. The Seventh Plan provides for expansion and modernisation of the existing units, providing additional training and R and D facilities, and addition of centralised service and marketing facility.

16.1.23. *U P State Leather Development Corporation*—The Corporation has paid up capital of Rs. 98 lakhs and authorized capital of Rs. 100 lakhs. The authorised capital is being increased to Rs. 200 lakhs to enable the Corporation to undertake promotional programmes on a large scale. At present the Corporation is providing assistance to the leather artisans by giving them assistance in designs and supply of raw-materials, common facility services and training facilities. It is also helping the artisans in marketing footwear products. The Corporation is running a finished leather centre at Unnao and has set up common facility centres at Fatehpur and Basti.

16.1.24. There is a vast potential of this industry and majority of the artisan-workers in this industry are from weaker sections. For the development of infrastructure, functional industrial estates at Agra and Kanpur are proposed to be established. The common facility centres for tanning are proposed to be opened in Banda, Meerut, Bara Banki and Faizabad. Design development and training programmes will be strengthened. Joint Sector Projects of D. V. P. Plant, Canvas Shoes and polythene sole will be encouraged.

16.1.25. *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 proposed 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.

The salient features of the programme are given as under :

16.1.26. *Managerial Assistance*—It was felt that new societies in beginning will not be able to bear entire cost management for meeting the expenditure of salary of Secretary. It is proposed to provide the following assistance to societies like Handloom Co-operative Societies :

|          | Rs.   |
|----------|-------|
| Ist Year | 5,400 |
| 2nd Year | 3,600 |
| 3rd Year | 1,800 |

During Seventh Plan 610 societies are to be benefited.

16.1.27. It is proposed to re-organise the co-operative Training Institute, Kanpur to provide better training to officials of societies and also to arrange mobile short term training at important places.

16.1.28. *Share Capital*—This facility shall be given to the members to the extent of 75 per cent of the value of each share and remaining 25 per cent will be met by members of the societies from their own resources. Thus the members will be able to pay full value of shares. The target for assisting 800 societies is fixed for Seventh Plan.

16.1.29. *Grant for construction of Workshops Godowns*—The grant to the extent of 25 per cent of the total cost of the building and loan to the tune of 75 per cent of the total cost are provided to good industrial co-operative societies which requires it for carrying on their own production work and possess a plot in the name of the society. The minimum amount of the grant has been fixed Rs. 10,000 per society. It is proposed that loan for construction of workshop buildings be allowed Rs. 30,000 per society.

16.1.30. *Grant for subsidising the interest on Cash Credit Societies*—Under Reserve Bank of India Scheme, 22 groups of Small Scale and Village Industries are given facilities of Cash Credit Limit by District Co-operative Bank. Three per cent subsidy is allowed to the Banks on the current rate of interest. The amount of society is reimbursed to the District Co-operative Bank through U. P. Co-operative Bank Ltd., Lucknow.

16.1.31. *Grant for contribution towards 90 per cent Guarantee Fund*—Cash Credit advanced by the District Co-operative Bank under R. B. I. Scheme are guaranteed by the State Government to the extent of 90 per cent. District Co-operative Bank after sanctioning the application of society approaches Director of Industries/Zonal Officer for issuance of 90 per cent guarantee. A guarantee fund has been created in order to meet the demand of Bank on account of debts. Therefore, a suitable amount of grant is given by State Government which is transferred to U. P. Co-operative Bank for credit guarantee fund.

16.1.32. *Special Societies for weaker sections*—It has been decided that smaller societies consisting of 10 to 15 members may be organised on the following basis:

- (i) The beneficiaries of the schemes should not be in possession of more than 2 acres of land.
- (ii) The Government would provide aid to such societies to the extent of 2/3rd of share capital invested.
- (iii) Members of societies would be given share to the extent of Rs. 1000. For the purchase of shares Government would float interest free loan to the extent of 90 per cent, the recovery of which would be made within five years after allowing moratorium of two years.
- (iv) Managerial Assistance would be given on tapering scale at 100 per cent, 80 per cent, 60 per cent, 40 per cent and 20 per cent in the first five years. It is proposed to organise 10 societies every year during Seventh Plan.

16.1.33. *Marketing Centres for Apex Body State Handicrafts and Industrial Co-operative Association Ltd., Kanpur (SHICO)*—The objectives of this Apex Body of all Non-Textiles Industrial Co-operative Societies of the State are as under:

- (i) to educate members and officials of the societies in co-operative principles and methods,
- (ii) to recruit for and control staff of affiliated societies,
- (iii) to exercise general supervision and provide guidance to its members in resolving their problems,
- (iv) to purchase shares of primary and Central societies on behalf of the Government,

- (v) to arrange for raw materials wherever necessary;
- (vi) to assist societies in sale of their products and to open sale depots in important towns, in the State and outside.

In view of the above following provisions have been made:—

- (i) Share participation by Government in share capital of Apex Body.
- (ii) Opening of sale depot in the State/outside.
- (iii) Managerial assistance to Apex Body for recurring and non-recurring items.
- (iv) Purchase of delivery Vans and Trucks
- (v) Working capital loan for marketing of products of Industrial Co-operative Societies.

16.1.34. *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 are 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. The programmes for establishment of testing laboratory for essential oil and effluent treatment plant, Unnao have also been taken up. They will continue in Seventh Plan.

16.1.35. *Establishment of testing laboratories for quality control*—In order to re-organise the existing Quality Marking Scheme it was considered proper that full fledged testing laboratories may be established to provide adequate testing and inspection facilities to all S. S. I. units. A detailed programme for establishment of such laboratories have been proposed.

16.1.36. It is proposed to establish one Central Controlling Laboratory at Kanpur and 5 regional laboratories at Varanasi, Gorakhpur, Agra, Ghaziabad and Kashipur (Naini Tal).

16.1.37. The main object for setting up these testing laboratories will be as under:—

- (1) To provide testing facilities in order to enable the Small Scale Industries to produce goods conforming to the ISI/QMS specifications/standards.
- (2) To provide testing and inspection facilities for products reserved for develop-

ment in the Small Scale Sector. This will be according to the list of items circulated by Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries.

- (3) To provide third party assurance to purchasers of ISI/QMS products and also to various Inspection Councils.
- (4) To provide marketing facilities to SSI units who have come in the field of these laboratories for participation in the State Government purchase programmes, Defence, Railways etc. and also for pre-shipment inspection scheme launched by the Export Inspection Council as well as other direct exporters through U. P. Export Corporation etc.

16.1.38. *Glass and Pottery Industry*—There is concentration of pottery and ceramic units in Khurja and Chunar where the State Government had set-up common facility and design development services for the benefit of small pottery artisans. The supply of raw-materials, designs and kilns etc. are being provided through Pottery Development Centres at Jhansi, Nizamabad (Azamgarh) and Chunar (Mirzapur). These centres will continue in Seventh Plan.

16.1.39. *Fairs and exhibitions*—For promoting and encouraging the units to take up marketing of their products, the State Government has been organising district, regional and State level exhibitions. Participation is also made in the International Trade Fair organised at the national level. It is proposed to strengthen this programme in Seventh Plan. A permanent pavilion building of Industries Department will be constructed at exhibition ground (Pragati Maidan), New Delhi. This will considerably reduce the recurring expenditure on restructuring and decoration of the pavilion every year. Exhibitions at district level are also proposed.

16.1.40. *District Industries Centres*—The district industries centre scheme started in the State from 1978-79 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

16.1.41. During the year 1984-85, the staffing pattern of each district industries centre was revised as per recommendations of the Government of India. This revised pattern will require additional funds. It is estimated that in the Seventh Plan, Rs. 8 lakhs per district industries centre per year will be needed. Based on the above, it is proposed that the yearly plan ceiling for each district industries centre should be increased from Rs. 6 lakhs to Rs. 8 lakhs per year for the Seventh Plan. This would enable a more effective control at the district level.

16.1.42. The progress made during past years is given as under:—

TABLE 6—*Progress of District Industries Centre*

| Programme                             | 1981-82 | 1982-83 | 1983-84 |
|---------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| (1)                                   | (2)     | (3)     | (4)     |
| 1— <i>I. R. D.</i>                    |         |         |         |
| <i>Loan Sanctioned</i>                |         |         |         |
| (a) No. of artisans                   | 53916   | 96938   | 98994   |
| (b) Amount (Rs. in lakhs).            | 1904    | 2550    | 2763    |
| 2. <i>TRYSEM</i>                      |         |         |         |
| (a) Persons trained (No.)             | 17812   | 26177   | 27037   |
| (b) Sanctioned Loan (Rs. in lakhs).—  | ..      | 350     | 333     |
| (i) No. of applications.              | 6355    | 15775   | 21120   |
| (ii) Amount disbursed (Rs. in lakhs). | 134     | 350     | 304     |

16.1.43. As many as 13,810 small scale units were established in 1983-84 and the target for 1984-85 is 13,000 units. Under the I. R. D. Programme (I. S. B.) 2.20 lakhs beneficiaries were benefitted during 1983-84. The target for 1984-85 is 1,77,000. Under the scheme of self-employment of unemployed educated youths 59,653 beneficiaries were identified in 1983-84. 36,857 loan applications of Rs. 58.83 crores were sanctioned and loan to the extent of Rs. 29.69 crores was disbursed. A new programme of upliftment of urban poor has also been launched in 1984-85.

16.1.44. *D. I. C. margin money loan*—Under this scheme margin money loan is provided to the tiny units for floating loan upto Rs. 2 lakh for purchase of plant and machinery. The rate of interest is 10 per cent with a rebate of 3 1/2 percent for timely repayment of loan. Under this scheme the General Managers of D. I. C. are empowered to sanction margin money loan upto Rs. 50,000. Fifty per cent central assistance is provided by the Central Government under this programme and 50 per cent expenditure is borne by the State Government.

16.1.45. *State capital subsidy*—Various types of assistance like interest subsidy, consultancy subsidy, power subsidy, stamp duty subsidy were

being provided in Sixth Plan to small and tiny entrepreneurs. The entrepreneurs were however facing problems of applying for each assistance separately. The different schemes have now been abolished and will cease to function in Seventh Plan. A new scheme of capital subsidy has been formulated after rationalizing various subsidies. The salient features of the programme are as under:—

(a) State Capital Subsidy will be provided at the rate of 5 per cent to small, tiny and cottage units in the State.

(b) Ancillary units will be provided additional subsidy at the rate of 5 per cent.

16.1.46. *Subsidy on generating sets*—In order to cope with power shortage, the State Government has reintroduced the scheme for providing subsidy for the installation of generating sets by small industrial units. The subsidy is provided at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per K. V. A. for small scale units and Rs. 500 per K. V. A. to large scale units. This scheme will continue in Seventh Plan.

16.1.47. *Integrated margin money loan*—The pattern of assistance in all the margin money loan schemes is such that only units with very small investment could be benefited. The growth pattern in the SSI over a period of five years indicates that the level of investment, in more than 70 per cent units, is less than Rs. 2 lakhs. Therefore, to encourage bigger investment in the SSI, the limit of margin money loan scheme has to be increased so that an average investment of about Rs. 5 lakh may be made. The scheme will be administered through DIC's during Seventh Plan. Raising of limit to Rs. 3 lakh in the proposed scheme should ensure larger investment for SSI units thereby creating capacities to absorb efficient technologies and create bigger employment and higher production avenues. All the small scale industries and tiny sector units established after 1st September, 1984 in all the districts of Uttar Pradesh will be benefited under this scheme provided their projects are approved by financial institutions and they are prepared to invest at least 10 per cent of project cost from their own resources. For Schedule Caste/Scheduled Tribe entrepreneurs, their contribution will be reduced to minimum of 5 per cent. Maximum limit of margin money loan under this scheme will be 10 per cent of the project cost or Rs. 3 lakh whichever is less. units and 9.5 per cent for SSI units will be units and 9.5 per cent for SSI units will be changed and rebate at the rate of 2 per cent will

be allowed to the units established by Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe and minority classes.

16.1.48. *Entrepreneurial development programme (EDP)*—Under this programme industrial campaigns and seminars are organised at the regional level. The entrepreneurs are identified in these seminars and campaigns are motivated and encouraged to set-up their units.

16.1.49. The State Government has also introduced a scheme of providing entrepreneurial development training to such selected entrepreneurs who intend to setup small units. This programme is being implemented with the assistance of U. P. Industrial Consultants, Small Industries Service Institute and State Bank of India. Other nationalized banks have also been asked to take up EDP training programme. This programme was started in 1978-79 and 80 programmes have been organised upto 1983-84 and 3,160 entrepreneurs have been trained. Two programmes of women entrepreneurs were also organised. This programme will continue in Seventh Plan.

16.1.50. *Industrial potentialities and market survey for SSI*—A scheme of undertaking industrial potentiality and feasibility studies has been introduced by the State Government in which the State Government provides grant for taking up such studies, as are sponsored by the Directorate of Industries. Subsidy is also given to the entrepreneurs who intend to take feasibility study through the recognized consultants. Twenty-two such studies are to be undertaken during 1984-85. The programme will continue in Seventh Plan.

16.1.51. *Assistance to sick units*—A comprehensive programme of identification and studies of sick units for finding out the reasons of sickness of the small industries has been taken up. The assistance programme for revival of such units has been sponsored. The salient features of the programme are given below:—

(1) Assistance for preparation of feasibility reports of sick units,

(2) Provision of margin money loan for taking working capital from banks,

(3) Term loan for purchase of additional plants and machinery for complete utilization of installed capacity of the unit,

(4) Rescheduling of the dues of electricity of U. P. SEB, Income-tax and Sales-tax, arrears of interest and penal interest on loans.

16.1.52. Besides, a margin money scheme has been sponsored by Government of India for revival and revitalization of sick units 50 per cent expenditure is borne by the State Government.

16.1.53. *Tribal Sub-Plan—Gonda and Lakhimpur Kheri*—There is concentration of tribals of Tharu Caste in Gonda and Lakhimpur. These tribals are engaged in traditional industries. Their economic condition is poor. With a view to improve the economic condition of tribals and boost up industrial development in these areas, schemes of training-cum-production centres are to be started.

16.1.54. *Lock industry complex (Tala Nagar)*—Lock manufacturing is the predominant industry of Aligarh District. This industry is scattered throughout the district even in villages where the lock components are manufactured. At present there are about 20,000 units manufacturing various types of locks and lock components and one lakh artisans are directly and indirectly employed in the industry. The total production of locks in Aligarh is estimated to be about Rs. 30 crore annually.

16.1.55. The lock industry possesses good export potential. But on account of poor technology and marketing problem the exports are declining. This industry needs reorganization, provision of research and development facilities and upgradation of technology. With these objectives a 'Tala Nagari' is proposed to be established at Aligarh. This will be on the pattern of 'Pital Basti' promoted by U. P. Brassware Corporation.

16.1.56. *Charm Nagar*—Agra is an important centre for footwear in India. Besides, other leather goods industry have also developed. But the working conditions of the leather artisans are not good. The infrastructural facilities and raw material are not properly made available to the artisans. With a view to bring the footwear industry of Agra on modern lines and for taking full advantage of growing demand in export markets, it is necessary to move out in an area where all facilities could be provided in an integrated manner. It is thus considered necessary to establish a "Charm Nagar". Under this programme residence-cum-workshops will be constructed and all infrastructural and marketing facilities, plant and machinery, tools, designs, common facilities and tanning facilities will be provided.

16.1.57. *U. P. Minorities Finance and Development Corporation*—U. P. Minorities Finance

and Development Corporation has been established. With the objective of promoting development of traditional crafts, infrastructure for setting up of industries and financial assistance at moderate rate of interest to the minority communities. The main objectives of the Corporation are as under :—

(a) To promote, aid, assist, organize, 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 enterprises.

(c) To advance loans in cash or kind, stand guarantee, or surety 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 other small or large scale or cottage industries and other skills like setting up of brick kilns, khandsari, shoe-making etc.

16.1.58. *Industrial estates*—Industrial estates have played an important role in promotion of industrial development and establishment of small industries in relatively under developed areas by providing suitable infrastructure facilities. At present 80 industrial estates are functioning in Uttar Pradesh. The position of plots/sheds in these estates together with the employment and production is detailed below :—

| Items                    | As on March 31, 1984) |       |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------|
|                          | Sheds                 | Plots |
| (1)                      | (2)                   | (3)   |
| Total (Nos.) ..          | 1116                  | 3254  |
| Total allotted (Nos.) .. | 911                   | 2351  |
| Total occupied (Nos.) .. | 901                   | 2307  |
| Total working (Nos.) ..  | 715                   | 1373  |
| Employment (No.) ..      | 17050 About           |       |
| Annual Production        | Rs.7500 lakh About.   |       |

16.1.59. *Establishment of new industrial estates*—Keeping in view the significant role played by industrial estates in the progress of small scale units, the programme proposed in Seventh Five-Year Plan is based on the industrial potentialities and local demand. It has also been decided to establish industrial estates in blocks.

As many as 52 industrial estates are proposed to be established in the following districts :

| District        | Estates proposed (No.) |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1. Kanpur Dehat | 21                     |
| 2. Allahabad    | 2                      |
| 3. Mirzapur     | 3                      |
| 4. Meerut       | 1                      |
| 5. Sitapur      | 1                      |
| 6. Bijnore      | 1                      |
| 7. Hardoi       | 1                      |
| 8. Pilibhit     | 1                      |
| 9. Hamirpur     | 1                      |
| 10. Gorakhpur   | 1                      |
| 11. Basti       | 1                      |
| 12. Deoria      | 1                      |
| 13. Naini Tal   | 1                      |
| 14. Bahraich    | 1                      |
| 15. Ghazipur    | 1                      |
| 16. Bareilly    | 1                      |
| 17. Aligarh     | 1                      |
| 18. Pratapgarh  | 1                      |
| 19. Moradabad   | 2                      |
| 20. Farrukhabad | 1                      |
| 21. Etawah      | 1                      |
| 22. Lucknow     | 1                      |
| 23. Banda       | 1                      |
| 24. Faizabad    | 1                      |
| 25. Sultanpur   | 1                      |
| 26. Mathura     | 1                      |
| 27. Gorakhpur   | 1                      |
| 28. Aligarh     | 1                      |
| 52              |                        |

Besides, the expansion of following existing industrial estates is proposed :

- (1) Rania (Kanpur Dehat).
- (2) Chunar (Mirzapur).
- (3) Roorkee (Saharanpur).
- (4) Varanasi.

16.1.60. The above industrial estates will involve development of additional 790 acres of land. The estimated expenditure for establishment of the above estates is Rs. 1,150 lakh.

16.1.61. Completion of on-going industrial estates (spill over)—Twenty-five industrial estates

are under development/construction at following places :

| Plains            |               |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. Mau            | (Azamgarh).   |
| 2. Padrauna       | (Deoria.).    |
| 3. Nageta         | (Hardoi).     |
| 4. Salarpur       | (Badaun).     |
| 5. Siddiqpur      | (Jaunpur).    |
| 6. Campierganj    | (Gorakhpur).  |
| 7. Tiloi          | (Rae Bareli). |
| 8. Salon          | (Rae Bareli). |
| 9. Jayas          | (Rae Bareli). |
| 10. Maharajganj   | (Rae Bareli). |
| 11. Lalganj       | (Rae Bareli). |
| 12. Singhpur      | (Rae Bareli). |
| 13. Deeh          | (Rae Bareli). |
| 14. Chhatoh       | (Rae Bareli). |
| 15. Shukul Baral  | (Sultanpur).  |
| 16. Jamo          | (Sultanpur).  |
| 17. Musafir Khana | (Sultanpur).  |
| 18. Amethi        | (Sultanpur).  |
| 19. Bhadar        | (Sultanpur).  |
| 20. Bhatua        | (Sultanpur).  |
| 21. Sangrampur    | (Sultanpur).  |
| 22. Shahganj      | (Sultanpur).  |
| 23. Gauriganj     | (Sultanpur).  |
| Hills             |               |
| 1. Shrikot        | (Shrinagar).  |
| 2. Ballahadrapur  | (Kotdwar).    |

16.1.62. The spill over works involving 23 industrial estates (in plains) will cover additional 230 acres of land involving an estimated expenditure of Rs. 600 lakh. On completion of these estates additional 929 plots and 138 built-up sheds will be available for the prospective entrepreneurs.

16.1.63. Due to increasing pressure of entrepreneurship in hill areas it is proposed to expand the capacities of existing industrial estates during Seventh Plan period :

- (1) Kashipur (Naini Tal).
- (2) Bhimtal (Naini Tal).
- (3) Pataldev (Almora).

Besides the above, the following new industrial estates are proposed to be established in hill districts during Seventh Plan period :—

- (1) Muni-ki-Reti (Pauri-Garhwal).
- (2) Pithoragarh.
- (3) Chamoli.
- (4) Uttar Kashi.
- (5) Khatima (Naini Tal).

16.1.64. Industrial estates feeder lines, maintenance and repairs etc.—During 1983-84, a new scheme for upgrading essential facilities such as independent electric feeder, separate feeder lines, maintenance and repairs was included in the

district plan. A sum of Rs. 126.71 lakh was spent in 1983-84 and there is a provision of Rs. 170.85 lakh in 1984-85. This work is proposed to be continued in Seventh Plan.

#### *Khadi and village industries—*

16.1.65. The Khadi and village industries play an important role in improving the economy of the weaker section of the society. Much emphasis will be laid for the development of Khadi and Village industries in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. The total number of Khadi and village industries units was 46, 155 with total production of Rs. 112 crore in 1982-83. The total employment in all such units was of the order of 8.27 lakhs. During Seventh Plan period, it is proposed to increase production from Rs. 112 crore to Rs. 349 crore. The target will be achieved by way of higher productivity in existing units and setting up of 50,000 KVIC financed units during Seventh Plan period.

16.1.66. During Seventh Plan, hill wood scheme will be reorganised and strengthened. As many as 106 spinning centres in districts Pithoragarh, Almora, Naini Tal, Pauri-Garhwal, Tehri-Garhwal, Chamoli, Uttar Kashi and Dehra Dun are proposed to be established. Facilities like sheds, charkha, raw material (carded wool) will be provided to entrepreneurs. Besides, renovation of 106 old spinning centre is proposed to be done.

16.1.67. Training scheme will be launched at block level. The research and development programme will also be taken up at the divisional headquarters. This will improve the working of Khadi artisans.

16.1.68. For effective implementation and monitoring of Khadi and Village Industries, schemes, the administrative set-up at the divisional level will be strengthened.

#### *Handloom*

16.1.69. Handloom Industry is the most important one in the decentralized sector and is next one to agriculture with regard to employment. The industry is spread all over in the rural and semi-urban areas of the State.

16.1.70. Uttar Pradesh has attained a position of pride in the handloom map of the country. Today Uttar Pradesh ranks third with regard to production of cloth and is only next to Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. As against a total production of handloom cloth of 2,900 million metres in the country, State's share was 460 million metres (15.8 per cent) during 1979-80. A target of 4,100 million metres has been fixed

for the handloom sector in the country for being achieved by the end of Sixth Plan period. But it is estimated that the production would be only 3,700 million metres. Uttar Pradesh is expected to achieve its target of 600 million metres, and the State's share of production would go up to 16.2 per cent.

16.1.71. *Status of handloom industry*—There are over 15 lakh weavers working on 5.09 lakh looms as against 30.65 lakh looms in the country. Besides, increased production of handloom cloth in traditional manner new dimensions have been given to the industry through the introduction of numerous new production programmes, e.g. production of blended fabrics and introduction of modernised production techniques, design development and quality control.

16.1.72. In consonance with the Government of India's policy of bringing 60 per cent looms under the co-operative fold, the State has achieved 52.6 per cent against all India coverage of 32.8 per cent. The number of co-operatives now stands to 4,331 as against only 2,077 in 1971-72.

16.1.73. *Development during Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980-85)*—During the last decade, handloom sector has made strides. The progress is shown below:

TABLE 7—*Progress of Handloom Industry.*

| Item   | Achievement |          |
|--|-------------|----------|
|  | 1971-72     | 1983-84  |
| 1  | 2           | 3        |
| Outlays (Rs. in lakhs)   |             |          |
| 1. Developmental   | 96.91       | 613.00   |
| 2. Total number of looms brought under cooperative fold (nos.) | 2,17,839    | 3,43,960 |
| 3. Total number of handloom co-operatives organised (nos.)     | 2,077       | 4,331    |
| 4. Production of handloom cloth (million metres).              | 15.05       | 564.66   |

16.1.74. The Sixth Five-Year Plan gave new dimensions to the development of handloom industry both under the co-operative fold and outside the co-operative fold. The salient achievements made during this period are described below:

16.1.75. *Supply of raw material*—In the past the weavers had to face a tough time in getting



yarn which is the chief raw material. Besides setting up of 8 spinning mills in the public sector, four spinning mills one each at Etawah, Bulandshahr, Nagina (Bijnore) and Maghar (Basti) with 25,000 spindles each have been set-up under co-operative fold. Besides, 7 more spinning mills are being promoted by U. P. State Co-operative Spinning Mills Federation and these are expected to go into production either at the end of the plan period or by the beginning of the Seventh Plan. With increased capacity of the State and Co-operative Spinning Mills, not only the domestic requirements of handloom weavers is expected to be met but surplus yarn may also become available for export. The requirement of blended yarn and Polyester fibre is being met through Petrofills Limited, Baroda.

16.1.76. *Production of cloth*—Significant progress has been observed with regard to production of handloom cloth in the State. The Sixth Plan programmes envisaged production of 600 million metres of handloom cloth in the State. It is gratifying to note that there has already been an increase of more than 20 per cent in the production level of handloom cloth over Fifth Five-Year Plan period and by the end of 1984-85, the production level, would go upto 30 per cent over the Fifth Plan level. The Table given below indicates the increased production of cloth during Sixth Plan :—

| Year                       | cloth (Million metres)<br>Production of cloth |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1979-80 (Fifth Plan level) | 460   |
| 1980-81                    | 486   |
| 1981-82                    | 502   |
| 1982-83                    | 552   |
| 1983-84                    | 564   |
| 1984-85 (Target)           | 600   |

16.1.77. The increased production of cloth has been noticable in the co-operative as well as in individual sector through the Intensive Handloom Development Projects initiated in 1976-77 by Government of India and also those initiated by the State Government of its own. So far about 56,117 individual weavers have been adopted under this programme launched at 9 different places in the State. The production of cloth through these projects is given below :—

| Year    | (Rs. in lakh)<br>Production of handloom |
|---------|---|
| 1980-81 | 2,333.09                                |
| 1981-82 | 2,823.33                                |
| 1982-83 | 2,582.50                                |
| 1983-84 | 2,931.48                                |

16.1.78. With regard to production of Janta cloth, the State has been contributing over 30 per cent of the total Janta Handloom cloth production in the country. Uttar Pradesh which produced about 63 per cent (181.59 million metre) of the total Janta handloom production in the year 1980-81, was asked to clamp down its production level to only 100 million metre per annum.

16.1.79. A significant break-through has been achieved in the production of blended fabrics. More than 8,000 looms are estimated to be working for the production of blended fabrics and more than 10,000 persons are working on them. Mauranipur, Ranipur (Jhansi), Mau (Azamgarh), Kunda and Pariyawan (Pratapgarh), Etawah, Kanpur and Meerut are growing centres of blended handloom production. The tericot products of these places are competing well with mill made cloth and are being well received in metro-politan towns like Ahmedabad, Bombay etc.

16.1.80. *Distribution of raw-material*—At weaver concentration areas, yarn distribution depots have been established by U. P. State Handloom Corporation and U. P. Industrial Co-operative Association (UPICA). While UPICA is presently operating 10 yarn sale depots for its member societies, U. P. State Handloom Corporation is operating more than 200 yarn sale depots and arrangements have been made to ensure the weavers get the yarn as per their requirement and below the market price.

16.1.81. *Financial assistance*—The quantum of assistance released during the Sixth Plan period and the beneficiaries in the various programmes are indicated in Table No. 8.



Table 8—Financial Assistance to Handlooms

| Item                                 | Unit        | Achievement |         |         |         | Target  |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                                      |             | 1980-81     | 1981-82 | 1982-83 | 1983-84 | 1984-85 |
| (1)                                  | (2)         | (3)         | (4)     | (5)     | (6)     | (7)     |
| <b>1. Share Capital Assistance—</b>  |             |             |         |         |         |         |
| (a) Amount provided                  | Rs. in lakh | 70.20       | 85.20   | 146.95  | 153.44  | 73.44   |
| (b) Societies benefited              | Nos.        | 810         | 749     | 1,184   | 1,065   | 490     |
| <b>2. Modernisation—</b>             |             |             |         |         |         |         |
| (a) Amount provided                  | Rs. in lakh | 5.00        | 15.20   | 19.78   | 14.36   | 11.94   |
| (b) Societies benefited              | Nos.        | 250         | 132     | 287     | 336     | 250     |
| (c) Looms modernised                 | ..          | 1,000       | 1,040   | 3,556   | 2,062   | 1,200   |
| <b>3. Dye Houses—</b>                |             |             |         |         |         |         |
| (a) Amount provided                  | Rs. in lakh | 3.75        | 5.25    | 6.37    | 4.12    | 4.12    |
| (b) Societies benefited              | Nos.        | 10          | 14      | 17      | 11      | 11      |
| <b>4. Construction of Workshops—</b> |             |             |         |         |         |         |
| (a) Amount provided                  | Rs. in lakh | 2.40        | 2.40    | 7.80    | 7.20    | 13.80   |
| (b) Societies benefited              | Nos.        | 4           | 4       | 13      | 12      | 23      |

16.1.82. Working capital assistance—Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies are availing working capital assistance through district Co-operative Banks as per R. B. I. Scheme of financing. There has been a marked increase both in the quantum of assistance and the number of beneficiaries during the Sixth Plan period as is given below :

| Year              | Amount released (Rs. in crore) | Number of Societies |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1980-81           | 4.14                           | 1,173               |
| 1981-82           | 5.59                           | 1,425               |
| 1982-83           | 11.14                          | 1,582               |
| 1983-84           | 13.29                          | 1,659               |
| 1984-85 (Target.) | 43.00                          | 3,500               |

17.1.83. Processing facilities—With the introduction of blended and polyester fabrics in the State, processing has acquired special significance for the handloom industry. So far the handloom weavers in the State have been depending for processing of their products on the neighbouring States of Haryana, Delhi and Punjab which has been

causing hurdles not only in smooth working of the weavers but also with regard to their earnings. In order to overcome this difficulty a modernised process house with capacity of 30,000 metres per day has already been set-up at Khalilabad (Basti).

16.1.84. While the processing requirements of the weavers of Eastern Uttar Pradesh are being met through the process house at Khalilabad, the growing blended handloom industry in Bundelkhand Region has been experiencing the need for the setting up of a process house in the region. Preliminary action for setting up of a process house in Jhansi has already been undertaken.

16.1.85. Design development—The success of handloom industry is largely dependent on the adoption of the latest designs and modernised weaving techniques. Five design centres in weavers' concentration areas viz., Kanpur, Etawah, Barabanki, Bareilly and Mau (Azamgarh) are already functioning. These design centres are manned by the technical and qualified staff with specialization in cloth designing. The designs are freely distributed to the weavers of the vicinity, as per their needs and consumers taste. In order to give a fillip to the handloom industry in Gorakhpur, a new design centre has been started this year.

16.1.86. *Quality control and standardisation*  
Twenty-five quality marking centres have been established all over the State and weavers co-operative societies, as well as individual weavers are getting guidance and free advice in maintaining the quality and standard of production. The quality marking centres in the State are undertaking testing of the goods produced by

the weavers and on its being found up to the specified standard, are affixing 'Q' mark on such products.

16.1.87. *Marketing*—U. P. State Handloom Corporation and UPICA are having a net work of their sale depots throughout the country. The Table given below depicts the progress achieved in sales :

TABLE 9—Progress of Marketing

| Year                     | UPICA                 |                               | Handloom Corporation  |                               |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
|                          | Number of Sale Depots | Amount of Sales (Rs. in lakh) | Number of Sale Depots | Amount of Sales (Rs. in lakh) |
| (1)                      | (2)                   | (3)                           | (4)                   | (5)                           |
| 1980-81 .. .. .          | 33                    | 781.51                        | 67                    | 4072.68                       |
| 1981-82 .. .. .          | 36                    | 780.95                        | 79                    | 5289.22                       |
| 1982-83 .. .. .          | 36                    | 785.21                        | 88                    | 4207.56                       |
| 1983-84 .. .. .          | 39                    | 1008.30                       | 94                    | 5039.12                       |
| 1984-85 (Target) .. .. . | 45                    | 1000.00                       | 100                   | 6500.00                       |

16.1.88. Exhibitions for sale of goods produced by the Weavers Co-operative Societies through inside and outside the State have been contributing to significant sales as below :

TABLE 10—Progress of Sales through Exhibitions

| Year                 | Sales (Rs. in crore) | Number of exhibitions organised | Number of societies participated |
|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (1)                  | (2)                  | (3)                             | (4)                              |
| 1980-81 ..           | 4.86                 | 15                              | 1480                             |
| 1981-82 ..           | 9.49                 | 15                              | 1483                             |
| 1982-83 ..           | 13.71                | 15                              | 1623                             |
| 1983-84 ..           | 18.02                | 22                              | 2185                             |
| 1984-85 .. (Target). | 19.00                | 22                              | 2200                             |

16.1.89. For promoting sales of handloom goods the Government of India is allowing 20 percent rebate on the sales of handloom cloth on sales effected during specified period by weavers primaries, State Handloom Corporation and UPICA. The amount of rebate allowed has increased to Rs. 3.49 crore in 1983-84 as against Rs. 1.57 crore in 1980-81. It is expected that the amount of rebate will go up to Rs. 4 crore in 1984-85.

16.1.90. For encouraging weavers co-operatives to boost their marketing efforts, a new scheme of providing financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 50,000 per society was conceived in 1981-82 for opening their sale depots at appropriate places for marketing of their products. Under this scheme 64 societies were given Rs. 32 lakh till 1983-84.

16.1.91. *U. P. Industrial Co-operative Association Ltd.*—U. P. Industrial Co-operative Association Ltd. (UPICA) was established in 1952, as an apex organisation of the co-operatives in the State. At present there are 1,408 Textile Industrial Co-operatives as its members. For the benefit of the members, UPICA is undertaking various activities such as supply of yarn, training, production of Janata cloth, production of polyester cloth and marketing of handloom goods of the societies. UPICA is also engaged in the task of distribution of yarn to the co-operatives through its ten yarn sale depots located at Meerut, Ganjdundwara (Etah), Moradabad, Fatehpur (Barabanki), Faithfulganj (Kanpur), Khalilabad (Basti), Sandila (Hardoi), Etawah, Ghazipur, Maunathbhanjan (Azamgarh). The Co-operative Training Institute, Azadnagar (Kanpur) is imparting training to the employees of the co-operative societies for enabling the societies to maintain their accounts and other records properly and in

accordance with co-operative act and rules. UPICA is also running 7 production centres at various places in the State.

16.1.92. The achievements of UPICA during Sixth Plan period are given below :

TABLE 11—Sales achievements of UPICA

(Rupees in lakh)

| Item                            | Sales   |         |         |         |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                                 | 1980-81 | 1981-82 | 1982-83 | 1983-84 |
| 1                               | 2       | 3       | 4       | 5       |
| 1. Controlled cloth .. .. .     | 776.19  | 359.09  | 247.89  | 307.27  |
| 2. Non-controlled cloth .. .. . |         | 360.58  | 514.63  | 621.81  |
| 3. Yarn .. .. .                 |         | 5.32    | 61.28   | 22.69   |
| Total .. .. .                   | 781.51  | 780.95  | 785.21  | 1008.30 |

16.1.93. *U. P. State Handloom Corporation Limited*—The paid-up capital of the Corporation is Rs. 8.35 crore with authorised capital of Rs. 10 crore. The Corporation has arranged the required institutional support to meet the need of weavers working in remote rural areas of the State. The Corporation is at present undertaking the following activities :

16.1.94. *Yarn Distribution*—For the facility of individual weavers U. P. State

Handloom Corporation is engaged in the task of distribution of yarn through its yarn sale depots. The number of such depots stood at 79 in 1979-80 rising to 180 at the end of 1983-84. With a view to ensure adequate supply of yarn to the weavers, the number of yarn sale depots is being increased to 215.

16.1.95. *Handloom Intensive Development Projects*—The Corporation has established 9 Handloom Intensive Development Projects and the progress achieved is summarised below :—

TABLE 12—Progress of Handloom Intensive Development Projects

| Name of the project             | Year of establishment | Adoption of looms upto 31-3-1984 (Nos.) | Modernization of looms (Nos.) |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| (1)                             | (2)                   | (3)                                     | (4)                           |
| 1. Gorakhpur—Baati .. .. .      | 1976-77 .. .. .       | 13,169                                  | 5,034                         |
| 2. Bijnor .. .. .               | 1976-77 .. .. .       | 12,028                                  | 4,938                         |
| 3. Maunathbharjan .. .. .       | 1976-77 .. .. .       | 11,403                                  | 5,664                         |
| 4. Meerut .. .. .               | 1977-78 .. .. .       | 5,340                                   | 3,368                         |
| 5. Moradabad—Rampur .. .. .     | 1979-80 .. .. .       | 4,651                                   | 905                           |
| 6. Bara Janki—Faizabad .. .. .  | 1979-80 .. .. .       | 5,686                                   | 864                           |
| 7. Aligarh—Etah .. .. .         | 1982-83 .. .. .       | 646                                     | 98                            |
| 8. Sitapur—Hardoi .. .. .       | 1982-83 .. .. .       | 2,978                                   | 257                           |
| 9. Rae Bareli—Sultanpur .. .. . | 1983-84 .. .. .       | 216                                     | 165                           |
| Total .. .. .                   | .. .. .               | 56,117                                  | 21,293                        |

16.1.96. *Handloom Complexes*—Technically qualified entrepreneurs are assisted by the Corporation in setting up of their units consisting of 25 looms. The Corporation helps the entrepreneurs in technical matters as well as in securing financial assistance from the financial institutions. The Corporation has promoted these complexes at 18 places in the State and about 60 units have already started working.

16.1.97. *UNICEF Production Centres*—In order to encourage individual weavers to undertake production activities on modern lines, U. P. State Handloom Corporation has established 14 production centres in 8 districts of the State in collaboration with 'UNICEF'. In the units established under this programme, higher value items like tapestry, druggets, and tericot are being produced.

16.1.98. *Silk project Varanasi*—The Corporation has taken up a massive programme for the production of silk items in the State. A silk project costing Rs. 86 lakh is being established at Varanasi. The project is intended to benefit more than 55 thousand weavers of Varanasi and Mubarakpur (Azamgarh) area. With the establishment of this project, the weavers will be able to get inputs at cheaper cost. A Zari and Twisting plant is also proposed to be established under the project, besides facilities for dyeing and printing etc. So far 5 production centres (Ashapur, Pilikothi, Bunkar Market Natl Imli (Varanasi) and Mubarakpur (Azamgarh) have been established. With the establishment of this project the weavers would be able to manufacture higher value added items which would fetch higher income to them.

16.1.99. *Processing plant*—For affording processing facilities to the weavers, a plant for finishing, dyeing, bleaching and calendering was established at Khalilabad (Basti) in 1982-83. Similar project is proposed to be set up at Mauranipur (Jhansi) for the benefit of Bundelkhand area.

16.1.100. *Establishment of process house for woollen handloom industry in hills*—Development of woollen handloom industry in hills has been assigned priority and as a preliminary step, 2 Handloom Intensive Development Projects are being taken up for Kumaon and Garhwal Divisions. With the implementation of the project

programme, the need for providing processing facilities would become imperative and it is proposed to set-up 2 process houses one each in Kumaon and Garhwal. The process house will not only cater to the needs of the weavers under the project programme but would also prove beneficial to such weavers who opt to remain outside these projects.

16.1.101. *Establishment of fancy yarn units*—A project for manufacturing of fancy yarn is proposed at a cost of Rs. 15 lakh to meet weavers' demands.

16.1.102. *Assistance to women for weaving*—In handloom industry women are playing a significant role. Women weavers are generally engaged in winding and weaving operations. They are also required to attend to their household work. In order to help these women weavers and in order to ameliorate their conditions, it is proposed to provide high speed winder and swept. During the Seventh Plan about 12,000 women weavers will be benefited.

16.1.103. *Establishment of calendering unit*—Before offering goods to the consumers, it is essential to calender the same for giving it good appearance. During the Seventh Plan, 4 calendering units are proposed to be set up at Mallawan (Hardoi), Dhampur (Bijnor), Kanpur and Mau (Azamgarh). Since U. P. State Handloom Corporation is already running its production units at the above places, this facility will be fully utilised. The project cost of these units is estimated to be Rs. 25 lakh.

16.1.104. *Weavers Welfare Programme*—Individual weavers who are not covered by the cooperative sector are the biggest unit by themselves. The poverty, and its allied evils like malnutrition, insanitary conditions lead to make them more prone to illness and disability. It is, therefore, proposed to work out a group insurance scheme for such weavers in collaboration with L. I. C., where part of the premium to be paid by a weaver will be subsidised by the State Government. In the beginning, this scheme is proposed to be started gradually to cover the weavers adopted by the Handloom Corporation so that the payment of premium to L. I. C. may be insured out of the wages due to the weavers and the subsidy from the State Government.

16.1.105. *Warehousing*—It is proposed to set-up warehouses in important handloom centres in the State through the help of U. P. State Handloom Corporation. The weavers will be allowed to place their products in these warehouses

(as if mortgaged) and obtain atleast 60 per cent of the price of their products placed in the warehouses by them. As soon as the market demands pick up, the weavers will be able to take back their products from these warehouses after payment of the loan taken and service charges at the rate of 1 per cent per month.

16.1.106. *Interest subsidy to technical entrepreneurs*—Diploma holders in handloom technology or those possessing atleast High School Certificate, and experience of about 15 years in any special branch connected with the textile industry, are proposed to be encouraged to set-up handloom weaving/processing units through a provision of interest subsidy on the fixed investment as well as on working capital required for first five years of the inception of such units. The effective rate of interest is proposed to be around of 6.5 percent for the weavers involving a total investment of Rs. 2 lakh and 9 percent on units having total investment upto Rs. 5 lakh.

16.1.107. *Powerloom*—The position of loom in the State would be seen from the following :—

|                               | (As in 1981) |       |
|-------------------------------|--------------|-------|
|                               | India        | U. P. |
| (1) Composite Mills (Nos.)    | 281          | 15    |
| (2) Handlooms (in lakh Nos.)  | 30.65        | 5.09  |
| (3) Powerlooms (in lakh Nos.) | 5.50         | 0.25  |

16.1.108. The number of powerlooms in other States has been rising at a fast pace as given below :—

Table 13—Progress of Powerlooms

| State         | No. of powerlooms in the decentralised sector as on |            |
|---------------|---|------------|
|               | March '72   | August '81 |
| (1)           | (2)   | (3)        |
| All India     | 2,90,791  | 5,50,622   |
| Maharashtra   | 1,12,073  | 2,09,943   |
| Tamil Nadu    | 23,087  | 92,643     |
| Gujarat       | 57,892  | 89,282     |
| Uttar Pradesh | 14,709  | 24,126     |

16.1.109. It is estimated that whereas the handloom sector will be able to achieve a production level of 3,700 million metres, the powerloom production will have reached somewhere about 4,300 million metres by the end of Sixth Plan.

16.1.110. The position, as it stands today, is that in spite of the handloom sector doing its best, the overall textile production in Uttar Pradesh is going down when compared to other States like Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat where the same is going up.

16.1.111. There are only 6,600 powerlooms in co-operative sector and the rest are in the individual or small scale sector. The powerlooms in the co-operative sector are mostly lying dormant and quite a few societies who set-up their powerlooms in 60's out of the loans disbursed by UPICA, could not even repay back the loans so far. Thus, the production of the powerloom sector today can be said to be coming mainly from the individual units. Quite a few of these powerlooms have been given regular licences only during last one or two years.

16.1.112. The powerloom sector (decentralised in the State) suffers from the following problems :—

- (1) Non-availability of yarn on reasonable prices.
- (2) Absence of availability of designs.
- (3) Absence of processing facilities in the neighbouring areas.
- (4) Absence of marketing facilities forcing the producers to sell their products on credit resulting in blocking of funds (working capital).

16.1.113. During the Seventh Plan period, it is proposed that powerloom units should be provided bleaching, dyeing and printing facilities. It is proposed that for technical entrepreneurs interest subsidy at the rate of Rs. 5 percent on working capital subject to a maximum of Rs. 20,000 per year for a period of 5 years should be provided.

16.1.114. *Handicrafts*—Uttar Pradesh occupies a prominent place in the handicrafts products in India. There are 20 lakh artisans in India out of which 6 lakhs are in Uttar Pradesh. The production of handicrafts is to the order of Rs. 146.00 crore annually from Uttar Pradesh.

16.1.115. The following programmes are proposed to be expanded and improved to promote various crafts during Seventh Plan :—

- (1) Carpet Training Programme,
- (2) Development of Chikan Industry,
- (3) Expansion of Wood seasoning facilities,
- (4) Wood seasoning complex and Pital Basti,

- (5) Development of brassware and metal-ware industry and package of incentives to brassware artisans,
- (6) Common facility centres,
- (7) Setting up industrial estates and craft complexes.

16.1.116. The State Government has taken a number of measures for boosting exports from Uttar Pradesh. A separate department of Export Promotion has been created at the Government level. A number of incentives are being provided to exporters. Exporters are assisted through various measures such as schemes of import entitlement, allocation of indigenous raw materials, fiscal rebates, railway priorities and freight concessions, Ocean freight concessions, income-tax rebate and credit facilities.

16.1.117. The present level of exports from Uttar Pradesh is of the order of Rs. 600 crore. During Seventh Plan an annual target of exporting goods worth Rs. 1,000 crore is proposed. The major export items from the State are handicrafts, carpets, art metal and brasswares, handlooms, chikan and leather goods etc.

16.1.118. *U. P. Export Corporation*—U. P. has made large contribution in the export of traditional items like carpets, brassware, silk, leather and other handicrafts. In Sixth Plan Uttar Pradesh contributed 40 per cent of total exports of handicrafts from India. Now these figures of exports have risen to a level of 50 per cent. But there has been very little growth of non-traditional items. Efforts are being made to boost up the exports of non-traditional items. The Government of India have given very high priority for assisting the export oriented industries so that exports of engineering goods, chemical drugs and textiles may increase tremendously. It is proposed to take up a number of schemes to provide incentives for increasing the levels of exports from Uttar Pradesh as also internal sales.

16.1.119. *Strengthening of internal marketing/show rooms*—There are 12 show rooms of the Corporation is almost all the big cities of the country. These show-rooms provide marketing outlet to the handicrafts of the State. On an average the total turnover of these show rooms is about Rs. 200 lakh per year. For improving marketing support it is proposed that 9 more outlets should be provided in Seventh Plan.

16.1.120. *Buyers and sellers meet*—It is proposed to hold one buyer-seller meet every year

in different selected markets. The sellers will pay for their passage and stay but their consignment will be carried to the place of meet free of cost. The space rent and other cost of hiring etc. will also be met by the State through the Corporation.

16.1.121. *Sponsoring of sales teams*—It is proposed to send out two teams each consisting of ten entrepreneurs and two representatives of the Corporation every year to different markets in the country. Each of the entrepreneurs must deal in different products. It is proposed that fare subsidy of 50 per cent and 25 per cent subsidy on expenses for 15 days is granted by Government.

16.1.122. *International exhibitions*—It is proposed that the Corporation participates in five international exhibitions every year in order to expose the handicrafts of Uttar Pradesh to various international markets.

16.1.123. It is also proposed to sponsor the entrepreneurs to International Exhibitions every year and a subsidy of 50 per cent on fare and space rent is proposed with a maximum of Rs. 35,000 per entrepreneur.

16.1.124. *Inland container depot*—The proposal for converting Air Cargo Complex into an Inland Container Depot and to allow import consignment is under consideration of the Government of India. The complex is at a distance of 20 km. from Varanasi proper. Building of residential quarters for staff and purchase of handling equipment, generator etc. is proposed. Custom cleared bonded trading is also going to be handled by the Corporation from Varanasi.

16.1.125. *Development of Chikan industry*—It has been proposed to give advance training to traditional Chikan artisans so that their production may keep pace with changing market pattern. It is also proposed to have one designer at each centre who will develop new designs on the basis of market survey and feed to these artisans for producing Chikan work according to the demand. One such centre in and around Lucknow is proposed to be opened every year.

16.1.126. *Development of wood carving industry*—It is proposed to expand the existing seasoning capacity of Wood Seasoning Plant at Saharanpur by 25,000 cft. during Seventh Plan period so as to make the total capacity to 1.00 lakh cft. as against requirement of 4.00 lakh cft. This increased capacity of wood seasoning plant will be fed by the raw material depots which will be opened in and around Saharanpur. Three



such depots are proposed to be opened during Seventh Plan period. Under this scheme the raw-material depots will purchase timber directly from forest division. This timber will be got seasoned and stored at the depots and will be made available to artisans on payment.

16.1.127. A design development and training-cum-production centre is proposed to be established at Saharanpur. Under this scheme, advance training will be provided to the artisans and this workshop will also provide the latest machinery, pattern, design, tools and finishing.

16.1.128. *Development of carpet industry*—In the World market the better quality of carpets have more demand due to changing pattern. The utility of ordinary carpet training centres is decreasing in view of changing World demand pattern. The competition in carpet market requires better carpet at competitive prices. More advance training centres are proposed to be opened to train artisans to meet sophisticated demands.

16.1.129. *Bhadoi Development Authority*—The Government has constituted Bhadoi Development Authority for creating infrastructural facilities for the artisans and foreign buyers in Bhadohi, the main centre of carpet export trade in India. The Bhadohi development authority is already constructing industrial sheds, shopping complexes, transit hostels etc. Housing and other allied activities are also being undertaken. The authority will be further re-activated during Seventh Plan.

16.1.130. *U. P. State Brassware Corporation*—The Corporation is promoting metal artware and utensils industry in various parts of the State, especially in Moradabad and Mirzapur areas. Various facilities are being extended to brassware artisans. The ferrous rolling mill established at Moradabad to provide brass-sheets to artisans and help them to minimize cost and increase production. Besides, 'Pital Basti' is being established at Moradabad for providing residence-cum-worksheds to the artisans. Looking to further needs of residence-cum-worksheds, another 'Pital Basti' is proposed during Seventh Plan.

16.1.131. *Expansion of Non-Ferrous Rolling Mill, Moradabad*—The Corporation has already established a Non-Ferrous Rolling Mill for the production of brass and nickel silver sheets having production of 800 M.T. This mill can produce sheets having maximum width of 450 mm. As per survey report conducted during the year

1976, total requirement of sheets of Moradabad was assessed as 10,000 metric tonnes per year. It has now increased to about 15,000 M.T. per year. The main requirement is for sheets having width of 1,200 mm.

16.1.132. *Establishment of a Non-Ferrous Mill at Mirzapur*—There are about 40 small rolling mills at Mirzapur engaged in conversion of brass ingots to brass chakkas. This is being extensively used for the manufacturing of Lotas, Thalís, Patilis, Katoras, Gagra etc. There are about 845 units engaged in brassware trade and their requirement for brass circles and brass sheets is approximately 46.00 tons per year. Presently, very few units are producing circles. U. P. State Brassware Corporation has decided to set-up a Rolling Mill at Mirzapur.

16.1.133. *Craft complex*—With a view to ensuring better working conditions and earlier implementation of promotional and service programmes intended to uplift artisans, the Corporation has already taken up the work of setting up of craft complexes. The first in the operation is at Jalesar in district Etah. During the Seventh Five-Year Plan it is proposed to establish craft complexes at Aligarh, Mathura, Mirzapur and Sultanpur.

16.1.134. *Training centres in metal crafts*—The objective is to increase the production of metalwares and to double export target of Brass, Copper and EPNS artwares to Rs. 1,50 crore by the end of Seventh Five-Year Plan. Thus there is need for more trained workers. It is, therefore, proposed to establish 50 training centres during Seventh Five-Year Plan, 10 training centres per year. These training centres will train approximately 2,500 workers with one year's training in different manufacturing processes like pattern making, preparation moulds, costing, soldering, scrapping, enamelling, engraving etc.

16.1.135. *Scheme for establishment of raw material bank*—To provide raw material to artisans of under developed pockets, it is proposed to open raw material banks. This bank will provide raw material to artisans at reasonable rates. Almora, Aligarh, Jalesar, Hathras, Jhansi, Lalitpur, Mathura, Sultanpur, Varanasi etc. are some of the under-developed pockets of metal craft in the State where raw material bank would be opened.

16.1.136. *Opening of Design Development Centres at Moradabad and various other brassware centres*—Art metalware industry has in-

recent years grown sufficiently. Approximately 1.5 lakh artisans are earning their livelihood. Foreign exchange worth Rs. 60 crores is earned by this traditional industry. With development in various sectors of design, production and marketing, it is essential to provide a centre for study where feed back can be converted into fresh ideas. A design development centre will be established to evolve designs to cater to changing needs and moods.

16.1.137. *Training through Master Craftsman*—Under this Scheme training is imparted to artisans through Master Craftsman. During 1982-83, 31 export awards and 39 awards in 1983-84 were given for excellence in export performance. The scheme will continue in Seventh Plan.

16.1.138. *Promotional programmes*—For the development of handicrafts various promotional schemes/programmes have also been launched. An outlay of Rs. 182 lakhs is proposed for Seventh Plan and Rs. 36.40 lakhs for 1985-86. The following schemes/programmes will continue in Seventh Plan period:

- (1) Common Facility Centre, Varanasi.
- (2) Craft Complex, Rampur/Allahabad.
- (3) Handicrafts Week.
- (4) Chikan Centres, Lucknow/Hardoi/Rae Bareilly.
- (5) Handicrafts Award.
- (6) Handicrafts Industrial Estate/Basti Nirman.
- (7) Rural Marketing Centre.
- (8) Srinagar Murti Dhalai Yojana (Idol making), Hamirpur.
- (9) Sajar Vikas Yojana (Sajar Development Scheme), Banda.

16.1.139. *Rebate on handicraft goods*—The handicrafts of the State include hand woven carpets, art metal wares, wood, carving, chikan work, hand printing of textiles, horn, zari, zardozi patterns, marble and stone carving, artistic patterns and ceramics, ivory carving, tarkashi, jamdani, wooden toys, imitation, jewellery and musical instruments. There are about 6 lakh artisans in Uttar Pradesh. Total production of handicraft items is approximately Rs. 146 crore annually.

16.1.140. Handicraft products are, however, not getting proper price support and artisans have no incentive in the production of handicraft items. A rebate of 20 percent is proposed in the Seventh Plan towards sale of handi-

craft items. This rebate would be admissible at the time of 'Gandhi Jayanti' and All India Handicrafts week in the State. The rebate will be made available on the sale of handicrafts through State Corporations like U. P. Export Corporation, U. P. Leather Development Corporation and Brassware Corporation etc. Financial assistance by way of term loans to handloom societies for purchase of powerlooms is also proposed.

#### Sericulture

16.1.141. Sericulture can be said to have made its entry in the State in the year 1951 when about 300 kgs. of mulberry silk cocoons could be obtained in Doiwala Region of district Dehra Dun. Since then continuous efforts are being made for development and growth of mulberry based sericulture in the State. Subsequently, it was found that tassar silk development could also be undertaken because of the availability of oak trees in the hills and Arjun and Asan trees in the southern-belt of the State extending from Mirzapur to Jhansi Districts. The tropical tassar development programmes could be undertaken in the southern-most belt of the State. The progress achieved in the production of mulberry and tassar cocoons (oak tassar in case of hills) during the Sixth Plan period is given in the following table:

TABLE 15—Production of Mulberry and Tassar

| Year    | Mulberry (kgs.) |        | Tassar (nos.) |        |
|---------|-----------------|--------|---------------|--------|
|         | Total           | Hills  | Total         | Hills  |
| (1)     | (2)             | (3)    | (4)           | (5)    |
| 1980-81 | 1,30,000        | 61,000 | 5,51,621      | 20,177 |
| 1981-82 | 1,60,159        | 81,000 | 11,33,903     | 56,288 |
| 1982-83 | 1,75,000        | 75,000 | 33,66,000     | 36,000 |
| 1983-84 | 1,80,000        | 69,000 | 19,34,000     | 10,000 |

16.1.142. During the Sixth Plan the area under sericulture activities has considerably increased. At the beginning of the Sixth Plan the production of raw silk in the State was a 4,308 kgs. which rose to 18,000 kgs. by the end of 1983-84. It is expected that the production of raw silk would increase to 20,000 kgs. by the end of 1984-85.

16.1.143. The climatic condition of Hilly Terrain of Uttar Pradesh especially around Dehra Dun and the Tarai belt is ideally suited for bivoltine variety of silk cocoon while in the plains area multivoltine variety is found to be suitable for propagation and development. The mulberry cultivation and mulberry based sericulture industry has covered 32 districts. The



plantation and growth of tropical tassar was taken up in Varanasi and Mirzapur districts. The development programme include the plantation of Arjun trees.

16.1.144. For accelerating the sericulture activities both in plain and hills, various promotional and developmental programmes have already been launched with a view to encouraging and assisting the rearers and also providing training and other technical guidance to them. Besides, two Intensive Sericulture Development Projects in Tarai Region and Tassar Development Project, Mirzapur have been started. During the Sixth Plan period, 40,000 kgs. of cocoons could be produced by encouraging 3,500 rearer families in Tarain area and 2,500 acres of land

has been brought under mulberry plantation by private sector. Under Tassar Development Project, 33.00 lakhs Tassar cocoons were produced by about 800 Adhivasi families. For affording grainage facility to rearers, 4 grainages one each at Etawah, Meerut, Dehra Dun and Haldwani (Naini Tal) are being set-up for the purpose of grainage operation such as selection storage and preservation of seed cocoons and preparation of diseased free layings, their disinfection and inoculation. To fulfil the requirements of technical know-how, a training centre has already been established at Dehra Dun. This area is actually serving as nucleus for the sericulture industry.

16.1.145. The table given below depicts the achievements and targets during the Sixth Plan under sericulture schemes :

TABLE 27—Targets and Achievement during Sixth Plan

| Items                                    | Unit           | Achievements |         |         |         | Targets |         |
|--|----------------|--------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|  |                | 1979-80      | 1980-81 | 1981-82 | 1982-83 | 1983-84 | 1984-85 |
| (1)                                      | (2)            | (3)          | (4)     | (5)     | (6)     | (7)     | (8)     |
| 1. Production of mulberry cocoons        | Lakh kgs.      | 1.09         | 1.30    | 1.60    | 1.75    | 1.80    | 2.75    |
| 2. Production of Raw Silk                | Kgs.           | 4,328        | 5,100   | 6,822   | 17,500  | 18,000  | 20,000  |
| 3. Production of Oak Tassar cocoons      | Lakh Nos.      | 0.15         | 0.20    | 0.56    | 0.36    | 0.10    | 10.00   |
| 4. Production of Tropical Tassar cocoons | Lakh Nos.      | 0.49         | 5.32    | 10.78   | 33.30   | 19.24   | 60.00   |
| 5. Private Plantation                    | Acres          | 855          | 1,219   | 2,123   | 4,105   | 4,458   | 6,000   |
| 6. Training of Rearers                   | Nos.           | 115          | 358     | 692     | 617     | 198     | 300     |
| 7. Rearers benefited direct/indirect     | Nos.<br>(cum.) | 5800         | 7,000   | 8,000   | 9,000   | 10,000  | 12,000  |

The Seventh Plan proposals are aimed at increasing the output of raw silk to 40,000 kgs. though the provision of various inputs and incentives to re-earners.

16.1.146. *Establishment of reeling plant*—It is estimated that the total production of mulberry and tassar cocoons will reach a figure of 3 lakh kgs. by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan. For increased production of cocoons it would be necessary to provide reeling facilities in the hill

region. It is, therefore, proposed to set-up two reeling plants one each in Kumaon and Garhwal Divisions.

16.1.147. *Cocoons and Silk Products Marketing Organisation*—At present there is only one agency for utilisation of cocoons viz. Resham Audyogic Sahkari Sangh Limited, Premnagar, Dehra Dun. Due to financial difficulties, the Sangh is not able to purchase the entire cocoon production with the result the cocoons are being purchased by outsiders and private agencies. In

order to overcome this difficulty creation of an organisation for marketing of cocoons and silk products in the State is proposed.

#### Centrally Sponsored Schemes

16.1.118. *District Industries Centres*—The scheme is functioning in the State on 50 per cent central assistance from Central Government and 50 per cent expenditure is borne by the State Government. The scheme will be continued in Seventh Plan. An outlay of Rs. 1475 lakhs is proposed for Seventh Plan and Rs. 294 lakhs is proposed for 1985-86.

16.1.149. *D. I. C. Margin Money Loan (Central Scheme)*—Margin money loan assistance is applicable to small/tiny units having investment in plant and machinery not exceeding Rs. 2 lakhs. The maximum limit of margin money loan admissible to units is 10 per cent of the cost of the project. Fifty per cent expenditure is borne by the State Government and 50 per cent is provided by Central Government. The scheme will continue to function during Seventh Plan.

16.1.150. *Assistance to sick units*—The scheme was sponsored by Government of India for revival and revitalization of sick units providing financial assistance as margin money. Fifty per cent funds are contributed by Government of India and 50 per cent expenditure is borne by State Government. An outlay of Rs. 1007 lakhs is envisaged for Seventh Plan and Rs. 184 lakhs for 1985-86.

16.1.151. *Central Investment Subsidy (Capital subsidy)*—The Government of India has already announced extension of the scheme of Central investment subsidy in all 42 backward districts. So far only seven districts were covered under this scheme. Now this subsidy will be applicable in 42 backward districts of the State. The Central Investment Subsidy will be given at the rate of 25 per cent in category 'A' districts, 15 per cent in 'B' category districts and 10 per cent in 'C' category districts. The scheme is proposed to be continued during Seventh Plan for which an outlay of Rs. 3500 lakhs is proposed. For 1985-86, an outlay of Rs. 500 lakhs is being proposed.

16.1.152. *Interest Subsidy Scheme*—Subsidy on interest payable to banks and UPFC to ensure a lower limit of interest by 7 per cent is admissible to technical entrepreneurs. An outlay of Rs. 35 lakh is proposed for Seventh Plan and Rs. 7 lakh for 1985-86.

16.1.153. *Census of Small Scale Units*—The Government of India launched a scheme for Census survey of small scale units. The entire staff has been provided by the Central Government. The scheme is to be continued in Seventh Plan for which an outlay of Rs. 35 lakh is proposed. For 1985-86 an outlay of Rs. 7 lakh is proposed.

16.1.154. *Transport Subsidy*—The scheme envisages subsidizing the cost of transport of industrial units established in hill districts of the State to the extent of 75 per cent of the transport cost of raw material which are brought into and finished goods which are taken out of the hill districts from the specified rail heads to the location of the unit. This scheme is to be continued in Seventh Plan for which an outlay of Rs. 300 lakh is proposed. An outlay of Rs. 60 lakh is earmarked for 1985-86.

#### 20-Point Programme

16.1.155. The State Government is giving highest priority to the implementation of 20-Point Programme in the promotion of investment, development of infrastructure and encouraging setting up of industries. Following steps have been taken to give new policy, re-orientation and in developing infrastructure for encouraging investment in the State:

(1) A High Power Committee and Udyog Bandhu have been set-up to monitor the progress of various activities for the promotion of industries and to remove difficulties faced by them.

(2) Incentives such as sales-tax exemption, investment subsidy for 'Pioneer' and 'Prestige' units and priority in the issue of letters of intent and licences for the Zero Industry Districts, will continue to be given during the plan.

(3) The Central Government has introduced investment subsidy in all 42 backward districts in the State and special infrastructural facilities in the Zero Industry Districts.

(4) Promotion of at least one small scale unit having investment of more than Rs. 2 lakh in each development block of the State.

(5) The procedures have been simplified and liberalized. A specific of pro-

moting 200 cottage/artisans units has been kept for each block (including service and business units).

(6) A separate division for the development of rural industries has been created for promoting rural industries in the State. A. D. O. (I. S. B.) has been provided in each block to look after the IRD and rural industries programme and for co-ordination of handloom, Khadi and Village Industries and IRD programme at the block level.

(7) The production of handloom cloth in the State has exceeded the All-India targets and as a result of favourable climate generated in the State, the level of handloom production is proposed to reach the level of

TABLE 15—Units assisted/established under 20 Point Programme

| Item  | Achievement during 1983-84 | 1984-85 Target | Achievement upto September, 1984 | Target for 1985-86 | Target for Seventh Plan (1985-90) |
|---|----------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (1)   | (2)                        | (3)            | (4)                              | (5)                | (6)                               |
| 1. SSI units established  | 13,810                     | 14,000         | 6,542                            | 14,000             | 70,000                            |
| 2. Artisans assisted  | 38,429                     | 30,000         | 13,017                           | 30,000             | 1,50,000                          |
| 3. Beneficiaries under IRD programme including service and business units | 2,44,263                   | 1,77,000       | 72,696                           | 1,77,000           | 8,85,000                          |
| 4. Employment generated   | 1,43,353                   | 1,00,000       | 54,643                           | 1,00,000           | 5,00,000                          |

16.1.156. *Special Component Plan*—The main thrust of the programme relates to providing assistance to cottage artisans, leather shoe workers, carpet weavers and other handicraft artisans. Efforts are being made to upgrade qualitatively and quantitatively scheduled caste artisans who are traditionally employed in these industries. Specific schemes of providing managerial assistance and share capital to Industrial Co-operatives of Scheduled Caste and weaker sections, assistance for godowns, marketing, assistance in procurement of raw materials, design development and common facility centres etc. are being provided through various Corporations. Besides, entrepreneurial development training programmes were organised to enable the Scheduled Caste people to establish their own industries.

765 million metres.

(8) In order to increase production of raw silk in the State, so as to make it self-sufficient in the matter of raw material, the sericulture activities would also be stepped up and an increase of 20,000 Kgs. of raw silk over the Sixth Plan target is anticipated during Seventh Plan.

(9) During Seventh Plan 52 new industrial estates are proposed to be established and feeder lines will be provided. These estates will mostly be at the block level.

Because of measures taken by the State Government good progress has been made in the industrial sector. The details are being given as under:—

16.1.157. The programmes under handloom, powerloom and sericulture sector are almost exclusively meant for the benefit of the persons belonging to the minorities, weaker sections and SC/ST. On a rough estimate about 10 per cent weavers population falls under the category of SC/ST.

16.1.158. During Seventh Plan, an outlay of Rs. 10 crore has been earmarked under Special Component Programme and an outlay of Rs. 155 lakh is proposed to be utilised during 1985-86. The increased outlays would also cover tribal areas of the State and would assist the weavers through skill upgradation programmes and production activities.

16.1.159. Outlays quantified for special component plan during Sixth Plan, Seventh Plan and Annual Plan (1985-86) are given in the following table :

TABLE 16: Programmes of Special Component Plan (Rs. in lakh)

| Programmes                                   | Sixth Plan<br>1980-85 | Seventh Plan<br>1985-90 | Annual Plan<br>1985-86 |
|--|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| (1)  | (2)                   | (3)                     | (4)                    |
| I. Industrial Estate .. .. .                 | 110.00                | 200.00                  | 30.00                  |
| II. <i>Small Scale Industries</i>            |                       |                         |                        |
| 1. U. P. Small Scale Industries Corporation  | 14.00                 | 6.00                    | 1.00                   |
| 2. U. P. Leather Development Corporation     | 200.00                | 900.00                  | 131.00                 |
| 3. Industrial Co-operatives (Non-textile) .. | 20.00                 | 30.00                   | 5.00                   |
| 4. Assistance to SSI .. .. .                 | 25.00                 | ..                      | ..                     |
| 5. D. I. C. Margin Money Loan .. .. .        | 120.00                | 25.00                   | 5.00                   |
| 6. Growth Centre Loan .. .. .                | 100.00                | ..                      | ..                     |
| 7. State Capital Subsidy .. .. .             | ..                    | 50.00                   | 10.00                  |
| 8. Integrated Margin Money .. .. .           | ..                    | 100.00                  | 15.00                  |
| 9. Entrepreneurial Development Programme     | 5.00                  | 10.00                   | 2.00                   |
| 10. Hill Area Schemes .. .. .                | 15.00                 | ..                      | ..                     |
| III. <i>Handicrafts</i>                      |                       |                         |                        |
| 1. Brassware Corporation .. .. .             | 20.00                 | 40.00                   | 3.00                   |
| 2. Carpet Training Centres .. .. .           | 150.00                | 40.00                   | 3.00                   |
| 3. Assistance to Handicrafts Societies ..    | 4.00                  | 15.00                   | 3.00                   |
| 4. Hill Area Schemes .. .. .                 | 6.00                  | ..                      | ..                     |
| IV. Khadi and Village Industries .. .. .     | 30.00                 | 500.00                  | 25.00                  |
| V. Handloom .. .. .                          | 344.75                | 700.00                  | 110.00                 |
| VI. Sericulture .. .. .                      | 400.00                | 300.00                  | 45.00                  |
| <b>Total .. .. .</b>                         | <b>1563.75</b>        | <b>2916.00</b>          | <b>398.00</b>          |

## (2) MEDIUM AND LARGE INDUSTRY

16.2.1. The State Government has been making consistent efforts to attract investment in medium and large sectors particularly in medium sector by creating improved industrial climate and providing inputs and incentives to the industries coming up in the State. Another policy measure was to promote pioneer and prestige units in backward areas and no industry district so that their ancillaries would come up providing more employment opportunities.

The new industrial climate thus generated in the State attracted a large number of entrepreneurs. The Government of India also approved some central sector projects for the State and an investment of Rs. 3,000 crore of central investment is expected in Gas-based fertilizer plants, Indian Telephone Industries, Hindustan Photo Films, Bharat Electronics, Aeromatic Complex and HMT Watches etc.

16.2.2. A large number of Letters of Intent and Licences have been received during Sixth

Plan period in the private, joint, and assisted sectors. Developed infra-structure facilities are being provided at suitable locations as demanded by entrepreneurs specially in backward districts.

16.2.3. Co-ordinated approach on various concerned departments for early clearance of projects is being ensured. State Financial Institutions like PICUP and UPFC are joining hands for setting up of institutional frame work for rapid industrial growth. Consultancy services have also been expanded.

16.2.4. Measures for better utilization of capacities are being taken up which include (a) adequate supply of power, (b) encouraging installation of generating sets, (c) improvement and strengthening of infra-structure facilities and (d) revival of such sick units as can become viable.

16.2.5. As a result of measures taken by the State Government the flow of applications for letters of intent/licences and D. G. T. D. registrations has increased. The position of L. I/ILs procured is given below :

TABLE 17—Letters of Intent/Licences

| Large and Medium Industries   | 1980-81 | 1981-82 | 1982-83 | 1983-84 | 1984-85<br>(Target) |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------------------|
| (1)   | (2)     | (3)     | (4)     | (5)     | (6)                 |
| 1. Letters of Intent/Industrial Licences<br>DGTD Registrations procured (No.) | 215     | 318     | 294     | 515     | 520                 |
| 2. Investment envisaged (Rs. in crores)                                       | 434     | 821     | 693     | 1127    | 1200                |
| 3. Licences Implemented (No.)   | 34      | 37      | 36      | 80      | 90                  |
| 4. Investment done (Rs. in crores)  | 66      | 108     | 76      | 307     | 400                 |

16.2.6. Growth of production, employment, investment in medium and large industries of private sector is given below :

TABLE 18—Medium and Large Factories Registered under Factory Act

| Year | Investment<br>(Rs. in<br>crores) | Production<br>(Rs. in<br>crores) | Employment<br>(No.) |
|------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| (1)  | (2)                              | (3)                              | (4)                 |
| 1979 | 759                              | 1456                             | 1,83,275            |
| 1980 | 779                              | 1599                             | 1,88,662            |
| 1981 | 809                              | 1676                             | 1,92,684            |
| 1982 | 1095                             | 2047                             | 1,95,713            |

16.2.7. Growth of population and capacity utilization—Monitoring of growth rate of production and better utilization of capacities is being done on the basis of data obtained from DGTD. A study of selected industries shows that in Uttar Pradesh production of tractors, engineering industries, electrical transformers, storage batteries, chemicals etc. has shown considerable improvement ranging from 15 percent to 52 percent in 1981-82 over 1980-81. Similarly capacity utilization has improved considerably as will be evident from table 19.

TABLE 19—Industrial production and capacity utilization of selected industries of U. P.

| Industrial Product               | Production |       | Percentage capacity to the national level | Growth rate 1980-81 (Percent) | Percentage capacity utilization 1980-81 |
|----------------------------------|------------|-------|---|-------------------------------|---|
|                                  | 1980       | 1981  |   |                               |   |
| (1)                              | (2)        | (3)   | (4)                                       | (5)                           | (6)                                     |
| 1. Aluminium (Tonnes)            | 73490      | 77307 | 29  | 5                             | 79                                      |
| 2. Tractors (Nos.)               | 923        | 1065  | 2   | 15                            | 62to77                                  |
| 3. Leather Footwear (Lakh Pairs) | 3.44       | 4.89  | 7   | 42                            | 33                                      |

| Industrial Product                               | Production |        | Percentage capacity to the national level | Growth rate 1980-81 Percentage | Percentage utilization 1980-81 |
|--|------------|--------|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
|  | 1980       | 1981   |   |                                |                                |
| (1)  | (2)        | (3)    | (4)                                       | (5)                            | (6)                            |
| 4. Explosives (Tonnes) .. ..                     | 3.16       | 332    | 1   | 5                              | 32                             |
| 5. Transformers (kVa) .. ..                      | 1110       | 1466   | 5   | 32                             | 48                             |
| 6. Dry Cells (Million Nos.) ..                   | 85         | 84     | 22  | 1                              | 30                             |
| 7. Storage Batteries (Thousand Nos.) ..          | 117.5      | 179.2  | 5   | 52                             | 114                            |
| 8. Bicycles (Thousand Nos.) ..                   | 41         | 45     | 4   | 10                             | 30                             |
| 9. (a) Auto Tyres-Trucks (Thousand Nos.)         | 902.6      | 933    | 5   | 3                              | 226                            |
| (b) Auto-Tyres Scooters (Thousand Nos.)          | 557.4      | 635.4  | 5   | 14                             |                                |
| 10. Soda Ash (Thousand Tonnes) ..                | 10.9       | 9.2    | 4   | 16                             | 44                             |
| 11. Caustic Soda (Tonnes) ..                     | 18165      | 21798  | 1   | 20                             | 55                             |
| 12. Machine Tools (Rs.in lakh) ..                | 5761       | 6143   | 1   | 7                              | 46                             |
| 13. Pesticides (Tonnes) ..                       | 13165      | 13657  | 31  | 4                              | 110                            |
| 14. Bicycles and Rickshaw Tyres (Thousand Nos.). | 3000       | 3600   | 10  | 20                             | 30                             |
| 15. Soap (Tonnes) .. ..                          | 29534      | 29934  | 7   | 1                              | 136                            |
| 16. Paper and Paper Board (Thousand Tonnes).     | 57.5       | 75     | 7   | 30                             | 61                             |
| 17. Baby Food (Tonnes) ..                        | 38.62      | 38.71  | 17  | 0.2                            | 70                             |
| 18. Synthetic Detergent (Tonnes) ..              | 1248       | 1936   | 5   | 55                             | 52                             |
| 19. Cement (Thousand Tonnes) ..                  | 495        | 651    | 6   | 32                             | 55                             |
| 20. Matches (Million Boxes) ..                   | 902        | 1118.4 | 26  | 24                             | 85                             |
| 21. Fertilizers (Thousand Tonnes) ..             | 320.8      | 480.8  | 10  | 50                             | 63                             |
| 22. Sugar (Rs. in lakh) ..                       | 227        | 290    | 10  | 27                             | 55                             |

16.2.8. *Approach to the Seventh Five-Year Plan*—The State has evolved a number of attractive packages of incentives and concessions which compare favourably with the industrially advanced States, though here again the paucity of funds does not permit to make these packages of incentives really effective. The Government of India has also taken a number of investment decisions for location of important public sector project in the State. The Government of India has also reclassified the backward areas and subsequently increased the Capital Investment Subsidy but

even then there is a general diffidence on the part of the entrepreneurs to go to backward districts. The only course, whereby a beginning can be made regarding industrial development of these districts, is by locating Central Sector Projects.

#### New Strategy

16.2.9. The State Government has taken major steps in policy orientations, new incentives and creating new industrial climate. The strategy adopted by the State Government is to introduce new concessions such as exemption/deferment of

Sales Tax to new units, incentives to 'Prestige' and 'Pioneer' units, priorities in the licences and letters of intent for industries in backward areas and 'Zero Industry' districts and developing infrastructural facilities to the requirements of industrial growth.

16.2.10. The new strategy also includes promotion of at least one small scale industry having an investment of more than Rs. 2 lakh in each development block of the State. This step, taken for the first time, will help in the promotion of new projects in industrially backward areas in a planned manner. Organizational re-structuring is being done for promotion of cottage and household industries in rural areas. A scheme for providing self-employment to educated unemployed people has also been launched in the State under which financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 25,000 will be given to each person. A large number of beneficiaries are likely to be benefited under this programme.

#### Suggestions

16.2.11. In view of the above, approach to Seventh Plan will be briefly as under :

1. For the 11 Zero Industry districts at least one large project in each district will be set up either in the State/Joint Sector or in the Private Sector. These nucleus projects will help in promotion of large number of ancillary and other Small Scale Industries in these districts.
2. Under the new programme introduced in 1983-84 for providing incentives to Pioneer and Prestige Units, it is planned that in the remaining 31 backward districts classified under A, B and C categories there will be considerable investment in medium and large industries as well as ancillaries in Small Scale Industries.
3. A large number of State/Joint Sector Projects have already been identified for which UPSIDC and PICUP have obtained licences/letters of intent. The implementation of these projects will call for substantial increase in the allocation of funds for medium and large industry sector for contribution towards the State equity. In addition, the State Sector Projects particularly relating to the electronics,

cement, textiles, automobile engines, and tractors will require substantial increase in the outlay for State Sector Projects. Investment in Joint/Assisted sector is projected of the order of Rs. 2400 crore and Rs. 2000 crore in Public Sector.

4. A number of Central Sector Projects have been finalized for implementation in this State and some more are under consideration. It is anticipated that during Seventh Plan period an investment of the order of Rs. 3000 crore will materialise in the Central Sector Projects. This will call for substantial increase in the investment of development of land and creation of other infrastructural facilities for implementation of these projects.
5. The State Government will make investment for creation of infrastructural facilities such as development of industrial areas and setting up of industrial estates. There are 80 industrial estates having 1116 sheds and 3254 plots. During Sixth Plan till 1982-83, 10 estates were completed and 6 are expected to be completed. More estates are planned in Seventh Plan besides completion of spillover projects.

16.2.12. Intensive efforts are being proposed for development of infrastructure mainly in the shape of industrial areas and estates during the Seventh Plan. It is also expected that the Central Government's Plan to locate Export Processing Zone for Northern India at NOIDA will not only create biggest centre for export production but also buttress the efforts of State Government in creating infrastructural facilities and a very large investment. NOIDA will also be implementing its second phase programme in the Seventh Plan period.

16.2.13. *Institutional Finance*—For an investment of about Rs. 7000 crore as stated earlier a very big institutional finance support will be required. Estimated requirement of institutional finance for Seventh Plan is of the order of Rs. 5000 crore. The requirement is assessed on the basis of number of projects identified by various sub-working groups. For an institutional finance support of this magnitude the Central and the State financial institutions will have to strengthen their operations and improve wherever necessary.



16.2.14. *Power requirement*—For the size of investment envisaged in the Seventh Five Year Plan the requirement of power for industry sector is going to increase manifold. The rough estimate of power requirement is about 5500 MW. in the Seventh Plan. This does not include the captive generations which many of the bigger projects like petrochemical and fertilizer are likely to make arrangements for. Stress will have to be laid on the installation of captive power generation by bigger units where the size of investment and power requirement are able to sustain and justify captive generating units.

16.2.15. *Chemical Industry*—Chemical Industry can be classified under heads of : Food and Bakery Bio-chemicals, Pigments and Dye Stuffs, Paints, Plastic and Rubber, Petro-chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Drugs, Cosmetics, Soap and Detergents etc. Due to commissioning of Mathura Refinery the scope of Chemical Industry has increased tremendously. The dispersal of Petro-chemical industry is proposed on the basis of 3 main complexes, viz. Cracker Plant—Mathura, Aromatic Complex—Salimpur (Aligarh) and Petroleum Gas Cracker Plant—Auraiya (Etawah). The projects for heavy inorganic chemicals have been considered on the basis of availability of molasses from sugar mills and ammonia from fertilizer units and potentialities of mineral resources. A number of drugs and pharmaceutical units have been recommended on the basis of demand in the country. During Seventh Plan, heavy projects of fertilizers, caustic soda, gas cracker, plastic fibres and synthetic rubber etc. have been proposed. The proposed investment in these projects is of the order of Rs. 5775 crore.

16.2.16. *Mechanical and Industries Metallurgical Industries*—Uttar Pradesh has enormous potential for the development of mechanical and metallurgical industries such as steel re-rolling, mini-steel plant, forging, non-ferrous and wire drawing industries which have developed in the State. Machine tool industry should also be developed to cater the demand of automobile industry, manufacture of ball and roller bearings, garment and hosiery manufacturing section, leather processing and finishing machines. As many as 387 units having an investment of Rs. 495.70 crore have been proposed.

16.2.17. *Pulp and Paper*—Pulp and paper industry also plays a vital role in industrial, commercial and domestic fields. The potentials of the development of this industry have been work-

ed out. 38 joint/private sector projects having an investment of Rs. 3000 lakh have been proposed for Seventh Five Year Plan.

16.2.18. *Minerals and Cement*—The programmes for development of minerals, cement, glass and ceramics industries have been highlighted. The programmes aim at exploitation and development of minerals by the Directorate of Geology and Mining, U. P. State Mineral Development Corporation will complete the on-going projects viz. Lambidhar Project, Dehra Dun Mining Project, Mirzapur, Silica Sand. Stone Mine. Allahabad and Rock Phosphate Beneficiation, Lalitpur. A number of new projects have been suggested. New cement plants at Pithoragarh and Dehra Dun would be completed. The modernization programme of Churk and Dalla Cement factories is proposed to be completed during Seventh Plan period. The programme to the cost of Rs. 311.26 crore has been formulated.

16.2.19. *Electronics Industry*—The electronics industry in Uttar Pradesh has shown an outstanding performance. The coloured T. V. at comparatively lower rates has already been manufactured. In view of the good potential, low capital investment and high employment generation, this industry has ample scope of development during Seventh Plan period. The development of electronics industry particularly in hills and eastern Uttar Pradesh will also help in removing regional imbalances. During Seventh Five Year Plan emphasis will be laid on the production of consumer electronics, control instrumentation, computers and allied items, communication equipment and components etc.

16.2.20. *Textiles Industry*—Under the textile industry development programme, it is proposed to set up two units of 25,000 spindles in the State Sector and 4 units in Co-operative Sector. Expansion of 3 units of the State sector by 25,000 spindles is also proposed. Besides, automatic looms for power loom complexes are also proposed. A process house and sizing plant are also proposed to be set up. The total investment is anticipated to the order of Rs. 353.43 crore.

16.2.21. *Electrical Engineering Industry*—Electrical engineering industry has good scope for development. The power development programme requires large quantities of electrical equipment for generation, transmission and distribution. The consumers also need a large variety of electrical utilisation equipment ranging from large industrial motors to household bulbs and



tubes. For meeting the demand of electrical items as many as 51 projects of an investment of Rs. 248.55 crore have been proposed.

#### U. P. STATE TEXTILE CORPORATION

16.2.22. The authorised capital of the Corporation is Rs. 70 crore. The Corporation has proposed the following projects during Seventh Plan period.

16.2.23. *Continuing Schemes*—Five New Spinning mills of 50,000 spindles each (the letters of intent, for which, are already in hand) are to be established in the State. In the first phase, each of 5 new mills is being established with a capacity of 25000 spindles only. Three new spinning mills at Jaspur, Meja and Banda have been established during Sixth Plan period. Ballia and Jaunpur spinning mills of 25000 spindles each could not be established because of lack of financial clearance from Central Financial Institutions. Establishment of Ballia and Jaunpur Mills, therefore, would spillover to Seventh Plan period.

16.2.24. *Expansion in each of three State Sector New Spinning Mills by 25,000 Spindles*—In the second phase of established of five new spinning mills in the State Sector, mills at Jaspur, Meja and Banda would be expanded by 25000 spindles each during Seventh Plan period.

16.2.25 *Process House*—A Letter of Intent for a Process House with a capacity of 144 lakh metres per annum was issued to the U. P. State Textile Corporation Limited on 31-12-1981 (re-validated upto 31-3-1985). This could not be implemented so far, due to paucity of funds. The project report has been sent to Public Investment Board of the State for appraisal and approval. The total estimated cost of the project is Rs. 300.00 lakh for which an amount of Rs. 150.00 lakh would be needed on the basis of 1:1 debt equity ratio.

16.2.26. *Automatic Looms*—U. P. State Textile Corporation have already applied for a Letter of Intent for 1500 Automatic Looms. It is estimated that the total project cost of installing 1500 Automatic Looms would be Rs. 45 crore and an outlay of Rs. 22.50 crore would be needed on the basis of 1:1 Debt Equity Ratio.

16.2.27. *Sizing Plant*—As a necessary corollary to the proposal of Automatic Looms it is proposed to set up a Sizing Plant in each of the State Sector Spinning Units. A Sizing Plant of about 6 lakh kgs. per annum capacity is

already under implementation at the Kashipur Unit of the Corporation. This plant is expected to start commissioning within a few months. The total cost of each Plant would be of the order of Rs. 60.00 lakh. A total equity of Rs. 390.00 lakh would be needed on the basis of 1:1 debt equity ratio for this project. An outlay of Rs. 26 lakh has been proposed for the project during the year 1984-85.

16.2.28. *Diversification and Modernisation*—The first spinning mill in the State Sector was set up in 1975. Diversification and modernisation is to be a continuous process, if optimum use of facilities already created is not only to be made but increasingly availed, both from the point of view of bringing in advanced technology as well as improving human productivity. Diversification of cotton yarn to synthetic yarn will also be taken into account by these activities.

16.2.29. *Hosiery Complex in Hill Areas*—A Project of an approximate capacity of 200 TPA (of which cotton hosiery may be 72 percent, Woollen hosiery 24 percent and Synthetic 4 percent) is expected to cost Rs. 1.00 crore with a turnover of Rs. 2.25 crore per annum. This mill provides employment to about 400 persons.

16.2.30. *High Wet Modulus/Polynosic Fibre Project*—Present day trend in market demand for regenerated fibres is almost wholly towards High Wet Modulus and Polynosic fibres. To encourage further production of these fibres, a project is to be established in the State at a total cost of Rs. 130 crore. This will be implemented in collaboration with PICUP and Industrial Houses having contribution from public.

16.2.31. *Textile Machinery manufacturing Project*—U. P. State Textile Corporation has entered into Joint Sector to establish a Textile Machinery Manufacturing Project in collaboration with the Pradeshiya Industrial and Investment Corporation of Uttar Pradesh and Texmco Limited, a leading engineering company. The Project is proposed to be set up with an estimated cost of Rs. 50 crore. The project is proposed to take the manufacturing of sophisticated textile machinery of latest technology to meet the growing demand of the textile industry in the State and outside. It will also help in developing ancillary industries in the area.

16.2.32. *U. P. State Co-operative Mills Federation*—The Federation is establishing 7 co-operative mills in the State. During Seventh Plan, the

funds are required for the following programmes :

- (1) Continuing Schemes—Completion of on-going spinning mills. The State Government and National Co-operative Development Corporation are taking up these works on the basis of 45 percent share between them (22.5 percent by each), 5 percent by shareholders and 50 percent as term loan to be extended by financing institutions.

The total requirement of additional share capital during the Seventh Five Year Plan is assessed at Rs. 1,331.60 lakh for all the 7 new mills as per following break-up :

- (1) Additional share capital on the basis of 45 percent financing by the State Government and the NCDC, due to

increase in project cost —Rs. 687.60 lakh.

- (2) Share capital due to likely short-fall in the amount of term loan to be sanctioned by financing institutions—Rs. 319.00 lakh.
- (3) Amount of share capital due to short fall in the share from share-holders—Rs. 325.00 lakh.

16.2.33. *Modernisation of Existing 4 Co-operative Spinning Mills*—Four Co-operative Spinning Mills are already operating at Etawah, Bulandshahr, Nagina and Maghar. These mills have been incurring losses due to various factors including ageing of machinery and shortage of working capital. There is urgent need for replacement of textile machinery. The requirement of funds for modernisation and working capital would be as under :

TABLE 20: Requirement of funds for modernisation

(Rs. in lakh)

| Name of the Mill     | Replacement and modernisation of machinery | Working capital | Conversion of State Government loan into share capital | Total   |
|----------------------|--|-----------------|--|---------|
| (1)                  | (2)  | (3)             | (4)  | (5)     |
| 1. Bulandshahr .. .. | 60   | 50              | 219.82   | 329.82  |
| 2. Etawah .. ..      | 200  | 50              | ..   | 250.00  |
| 3. Nagina .. ..      | 150  | 50              | 100.00   | 300.00  |
| 4. Maghar .. ..      | 150  | 50              | 100.00   | 300.00  |
| Total .. ..          | 560  | 200             | 419.82   | 1179.82 |

16.2.34. *U. P. State Cement Corporation*—The Corporation is running Dalla and Churk Cement factories whose production programme is being completed. The Kajarahat Cement Project (KCP) has already gone into production. The setting up of new cement plants in Pithoragarh and Dehra Dun could not be materialized during Sixth Plan period. However, some preliminary work has been done for Dehra Dun project. Major work will have to be completed during Seventh Plan period. As such the following programmes will be undertaken :—

- (1) Rehabilitation and Modernization of Churk Cement Factory, Churk (Mirzapur).

(2) Installation of Precalculator on K. C. C. P. Kilns, Dalla (Mirzapur).

(3) Mini Cement Plant, Dehra Dun.

(4) Mandarsu (Baruwala) Cement Project, Dehra Dun.

16.2.35. *The Pradeshiya Industrial and Investment Corporation of Uttar Pradesh*—The Pradeshiya Industrial and Investment Corporation of Uttar Pradesh was created by the State Government for the promotion of medium and large scale industries with the primary function of a State level Investment Corporation extending financial assistance to industrial projects and undertaking such other activities as may be neces-

sary to catalyse industrial investment in the State.

'PICUP' presently provides multi-dimensional financial assistance, technical services and institutional support for industrialization of the State and also engages in direct project promotion in the joint/assisted sector. 'PICUP' also undertakes under-writing of the shares of the companies and provides interest free sales tax loan.

16.2.36. *Joint Sector Projects*—'PICUP' is the main promotional agency in the sphere of medium and large scale industries in the State. PICUP promotes various joint sector projects in the State. The corporation has already set up 2 joint sector projects viz. U. P. Drugs and Pharmaceutical Ltd. and U. P. Twegafibre Glass Ltd. It has planned to carry out expansion of U. P. Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. to double the capacity and also to set up a multi-purpose drug plant. The Corporation have obtained 28 letters of intent for setting up joint sector projects of about Rs. 1268 crore which are being actively implemented.

The main projects for which letters of intent have been received are Fertilizer Project, Jagdishpur (Rs. 700 crore investment), Aluminium Foils (Rs. 45 crore), OXO Alcohol (Rs. 60 crore), Polyester Staple Fibre Project (Rs. 72 crore), Textile Machinery Project (Rs. 50 crore), and Methanol Metacrilate (Rs. 60 crore), etc.

16.2.27. *Loan/Market Borrowing*—PICUP provides term loan to medium and large scale units, Assuming that term lending operations of PICUP would grow only at the present growth rate of 30 percent, the disbursement of the Corporation over Seventh Plan period is expected to the extent of Rs. 267 crore. The expected refinance availment during Seventh Plan period would be of the order of Rs. 170 crore.

16.2.38. *Sales Tax Loan*—PICUP provides interest free Sales Tax loan to various industrial units. A large number of sanctioned applications for disbursement of loan are lying with PICUP. During Seventh Plan, an outlay of Rs. 7.50 crore is proposed under this programme to meet the existing commitment. The outlay for 1985-76 is proposed at Rs. 3.50 crore.

16.2.39. *Subsidy on Feasibility Studies*—The subsidy for preparation of feasibility reports is being provided through PICUP. This subsidy is provided 50 percent to 75 percent on feasibility

reports, prepared by approved consultants by various entrepreneurs.

16.2.40. *Interest subsidy on Debentures raised by PICUP*—For term lending, loan will be raised from the market in the form of non-convertible debentures. Interest subsidy of Rs. 6 percent is proposed to be provided. The market borrowing is estimated to the extent of Rs. 47.00 crore during Seventh Plan. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 crore is proposed for Seventh Plan and Rs. 0.30 crore for 1985-86.

16.2.41. *Rehabilitation of sick units*—PICUP has established a 'Project Rehabilitation Cell' for preparation of rehabilitation packages for different sick units and for syndicating the requirement of concessions and reliefs and additional funds for revival of these sick units, an outlay of Rs. 5.00 crore is proposed for Seventh Plan and Rs. 1.00 crore for 1985-86.

For all the activities of PICUP as mentioned above, an outlay of Rs. 146.50 crore is proposed for Seventh Plan and Rs. 20.50 crore for 1985-86.

16.2.43. *U. P. State Industrial Development Corporation Limited*—UPSIDC, a State Government Undertaking was established in 1961 for accelerating the pace of industrial growth. Its principal activities at present are as under :—

- (1) Acquisition of land for industrial purpose and development of infrastructure.
- (2) Setting up of medium and heavy industrial units in joint sector.
- (3) Financial assistance to medium and heavy industrial units through Equity Participation and Underwriting.

16.2.44. *Acquisition of land and establishment of industrial areas*—The Corporation has acquired 17,888 acres of land in 24 districts out of which 11 are backward districts. In 3 districts 1,710 acre of acquired land (undeveloped) was allotted to large industrial units and development on 10,207 acre land was undertaken and industrial areas were established. Development work on the rest of the land is in progress. In the industrial areas, 9,070 acres land has been allotted to the entrepreneurs, out of which on 6,250 acre land, either industrial units have already been established or are in the process of establishment. The Corporation has so far invested Rs. 30 crore in the acquisition of land and development of industrial areas in various districts throughout the State.

16.2.45. The Government of India had announced certain incentives for industrial development in the backward districts in April 1983. As a result of which the entrepreneurs are attracted to establish their units in backward districts, especially in Zero Industry Districts and in Special Hill Region Districts where social and other facilities are available or the location is near a big city. The Corporation therefore, as far as possible, has planned to acquire land and develop industrial areas in Zero Industry and Special Hill Region districts. There are some big industries which are necessarily to be established in the western districts of the State. The allotments in the presently established industrial areas in the western region have been done in full. Therefore, there is a proposal to acquire about 5,000 acre land for establishment of further industrial areas in western districts.

The size of industrial areas in 11 Zero Industry District/Special Hill Region is as follows :

| District         | Area in acres |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. Kanpur Dehat  | 2,000         |
| 2. Fatehpur      | 1,000         |
| 3. Sultanpur     | 1,000         |
| 4. Jalaun        | 500           |
| 5. Jaunpur       | 500           |
| 6. Banda         | 500           |
| 7. Hamirpur      | 500           |
| 8. Tehri Garhwal | 50            |
| 9. Pauri Garhwal | 50            |
| 10. Uttar Kashi  | 50            |
| 11. Chamoli      | 50            |
| Total ...        | 6,200         |

16.2.46. Action for acquisition of land has been taken and efforts are being made to acquire land during 1984-85 and also start its development. Project reports for these industrial areas are under preparation. In the No Industry Districts (NIDs) for development of industrial areas the ratio of grant from Government of India, loan from IDBI and the contribution by the State Government has already been fixed. During the Seventh Five Year Plan period, an amount of Rs. 104.72 crore will be needed for the programmes indicated above for 11 NIDs/Special Hill Region districts, out of which an amount of Rs. 54.94 crore has to be invested by the State

Government. The requirement during Seventh Five Year Plan for districts other than NIDs would be Rs. 102.50 crore, out of which Rs. 30.75 crore is to be invested by the State Government.

16.2.47. *Joint Sector Projects*—The Corporation has so far established 14 joint sector units which are in production and the investment of the Corporation therein is Rs. 350 lakh. Thirteen other industrial units are under implementation which are expected to be commissioned during Seventh Five Year Plan. Besides, there is a proposal to establish 7 new industrial units during the plan period. During Seventh Five Year Plan the investment of the Corporation in these projects is expected to be around Rs. 1,000 lakh and during the year 1985-86 it would be Rs. 186 lakh.

16.2.48. *Equity participation and underwriting schemes*—The work of underwriting is at present being mainly done by the PICUP. In view of the same, the requirement of funds has been proposed only for Equity Participation Scheme at Rs. 200 lakh during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

16.2.49. *Electronics Industry*—The electronics industry is of vital importance for the State due to its inherent quality of low capital investment, short gestation period, high employment potential, low power requirement and lower utilities requirement.

16.2.50. Electronics industry has been given a fillip by Government's liberal policy of licencing import and reduction in duties and taxes etc. The State Electronics Corporation is promoting electronics industry by encouraging joint sector projects and setting up of State sector projects for electronic items. So far 5 State sector projects and 4 Joint Sector projects have been established. An Electronics Test and Development Centre is functioning in Kanpur. The Corporation established 2 T. V. factories in Lucknow and Allahabad. Besides, one factory for production of colour T. V. has also been established. An Electronics Testing Centre in hills is going to be established.

16.2.51. *State Sector Projects*—During Seventh Five Year Plan, two existing T. V. factories are proposed to be expanded and one new unit of Colour T. V. will be established at Lucknow. Projects for low cost transistorized radio receivers, tape recorders, amplifiers, digital electronic watch unit and V. C. Rs are to be estab-

lished. With the expansion of existing Computer Unit, another unit for computer peripherals is also proposed. The units for manufacture of mining electronics, micro-processor based process control equipment, electronic PABX Systems, colour picture tube etc. are likely to come up in Seventh Plan period.

16.2.52. *Joint/Assisted Sector Project*—A number of joint and assisted sector projects are planned for Seventh Plan period. The important projects to be established in Seventh Plan pertain to manufacture of process control system in the hills, electronic equipment for Railways, educational electronic kits, military electronic equipments, T. V. cabinets in backward areas, metal film resistors, carbon track potentiometers, plastic film capacitors, metallised polypropylene capacitors for power factor connection, audio and video magnetic tapes, multi-layer ceramic capacitors, membrane switches and P. C. B. Chemical and Phosper etc. Besides the above new projects, expansion of existing units of B. and W. T. V. picture tubes and aluminium electrolytic capacitors will also be undertaken during Seventh Plan.

16.2.53. *Research and Development and Promotional Programmes*—During Seventh Plan, for promotion of electronic industry, various promotional and assistance programmes will also be taken up. The design and development centres will be established at Lucknow and hill areas. Electronics test and development centres are proposed in hill and eastern districts of the State. Electronic estates for housing various private/joint/assisted sector units will also be developed at various places. The marketing and consultancy services will be provided to electronic units.

16.2.54. *U. P. Financial Corporation*—U. P. Financial Corporation is engaged in advancing loan to the small and medium sector industrial units being set-up in the State. The major source of funds to the Corporation is refinance from I. D. B. I. This amounts to nearly 60 per cent to 65 per cent of the total disbursement of loans. An outlay of Rs. 1,500 lakh was envisaged in Sixth Plan.

16.2.55. *Quasi-Equity*—The targets of disbursement of loan during 1985—90 period and for the year 1985-86 are Rs. 495 crore and Rs. 65 crore respectively. To meet the disbursement commitments during Seventh Plan the Corporation would need a minimum of Rs. 40 crore

as Quasi-Equity to get refinance from I. D. B. I. The details of quasi-equity are given as under :—

TABLE 21: Requirement of Quasi Equity

| (Rs. in lakh) |   |  |
|---------------|---|--|
| Period        | Total quasi-equity amount to be increased | Quasi-Equity amount for contribution by the State Government |
| (1)           | (2)                                       | (3)  |
| 1985—90       | 7,600.00                                  | 3,800.00   |
| 1985-86       | 800.00                                    | 400.00   |

16.2.56. *Increase in Special Class of Shares*—Under section 4-A of the State Financial Corporations Act, the Corporation may raise special class of shares which are to be utilised to meet the gap in the promoters' resources and the Share Capital required to implement a project. During Seventh Five Year Plan, it is expected that the Corporation shall contribute atleast an amount of Rs. 400 lakh as special class of share capital to the entrepreneurs setting up a project for the first time (preferably in backward areas of the State) who are not in a position to bring the fully desired contribution from their own resources. This requirement of Rs. 400 lakh during Seventh Plan period is proposed to be met by way of a contribution of Rs. 200 lakh from the State Government and the balance of Rs. 200 lakh by I. D. B. I. on matching basis.

16.2.57. *Tool Room Project*—The Institute of Tool Room Training has been established with the financial and technical assistance from Government of Federal Republic of Germany.

16.2.58. 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 Seventh Five Year Plan and 1985-86. The details are summarized below :—

16.2.59. *Training Courses*—The Institute has proposed to conduct one long term course comprising of 16 candidates for long term training for four years. This training will be imparted in tool making, die casting, plastic moulds, jigs fixtures, press tools etc. Under short term training programme the Institute proposes to train 400 workers for basic design, manufacturing techniques and heat treatment etc.

16.2.60. *Consultancy*—The Institute has a programme to impart consultancy service to 500 units in the Seventh Plan. The consultancy will be provided for setting up new tool rooms, design of precision and delicate moulds, jigs etc. A consultancy centre has already been opened at Kanpur by the Institute.

16.2.61. *Service Centre*—The Institute envisaged to earn Rs. 105 lakhs in the Seventh Plan from service work which will be done on the machines fixed in the Institute.

16.2.62. The Institute will also cater the needs of adjoining backward districts. An outlay of Rs. 5 crores is proposed for Seventh Plan and Rs. 70 lakhs for 1985-86.

16.2.63. *Auto Tractors Limited*—Auto Tractors Ltd., a public Sector Company was taken over by Government on 1-7-1976. It has an industrial licence for manufacture of 12,000 tractors and 2,000 engines per annum. The pro-

ject was taken up for manufacture of 6,000 tractors and 2,000 engines per annum. Commercial production of tractors has been started in October 1981. The Company has also developed vehicular engines, commercial production of which has started from March 1984.

16.2.64. *Financial Structure*—The capital cost of the project is Rs. 1,886 lakh. The project has been financed with Rs. 750 lakh from State Government and Rs. 11.36 lakh from Financial Institutions. The cash loss is being financed by the State Government. The capital expenditure of the project shall be completed by 1986-87. The cash loss is expected at Rs. 1.422 lakh. Since production could not reach the level anticipated, cash loss has increased. In the absence of generation of funds, finance would also be required for margin money and repayment of term loan.

Yearwise proposed physical targets for Seventh Plan are mentioned below:—

TABLE 39—Physical Targets of Auto Tractors Ltd.

| Product                         | Year    |         |         |         |         | (Nos.)             |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------|
|                                 | 1985-86 | 1986-87 | 1987-88 | 1988-89 | 1989-90 | Seventh Plan Total |
| (1)                             | (2)     | (3)     | (4)     | (5)     | (6)     | (7)                |
| 1. Pratap Tractor 284           | 2500    | 4000    | 5000    | 4000    | 3000    | 18500              |
| 2. Pratap Tractor 354           | ..      | 500     | 1000    | 2000    | 3000    | 6500               |
| 3. Autoland Diesel Engine. 4000 | 2500    | 3500    | 4000    | 5000    | 5000    | 20000              |
| 4. Pratap Tractor 504           | ..      | ..      | 1000    | 1500    | 2500    | 5000               |
| 5. Jeep                         | ..      | ..      | 1000    | 3000    | 5000    | 9000               |

16.2.65. For the above project the funds required are Rs. 75 crore alone i.e. Rs. 25 crore for expansion and Rs. 50 crore for the new manufacturing unit. The Auto Tractors Ltd., has estimated the requirement of Rs. 14.77 crore for its existing units for Seventh Plan and Rs. 6.43 crore for 1985-86 for share capital, meeting cash losses, margin money loan and repayment of term loan.

16.2.66. *Land acquisition*—A number of Central and State Sector Projects are to be set-up in the Seventh Five Year Plan such as Gas Based Fertilizers, Petro-Chemicals Complex and other projects.

16.2.67. The State Government has to acquire land for Central and State Sector Projects for which an outlay of Rs. 500 lakh has been proposed for the Seventh Five Year Plan and Rs. 100 lakh for 1985-86.

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16.2.68. *Infrastructural Development Facilities*—The State Government is providing developed infrastructural facilities for Central and State Sector Projects in the identified industrial areas. A large number of Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences have been received during Sixth Plan period and lot more should come in the Seventh Plan. These investors are demanding developed infrastructure facilities. It is proposed to develop, infrastructural facilities in all No industry districts and Backward areas. The infrastructural development will cost about Rs. 300 crore and shall be developed through UPSIDC. These facilities include construction of link road, provisions of drainage, construction of Common Facility Centres, building for housing, banks, post offices, workers canteen and also field hostel facilities. In a number of industrial areas, construction of sub-stations for power supply has to be taken up. An outlay of Rs

3,800 lakh is proposed in the Seventh Plan for providing the facilities such as drainage, water supply, sub-stations, common facility blocks etc. and for Industrial Areas/Estates/Complex. Rs. 695 lakh is proposed for 1985-86.

16.2.69. *Industrial Potentiality and Feasibility Studies*—This is a continuing scheme under which the State Government initiates a number of industrial potentiality studies of the projects and also feasibility studies for identification of possible industries to be set-up in the State. Feasibility studies are taken up to enable the Corporations to set-up projects in the State Sector. A number of projects were identified by various working groups. Feasibility studies of these projects will be taken up during the Seventh Five Year Plan period to analyse their possibilities of establishment in the State.

16.2.70. *Continuing staff of heavy industries*—The State Government have provided some staff for the administration of licensed 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 assistance to the Central/State Sector Projects and Corporations. Annual expenditure on the staff is Rs. 5 lakh for 1985-86.

16.2.71. *Subsidy on Generating Sets*—The State Government has introduced a scheme for providing subsidy for installation of generating sets by the large and medium and small scale units in State at the rate of Rs. 1,000/KVA to SSI units and Rs. 500/KVA to large and medium units. This was done in view of the power supply position in the State. The power position though will improve but still it will not be sufficient to cater to the requirements of industries. Therefore for the various projects it would be necessary to install their own generating sets.

16.2.72. *Pioneer and Prestige Unit Subsidy*—The State Government has introduced a scheme of Pioneer and Prestige unit subsidy to encourage investment in the State. In this scheme the State Government has to provide subsidy on the capital investment of Rupees one crore and above being set-up in no industry districts for pioneer industry and Rs. 25 crore and above for prestigious units. An outlay of Rs. 875 lakh is proposed for Seventh Plan. The subsidy to pioneer industries is Rs. 15 lakh and so is for

prestigious units. Those prestigious units, which develop ancillary units, will get an additional subsidy of Rs. 15 lakh.

16.2.73. *New Okhla Industrial Development Authority*—The New Okhla Industrial Development Authority was established in 1976 under the U. P. Industrial Area Development Act, 1976 for development of a new integrated township on the Delhi—U. P. border in the Dadri Tehsil of Bulandshahr district (now transferred to the Ghaziabad district).

16.2.74. According to the Master Plan of the township an area of 3218 hectares with about 4000 industrial units and 5 lakh population was envisaged to be developed during 16 years from 1976 to 1992. Later on, another industrial area of 160 hectares was added and out of this area 83 acres are being transferred to the Ministry of Commerce, Government of India for setting up the NOIDA Free Trade Zone.

16.2.75. For setting up of the industrial units, necessary infrastructure facilities like roads, drains, sewerage, water supply, electrification, landscape development and construction of 1080 sheds of different sizes was taken up. The work on the first phase of this industrial area i.e. construction of the 1080 sheds has since been completed. All the 4000 plots and sheds have more or less been allotted. The work of development of the Second phase industrial area is in progress.

16.2.76. For the facilities of the entrepreneurs and the industrial workers necessary residential facilities with other social, educational, medical, public and semi-public facilities are being provided. So far more than 8,000 house/flats have been constructed and other 8500 residential plots have also been developed. Efforts are in progress for providing other facilities like shops, canteens, and restaurants.

16.2.77. During the Seventh Plan period, the development of the second phase of industrial area will be completed and development of two more industrial areas—one for export-oriented small scale units and other for medium and large-scale industries will be developed in the vicinity of the present master plan area.

16.2.78. Emphasis will also be given to the total integrated development of the entire notified area and integrate the surrounding industrial areas of Sahibabad, Surajpur and Dadri etc. with in the Dadri and Ghaziabad Tehsils of District Ghaziabad through better network of roads and



other infrastructure facilities including power, bridges, rail link, micro-wave telephone and telex facilities. This authority would in the Seventh Plan period not only become an important industrial area but would be acting as the hub of industrial activity and growth in the entire belt from NOIDA to Sikandrabad. NOIDA would be providing the necessary institutional and commercial facilities for a faster growth.

16.2.79. The Authority would require at least Rs. 1500 lakh as direct Government assistance during this period. Almost all the pre-vious loans from the State Government would be repaid during this period. Loans availed from banks under the I. D. B. I. Estate Development Refinance Scheme for the development of the first phase industrial area would be repaid during this period. Fresh loans for development of new industrial area from the banks and from HUDCO for construction of houses/residential flats would be availed to supplement the Government assistance. However, to avail additional loans, the authority would need assistance from the State Government in the form of Interest Free Revolving Fund so that it can act as equity.

### (3) Sugar Industry

16.3.1. *Introduction*—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 this 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, biscuits manufacturing industry etc. is closely linked with the prosperity of sugar industry. The industry contributes about Rs. 75 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.

16.3.2. *Growth of the Industry*—The sugar industry made tremendous strides after grant of protection in 1932. The number of sugar factories in the country rose from 31 in 1931-32 to 135 in 1935-36. The development took place mainly in Uttar Pradesh (then known as the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh) and Bihar. Uttar Pradesh had 14 factories in 1931-32 and this number increased to 67 in 1935-36. Uttar Pradesh and Bihar together accounted for about

four fifths of the country's sugar production. The percent share of Uttar Pradesh in the sugar production of the country was 57.7 in 1935-36 and 53.1 in 1939-40. There was a lull in the development of sugar industry with the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939. The percentage share of Uttar Pradesh in sugar production reduced to 23.5 percent of the country in 1980-81.

16.3.4. There was considerable increase in the installed capacity in terms of tonnage of cane crushing per day (T. C. D.) both by expansion in capacity of existing units and setting up of new units. The installed capacity, from about 0.71 lakh T. C. D. in 1955-56 went up to about 1.37 lakh T. C. D. in 1980-81. The corresponding sugar production capacity was 8.07 lakh tonnes and 15.50 lakh tonnes respectively, registering an increase of about 90 percent. The number of sugar factories also increased from 67 in 1955-56 to 90 in 1980-81. The sugar production in 1980-81 was 12.24 lakh tonnes against the installed capacity of 15.50 lakh tonnes because adequate quantity of sugarcane was not available. Even though cane production is adequate, diversion of cane away from sugar factories to Gur/Khandsari industries, reduces availability of cane to the sugar factories.

16.3.5. *Progress during Sixth Plan*—Against the target of creating additional capacity of 16,250 T. C. D. by setting up 13 new units, 10 new factories (all in co-operative sector) are expected to go into production [(1) Belryan (2) Tilhar (3) Mahmoodabad (4) Gajraula (5) Sultanpur had already started by 1983-84 and another five viz. (1) Morina (2) Semikhera (3) Sitargunj (4) Nanpara (5) Ghosi will start production in 1984-85] thus creating additional capacity of 12,500 T.C.D. Against the target of 24,750 T.C.D. additional capacity through expansion projects, expected achievement is 22,313 T.C.D. (5,326 in corporate sector, 4,961 T.C.D. in co-operative sector and 12,026 T.C.D. in Private Sector.). Thus, during Sixth Plan additional capacity of 34,813 T.C.D. has been achieved against the target of 41,000 T.C.D.

16.3.6. The Working Group set-up by the State Government had recommended the following targets for the Seventh Five Year Plan :

- (i) The expected installed sugar production by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan is 19 Lakh tonnes.
- (ii) The target for sugar production in the terminal year of Seventh Five Year Plan is 27 lakh tonnes.



16.3.7. The proposed target of Seventh Five Year Plan implies a growth rate of 7.3 percent as compared to 4.8 percent of the Sixth Five Year Plan. The year-wise target of the sugar production in the State as contemplated is as under :

TABLE 23—Year-wise targets of sugar production in Uttar Pradesh during Seventh Five Year Plan

| Year    | Target of sugar production (Lakh Tonnes) | Target of installed daily cane crushing capacity* (Lakh T.C.D.) |
|---------|--|---|
| (1)     | (2)                                      | (3)   |
| 1985-86 | 22.50                                    | 1.81  |
| 1986-87 | 23.60                                    | 1.90  |
| 1987-88 | 24.75                                    | 1.99  |
| 1988-89 | 25.95                                    | 2.09  |
| 1989-90 | 27.00                                    | 2.19  |

16.3.8. The increase in the capacities would be in the ratio of 60 : 40 for the expansion versus setting up of new sugar factories. The total capacity to be created by way of expansion in the State would be 50,000 T.C.D. and by way of setting up new sugar factories it would be 36,000

T.C.D. Out of the 50,000 T.C.D., the share of the Sugar Corporation works out to be 25,570.50 T.C.D. by way of modernisation-cum-expansion of sick units. Approximately an additional capacity of 25,000 T.C.D. will be created by Co-operative Sector.

16.3.9. *Uttar Pradesh State Sugar Corporation Ltd.*—The Uttar Pradesh State Sugar Corporation Limited 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 Uttar Pradesh. The State Government decided to take over 12 sick sugar factories in 1971. In June, 1974 another sick factory located at Pipraich was purchased by the Corporation in an open auction.

16.3.10. The Corporation was also entrusted with the task of completing and commissioning incomplete sugar factory at Kichha. This factory was commissioned on 20th March, 1974. The Corporation also obtained licences for setting up new sugar factories at Chandpur, Chhata, Nandganj and Daryapur (Rae Bareli). These factories each with a capacity of 1250 T.C.D. were commissioned by the Corporation in January 1978, November 1978 and February 1979 respectively. The salient features of the Seventh Five Year Plan under Corporate Sector are as under :

TABLE 24—Programmes of U. P. State Sugar Corporation

| Details of Project   | Number | (Rs. in crore) |        |       |
|--|--------|----------------|--------|-------|
|  |        | Project Cost   | Equity | Loans |
| (1)  | (2)    | (3)            | (4)    | (5)   |
| <b>I—CURRENT PROJECTS IN THE 6TH FIVE YEAR PLAN TO BE COMPLETED IN THE SEVENTH PLAN.</b> |        |                |        |       |
| 1. Modernisation-cum-expansion   | .. 4   | 70.09          | 32.73  | 25.20 |
| 2. New factory   | .. 1   |                |        |       |
| 3. Rehabilitation of weaker units  | .. 2   |                |        |       |

\* Worked out on a duration of 150 days of cent and 95 per cent utilisation of capacity.

22 hours working, sugar recovery of 9.5 per

TABLE 24 (Concl'd.)

| Details of Project                                  | Number | (Rs. in crore) |                |                |
|---|--------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|   |        | Project Cost   | Equity         | Loans          |
| (1)   | (2)    | (3)            | (4)            | (5)            |
| <b>II—PROJECTS TO BE EXECUTED IN SEVENTH PLAN :</b> |        |                |                |                |
| 1. Modernisation and expansion                      | 7      |                |                |                |
| 2. Merger   | 3      |                |                |                |
| 3. Modernisation-cum-Expansion                      | 6      | 117.80         | 58.90          | 58.90          |
| 4. New Factories                                    |        |                |                |                |
| <b>III—BY PRODUCT UTILISATION :</b>                 |        |                |                |                |
| 1. Setting of distilleries                          | 5      | 17.50          | 6.12           | 11.37          |
| 2. Setting of paper complex                         | 1      | 10.00          | 5.00           | 5.00           |
| <b>IV—NEW ACQUIRED MILLS :</b>                      |        |                |                |                |
| Modernisation/Rehabilitation/Expansion              | 7      | 62.50          | 31.25          | 31.25          |
| <b>Total :</b>                                      |        | <b>277.89</b>  | <b>134.001</b> | <b>131.725</b> |

16.3.11. *Capacity Utilization*—In the year 1979-80, the total installed capacity of 13 units and 4 subsidiaries having 5 factories which were under the control of the Corporation was 2,10,000 T. C. D. Taking into account the net working days as 130 with an average recovery of 9.5 per cent. The total production should have been 25,534 sugar MT, whereas the actual sugar production of these factories has been to the extent of 1,27,472 MT. Thus, the capacity utilisation of the installed capacity was 49.95 per cent. It was proposed to modernise and expand the five units in Sixth Plan viz. (1) Sakhoti Tanda, (2) Mohiuddinpur, (3) Kichha, (4) Khadda, (5) Chandpur. Thus there was an increase in the capacity of the units under the control of U. P. S. S. C. to the tune of 3,232 MT. The installed expected at the end of Sixth Five-Year Plan comes to 23,907.50 T. C. D. besides, the factories which have recently been acquired viz. (1) Bulandshahr, (2) Maliana, (3) Rohan Kalan, (4) Saharanpur, (5) Doiwala, (6) Bareilly, (7) Maholi, (8) Hardoi, (9) Munderwa, (10) Ghugali, (11) Chhitauni and (12) Sirva Bazar of 13,811 T. C. D. Therefore the total sugar production at the end of Sixth Five-Year Plan is expected to go to the extent of 2,95,258 million tonnes.

16.3.12. Thus, the total sugar production at the end of Sixth Five Year Plan is expected to go to the extent of 295258 MT. Because of the condition of the existing sick units being precari-

ous in view of their outmoded, outdated (obsolete) and wornout plant and machinery, there are no chances of any improvement in the technical efficiency and capacity utilisation, unless modernisation, rehabilitation and expansion of the units, as proposed in the Seventh Plan, is taken up in an extensive manner. The expected increase in the capacity in the Seventh Five Year Plan would be 31320.50 MT, out of which 25570.50 would be through expansion and 5750 MT through setting of new factories. This also includes the increase in the installed capacity of the newly acquired factories which were under receivership earlier. The total sugar production expected at the end of Seventh Five Year Plan would go to the extent of 824671 MT calculated on the basis of taking the net working days as 130 with an average recovery of 9.5 percent. Corporation capitalisation programme subject to availability of funds. It is expected that by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan most of the units of the Corporation would be modernised rehabilitated and expanded. The capacity utilisation by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan would range between 80 to 90 percent.

16.3.13. *U. P. Co-operative Sugar Factories Federation*—The primary objective of the establishment of sugar factories in the Co-operative Sector of the State is to encourage farmers for cultivation of cash crops like sugarcane, which yields them better returns in comparison to other crops. In order to achieve this objective, every

ility is made available to the cane growers through co-operatives. In the State of Uttar Pradesh, Bazpur in Naini Tal District was the first venture of this kind where a co-operative sugar factory was set up in 1958. Thereafter, in view of the encouraging results and experience obtained in Bazpur Co-operative Sugar Factory, another sugar factory was established at Bagpat in Meerut District. In 1968, U. P. Co-operative Sugar Factories Federation Ltd., was set up mainly with a view to render efficient technical, financial and administrative advice and for monitoring and supervision of co-operative sugar factories. As a result of concerted efforts, there are at present 26 co-operative sugar factories in the State. In addition thereto, three more sugar factories—Sampurnanagar (Lakhimpur-Kheri), Pooranpur (Pilibhit) and Gadarpur (Naini Tal) are under different state of erection and will be erected during Sixth Plan period. Out of the above 29 co-operative sugar factories in the State, six are situated in Western Region, 17 in the Central Region and 6 in Eastern Region.

16.3.14. At present the total crushing capacity of the co-operative sugar factories is 35,800 tonnes per day. The expansion programme of Anoopshahr (Bulandshahr), Bilaspur (Rampur) and Nadehi (Naini Tal) will be completed during 1984-85 season which will increase the crushing capacity by 2,250 tonnes per day. Thus the total crushing capacity of the co-operative sugar factories will be 38,050 T.C.D. by the end of 1984-85 season.

16.3.15. Three more sugar factories of Sixth Five Year Plan, Pooranpur (Pilibhit), Sampurnanagar (Kheri) and Gadarpur (Naini Tal) are expected to be commissioned in 1985-86. These three sugar factories of 1250 T.C.D. each will increase the crushing capacity by 3,750 T.C.D. during Seventh Five Year Plan. Seven new sugar factories of 1500 T.C.D. are proposed to be commissioned during Seventh Plan period, which will increase the crushing capacity of co-operative sugar factories by 10,500 T.C.D. Besides the establishment of new sugar factories, the modernisation and expansion of 12 existing co-operative sugar factories will also be undertaken and their crushing capacity will be increased by 10,950 T.C.D. Thus, by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan, the total crushing capacity of co-operative sugar factories will be 63,250 T.C.D.

16.3.16. In the Co-operative Sector, some distilleries are also established. In the Sixth Plan, the expansion of Bazpur Distillery (from 25,000

Litres per day to 50,000 Litres per day) and the establishment of three new distilleries at Majhola (Pilibhit), Anoopshahr (Bulandshahr) and Nanauta (Saharanpur) of 30,000 Litres per day capacity each was envisaged. The expansion programme of Bazpur Distillery has been completed and the new distillery at Majhola has also started production during April 1983. Distilleries at Anoopshahr and Nanauta are under construction and will start production in the current year 1984-85. During Seventh Plan, 6 more distilleries are expected to be commissioned of which one is of 30,000 Litres per day and five are of 60,000 Litres per day capacity. Programme of expansion of four distilleries from 30,000 Litres per day capacity to 60,000 Litres per day is also proposed. In the Seventh Five Year Plan, the utilisation of by-products will be undertaken by way of establishing one unit of chemical production establishing one unit of bagasse based paper plant, one bottling factory, and generation of power by effluent treatment.

16.3.17. In the Co-operative Sector, some sugar factories due to non-availability of desired quantity of cane have suffered heavy losses during their initial years. These sugar factories were established with a view to develop the backward areas. Rehabilitation programmes of co-operative sugar factories, Aurai (Varanasi), Sathiaon (Azamgarh), Satha (Aligarh) and Bilaspur (Rampur) are under implementation. Rehabilitation Plans of co-operative sugar factories, Rasra (Ballia) and Budaun are under consideration. Rehabilitation of some more weak units will be taken up in Seventh Plan.

#### **Science Technology Component**

16.3.18. *U. P. Co-operative Sugar Factories Federation Ltd.*—The latest scientific and technological developments in the field of sugar industry and its by-product utilisation are being adopted and incorporated in the Seventh Plan of Co-operative Sugar Factories Federation. Special emphasis has been given to pollution control and environmental aspect. Out of the total Seventh Plan outlay of Rs. 116 crore, the science and technology component is of Rs. 36.50 crore, which is approximately 31.5 per cent of the total outlay. This science and technology component includes Rs. 6.65 crore earmarked for the pollution control and environmental aspect.

16.3.19. *U. P. State Sugar Corporation*—There has been a number of scientific and technological developments in the field of sugar engineering and technology in India and abroad.

U. P. State Sugar Corporation has to its credit of developing and adopting some of the latest innovations e.g. Double effect pre-evaporator, Forced feed milling and Hot bath maceration technology etc. at Kichha for the first time in India. Besides this, a number of process equipments have been designed and developed by the Corporation which have been successfully incorporated in the factories of the Corporation. Out of the total Seventh Plan outlay of Rs. 135 crore science and technology components in all the projects works out to Rs. 10.40 crore. This science and technology component also includes Rs. 1.28 crore for environmental pollution control.

#### (4) Mining

16.4.1. *Achievements of Sixth Plan*—During the Sixth Plan the Directorate has done extensive exploration work as limestone, dolomite, bauxite, diaspore, pyrophyllite, silica sand, magnesite, soapstone, marble, base metals, tungsten, gold and rock-phosphate etc. About 37 mineral investigation programmes are presently run in the State, out of which about 8 programmes are of detailed nature aimed towards expansion of mineral industry. During the last decade the Directorate has started several metallic mineral investigations which are of regional nature. This has greatly helped in revealing several potential new areas and a number of mineralisations have been outlined for intensive exploration work. The efforts made by the Directorate have resulted in outlining additional reserves of cement grade limestone in south Uttar Pradesh and established the possibilities of using marl and kankar deposits in some districts of the Central Zone. These marl and kankar deposits can be used for cement manufacture in mini cement plants. One such plant of 25 tonnes per day capacity is being run by the Appropriate Technology Development Association at Mohanlalganj, district Lucknow. Besides, additional reserves of rock-phosphate (Lalitpur), silica sand (Allahabad—Banda), limestone (Mirzapur), copper-lead-zinc (Pithoragarh), limestone (Pithoragarh, Naini Tal) etc. were established. Eight sites for mini cement plants were identified in the hills and plain areas. Deposits of tungsten in Almora district and placer gold in Pauri-Garhwal and Naini Tal districts were explored with positive results.

16.4.2. Minerals produced from Uttar Pradesh are being supplied to a number of major industries such as cement, glass sand ceramics, steel, fertilizers, aluminium, refractory, abrasives,

cosmetics, paper, sugar and chemicals etc. The State has also a very good potential for minor minerals such as brick-earth, kankar, sand, morrum, sandstone, ballast, etc. which have proved to be a boon for the construction industry. The mine work regulation in the State has resulted in effective control on the mining and scientific development of mineral deposits. These efforts need to be intensified. The regulatory work has resulted into substantial increase in the State revenue from minerals which has reached the level of Rs. 7.06 crore in the year 1983-84 from a meagre amount of Rs. 7.5 lakhs in the year 1963-64. Some of the main achievements in the field of mineral exploration and mining administration during the Sixth Plan are listed below :—

(1) Exploitation of rock-phosphate (Lalitpur) was initiated by U. P. State Mineral Development Corporation (UPSMDC).

(2) Total annual production of minerals (limestone marble, dolomite, silica sand, bauxite, rock-phosphate) by U.P.S.M.D.C. exceeded 3 lakh tonnes.

(3) The Lambidhar Mining Project and Calcium Carbide Project (Dehra Dun) initiated by U.P.S.M.D.C. are nearing completion by the first year of Seventh Plan with a total investment of over Rs. 21 crore approximately.

(4) Sites for mini cement plants at 8 locations were selected and allotted to entrepreneurs, in collaboration with regional Corporations.

(5) Synthetic emery plant was also set-up in Banda district by U. P. S. M. D. C.

(6) Float Glass Project (Banda) based on silica sand deposits established by the Directorate (D. G. M.) has been planned by U.P.S.M.D.C.

(7) The Directorate (D. G. M.) found sheelite (Tungsten) and gold deposits in Almora, Pauri-Garhwal, Bijnore and Naini Tal districts respectively and their exploration has brought them to the stage of exploratory mining.

(8) D. G. M. also explored the copper-lead-zinc deposits of Pithoragarh and further continuity of deposits has been established, preparatory to exploratory mining.

(9) Engineering Geology studies have been initiated for road construction works in hill

areas and two offices are being set-up one at Srinagar, Pauri-Garhwal district and other at Almora.

(10) Follow up of systematic mine survey was intensified in Dehra Dun area.

(11) Regulatory work and inspections of mining areas was intensified resulting into increase of revenue from Rs 2.99 crore in the beginning of Sixth Plan to, more than Rs. 7.06 crore in 1983-84.

(12) Naini Tal office has been upgraded by posting a Geologist and a new office was established at Gorakhpur for regularising the mining work in that region.

(13) Stone mining in district Mirzapur is being regularised under U.P.M.M.C.R., 1953 after repealing the obsolete Stone Mahal Rules. From district Mirzapur alone the State revenue is touching Rs. 2 crore figures and is expected to increase further.

(14) In several districts, a scheme has been started to post technical persons to look after

the regulatory functions of mining. These districts have been selected on the basis of their importance as source of Government revenue and requests of the District Magistrates for such technical staff.

(15) The Directorate has started in accordance with the mining plans from the owners and has also initiated proposal for reclamation of mined areas through case mitigating the environmental damage.

16.4.3. *Expenditure in Sixth Plan*—An amount of Rs. 320.00 lakh in plains and Rs. 2 lakh in hills for D.G.M. and Rs. 1.00 lakh in plains and Rs. 150.00 lakh in hills for MIDC—both totalling Rs. 1,810.00 lakh made during Sixth Plan. Only an amount of Rs. 1,595.38 lakh were spent by D. G. M. and MIDC both.

16.4.4. *Mineral based industries*—The following are the major industries that are being fed by the minerals produced in Uttar Pradesh is given below.—

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| (i) Cement                                 | At Churk, Dalla and Kajrahat Chunar based on Rohtas and Kajrahat limestone deposits.   |
| (ii) Steel and ceramics                    | Based on deposits of silicasand stone local deposits etc.  |
| (iii) Steel                                | Supply of flux grade—limestone and dolomite  |
| (iv) Fertilizer and chemicals              | Based on high grade limestone and rock phosphate deposits, talc etc.   |
| (v) Aluminium                              | Based on bauxite reserves in Banda district.   |
| (vi) Coal                                  | Mirzapur district.   |
| (vii) Refractory                           | Based on magnesite, diaspore and pyrophyllite  |
| (iii) Building/Sandstone/ornamental stones | Vindhyan sandstone and granite of South Mirzapur etc.  |
| (ix) Semi-precious stones                  | Agates of Banda district.  |
| (x) Mining industry                        | Covering a host of industrial minerals and north U. P.   |
| (xi) Construction industry                 | Brick earth, sand, morrum, kankar, basalt stone slabs and marble are extensively available over the State and supplied to the construction industry. |
| (xii) Sugar and paper industry             | High grade limestone from district Dehra Dun and Tehri-Garhwal is supplied to almost all the northern Indian based sugar and paper industry.         |

(xiii) Cosmetics, polishing and allied industries and insecticides

(xiv) Potassium Nitrate

(xv) Emery

(xvi) Small mini cement plant

Soapstone and pyrophyllite from hill districts, Jhansi, Hamirpur.

Saltpetre from various areas of western and Central U. P.

By U.P.S.M.D.C. on the basis of bauxite and lotorite deposits in district Banda.

At Mohanlalganj based on marl and kankar deposits.

16.4.5. *Seventh Five Year Plan objectives*—The Plan for mineral sector lays emphasis on intensifying exploration/exploitation of minerals and growth of mineral based industries.

(a) Programme and schemes for the removal of unemployment generally and in particular for weaker and backward sections.

(b) Utilisation and maximising of capacity and infra-structure already created.

(c) Deriving maximum profits from industrial production and financial resources employed. Mobilization of institutional and private resources.

(d) Developing mineral resources and promoting new mineral based projects especially those requiring short gestation period.

(e) Development of backward areas.

(f) Development of renewable and depleting aspects with an emphasis on the environment and ecology with industrial planning and development.

16.4.6. To achieve these objectives the Directorate of Geology and Mining has been given additional exploration responsibilities alongwith intensification of mining administration and regulatory activities in the Seventh Plan period. The State Mineral Development Corporation would plan for systematic exploitation and development of mineral deposits keeping in view the aspect of environment and ecology and of introducing concrete measures to check and minimise the environmental pollution. It would aim to play a leading role in the scientific development of mines and setting up of mineral based industries and also in generating facilities for upgrading the low grade minerals.

16.4.7. Directorate of Geology and Mining, U. P. The Directorate propose to expand its activities for systematic assessment of the minerals and mineral based industries. It would continue to carry out investigations of both non-

metallic and metallic minerals and also incorporate regional surveys to explore possibilities of discovering new mineral deposits. Among non-metallic minerals investigations on cement grade and high grade limestone, high grade dolomite, site, pyrophyllite and diaspore, hydromica, rock-silica sand refractory minerals such as megrephosphate would be continued and systematic proving of these deposits would be done. Among the metallic minerals the exploration of placer gold, tungsten and other associated minerals, base metals (copper-lead-zinc) would be intensified so that these mineral deposits are brought to the stage of exploitation. In the regional surveys, photogeological and geo-chemical surveys would be carried out to delineate areas of interest of metallic and non-metallic minerals. The problems related to environment and ecology would also get due attention and studies on these aspects would be commenced. Studies on the problems of Engineering Geology investigations as related to the developmental activities, particularly in hill areas would be undertaken. In the first instance these studies are being covered in reference to hill road construction and also these related to stability of hill sides in selected areas only. The activities would subsequently expand so as to cover other construction activities also.

16.4.8. The regulatory functions of mining wing will be intensified for streamlining the mineral exploitation on scientific lines with a view to achieving maximum benefits of mineral with least damage to environment. Special efforts will also be made to survey and regulate the minor minerals mining which is spread all over the State.

16.4.9. *Science and Technology Component*—The following programmes of work have been identified as Science and Technology Component in the field of geological investigations :

1. Sedimentological study on present day river systems of U. P. with special reference to pollution of river sediments.

2. (a) Studies on river dynamics ;  
(b) Hydrological study on Himalayan region alongwith Bundelkhand and Mirzapur region.
3. Survey of precambrian terrain of the Bundelkhand region and Mirzapur district in the light of the plate technique.
4. Identification of areas for metallogenic capacity of Bundelkhand granite.
5. Use and misuse of land at different levels ;
6. Exploratory mining and pilot scale beneficiation tests of scheelite (Tungsten) gold, copper, lead and zinc.
7. Creating laboratory facilities for detailed analysis and testing with new sophisticated equipment like X-ray Fluorescence Unit and X-ray Diffractometer.
8. Setting up a geotechnical Cell for evaluation of environmental hazards due to mining operations in the State. This Cell will also guide the mine owners in proper mining and scientific planning of the mine. This Cell will also monitor the rehabilitation of mining areas in collaboration with Government of India.
9. Setting up of a Cell for carrying out geomorphic and geophysical evaluation and stability studies of hill sides. This would co-ordinate with engineering geology Cell and also provide guidance in land use planning.
10. A data compilation and publication Cell will also be set up for dissemination of technical data for user organisation in the public and the private sector.

16.4.10. Out of the above, the programmes at numbers 2, 6, 8 and 9 will be for hill areas and the remaining for plain areas. For achieving the above work an outlay of Rs. 157.25 lakh is proposed for Seventh Plan.

16.4.11. *U. P. State Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.*—The U. P. State Mineral Development Corporation, Ltd. was created in March, 1974 with the objective of expediting the systematic development and exploitation of the

State Mineral resources. The main objectives were as follows :

- (1) To undertake the prospecting, mining and development of all major and minor minerals.
- (2) To establish and promote the setting up of mines and minerals prospecting units.
- (3) To conduct business directly or indirectly by selling of the products and by products of prospecting mining and mineral based industry.

16.4.12. *Programmes in Hand*—Based on the mineral deposits searched and explored by the Directorate of Geology and Mining, U. P., the U. P. State Mineral Development Corporation, Ltd. is at present operating seven mines in the State of Uttar Pradesh. One of these mines, the Lambidhar Limestone Mine, located near Mussoorie, is being developed to produce 4.5 lakh tonnes per year of high grade limestone at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.90 crore. This mine would also meet the requirement of calcium carbide plant of 21,000 tpy capacity, being established by the U. P. Carbide and Chemicals Ltd., a subsidiary of U. P. State Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.

16.4.13. Other mines are located in the southern part of Uttar Pradesh. In Mirzapur district Corporation is operating 3 mines of limestone and dolomite for meeting the requirement of blast furnace grade, cement-grade and SMS-grade limestone and dolomite and also high-grade limestone. These mines are producing about 2 lakh tonnes per year and the same are being planned for production of over 4 lakh tonnes per year.

16.4.14. In Allahabad district, the Corporation has started pilot-scale mining operations of silicasand stone under the guidance and control of the Director, Geology and Mining, U. P. for testing the market acceptability of the material for the glass industry. The Corporation has obtained a letter of intent from the Government of India to establish a Float Glass Plant of 25 million sq. metre annual installed capacity. These mines will later be expanded to meet the requirement of this proposed float glass unit.

16.4.15. UPSMDC is also operating a small scale mine for Bauxite for meeting the requirement of the aluminium industry. In order to process the mineral locally and add value, the Corporation has established a small scale unit for manufacturing 1200 tonnes per year of Syn-

thetic Emery grains, which is an abrasive material.

16.4.16. In District Lalitpur the Corporation is operating a small mine of rock-phosphate and at present, selling run-of-mine or rock-phosphate. It is proposed to establish a beneficiation plant for upgrading the medium and low grade ores. The Corporation has also acquired mining rights for pyrophyllite and diaspore and would be commencing mining operation shortly.

16.4.17. The Corporation is also promoting the setting up of mini cement plants by offering entrepreneurs long-term availability of limestone from its various mines. One mine cement plant has gone in production in Dehra Dun and another is under construction. A precipitated lime plant has also been established in Dehra Dun.

16.4.18. The Corporation has developed a shelf of projects. Some of the important ones are as follows :

- (1) Mining and beneficiation of scheelite (tungston) ores in Kumaon Himalayas.
- (2) Mining and beneficiation of magnesite ores in Kumaon Himalayas.
- (3) Mining of talc in Kumaon Himalayas.
- (4) Mining and beneficiation of complex copper, lead, zinc ores in Pithoragarh and Dehra Dun districts.
- (5) Mining, cutting and polishing of granite stone in Bundelkhand.

16.4.19. *Existing level of Development*—Mineral deposits with Corporation, excepting for limestone, are usually smaller in size and marginal in quality. The State is adversely located with respect to the consuming centres. Further these mineral deposits usually occur in remote areas that lack or have adverse infrastructural facilities. Exploration, development and scientific exploitation of minerals is a slow and long-gestation activity. For quicker development, subsidies and incentives will need to be considered. Most mines of the Corporation are operated on a low or medium level. These mines except one, are being operated manually through contract system and are still in the development stage. The slow pace of development is due to the reason that the Corporation has to sell the minerals in the open market in competition with other public and private sector and the Corporation does not

have long term assured supply orders for a proper development of the mines.

16.4.20. In order to increase the value of the product and to allow profits, corporation has taken steps to process the mineral to the level of semifinished or finished product. With this aim, a Synthetic Emery Plant has been established and a Calcium Carbide Project is anticipated to be completed by the end of the year 1984. A float glass project, and other industrial units are under planning. In addition, a grinding unit for the rock-phosphate ores and pyrophyllite and diaspore is also under consideration.

16.4.21. *Planning for the Seventh Plan*—Seventh Plan of U. P. State Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. emphasises the following :

- (1) Completion of the existing projects and optimising production at the mines.
- (2) Increasing production at the existing mines.
- (3) Planning new projects for the development of chemical, glass, fertilizer and refractory industries in the State.
- (4) Necessary Research and Development for promoting the development of new mineral products, giving emphasis on high value commodities.
- (5) Proposed programme is drawn up considering the development of low and medium scale industries as well as large scale industries in the State.

16.4.22. A description of the projects in hand and of the projects to be implemented during Seventh Five Year Plan period is given below :

#### *On-going Projects*

16.4.23. *Lambidhar Limestone Mining Project, Mussoorie, District Dehra Dun*—The Lambidhar Mining Project is being implemented to yield a production of 4.5 lakh tonnes per year on the basis of the project report prepared by MECON and approved by the IBM. The mine is under development. Construction of the aerial ropeway and primary crushing plant is in progress; the screening and secondary crushing plant has been completed. Upto 30th June, 1984 the Corporation has spent Rs. 720.62 lakh on this project. The cost of the project has escalated from Rs. 820 lakh to Rs. 1,090 lakh. The project is anticipated to be completed by September, 1985.



16.4.24. *Calcium Carbide Project, Dehra Dun*—A 21,000 tpy. installed capacity Calcium Project is being implemented by the subsidiary company of UPSMDC viz., U. P. Carbide and Chemicals Ltd. through turn-key contract awarded to Messrs. Engineering Projects (I) Ltd. The Drum manufacturing unit is also being set up as captive unit. Installation of a water demineralising plant has been almost completed. The project is proposed to be completed in 1984-85.

16.4.25. *Bhalua Limestone Mine, Obra, District, Mirzapur*—The mine produces blast furnace grade limestone which is sold to core sector integrated steel plants, mainly Durgapur and Bokaro. Recently, an ad-hoc order has been received from TISCO. Supplies of cement-grade limestone are being made to the U. P. State Cement Corporation Ltd., Dalla. For the Seventh Five Year Plan period physical target of 20.50 lakh tonnes has been fixed. Physical target for the year 1985-86 is 3.00 lakh tonnes.

16.4.26. *Bari Dolomite Mine, Obra, District Mirzapur*—The Bari Mine sells dolomite to public sector steel plant Bokaro, Rourkela and TISCO. Stone-metal grit obtained from the over-burden is sold to U. P. Rajkiya Nirman Nigam Ltd. and other construction agencies. For the year 1985-86 physical target has been fixed at 1.50 lakh tonnes and the target for the whole Seventh Plan period has been fixed at 11.25 lakh tonnes.

16.4.27. *Ningha Mine, Obra, District Mirzapur*—The Ningha Mine is being operated under the directives of the Government on the basis of the annual permits. The lease for the mine lies with the U. P. State Cement Corporation Ltd., Dalla. The mine is under development. Boulders of marble/limestone available during road cutting are being despatched to Dalla. Smaller size as and when available is despatched to steel plants. For the year 1985-86 physical target has been fixed at 0.40 lakh tonnes and the target for the Seventh Plan period is 2.45 lakh tonnes.

16.4.28. *Rajahuan Bauxite Mine, Manikpur, District Banda*—The current mining operations are under the U. P. Government's permission for despatching 1.25 lakh tonnes of Bauxite within the prospecting licence. The Corporation has been supplying bauxite to BALCO and HINDALCO. Recently, the Corporation has negotiated a 3 years order for supply of bauxite to BALCO. Target for 1985-86 has been fixed at 0.45 lakh

tonnes. For the Seventh Plan period target proposed is 2.85 lakh tonnes.

16.4.29. *Silicasand Project, Shankargarh, Allahabad*—Ad-hoc orders received from various customers are being serviced. The Corporation is departmentally preparing a mining project report for the production of 2 lakh tonnes per year of silicasand out of which 1 lakh tonne will be earmarked for the proposed Float Glass Project. For the Seventh Plan period target of 8.40 lakh tonnes has been fixed out of which 0.70 lakh is for the year 1985-86.

16.4.30. *Rock-Phosphate Project, Sonari, District Lalitpur*—The Corporation is serving ad-hoc orders received from various customers in the fertilizer and elemental phosphorous industry. The Corporation is trying to take help of reputed international groups and companies who possess experience and expertise in phosphorous to examine the project and develop a viable process flow. There is a possibility of bilateral financial assistance (CIDA grant) becoming available for this purpose. For the Seventh Plan period a target of 5.50 lakh tonnes has been fixed of which 0.30 lakh tonne is for 1985-86.

16.4.32. *Synthetic Emery Project, Manikpur, district Banda*—The Corporation has constructed and completed a 1,200 tpy small scale unit for manufacturing synthetic emery grains. The plant has been put on trial-run.

16.4.33. *Research and Development*—The Corporation is engaged in R. and D. activities for several mining and mineral beneficiation schemes and projects so that value may be added to the otherwise low value, high bulk minerals available in the State.

#### NEW PROJECTS

16.4.33. *Scheelite Mining and Benefication, district Almora*—Scheelite is an important ore of tungsten metal which is presently imported in the country. The metal finds use in the alloy industry and cutting tool industry and is of defence use. U. P. S. M. D. C. proposed to mine these deposit and set-up a beneficiation plant with the estimated cost of Rs. 300 lakh. Target of 10 tonnes and 270 tonnes has been fixed for 1985-86 and for the Seventh Plan period, respectively. The project can be completed during the Seventh Plan period.

16.4.35. *Float Glass Project*—A letter of intent has been granted to this Corporation for setting up a project of Float Glass with an annual capacity of 25 million square metres. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 120 crore. The project will be set-up in the joint sector and is anticipated to be completed during the Seventh Plan period.

16.4.36. *Magnesite Beneficiation district Almora*—U. P. S. M. D. C. proposes to mine and upgrade Himalayan Magnesites in Joint collaboration with the Almora Magnesite Ltd. The Mineral Development Board of the Government of India is providing financial assistance for the requisite test-work. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 40 crore. The project will employ 200 persons and is anticipated to be completed during the Seventh Plan period.

16.4.37. *Float Glass Downstream Industry*—The Corporation's letter of intent for Float Glass under implementation for the joint sector float glass project restricts production to only sheet glass manufactured through sophisticated float technology. The prominent use of the high quality sheet glass produce through the float glass project would be in automobile industry. A separate letter of intent for fabrication and processing of float glass into laminated and tempered glass for automobile requirements will have to be obtained.

16.4.38. *Base Metal (Copper) Mining and Mineral Beneficiation, district Pithoragarh*—The base metal deposits of Askot contain about 1.2 million tonnes of ore containing about 10 per cent of combined copper, lead and zinc. U. P. S.M.D.C. proposes to work on the ore testing and other techno-economic aspects so that the exploitation may start as early as possible. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 15 crore. The project will be set up in the joint sector. It is anticipated that 70 per cent work of the project will be completed during the Seventh Plan period and 30 per cent work would be spilled over in the Eighth Plan period.

16.4.39. *Pyrophyllite and Diaspore processing, district Lalitpur*—In order to increase the value of the product it is proposed that the classified ore will be powdered and bagged. Later the manufacture of pyrophyllite bricks for the use in refractory industry are also proposed. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 30 lakh.

16.4.40. *Elemental Phosphorus Manufacturing Unit, district Lalitpur*—U. P. S. M. D. C. proposes to establish a 5,000 tpy plant for the manufacture of elemental phosphorus in district Lalitpur. The plant will make use of higher grade (+25 per cent) of rock-phosphate found in Lalitpur District and will be set-up in Joint Sector. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 10 crore.

16.4.41. *Desulphurisation Compound Project*—Desulphurisation is a recent advancement in steel manufacturing technology. In this process sulphur hot-metal is reduced on line by injecting Desulphurisation Compound. The project under mining by the U.P.S.M.D.C. will manufacture 18,000 tonnes per year of Desulphurisation based on high grade calcium carbide from the Corporation's subsidiary company in Dehra Dun. Desulphurisation compound is only imported by the Indian Steel Industry today. Establishment of the project will substitute imports and make the Indian Steel Industry less dependent upon continuing imports from abroad.

16.4.42. *Placer Gold Mine*—Gold particles originating from Shivalik formations in Kumaon and Garhwal regions have been located in stream sediments in Naini Tal, Pauri-Garhwal districts. The programme is for development for scientific and systematic planning of gold particles from stream sediments for recovery of gold. Physical target for the Seventh Plan period has been fixed for mining of 35 Kgs. gold. The total expenditure of the project during the Seventh Plan period is estimated at Rs. 25 lakh.

## TRANSPORT

## (1) Civil Aviation

17.1.1. In the field of Civil Aviation, the focus will be on development of infrastructural facilities at domestic and inter-state airports, so as to meet the growing needs of traffic consistent with the priority attached to expansion of tourism.

17.1.2. In this State, Civil Aviation has been included in the Plan from 1981-82. Provisions were made for essential facilities in this sector on selective basis. The Directorate of Civil Aviation, U. P., was established in August 1980. During Sixth Plan with an expenditure of Rs.2.15 lakh in 1982-84 two old trainer aircrafts were purchased. For the Annual Plan (1984-85) an outlay of Rs.3.00 lakh has been allocated and it is expected to be utilized in full. Efforts are being made to obtain the import licences from the Government of India to purchase new trainer aircrafts.

*Proposal for Seventh Five Year Plan*

17.1.3. An outlay of Rs.190.00 lakh has been allocated for the Seventh plan. The following schemes have been proposed.

17.1.4. *Setting up of Civil Aviation Training Centres*—The object of imparting aviation training to the youth is to create employment opportunities on one hand and to prepare second line of defence of the country on the other. For the present, flying training is imparted in Centres at Lucknow, Varanasi and Kanpur. Another training Centre is being set up at Faizabad. In addition to Faizabad centre it is proposed to set up five new training centres at Allahabad, Agra, Pauri, Meerut and Aligarh during the Seventh Plan.

17.1.5. *Strengthening of Engine Shop*—It is proposed to strengthen the Engine shop of the Civil Aviation Directorate so that all repair work relating to engines of State aircraft could be carried out in the Directorate itself.

17.1.6. *Construction of Staff Quarters*.—The Directorate of State Civil Aviation is situated at Amausi airport which is very far from the Lucknow city. It is, therefore, proposed to construct staff quarters near the Lucknow airport at an estimated cost of Rs.50 lakhs during the Seventh Plan.

17.1.7. *Grant of Scholarship for Aviation Training*.—With a view to attracting youth for aviation training it is proposed to grant scholarship to 10 trainees each year during Seventh Plan.

17.1.8. *Establishment of Aircraft Maintenance Engineering Training Centre*—In order to overcome the dearth of suitable aircraft engineers it is proposed to establish an Aircraft Maintenance Engineering Training Centre at the State Civil Aviation Directorate.  
*Annual Plan (1985-86)*

17.1.9. An outlay of Rs.20.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1985-86. With this outlay the following schemes under training and education and under construction activities will be taken up:

| Name of scheme                          | <i>(Rs. in lakh)</i> |                         |
|---|----------------------|-------------------------|
|   |                      | Proposed outlay 1985-86 |
| 1. Training and Education ..            | ..                   | 13.00                   |
| 2. Construction of Staff quarters ..    | ..                   | 4.00                    |
| 3. Strengthening of Engine Work-shop .. | ..                   | 3.00                    |
|   | <b>Total</b> ..      | <b>20.00</b>            |

## (2) Road Transport

17.2.1. *Non-Roadways*.—Road Transport activity has witnessed phenomenal increase in recent past. Taking 1968-69 as the base year, the increase in the number of vehicles as well as the State revenue is shown in the following table :

TABLE 1—Number of vehicles and revenue earned

| Year                                       | Total number of vehicles on road (in lakhs) | Percent of increase in the number of vehicles as compared to 1968-69 | Total revenue in lakh Rs. | Percent increase in the revenue as compared to 1968-69 | Staff Strength |
|--|---|--|---------------------------|--|----------------|
| (1)  | (2)   | (3)  | (4)                       | (5)  | (6)            |
| 1. Base Year (1968-69) ..                  | 1.00  | ..   | 1289                      | ..   | 1211           |
| 2. At the end of Third Plan                | 2.05  | 105  | 2409                      | 95   | 1501           |
| 3. At the end of Fifth Plan                | 3.69  | 269  | 5105                      | 296  | 1750           |
| 4. At the end of Sixth Plan (anticipated). | 7.11  | 611  | 12000 (expected)          | 931  | 2450           |

17.2.2. Efforts have been made during the previous years of the Sixth Five Year Plan to strengthen the administrative and enforcement machinery of the Transport Department which has resulted in substantial increase in the revenue of the department. An outlay of Rs.130 lakh was originally fixed for the Transport Department for the Sixth Plan (1980-85). The expenditure is likely to exceed to Rs.156.15 lakh mainly due to escalating cost of construction of buildings.

17.2.3. During 1980-81, two additional enforcement squads and two sub-regional offices were sanctioned. In addition, extension of the Transport Commissioner Office building was also undertaken. In 1981-82 two zonal offices of Deputy Transport Commissioners, one each at Lucknow and Pauri-Garhwal, were opened, besides completing the construction work of Transport Commissioner's Office buildings. In 1982-83 two more enforcement squads were created and the construction of the buildings of Regional Transport Office, Agra and Jhansi were taken up. Land was also acquired for

the regional office building at Meerut, work on these schemes continued in the year 1982-84. The construction work of Jhansi and Agra buildings is likely to be completed by the end of the Sixth Plan. The construction work of other eight buildings of regional offices is proposed to be taken up in the Seventh Plan period.

*Seventh Five Year Plan and  
Annual Plan (1985-86)*

17.2.4. Efforts have been made during the Sixth Five-Year Plan to strengthen the administrative and enforcement machinery of the Transport Department (Non-Roadways) which resulted in substantial increase in the revenue from Rs.6,135 lakh in 1979-80 to Rs.12,000 lakh (approximately) by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 500.00 lakh is proposed for Seventh Plan, out of which Rs. 86.00 lakh is for Annual Plan 1985-86.

17.2.5. During the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) efforts will be made to improve the efficiency of the organisation further. The details are given below :

TABLE 2—Details of proposed outlay.

(Rs. in lakh)

| Name of Scheme   | Sixth Plan<br>1985-90 | Annual Plan<br>(1985-86) |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| (1)  | (2)                   | (3)                      |
| 1. Strengthening of Enforcement Machinery : Creation of 10 Enforcement Squads.           | 57.07                 | 7.71                     |
| 2. Strengthening of Checkposts:  |                       |                          |
| (a) Strengthening of 4 Checkposts  | 13.68                 | 0.88                     |
| (b) Creation of 5 Additional Check posts   | 33.06                 | 3.30                     |
| 3. Purchase of land/Construction of buildings  | 126.00                | 40.00                    |
| 4. Construction of temporary sheds of Checkposts   | 4.00                  | 0.80                     |
| 5. Establishment of Motor Drivers Training Schools Agra, Bareilly, Dehra Dun and Jhansi. | 45.03                 | 5.04                     |
| 6. Strengthening of Accounts Staff   | 18.18                 | 3.47                     |
| 7. Strengthening of Statistical Cell   | 3.65                  | 0.72                     |
| 8. Establishment of Departmental training school at Kanpur                               | 42.17                 | 5.50                     |
| 9. Creation of ARTO (A) Offices  | 103.93                | 11.76                    |
| 10. Scheme for creation of Traffic Aid Posts   | 36.84                 | 3.50                     |
| 11. Purchase of Equipments:  |                       |                          |
| (i) Walkie Talkie Sets   | 1.96                  | 0.28                     |
| (ii) Highway Lodometers  | 3.60                  | 0.50                     |
| (iii) Breath Analyser  | 6.58                  | 0.14                     |
| (iv) Smoke meters  | 8.25                  | 0.90                     |
| (v) Motor Licence punching card machine  | 2.00                  | 0.40                     |
| Total  | 500.00                | 86.00                    |

17.2.6. *Road Transport (UPSRTC).*— Road Transport provides key infrastructure for socio-economic development. In transport services in U. P. are managed partly by nationalised or public sector transport through the UPSRTC and partly by individual operators in the private sector, while goods transport services are being operated mostly in the private sector.

*Review of Sixth Five Year Plan*

17.2.7. The operation of departmentally managed nationalised State Road Transport passenger bus services, known as U. P. Government Roadways was started in Uttar Pradesh in May 1947 to promote rail-road co-ordination, balanced development of various modes

of transportation and to reinforce infrastructural facilities to accelerate around socio-economic development of the State. The service grew popular and had to be extended on all important routes, mostly running parallel to railways, under pressing public demands, on June 1, 1972. U. P. State Roadways Transport Corporation (UPSRTC) was set up under Road Transport Corporation Act in place of U. P. Government Roadways.

17.2.8. During Fifth Plan, UPSRTC routes were extended to 1169 additional road kms. in addition to 1242 kms. at the time of formation of UPSRTC.

17.2.9. The yearwise financial and physical progress of the Sixth Five Year Plan is given below :

TABLE 3—Yearwise Financial and Physical Progress

| Item  | Total | 1980-81 | 1981-82 | 1982-83 | 1983-84 | 1984-85<br>(Anticipated) |
|---|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------------|
| (1)   | (2)   | (3)     | (4)     | (5)     | (6)     | (7)                      |
| <i>Financial Progress (in crore) :</i>                        |       |         |         |         |         |                          |
| 1. Outlay .. ..   | 96.01 | 12.00   | 20.86   | 21.82   | 17.94   | 23.39                    |
| 2. Expenditure .. ..  | 73.98 | 13.98   | 18.61   | 17.41   | 10.59   | 23.39                    |
| <i>Physical Progress</i>                                      |       |         |         |         |         |                          |
| 1. Number of buses purchased :                                | 2894  | 608     | 643     | 257     | 451     | 935                      |
| (a) Number of buses purchased for replacement.                | 2894  | 608     | 643     | 257     | 451     | 935                      |
| (b) Number of buses purchased for augmentation and expansion. | ..    | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..                       |
| 2. Road kms. taken over ..                                    | 449   | 148     | 101     | ..      | ..      | 200                      |

17.2.10. The yearwise breakup of UPSRTC's progress including qualitative indices is given below :

TABLE 4—Progress of UPSRTC

| Item   | 1980-81 | 1981-82 | 1982-83  | 1983-84 | 1984-85<br>(Anticipated) |
|--|---------|---------|----------|---------|--------------------------|
| (1)  | (2)     | (3)     | (4)      | (5)     | (6)                      |
| 1. Number of routes under operation ..                   | 1945    | 1972    | 1843     | 1800    | 1870                     |
| 2. Total route km. ..                                    | 287748  | 284862  | 273442   | 268914  | 280500                   |
| 3. Average distance per route (in kms.)                  | 148     | 144     | 148      | 149     | 150                      |
| 4. Average number of buses held ..                       | 5769    | 5996    | 5889     | 5892    | 5826                     |
| 5. Percentage of buses ..                                | 78      | 78      | 74       | 72      | 71                       |
| 6. Vehicle utilisation (km. per bus per day)             | 219     | 221     | 214      | 217     | 220                      |
| 7. Total effective kms. operated (in crore)              | 42.18   | 39.42   | 37.53    | 40.48   | 44.59                    |
| 8. Numbers of passengers carried (in crore)              | 46.10   | 41.47   | 36.52    | 36.82   | 38.90                    |
| 9. Revenue earned (Rs. in crore) ..                      | 92.31   | 111.41  | 110.66   | 128.29  | 160.05                   |
| 10. Income per km. (in paise) ..                         | 219     | 282     | 295      | 317     | 359                      |
| 11. Net profit earned (Rs. in crore) ..                  | (—)9.65 | (—)2.68 | (—)11.61 | (—)7.93 | (—)8.00                  |
| 12. Fuel average (km. per litre of HSD) consumption.     | 4.12    | 4.18    | 4.16     | 4.16    | 4.18                     |
| 13. Engine oil average in Topping up km. per liter.      | 309     | 320     | 330      | 330     | ..                       |
| 14. Persons employed .. ..                               | 45175   | 46889   | 48562    | 48562   | 48562                    |
| 15. Bus staff ratio .. ..                                | 9.95    | 9.70    | 11.38    | 11.38   | 11.74                    |
| 16. Percentage of overaged buses at the end of the year. | 15.12   | 15.89   | 21.23    | 22.50   | 26.16                    |

17.2.11. Increasing number of overaged buses has adversely affected fleet utilization and bus utilization i.e. the productive capacity of UPSRTC buses. The problem has been aggravated by growing magnitude of unauthorised operation of private vehicles on UPSRTC routes leading to decline in the number of passengers carried. These factors rendered it difficult to mop-up fully the additional revenue which would have accrued as a result of fare-hikes during the Sixth plan period. The UPSRTC operation suffered losses during the entire span of the plan period.

#### Seventh Five Year Plan

17.2.12. The main stress during the plan period would be on following aspects :

1. Overaged buses reducing the productivity of UPSRTC operations would by and large be replaced by new buses.

2. Additional depot workshop and Regional workshop would be added to provide adequate and reliable technical support to UPSRTC operation. Procedures and practices would be modernised to affect improvement in the quality of maintenance and repairs.

3. Existing bus stations would be improved and new bus stations and pickup sheds would be constructed at appropriate places to add to passenger amenities.

4. Structural changes would be introduced to streamline the management of operations. Subsidiary Corporations are being considered for inherently loss giving wings of UPSRTC like urban transport operations, hill operations etc. These services have an element of social obligation.

17.2.13. During the Seventh Five Year Plan period with a view to have no overaged buses, UPSRTC would endeavour to purchase 5553 buses. Besides, covering the existing backlog of additional annual traffic growth on existing routes, UPSRTC would also meet the additional

traffic growth on existing routes, at the rate of 10% per annum. Allowing for improvement in bus and fleet utilisation due to elimination of overaged buses, increase in occupation ratio, and continuance of supplementary fleet of buses taken on hire from private sector of transportation, UPSRTC would need 1224 additional buses for augmentation and expansion. Beside catering to additional traffic on existing routes UPSRTC would have to undertake extension of services in limited manner to cover contiguous sections opened up due to construction of bridges, construction of missing sections, routes linking important places of tourist interest and some important routes lying in backward areas of Bundelkhand, Hill districts and the Eastern districts. The urban transportation system is proposed to be strengthened by induction of new buses which would replace the overaged buses and add to the existing capacity of the fleet.

17.2.14. To provide adequate and reliable workshop facilities to UPSRTC buses it is proposed to add four regional workshops and 30 depot workshops. Besides extension of some of the existing workshop, it is also proposed to replace some plant and machinery which have outlined their utility. In the Central Workshop Complex at Kanpur improved body-building work is proposed to be undertaken to add to strength and durability of bus bodies. More depot workshops every year would be set up in a phased manner. A number of depot workshops, not adequately equipped at present, are proposed to be equipped with adequate tools and plants and machines during the plan period.

17.2.15. The Corporation has at present 517 bus stations of which 232 are located in its own buildings and remaining 285 bus stations are accommodated in hired buildings. It is proposed to get bus stations constructed at 100 stations during the plan period.

17.2.16. The yearwise breakup of financial and physical requirements during the Seventh Five Year Plan of UPSRTC is given below :

TABLE 5—Financial and Physical requirements

| Item   | 1985—90 | 1985-86 | 1986-87 | 1987-88 | 1988-89 | 1989-90 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| (1)  | (2)     | (3)     | (4)     | (5)     | (6)     | (7)     |
| <b>I. Financial (Rs. in crore) :</b>             |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| 1. Cost of buses for replacement                 | 166.59  | 41.40   | 28.86   | 28.08   | 32.10   | 36.15   |
| 2. Cost of buses for augmentation and expansion. | 36.72   | 3.60    | 3.60    | 9.00    | 9.90    | 10.62   |

TABLE 5. (concl'd.)

| (1)   | (2)           | (3)          | (4)          | (5)          | (6)          | (7)          |
|---|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 3. Cost of renovation of buses at the rate of 600 buses per year @ Rs.70,000 per bus. | 21.00         | 4.20         | 4.20         | 4.20         | 4.20         | 4.20         |
| 4. Land and Buildings, Plants and Machinery, Civil Works and furniture and fixtures.  | 25.69         | 3.06         | 6.39         | 5.74         | 5.50         | 5.00         |
| <b>Total ..</b>   | <b>250.00</b> | <b>52.26</b> | <b>43.05</b> | <b>47.02</b> | <b>51.70</b> | <b>55.97</b> |
| <b>II. Physical Targets :</b>   |               |              |              |              |              |              |
| 1. Number of buses required for replacement of overaged buses.                        | 5553          | 1380         | 962          | 936          | 1070         | 1205         |
| 2. Number of buses required for augmentation and expansion.                           | 1224          | 120          | 120          | 300          | 330          | 354          |
| <b>Total ..</b>   | <b>6777</b>   | <b>1500</b>  | <b>1082</b>  | <b>1236</b>  | <b>1400</b>  | <b>1559</b>  |
| <b>III. Financial Resources :</b><br>(Rs. in crore)                                   |               |              |              |              |              |              |
| 1. Capital contribution from State Government.  | 59.99         | 15.00        | 10.00        | 10.00        | 10.00        | 5.00         |
| 2. Capital contribution from Central Government.                                      | 25.00         | 7.50         | 5.00         | 5.00         | 5.00         | 2.50         |
| 3. Depreciation Reserve Fund  | 85.00         | 15.00        | 16.00        | 17.00        | 18.00        | 19.00        |
| 4. Net Profit .. ..   | 48.19         | 1.41         | 8.06         | 8.97         | 12.59        | 17.16        |
| 5. Loan from LIC ..   | 15.00         | 3.00         | 3.00         | 3.00         | 3.00         | 3.00         |
| Less payment : ..   | 12.60         | 1.92         | 2.22         | 2.52         | 2.82         | 3.12         |
| 6. Loan from IDBI and Commercial Bank.  | 75.44         | 17.21        | 11.24        | 13.65        | 14.29        | 19.05        |
| Less re-payment of loans  | 34.99         | 4.72         | 7.81         | 7.86         | 8.17         | 6.43         |
| 7. Less re-payments of Central Government loan.                                       | 1.04          | 0.22         | 0.22         | 0.22         | 0.19         | 0.19         |
| <b>Net capital available ..</b>   | <b>250.00</b> | <b>52.26</b> | <b>43.05</b> | <b>47.02</b> | <b>51.70</b> | <b>55.97</b> |

**Employment potential :**

16.2.17. Under the total plan of UPSRTC the Corporation would be purchasing a fleet of 6777 buses, out of these 5553 buses would be replacing overaged buses and the remaining 1224 buses would be for augmentation and expansion. The total regular employment generation under the state plan of UPSRTC would be 9792 persons. Out of this 612 persons would be provided employment in the administrative branch 3060 in the engineering branch and 6120 in the operation branch. The total employment generation under the total plan would be of the level of 9792 persons.

16.2.18. The yearwise breakup of the employment of persons under various categories would be as below :

| Year            | Total no. of persons to be employed (skilled) |
|-----------------|---|
| 1985-86 ..      | 960   |
| 1986-87 ..      | 960   |
| 1987-88 ..      | 2400  |
| 1988-89 ..      | 2640  |
| 1989-90 ..      | 2832  |
| <b>Total ..</b> | <b>9792</b>                                   |

*Size of UPSRTC Plan :*

16.2.19. The Seventh Plan of the UPSRTC is proposed to be financed by internal resources of UPSRTC (Depreciation Reserve Fund and net profit), Loans from Life Insurance Corporation and Capital Contribution of State Government. An outlay of Rs 185.59 crore is being proposed for seventh Plan. Additional

resources would be raised by borrowings from financial institutions. UPSRTC proposes to purchase buses for the replacement of the overaged buses and buses for augmentation and expansion of services. The yearwise break-up of the resources, financial and physical targets of UPSRTC for Seventh Five Year Plan is given below :

TABLE 6—Resources, Financial Outlays and Physical Targets

| Item  | Total         | 1985-86      | 1986-87      | 1987-88      | 1988-89      | 1989-90      |
|---|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| (1)   | (2)           | (3)          | (4)          | (5)          | (6)          | (7)          |
| <b>A. Resources (Rs. in crore) :</b>                                  |               |              |              |              |              |              |
| 1. Capital Contribution from State Government.                        | 50.00         | 15.00        | 10.00        | 10.00        | 10.00        | 5.00         |
| 2. Depreciation Reserve Fund  | 85.00         | 15.00        | 16.00        | 17.00        | 18.00        | 19.00        |
| 3. Net Profit .. .. .   | 48.19         | 1.41         | 8.06         | 8.97         | 12.59        | 17.16        |
| 4. Loan from L.I.C. .. .. .   | 15.00         | 3.00         | 3.00         | 3.00         | 3.00         | 3.00         |
| <b>Total .. .. .</b>  | <b>198.19</b> | <b>34.41</b> | <b>37.06</b> | <b>38.97</b> | <b>43.59</b> | <b>49.16</b> |
| 5. Less repayment of L.I.C. Loan.                                     | 12.60         | 1.92         | 2.22         | 2.52         | 2.82         | 3.12         |
| <b>Total Resources .. .. .</b>  | <b>185.59</b> | <b>32.49</b> | <b>34.84</b> | <b>36.45</b> | <b>40.77</b> | <b>41.04</b> |
| <b>B. Expenditure (Rs. in crore) :</b>                                |               |              |              |              |              |              |
| 1. Cost of buses for replacement of overaged fleets.                  | 157.68        | 32.49        | 28.86        | 28.08        | 32.10        | 36.15        |
| 2. Cost of buses for expansion  | 25.53         | ..           | 3.60         | 8.37         | 8.67         | 4.89         |
| <b>Total .. .. .</b>  | <b>183.21</b> | <b>32.49</b> | <b>32.46</b> | <b>36.45</b> | <b>40.77</b> | <b>41.04</b> |
| 3. Plant and Machinery ... .. .                                       | 2.38          | ..           | 2.38         | ..           | ..           | ..           |
| <b>Total .. .. .</b>  | <b>185.59</b> | <b>32.49</b> | <b>34.84</b> | <b>36.45</b> | <b>40.77</b> | <b>41.04</b> |
| <b>C. Physical targets :</b>  |               |              |              |              |              |              |
| 1. Number of buses to be purchased for replacement of overaged buses. | 5256          | 1083         | 962          | 936          | 1070         | 1265         |
| 2. Numbers of buses to be purchased for augmentation and expansion.   | 851           | ..           | 120          | 279          | 289          | 163          |
| <b>Total .. .. .</b>  | <b>6107</b>   | <b>1083</b>  | <b>1082</b>  | <b>1215</b>  | <b>1359</b>  | <b>1368</b>  |

*Annual Plan 1985-86 :*

16.2.20. The total plan of UPSRTC for 1985-86 envisages purchase of 1500 buses and renovation of 600 buses. Out of 1500 buses, 1380 buses would be needed to replace overaged buses, the balance of 120 buses would be needed for augmentation and expansion. A supplementary fleet of 1350 buses is proposed to be taken on hire from private person engaged in

passenger bus transportation in the state. The plan envisages construction of one Regional Workshop and six depot workshops besides civil works involving extension of other workshops and stations. During the year the UPSRTC would provide additional employment to 960 persons in administrative, operational and engineering branches. The total capital expenditure in the total plan would be of the order of Rs.52.26 crore. The resources



are proposed to be had from capital contribution from State Government, Capital contribution from Central Government, internal resources, loans from L.I.C., I.D.B.I. and commercial banks.

16.2.21. The annual plan for UPSRTC included in the States Annual Plan for 1985-86 envisages a total capital expenditure of the order of Rs.32.49 crore. The entire sum of Rs.32.49 crore is proposed to be spent on purchases of 1088 vehicles for the replacement of overaged vehicles. There would be no additional employment generation within the State Plan of UPSRTC during the year 1985-86.

### (3) ROADS AND BRIDGES

16.3.1. Roads are an essential part of infrastructure for socio-economic development and present an index of prosperity of the nation. They are fore-runners of any developmental activity and integrate the production, marketing and consumption functions of the economy. Road construction programme is also by nature employment intensive. The economic benefits, through the spurt in commercial activities which follow opening of areas with improved communications, also benefit the State through revenues earned from road, passenger and goods taxes etc.

16.3.2. Systematic efforts for road development at the national level were initiated in 1929 when the Jayakar Committee considered the improvement of road systems in a comprehensive manner. Later in 1943, Chief Engineers in charge of roads in the country convened a Conference at Nagpur and submitted a plan for a period of 20 years beginning from December, 1943. The formula envisaged in the Nagpur Plan, was worked out to 25.71 kms. of roads in Uttar Pradesh in the next 20 years to achieve a road density of 16 kms. per 100 square km. The desirable road density was

again discussed in 1957 by the Chief Engineers in charge of road and bridge development and another plan popularly known as Bombay Plan, framed for another 20 years starting from 1961. The Bombay Plan envisaged that no village should be more than 6.4 km. away from a metalled road or more than 2.4 km. from any type of road in 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.

16.3.3. The geographical area of this State, being 2.94 lakh sq.km. the total road length, to be available in Uttar Pradesh by 1981 as per Bombay Plan should be about 94,200 km. The length of roads in Uttar Pradesh in 1947 was 15,113 km. which increased to 58,406 km. by the end of March, 1980. It will increase to about 72,087 km. by the end of Sixth Plan. As such the balance of about 22,113 km. of roads are still required to achieve even the Bombay Plan target fixed for the year 1981.

16.3.4. The general area concepts of Nagpur and Bombay Plans have been modified by the concept of the minimum needs programme which, at the national level, envisages that all villages with a population of 1,500 and above and 50 percent of the total number of villages in the population group 1,000 to 1,500 will be linked to all weather roads. This guideline has formed the basis of planning for rural roads during the Sixth Plan.

#### Review of Sixth Plan :

16.3.5. Investment planning for roads has been attempted for providing the maximum benefits with limited resources. The Sixth Plan provided an outlay of Rs.415 crore for roads and bridges against which the actual expenditure is anticipated of Rs.378.44 crore. The physical targets for the Sixth Plan 1980-85 and anticipated achievements are given below :

TABLE 7—Sixth Plan Physical Target and anticipated achievement

| Name of work  | Target for Sixth Plan (1980-85) | Anticipated Achievement (1980-85) |
|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (1)   | (2)                             | (3)                               |
| 1. New Construction of roads  | 9,655 Km.                       | 8,850 Km.                         |
| 2. Reconstruction of roads ..   | 4,774 Km.                       | +2,627 Km.*                       |
| 3. Bridges .. ..  | 323 Nos.                        | 315 Nos.                          |
| 4. Villages of population above 1,500 connected to pucca roads (Total villages—10,899). | 8,257 Nos.                      | 7,174 Nos.                        |

\*unsurfaced E, W and B. O. E.

TABLE 7. (concl'd.)

| (1)  | (2)       | (3)        |
|--|-----------|------------|
| 5. Villages with 1,000 to 1,499 population connected to pucca roads (Total villages 11,396). | 4283 Nos. | 4,915 Nos. |

*Criteria for Selection of New Roads :*

16.3.6. The following points have been taken into consideration in the selection of new roads—

(a) Removal of regional disparities.

(b) Determination of inter-district priorities on the basis of road kilometrage per lakh of population in the hills and per 100 sq. kilometre area in the plains.

(c) The linkage of communication facility with the implementation of identified and sanctioned schemes for the development of agriculture, dairying and growth centres for industrial development.

(d) Areas of industrial and mineral development and areas where irrigation, power, fertilizer, sugar plants etc. are being installed.

(e) Determining alignment of roads by adopting alternatives which maximise the benefits in terms of villages connected and population served per unit of cost.

16.3.7. In order to maximise the benefits of road projects the following steps are being taken in their formulation and implementation :

(a) Master plan for road net work of each region and district is being prepared on the basis of accepted criteria of accessibility, keeping in view the resource endowment, topography and other characteristics of the district. In these master plans the alignment of roads is planned so as to optimise social benefits.

(b) Scientific techniques for the formulation and appraisal of road and bridge projects are adopted specially with the idea of reducing costs and preventing over-runs in time schedules.

(c) Assistance of computer technology to assist the decision makers in planning rural road net-work.

(d) Effective monitoring of the road projects to cut down delays and keep costs under control.

(e) Standard working norms for men, materials and equipment and standardisation of designs and project estimates.

16.3.8. State Public Works Department started preparing integrated master plans in the year 1981 through its own departmental officers. For Bulandshahr and Gorakhpur Master Plans were got prepared by specialists and consultants. The National Transport Policy Committee has also emphatically recommended the preparation of districtwise Master Plans for rural roads in all the States.

In Uttar Pradesh, a Committee of State Level Heads of Departments dealing with road construction projects has been formed recently. The road construction of all the Departments is being monitored every month at district level by a District Level Committee. Preparation of Master Plan for each district is also under process. Implementation of the entire road construction programme of all the departments in a co-ordinated manner is thus being monitored effectively.

*Seventh Five Year Plan :*

16.3.9. For the Seventh Plan, the emphasis will continue to be on the minimum needs component as during the Sixth Plan. The break up of outlays is given below, the details being given in Annexure 1 :

TABLE : 8—Break up under M.N.P. and O. M. N. P.

(Rs. in crore).

| Item of work                | Plains          | Hills         | Total           |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| (1)                         | (2)             | (3)           | (4)             |
| 1. Minimum Needs Programme. | 725.50          | 197.50        | 923.00          |
| 2. Other than M. N. P.      | 310.90          | 52.50         | 363.40          |
| <b>Total</b>                | <b>1,036.40</b> | <b>250.00</b> | <b>1,286.40</b> |

16.3.10. The strategy for the Seventh Plan is basically as follows :

(1) For Primary roads (i.e. National Highways) only that part has been provided in the State Plan which passes through the cities and expenditure on which is incurred by the State Government.

2. For Secondary roads (i. e. State Highways and major district roads), the emphasis will be on their improvement and construction of bridges.

3. For Tertiary (i.e. other) roads emphasis will be on completing the targets of minimum needs programme.

16.3.11. The distribution of Seventh Plan outlay is as below:

(a) 23 per cent of the entire outlay for the construction of different type of bridges.

(b) 25 per cent of the entire outlay for the other district roads and village roads.

(c) 36 per cent of the entire outlay for the construction of State Highways and major district roads including survey, machinery and equipment.

(d) 16 per cent of the entire outlay for research development, quality control, temporary accommodation and establishment.

*Minimum Needs Programme*

16.3.12. It is expected that about 65 per cent of the villages with a population of 1,500 and above and 43 per cent of the villages with a population of 1,000—1,500 will be connected by all weather roads by end of Sixth Plan against the national average of 70 per cent and 48.8 per cent respectively. The following table gives the programme for Seventh Plan :

TABLE 9—M. N. P. Programme

| Villages with population | Total Number of villages | Connected upto March 1985 (anticipated) | Villages to be connected after 31-3-'85 (national target) | Target 1985-90 | Length required to be constructed at 3 kms. average |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|---|----------------|---|
| (1)                      | (2)                      | (3)                                     | (4)   | (5)            | (6)   |
| Above 1,500 ..           | 10899                    | 7174                                    | 3725  | 3725           | } 11175   |
| 1000—1,500 ..            | 11396                    | 4915                                    | 783   | 3202           |   |
| Below 1,000 ..           | 90266                    | ..                                      | ..  | ..             |   |

16.3.13. An outlay of Rs.923.00 crore including Rs.197.50 crore for Hills is proposed for MNP work for Seventh Plan (1985-90). The details of various works, expenditure and the physical targets are depicted in Annexure I.

16.3.14. For works other than MNP an outlay of Rs.363.40 crore is proposed for the Seventh Plan. The details of various works expenditure and physical targets are depicted in Annexure I.

16.3.15. *National Highways*—In 1947 the total length of National Highways in India was 21,440 Kms. which has now increased to 24613 Kms. by the end of year 1981. In U. P. the road length of National Highways was 2431 Kms. in the year 1947 which has increased to 2,462 Kms. only. This indicates that U. P. has received a low priority in respect of allocation of new National Highways. A list of roads in the State which need to be designated as National Highways is given in Annexure 5.

16.3.16. *State Highways*—As per Bombay Plan this should be 15,587 Kms. whereas the the Kilometrage is 7,971 Kms. only. Thus there is a shortage of about 7,616 Km. For the last decade there has been no change in the Kilometrage of State Highways in this State. During the Seventh Five Year Plan, it is proposed to convert about 2429 Kms. length of major districts roads into the State Highways.

16.3.17. *Missing Links*—Provision for 820 Kms. length of roads costing Rs.15.00 crore has been made in the Seventh Plan (for plains 700 Kms. at a cost of 13 crore and for hill, 120 Kms. at a cost of Rs.2 crore).

16.3.18. *Construction of Missing Bridges*—Provision has been made for 210 major bridges in plains costing Rs.100.30 crore and 20 bridges in hills costing Rs.3 crore. Similarly for minor bridges, provision has been made for 310 bridges in plains, costing Rs.66.90 crore and in hills 30 bridges costing Rs.2.0. crore.

16.3.19. *Reconstruction and Widening of Weak and Narrow Structures*—Provision has been made for reconstruction of 1,500 structures for plains at a cost of Rs.10.20 crore and 500 structures for hills at a cost of Rs.1.00 crore giving a total of 2,000 structures costing Rs.11.2 crore.

16.3.20. *Providing connection to villages as per M. N. P. norms*—In the Seventh Plan for construction of 11175 kms. of roads under M.N.P. an outlay of Rs.923.00 crore has been proposed. Additional length of 3,645 Kms. is being constructed under the centrally assisted scheme of R.L.E.G.P. (Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme). Rupees.725.50 crore will be spent in plains and Rs. 197.50 crore will be spent in hills

16.3.21. *Centrally Sponsored Schemes*—For the construction of roads of economic importance, the State share during the Seventh Plan has been kept at Rs. 3.50 crore.

The provision for *inland water transport* has been kept at Rs.2.32 crore as state share.

16.3.22. *Special Tools and Plants*—Rupees 10.80 crore have been provided for tools and plants mainly with a view to modernise road construction by use of hot mix plant, pavers, etc.

16.3.23. *Survey and Investigation*—Rupees 1.04 crores have been provided for surveys and investigations.

16.3.24. *Research, Development, Quality Control*—For stepping up the Investigations and Research Programmes and to evolve new construction techniques and economically suitable materials Rs.2.10 crore have been provided.

*Site Accommodation*—To provide site offices, Labs. and godowns etc., a provision of Rs.10.80 crore has been made.

*Annual Plan (1985-86) :*

16.3.25. An outlay of Rs.241.00 crore has been proposed for annual plan (1985-86) including Rs.40.00 crore for hills. For MNP works, an outlay of Rs.173.26 crore is proposed. The details of various works proposed with expenditure and physical targets are given in Annexure—II.

*Centrally Sponsored Schemes—*

16.3.26. Two centrally sponsored schemes viz. Roads of economic importance and Inland water transport will be implemented on 50:50 sharing basis. For Seventh Plan an outlay of Rs.7.00 crore is proposed for the scheme of roads of economic importance against which the central assistance will be of Rs.3.50 crore.

16.3.27. The scheme for Inland Water Transport could not make any headway in the Sixth Plan. A project estimate for work to be done in Seventh Plan is being prepared by UPDESCO and work under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme will be taken up in 1985-86. A scheme for Roads of Inter-state importance, which is 100 % centrally assisted was taken up during Sixth Plan and an expenditure of Rs.0.53 crore is anticipated during Sixth Plan.

*Special Component Plan—*

16.3.28. During Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85, about 10.8% i.e., Rs.45.00 crore was earmarked for special component plan of the

total Plan of Rs.415 crore for this sector. In the Seventh Five Year Plan, 21 % of the total plan of Rs.1,286.40 crore i.e. Rs.270.14 crore has been earmarked for special component plan.

16.3.29. For Annual Plan 1985-86, an outlay of Rs.50.40 crore has been earmarked for special component plan which is 21 % of the total plan of Rs.241.00 crore.

*Tribal Sub-Plan*

16.3.30. For Tribal-sub-Plan during Sixth Plan 2.2 % of the total outlay of Rs.415.00 crore was earmarked for tribals. In the proposed Seventh Plan also, 2% of the total plan of Rs.1,286.40 crore has been earmarked for tribals.

#### (4) TOURISM

16.4.1. Tourism has assumed dimensions of a large industry all the world over. It is an important medium of learning and source of foreign exchange particularly for developing countries. Its contribution in promoting good-will between different regions, community and nations is significant. Uttar Pradesh is endowed with immense potential for tourism with its snow-capped mountains, glaciers, lush green valleys, streams, waterfalls, flora, fauna, rivers and historical monuments. Its historical and cultural monuments bear the stamp of excellence in architecture and sculpture and are objects of attraction for tourists and pilgrims.

16.4.2. Development of tourism in the State was given serious thought only in the last year of the First Five Year Plan when only temporary accommodation was provided to the tourists. Since then it has gained momentum and various new schemes were taken up for its promotion in the State. It was in the year 1972 that a separate Directorate of Tourism was established. From First Five Year Plan till 1979-80, a total expenditure of nearly 966.50 lakh was incurred on various developmental works including provision of infra-structural facilities to the tourists. At the beginning of Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85, 2103 beds were made available to the tourists in the State which included 1620 beds in hills.

16.4.3. For the Sixth Five-Year Plan 1980-85, an outlay of Rs. 1,500.00 lakh was allocated for the promotion of tourism in the State which included Rs. 750.00 lakh for hills. During first four years of the Sixth Five Year Plan, (1980—84), the outlays approved, the expen-

diture incurred and the additional accommodation provided to the tourists are as follows:

| Year       | Outlay<br>(Rs. in lakh) | Expen-<br>diture<br>(Rs. in lakh) | Beds<br>(Nos.) |
|------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| 1980-81    | 225.00                  | 268.19                            | 282            |
| 1981-82 .. | 275.00                  | 286.25                            | 348            |
| 1982-83 .. | 292.00                  | 315.76                            | 311            |
| 1983-84 .. | 350.00                  | 351.95                            | 444            |

16.4.4. In addition to providing basic infrastructure in the form of accommodation to the tourists, other promotional activities were also given due encouragement in the Sixth Five Year Plan. Organisation of various fairs and festivals at different places of the State has been a regular feature besides publicising tourist spots through advertisements in various newspapers/magazines and periodicals, printing of posters depicting cultural image of our State and publishing of folders and brochures containing useful information regarding important places. As a result of such publicity, the number of tourists visiting various tourist places in the State during 1983 registered an increase of nearly 70% over the year 1979.

16.4.5. An outlay of Rs.506.00 lakh has been allocated for the tourism sector for 1984-85 which will be utilised for the construction work of nearly 106 beds in plains and 512 beds in hills. Thus by the end of 1984-85, the capacity of the State Tourism Department will increase to 4189 beds in 115 units.

#### Strategy for the Seventh Five Year Plan

16.4.6. The Approach Paper to the National Seventh Five Year Plan underlines the necessity of developing tourism as an industry. According to the Paper private sector investments should be encouraged in developing tourism and public sector investments should be used namely for development of infrastructure. Keeping this broad picture in view the strategy of development of tourism in the State in the Seventh Five Year Plan is to consolidate the gains already achieved and develop tourist facilities in a more integrated and coordinated manner. Private sector will also be involved in a big way in the development of tourism and tourist facilities. Schemes like Rin Upadan Yojana which have been taken up in the hills for providing loan subsidy to private entrepreneurs for construction of small habitats, hotels, dharamshalas etc. would be further encouraged.

Needs of domestic middle class tourists will be catered to by providing cheaper accommodation available at reasonable rates.

16.4.7. Completion of ongoing projects will have priority. New Projects will be taken up only where these can meet the test of financial viability.

16.4.8. It is estimated that nearly 16 lakhs foreign tourists would be visiting India by the end of 1985 with proportionate rise in tourist coming to U.P. from 5.28 lakhs in 1981 to 7.18 lakhs in 1985. According to a study conducted by the Institute of Economic and Market Research, New Delhi. The number of foreign tourist for U.P. will rise to 8.84 lakhs by 1989-90.

16.4.9. Efforts will be made to minimise congestion and overcrowding on traditional Yatra routes by providing alternate routes and developing satellite spots. Winter sports and trekking will also be encouraged.

16.4.10. With these objectives the following outlays have been proposed for the Seventh Plan :

TABLE 9—Outlays for Seventh Plan  
(Rs. in lakh)

| Programme                 | 1985—90 |         |         |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
|                           | Plains  | Hill    | Total   |
| (1)                       | (2)     | (3)     | (4)     |
| 1. Tourist Accommodation. | 2314.00 | 1877.16 | 4191.16 |
| (a) Continuing schemes.   | 690.24  | 1035.03 | 1725.27 |
| (b) New Schemes.          | 1623.76 | 842.13  | 2465.89 |
| 2. Publicity              | 60.00   | 27.00   | 87.00   |
| 4. Tourist Centres.       | 225.00  | 60.23   | 285.23  |
| 5. Other activities.      | 401.00  | 767.61  | 1168.61 |
| Total ..                  | 3000.00 | 2732.00 | 5732.00 |

16.4.11. The above allocation includes provision of Rs.1725 lakh for works spillover and Rs.2466 lakh for new projects..

16.4.12. For promotion of conventional tourism construction of a conference complex and a few auditoria has been proposed. Conference complex is proposed to be put up at Agra and auditoria at Mathura, Varanasi, Naini Tal, Mussoorie and Lucknow. These auditoria will be on the pattern of Ravindralaya at Lucknow. Leisure tourism, wild life tourism winter sports, water sports and trekking will

be included in the Seventh Plan Programme. Provision has also been made for training of personnel engaged in tourism industry, setting up of a transport wing, construction of an international airport at Agra, setting up of a construction wing and Market and Research Wing for the Directorate.

16.4.13. Adequate strengthening of organisation is also proposed for organising facilities for the increasing flow of tourists from all parts of the country. With this view some more offices are proposed to be opened during this plan period apart from strengthening of offices already existing.

16.4.14. It is envisaged that Central Assistance will be available for the important projects of winter sports at Auli (Joshimath), development of travel circuits in the State and putting up of an International Airport at Agra.

#### Annual Plan 1985-86

16.4.15. An outlay of Rs. 969.00 lakh including Rs. 509.00 lakh for hills has been proposed for Annual plan 1985-86; the breakup is as follows :

TABLE 12—Breakup of Outlays

(Rs. in lakh)

| Item                       | Plains | Hills  | Total  |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| (1)                        | (2)    | (3)    | (4)    |
| <i>Construction Work :</i> |        |        |        |
| (i) Continuing Work        | 199.42 | 232.23 | 431.65 |
| (ii) New Works ..          | 179.07 | 137.00 | 316.07 |

TABLE 12 (concl'd.) (Rs. in Lakh)

| Item                              | Plains | Hills  | Total  |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| (1)                               | (2)    | (3)    | (4)    |
| <i>Revenue :</i>                  |        |        |        |
| (i) Direction and Administration. | 15.00  | ..     | 15.00  |
| (ii) Publicity ..                 | 6.00   | 6.00   | 12.00  |
| (iii) Tourist centres             | 30.00  | 9.00   | 39.00  |
| (iv) Others ..                    | 30.51  | 124.77 | 155.28 |
| Total ..                          | 460.00 | 509.00 | 969.00 |

16.4.16. The new schemes of construction include provision of wayside amenities at Etah, Aligarh, Roorkee, Ghazipur, Dohrighat, Khaga, Bhognipur, Kosi, Unchahar, Hapur in plains and Chatthi, Dharchula, Sirkha, Jipti, Madpa and Buddhi in hills, hotels at Firozabad and Fatehpur, Kiosks at Khurja, Modinagar, Faridpur, Orai and Chirgaon, Tourist Bungalows at Bithcor, Barnasagar, Lalitpur, Hastinapur and Shringverpur in plains and Deogarh, Swami Rudranath, Tarikhet Dwarahat, Majhthali and Mornaula in hills, Yatri Niwas at Lucknow, Kaushambi, Mahavan, Vidurkuti, Shukarshetra and Sardhana, Youth Hostels at Lucknow and Varanasi, Holiday camps at Rihan Dam, Obra and Churk, Log cabins at Roopkund, Deoriatal and Nagtibba, Reception centres at Agra and Allahabad, Auditoria at Lucknow, Mathura and Naini Tal and development of tourist spots at Kampil, Piprahwa, Charkhari Jhansi-Fort, Kalinjar-Fort and Surhatal in plains and Tarkeshwar, Dharadevi, Neelkanth, Roopkund and Deoriatal in hills.

These schemes are expected to generate direct and indirect employment of 16 lakh mandays during 1985-86.

## ANNEXURE-I

## Proposals for Seventh Five Year Plan for Roads and Bridges.

| Description of works   | Plains                         |       |                            |        | Hills                   |       |                            |        | Total                   |            |                            |        |
|--|--------------------------------|-------|----------------------------|--------|-------------------------|-------|----------------------------|--------|-------------------------|------------|----------------------------|--------|
|  | Physical<br>(Kms./Nos.)        |       | Financial<br>(Rs. in lakh) |        | Physical<br>(Kms./Nos.) |       | Financial<br>(Rs. in lakh) |        | Physical<br>(Kms./Nos.) |            | Financial<br>(Rs. in lakh) |        |
|  | Total                          | MNP   | Total                      | MNP    | Total                   | MNP   | Total                      | MNP    | Total                   | MNP        | Total                      | MNP    |
| (1)  | (2)                            | (3)   | (4)                        | (5)    | (6)                     | (7)   | (8)                        | (9)    | (10)                    | (11)       | (12)                       | (13)   |
| 1. Spillover works .. ..   | 2,462                          | 1,737 | 24,040                     | 16,960 | 3,000                   | 2,400 | 19,970                     | 15,980 | 5,469                   | 4,137      | 44,010                     | 32,940 |
| 2. Construction of missing links upto<br>Brick-on-edge (BOE).  | 700                            | 700   | 1300                       | 1300   | 120                     | 120   | 200                        | 200    | 820                     | 820        | 1,500                      | 1,500  |
| 3. Construction of missing bridges :—  |                                |       |                            |        |                         |       |                            |        |                         |            |                            |        |
| (a) Major bridges .. ..  | 210                            | 154   | 10,030                     | 7,350  | 20                      | ..    | 300                        | ..     | 230                     | 154        | 10,330                     | 4,350  |
| (b) Minor bridges, Pantoon and Pile<br>bridges.  | 310                            | 228   | 6,690                      | 4,910  | 30                      | ..    | 200                        | ..     | 340                     | 228        | 6,890                      | 4,910  |
| 4. Reconstruction/widening of weak/nar-<br>row structures.   | 1,500                          | 1,500 | 1,020                      | 1,020  | 500                     | 500   | 100                        | 100    | 2,000                   | 2,000      | 1,120                      | 1,120  |
| 5. Energy conservation measures :  |                                |       |                            |        |                         |       |                            |        |                         |            |                            |        |
| (a) Widening of existing road 5.5 to<br>7.00 m. width.   | 800                            | 339   | 2,830                      | 1,200  | 30                      | 30    | 120                        | 120    | 830                     | 369        | 2,950                      | 1,320  |
| (b) Strengthening of existing roads :  |                                |       |                            |        |                         |       |                            |        |                         |            |                            |        |
| (i) Single lane .. ..  | 800                            | 339   | 2,830                      | 1,200  | 30                      | 30    | 120                        | 120    | 830                     | 369        | 2,950                      | 1,320  |
| (ii) Double lane .. ..   |                                |       |                            |        |                         |       |                            |        |                         |            |                            |        |
| (c) Black tapping of water bound sur-<br>face (single lane).   | 1,600                          | 689   | 5,670                      | 2,440  | 60                      | 60    | 210                        | 210    | 1,660                   | 749        | 5,880                      | 2,650  |
| 6. Essential addition to the system and<br>improvement of roads. Conversion of<br>MDR's and other roads to SH standards.     | 1,500                          | ..    | 5,580                      | Nil    | Nil                     | ..    | Nil                        | Nil    | 1,500                   | ..         | 5,580                      | Nil    |
| 7. Geometric Improvements of roads (of<br>all categories from SH to ODR).  | 1000<br>Job @<br>0.50<br>each. | 413   | 460                        | 190    | Nil                     | ..    | Nil                        | Nil    | 1,060<br>Job            | 413<br>Job | 460                        | 190    |
| 8. Construction and improvement of Bye-<br>passes (i) KAVAL towns and other Muni-<br>cipal towns, (ii) Other towns/villages. | 130                            | 130   | 740                        | 740    | 10                      | 10    | 100                        | 100    | 140                     | 140        | 840                        | 840    |



| Description of works  | Plains                  |       |                            |               | Hills                   |     |                            |               | Total                   |      |                            |               |
|---|-------------------------|-------|----------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|-----|----------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|------|----------------------------|---------------|
|   | Physical<br>(Kms./Nos.) |       | Financial<br>(Rs. in lakh) |               | Physical<br>(Kms./Nos.) |     | Financial<br>(Rs. in lakh) |               | Physical<br>(Kms./Nos.) |      | Financial<br>(Rs. in lakh) |               |
|   | Total                   | MNP   | Total                      | MNP           | Total                   | MNP | Total                      | MNP           | Total                   | MNP  | Total                      | MNP           |
| (1)   | (2)                     | (3)   | (4)                        | (5)           | (6)                     | (7) | (8)                        | (9)           | (10)                    | (11) | (12)                       | (13)          |
| <b>9. Road safety measures :</b>  |                         |       |                            |               |                         |     |                            |               |                         |      |                            |               |
| Road signs and improvement of junctions, etc.   | L.S.                    | L.S.  | 460                        | 290           | Nil                     | ..  | Nil                        | Nil           | L.S.                    | ..   | 460                        | 290           |
| 10. Measures to improve environment landscapes, etc.  | L.S.                    | L.S.  | 460                        | 290           | Nil                     | ..  | Nil                        | Nil           | L.S.                    | ..   | 460                        | 290           |
| 11. Further additions to the net work ..  | 830                     | 830   | 2,300                      | 2,300         | Nil                     | ..  | Nil                        | Nil           | 830                     | 830  | 2,300                      | 2,300         |
| 12. Providing connection to villages as per MNP norms.  | 7,480                   | 7,480 | 13,150                     | 13,150        | 50                      | 50  | 100                        | 100           | 7530                    | ..   | 13,250                     | 13,250        |
| 13. Improvements of roads, already constructed under MNP norms including black topping and construction of cross drainage structures. | 4,950                   | 4,950 | 9,200                      | 9,200         | 50                      | 50  | 100                        | 100           | 5,000                   | ..   | 9,300                      | 9,300         |
| 14. Special T. and P. — —   | L.S.                    | ..    | 930                        | Nil           | Nil                     | ..  | Nil                        | Nil           | L.S.                    | ..   | 930                        | Nil           |
| 15. Survey and investigation ..   | L.S.                    | ..    | 90                         | Nil           | Nil                     | ..  | Nil                        | Nil           | L.S.                    | ..   | 90                         | Nil           |
| 16. (a) Research, Development and Quality Control.  | L.S.                    | ..    | 180                        | Nil           | Nil                     | ..  | Nil                        | Nil           | L.S.                    | ..   | 180                        | Nil           |
| (b) Site accommodation .. ..  | L.S.                    | ..    | 930                        | Nil           | Nil                     | ..  | Nil                        | Nil           | L.S.                    | ..   | 930                        | Nil           |
| 17. Establishment Charges — — @16%  | @16%                    | 16%   | 14,200                     | 10,010        | 16%                     | 16% | 3,440                      | 2,720         | @16%                    | 16%  | 17,730                     | 12,730        |
| 18. Centrally Sponsored Schemes (State share).  | L.S.                    | ..    | 260                        | Nil           | L.S.                    | ..  | 40                         | Nil           | L.S.                    | ..   | 300                        | Nil           |
| 19. Inland Water Transport .. ..  | L.S.                    | ..    | 200                        | Nil           | L.S.                    | ..  | Nil                        | Nil           | L.S.                    | ..   | 200                        | Nil           |
| <b>Total ..</b>   |                         |       | <b>1,03,640</b>            | <b>72,650</b> |                         |     | <b>25,000</b>              | <b>19,750</b> |                         |      | <b>1,28,640</b>            | <b>92,300</b> |



**ANNEXURE—II**

*Annual Plan 1985-86 Proposals for Roads and Bridges*

| Description of works   | Plains                 |       |                            |       | Hills                  |       |                            |        | Total                  |      |                            |      |
|--|------------------------|-------|----------------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|----------------------------|--------|------------------------|------|----------------------------|------|
|  | Physical<br>(kms/nos.) |       | Financial<br>(in lakh Rs.) |       | Physical<br>(kms/nos.) |       | Financial<br>(in Lakh Rs.) |        | Physical<br>(kms/nos.) |      | Financial<br>(in lakh Rs.) |      |
|  | Total M.N.P.           |       | Total M.N.P.               |       | Total M.N.P.           |       | Total M.N.P.               |        | Total M.N.P.           |      | Total M.N.P.               |      |
| (1)  | (2)                    | (3)   | (4)                        | (5)   | (6)                    | (7)   | (8)                        | (9)    | (10)                   | (11) | (12)                       | (13) |
| 1. Spillover works .. .. .   | 800                    | 7,880 | 5,670                      | 1,000 | 3,048                  | 2,503 | 1,800                      | 10,928 | 8,173                  |      |                            |      |
| 2. Construction of missing links upto BOE ..                                     | 91                     | 180   | 180                        | 15    | 25                     | 25    | 116                        | 205    | 205                    |      |                            |      |
| 3. Construction of missing bridges :   |                        |       |                            |       |                        |       |                            |        |                        |      |                            |      |
| (a) Major bridge .. .. .   | 42                     | 1,462 | 1,020                      | 3     | 52                     | ..    | 42                         | 1,514  | 1,020                  |      |                            |      |
| (b) Minor bridge, Pantcon and Pile bridge  | 65                     | 975   | 691                        | 4     | 35                     | ..    | 64                         | 1,010  | 691                    |      |                            |      |
| 4. Reconstruction Widening of weak/narrow structures.                            | 194                    | 143   | 143                        | 60    | 12                     | 12    | 254                        | 155    | 155                    |      |                            |      |
| 5. Energy Conservation measures :  |                        |       |                            |       |                        |       |                            |        |                        |      |                            |      |
| (a) Widening of existing roads 5.5. to 7.00 M. width.                            | 112                    | 395   | 168                        | 10    | 45                     | 45    | 122                        | 440    | 213                    |      |                            |      |
| (b) Strengthening of existing roads; (i) Single lane, (ii) Double lane.          | 112                    | 395   | 168                        | 10    | 45                     | 45    | 122                        | 440    | 213                    |      |                            |      |
| (c) Black topping of water bound surfaces (single lane).                         | 223                    | 792   | 338                        | 25    | 85                     | 85    | 248                        | 877    | 423                    |      |                            |      |
| 6. Some essential additions to the system and minimum improvement of such roads. | 195                    | 778   | Nil                        | Nil   | Nil                    | Nil   | 195                        | 778    | Nil                    |      |                            |      |
| 7. Geometric Improvement of roads (of all categories from S. H. to O.D.R.).      | 130                    | 65    | 26                         | Nil   | Nil                    | Nil   | 130                        | 65     | 26                     |      |                            |      |
| 8. Construction and improvement of Bye-passes.                                   | 17                     | 104   | 104                        | 1     | 12                     | 12    | 18                         | 116    | 116                    |      |                            |      |
| 9. Road Safety Measures :  |                        |       |                            |       |                        |       |                            |        |                        |      |                            |      |
| Road signs and improvement of JNS, etc.  | L.S.                   | 65    | 38                         | Nil   | Nil                    | Nil   | L.S.                       | 65     | 38                     |      |                            |      |
| 10. Measures to improve invironment land scapes etc.                             | L.S.                   | 65    | 38                         | Nil   | Nil                    | Nil   | L.S.                       | 65     | 38                     |      |                            |      |

|     |   |    |      |    |        |        |      |    |       |       |      |    |        |        |
|-----|---|----|------|----|--------|--------|------|----|-------|-------|------|----|--------|--------|
| 11. | Further addition to the net work                      | .. | 108  | .. | 324    | 324    | Nil  | .. | Nil   | Nil   | 108  | .. | 324    | 324    |
| 12. | Providing connection to villages as per M.N.P. norms. | .. | 970  | .. | 1,938  | 1,938  | 20   | .. | 38    | 38    | 990  | .. | 1,976  | 1,976  |
| 13. | Improvement of roads already constructed.             | .. | 642  | .. | 1,284  | 1,284  | 20   | .. | 38    | 38    | 662  | .. | 1,322  | 1,322  |
| 14. | Special T and P                                       | .. | L.S. | .. | 130    | Nil    | Nil  | .. | Nil   | Nil   | L.S. | .. | 130    | Nil    |
| 15. | Survey and investigation                              | .. | L.S. | .. | 20     | Nil    | Nil  | .. | Nil   | Nil   | L.S. | .. | 20     | Nil    |
| 16. | (a) Research, Development and Quality Control.        | .. | L.S. | .. | 40     | Nil    | Nil  | .. | Nil   | Nil   | L.S. | .. | 40     | Nil    |
|     | (b) Site accomodation                                 | .. | L.S. | .. | 201    | Nil    | Nil  | .. | Nil   | Nil   | L.S. | .. | 201    | Nil    |
| 17. | Establishment charges                                 | .. | @16% | .. | 2,772  | 1,941  | 16%  | .. | 555   | 452   | @16% | .. | 3,327  | 2,398  |
| 18. | Centrally Sponsored Schemes (State share).            | .. | L.S. | .. | 52     | Nil    | Nil  | .. | 10    | Nil   | L.S. | .. | 62     | Nil    |
| 19. | Land and Water Transport                              | .. | L.S. | .. | 40     | Nil    | L.S. | .. | Nil   | Nil   | L.S. | .. | 40     | Nil    |
|     | <b>Total</b>  | .. |      | .. | 20,100 | 14,071 | ..   | .. | 4,000 | 3,255 | ..   | .. | 24,100 | 17,326 |

## ANNEXURE—III

*List of Roads which are proposed to be declared as National Highway.*

| Name of Road   | Kms. |
|--|------|
| (1)  | (2)  |
| <i>A. Roads proposed by State Government—</i>  |      |
| 1. Nepalganj—Nanpara—Bahraich—Dariabad—Bachharawan—Fatehpur—<br>Khajurav—Sagar—Bhopal Road.    | 410  |
| 2. Lucknow—Sultanpur—Jaunpur—Ghazipur—Baxar—Patna Road ..                                      | 380  |
| 3. Delhi—Baghpat—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—<br>Kheri—Bahraich—Basti Road). | 475  |
| 6. Gorakhpur—Nautanawa—Sanauli—Pokhara 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—Khajurawan—Rewa Road .. .. .  | ..   |
| 12. Pilibhit—Hardwar—Panto Sahib Road .. .. .  | ..   |
| 13. Lucknow—Sultanpur—Jaunpur—Ghazipur—Ballia—Chupra—Hajipur—<br>Patna Road.                   | 440  |
| 14. Rampur—Kathgodam—Naini Tal—Ranikhet—Almora—Kaushani Road                                   | ..   |
| 15. Lucknow—Rae Bareli—Unchahar—Allahabad Road .. ..   | 200  |
| 16. Lucknow—Bachharawan—Lalganj—Fatehpur—Banda—Sagar—Bhopal<br>Road.                           | 580  |
| 17. Kasia—Paturauna—Kinnarpathi—Raksol (Bihar) Road .. ..                                      | ..   |
| <i>B. Roads recommended as National High Ways by<br/>National Transport Policy Committee—</i>  |      |
| 1. Pilibhit—Hardwar—Paunta—Nahan—Ambala .. ..  | ..   |
| 2. Ghaziabad—Meerut—Hardwar .. .. .  | ..   |
| 3. Gwalior—Jhansi—Khajuraho—Rewa .. .. .   | ..   |
| 4. Gorakhpur—Nautanwa .. .. .  | ..   |
| 5. Raipur—Varanasi .. .. .   | ..   |
| 6. Bareilly—Amingaon—Lateral Road including Darbhanga—Farebganj Link                           | ..   |
| 7. Ghazipur—Ballia—Chhapra—Hajipur .. .. .   | ..   |

*Spillover works as on April 1, 1984.**(Rs. in lakh.)*

| Scheme                               | Plains        |                         | Hills         |                         | Total         |                         |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
|                                      | Financial     | Physical<br>(kms./nos.) | Financial     | Physical<br>(kms./nos.) | Financial     | Physical<br>(kms./nos.) |
| (1)                                  | (2)           | (3)                     | (4)           | (5)                     | (6)           | (7)                     |
| <b>(I) Pre-Sixth Plan Works—</b>     |               |                         |               |                         |               |                         |
| 1. New construction                  |               | 1                       | 1,552         | 388                     | 1,756         | 439                     |
| 2. Re-construction                   |               | 31                      | 600           | 150                     | 689           | 181                     |
| 3. Bridges .. ..                     | 88            | 4                       | 72            | 9                       | 160           | 13                      |
| 4. Other works .. ..                 | 6             | ..                      | 14            | ..                      | 20            | ..                      |
| 5. Establishment .. ..               | 32            | ..                      | 336           | ..                      | 368           | ..                      |
| <b>Total .. ..</b>                   | <b>419</b>    | <b>..</b>               | <b>2,574</b>  | <b>..</b>               | <b>2,993</b>  | <b>..</b>               |
| <b>(II) New works of Sixth Plan—</b> |               |                         |               |                         |               |                         |
| 1. New construction .. ..            | 10,627        | 2,418                   | 8,027         | 2,732                   | 18,654        | 5,150                   |
| 2. Re-construction .. ..             | 6,958         | 3,194                   | 9,039         | 2,111                   | 1,579         | 5,305                   |
| 3. Bridges .. ..                     | 6,066         | 103                     | 1,673         | 203                     | 7,739         | 306                     |
| 4. Other works .. ..                 | 77            | ..                      | 153           | ..                      | 230           | ..                      |
| 5. Establishment .. ..               | 3,739         | ..                      | 2,834         | ..                      | 6,573         | ..                      |
| <b>Total .. ..</b>                   | <b>27,467</b> | <b>..</b>               | <b>21,726</b> | <b>..</b>               | <b>49,193</b> | <b>..</b>               |
| <b>(III) Total (I+II)—</b>           |               |                         |               |                         |               |                         |
| 1. New construction .. ..            | 10,831        | 2,463                   | 9,579         | 3,120                   | 20,410        | 5,589                   |
| 2. Re-construction .. ..             | 7,047         | 3,225                   | 9,639         | 2,261                   | 1,6686        | 5,436                   |
| 3. Bridges .. ..                     | 6,154         | 107                     | 1,754         | 212                     | 7,899         | 319                     |
| 4. Other works .. ..                 | 83            | ..                      | 167           | ..                      | 250           | ..                      |
| 5. Establishment .. ..               | 3,771         | ..                      | 3,170         | ..                      | 6,941         | ..                      |
| <b>Total .. ..</b>                   | <b>27,886</b> | <b>..</b>               | <b>24,300</b> | <b>..</b>               | <b>52,186</b> | <b>..</b>               |

## SCIENTIFIC SERVICES AND RESEARCH

18.1. The State Department of Science and Environment is responsible for the implementation of the programmes relating to scientific services and research, remote sensing application, environment and ecology, prevention and control of pollution. The Department implements these programmes through the following agencies :

- (1) Council of Science and Technology.
- (2) Directorate of Environment.
- (3) U. P. State Observatory, Naini Tal.
- (4) Remote Sensing Application Centre.
- (5) U. P. Pollution Control Board.

18.2. An outlay of Rs.64.80 crores both for plains and hills have been provided for the Seventh Five Year Plan. The distribution of plan outlay in respect of the various programmes is as under :

(Rupees in crore)

*Scientific Services and Research :*

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| 1. Programme relating to the U. P. Council of Science and Technology . . . . . | 17.50 |
| 2. Programmes relating to the U. P. State Observatory, Naini Tal . . . . .     | 11.50 |
| 3. Programmes relating to the Remote Sensing Application Centre U. P. . . . .  | 10.00 |

*Environmental Programmes and Pollution Control*

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| 1. Programmes relating to the Department of Environment . . . . .     | 15.80 |
| 2. Programmes relating to the U. P. Pollution Control Board . . . . . | 10.00 |
| <b>Total</b> . . . . .  | 64.80 |

*Scientific Services and Research*

A brief description of the programmes relating to above is as under :

18.3. *Programmes of the Council of Science and Technology*—To create scientific temper and disseminate scientific and technological knowledge the Council of Science and Technology will undertake programmes of establishment of (i) planetariums at Lucknow and Agra (ii) Pilot plants such as for methane generation from the distilleries effluents, production of edible grade rice, bran oil, production of ephedrine hydrochloride etc. (iii) establishment of District Science Clubs, Research Cells and support for Centres of Excellence and (iv) programmes relating to the appropriate technology.

18.4. In addition to the programmes of the supported and contracted research, strengthening of library services with periodicals, journals, books on science and technology and providing grants and aids for organising seminars, symposium, conferences and workshop etc. will be taken up for development of scientific temper among the youth. In order to take full advantage of activities pertaining to research and improvement of technology and to enable full utilisation of builtup capabilities in various departments of the State Government, science and technology component has also been identified in other major sectors of the economy.

18.5. *Programmes of the U. P. State Observatory, Naini Tal*—The U. P. State Observatory, Naini Tal is a scientific research organisation. Its main object is to carry out research in selected fields of stellar and solar physics. Proposed Seventh Five Year Plan outlay for the programmes of Observatory is Rs.11.50 crores. This includes programmes of development of existing infrastructure, publication of research papers and continuance of the ongoing project of 4-metre diameter telescope. Out of the total sum of Rs.11.50 crores, Rs.9.00 crores is proposed for the telescope project with the understanding that matching grant will be provided by the Government of India. The total cost of 4-metre telescope project will be about to Rs.25.00 crores spread over the Seventh Five Year Plan.

18.6. *Programmes of the Remote Sensing Application Centre*—The State Remote Sensing Application Centre was established in December 1981 with a view 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 agencies of the State and the data is being effectively utilised by the user departments. An outlay of Rs.10.00 crores has been proposed for the programmes of the Centre during the Seventh Five Year Plan. Out of which Rs.1.50 crores has been proposed for 1985-86. During the Plan period, 29 new projects apart from the 23 continuing projects will be taken up during the Seventh Five Year Plan. These programmes will be based on the needs of various departments and other agencies of the State Government. In view of the successful utilisation of Remote Sensing Technology in different natural resources sectors in the State and users' satisfaction, extension of the activities of the Centre to new areas is proposed during the Seventh Five Year Plan. The Centre will be equipped with necessary equipment in order to expedite interpretation of satellite

imageries and prove data needed by user departments without undue delay.

*Environmental Programme and Pollution Control*

18.7. *Environment and Ecology*—An amount of Rs.15.80 crores including Rs.13.80 crores for plains and Rs.2.00 crores for the hill region of the State has been earmarked for selective programme related to protection of environment and ecology during the Seventh Five Year Plan. Keeping in view the mounting threat to the quality of life from the process of environmental degradation over a period of time, emphasis will be placed on programmes for creating environmental awareness amongst the masses. Specific projects for integrated environmental improvement will be undertaken. Environmental impact assessment studies will be made for major industries e.g., power, chemicals, distilleries, etc. Task forces will be created for ecological regeneration of degraded areas. Action oriented research will be supported to develop appropriate technologies for field applications. Measures to preserve the endangered species will be promoted and supported. Under the environmental education and awareness programme, environmental themes will be incorporated in the syllabus and text book of formal and non-formal education. An Environmental Information Distribution System will be built up. Efforts will be made to set up and promote Environmental Committees at division and district levels. Model integrated projects will be got prepared and implemented in sensitive towns. Special attention will be

given to environmentally fragile eco-system of the Himalayan Region. Study of the shortcomings of the existing laws related to environmental protection will be undertaken with a view to remove them so as to make them simple, effective and enforceable.

18.8. *Programmes of Pollution Control Board, Uttar Pradesh*—An amount of Rs.10.00 crores has been earmarked for various selected programmes of the Board. Of these Rs.9.80 crores is for the plains and Rs.0.20 crore for the hills. In addition to its usual regulatory functions for the prevention and control of water and air pollution in the State during Seventh Five Year Plan, the Board will also undertake the study of effluents from different industries such as leather, textile, paper, dyeing, distilleries, breweries and other chemical industries and thereafter prepare feasibility reports on them. The Board will also set up model effluent treatment units in collaboration with the concerned departments to set an example for either industries to emulate. The Board also intends to undertake the study of all hazardous industrial complexes and to suggest measures for preventing dangers that could be caused by accidental leakages and explosions. Different industries will be categorised based on the severity of apprehended hazards and different task forces would be formed to make on the spot survey of such industries in State and suggest appropriate measures to combat these dangers. The increased frequency of inspections would minimise the risk from accidents.

## EDUCATION

## (1) General Education

19.1.1. Education has been assigned a pivotal role in the development process right from the beginning of the first Plan. Rapid expansion of education facilities from one plan to another has been a characteristic feature of educational planning. The Directive Principles of the Constitution lay down that free compulsory education shall be provided to all the children upto the age of fourteen years. Earnest efforts have been made in the past to realise this basic national objective. As would be clear from the following table, there has been a gradual but marked increase in enrolment from 28.18 lakhs in 1951 to 115.24 lakhs (anticipated) at the end of Sixth Plan. The corresponding increase in child population of

6—11 age group during this period has been from 79.02 lakhs to 156.39 lakhs only. Thus whereas the child population in the target group has only doubled the enrolment of school going children has gone up by more than four times. In the 11—14 age group also there is a similar increase in enrolment from 5.02 lakhs in 1951 to 37.23 lakhs (anticipated) at the end of the Sixth Plan whereas the population of the target group (11—14 years) has increased from 42.80 lakhs to 86.83 lakhs only. Thus in this age group also whereas the population of target group has only doubled itself the enrolment has gone up by more than seven times during this period :

TABLE : 1—Planwise increase in population and enrolment in Elementary Education.

| Year                        | Population (in lakhs) |       | Enrolment (in lakhs) |       | Percentage |       |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|------------|-------|
|                             | Total                 | Girls | Total                | Girls | Total      | Girls |
| (1)                         | (2)                   | (3)   | (4)                  | (5)   | (6)        | (7)   |
| <i>Classes I to V :</i>     |                       |       |                      |       |            |       |
| <i>6—11 age group :</i>     |                       |       |                      |       |            |       |
| 1950-51 ..                  | 79.02                 | 37.83 | 28.18                | 4.08  | 36         | 11    |
| 1955-56 ..                  | 83.85                 | 40.14 | 28.05                | 5.44  | 33         | 13    |
| 1960-61 ..                  | 91.53                 | 44.63 | 40.95                | 8.68  | 45         | 19    |
| 1965-66 ..                  | 107.90                | 51.96 | 90.18                | 31.39 | 83         | 60    |
| 1977-78 ..                  | 132.55                | 63.68 | 87.25                | 26.72 | 66         | 42    |
| 1979-80 ..                  | 142.78                | 68.50 | 93.17                | 29.45 | 65         | 43    |
| 1984-85 ..                  | 156.39                | 75.12 | 115.24               | 36.90 | 74         | 49    |
| <i>Classes VI to VIII :</i> |                       |       |                      |       |            |       |
| <i>11—14 age group :</i>    |                       |       |                      |       |            |       |
| 1950-51 ..                  | 42.80                 | 20.15 | 5.02                 | 0.42  | 12         | 2     |
| 1955-56 ..                  | 45.51                 | 21.15 | 6.36                 | 0.68  | 14         | 3     |
| 1960-61 ..                  | 49.63                 | 23.37 | 8.24                 | 1.22  | 17         | 5     |
| 1965-66 ..                  | 55.12                 | 28.83 | 15.14                | 2.56  | 27         | 10    |
| 1977-78 ..                  | 73.60                 | 34.49 | 26.75                | 6.35  | 36         | 18    |
| 1979-80 ..                  | 79.27                 | 37.15 | 27.92                | 6.72  | 35         | 18    |
| 1984-85 ..                  | 86.63                 | 40.69 | 37.23                | 8.95  | 43         | 22    |

19.1.2. In spite of the above increase the enrolment is far behind the national target of Sixth Plan which envisages a coverage of 95 per cent in the 6—11 age group and 50 per cent coverage in the 11—14 age group.

19.1.3. The expenditure on General Education during different plan periods and their sub-sectoral percentage are given below :

TABLE 2—Planwise expenditure and their subsectoral percentages

(Rs. in lakh)

| Plan period                                | Elementary    | Secondary     | Higher        | Others       | Total           |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| (1)  | (2)           | (3)           | (4)           | (5)          | (6)             |
| First Plan ..                              | 1271<br>(70%) | 125<br>(7%)   | 43<br>(3%)    | 368<br>(20%) | 1807<br>(100%)  |
| Second Plan ..                             | 841<br>(59%)  | 297<br>(21%)  | 175<br>(12%)  | 118<br>(8%)  | 1431<br>(100%)  |
| Third Plan ..                              | 2949<br>(66%) | 741<br>(17%)  | 494<br>(11%)  | 287<br>(6%)  | 4471<br>(100%)  |
| Annual Plan<br>(1966—69)                   | 732<br>(60%)  | 240<br>(20%)  | 230<br>(18%)  | 29<br>(2%)   | 1231<br>(100%)  |
| Fourth Plan ..                             | 3791<br>(67%) | 990<br>(17%)  | 638<br>(11%)  | 282<br>(5%)  | 5701<br>(100%)  |
| Fifth Plan ..<br>(1974—79).                | 5005<br>(53%) | 2590<br>(28%) | 1264<br>(14%) | 545<br>(5%)  | 9404<br>(100%)  |
| Sixth Plan ..<br>(1980—85)<br>anticipated. | 9090<br>(42%) | 7480<br>(35%) | 2962<br>(14%) | 1951<br>(9%) | 21483<br>(100%) |

19.1.4. It will be clear from above that whereas in the first plan the expenditure on Elementary Education was 70 per cent of the total plan outlay for Education, this has been declining gradually in the subsequent plan periods and in the Sixth Plan it was only 42 per cent of the plan outlay for Education department. The expenditure on Secondary and Higher Education has, on the other hand, shown a rising trend in various plan periods. Whereas the expenditure of Secondary Education in the First Plan was only 7 per cent, it increased to 35 per cent in the Sixth Plan. Similar is the case of Higher Education where the expenditure in the First Plan was only 3 per cent. It has risen to 14 per cent in the Sixth Plan. With the emphasis on universal coverage of Elementary Education more funds will have to be earmarked for Elementary Education to achieve the national goal.

#### Review of Sixth Plan :

19.1.5. At the beginning of the Sixth Plan, percentage of enrolment in the 6—11 age group was only 65 per cent. Massive efforts were made in the Sixth Plan to increase the enrolment by organising special drives and taking

steps to reduce the percentage of drop-outs. At the end of the Sixth Plan the percentage of coverage in 6—11 age group increased to 74 per cent on the basis of increased population of 1981. There was a similar rise in enrolment in the 11—14 age group where it increased from 35 per cent in 1980 to 43 per cent. As it was not possible to cover all the school going children in the normal school timings, an alternative strategy of non-formal education was launched with the assistance of Government of India to cater to students of age group 9—14 who had either not attended the school or dropped out of it. Efforts were made to open primary schools nearest to their place of residence and 1993 schools were opened in the Sixth Plan period. The programme of an adult education was also started during this plan period to educate the illiterate adults between the age group of 15 to 35. Their number was estimated to be 203 lakhs at the beginning of the Sixth Plan. During the Sixth Plan about 25 lakhs adults are expected to be covered leaving a backlog of 178 lakhs adults to be covered during the Seventh Plan period.



19.1.6. The Sixth Plan outlay and anticipated expenditure are given below :

TABLE : 3—Outlay and expenditure during Sixth Plan (1980—85)

(Rs. in lakh)

| Group                              | Sixth Plan Outlay<br>(1980—85) |                | Anticipated<br>expenditure<br>(1980—85) |                |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|---|----------------|
|                                    | Total                          | Hills          | Total                                   | Hills          |
| (1)                                | (2)                            | (3)            | (4)                                     | (5)            |
| 1. Elementary education ..         | 8592.44<br>(54%)               | 2245.44        | 9090.04<br>(42%)                        | 2817.15        |
| 2. Secondary education ..          | 4174.31<br>(26%)               | 1756.31        | 7480.22<br>(35%)                        | 3590.84        |
| 3. Teacher education ..            | 571.51<br>(4%)                 | 61.51          | 275.31<br>(1%)                          | 39.81          |
| 4. Higher education ..             | 1600.00<br>(10%)               | 470.00         | 2962.45<br>(14%)                        | 816.62         |
| 5. Adult education ..              | 481.24<br>(3%)                 | 98.24          | 418.70<br>(2%)                          | 14.53          |
| 6. Physical education ..           | 8.00<br>(1%)                   | 13.00          | 120.71<br>(0.6%)                        | 6.10           |
| 7. Direction and administration .. | 182.00<br>(1%)                 | 45.00          | 127.57<br>(0.7%)                        | 32.55          |
| 8. Other programmes ..             | 59.50<br>(0.4%)                | 9.50           | 874.55<br>(4%)                          | 5.24           |
| 9. Library services ..             | 71.00<br>(0.4%)                | 1.00           | 133.95<br>(0.7%)                        | ..             |
| <b>Total</b> .. ..                 | <b>15820.00</b><br>(100%)      | <b>4700.00</b> | <b>21483.50</b><br>(100%)               | <b>7322.84</b> |

19.1.7. It is clear from the table given above that whereas the expenditure on Elementary Education has been more than the original outlay but the percentage of expenditure has been reduced from proposed 54 per cent to only 42 per cent. The expenditure on Secondary and Higher Education has not only

increased in absolute terms but has also increased from the proposed 26 per cent to 35 per cent and 10 per cent to 14 per cent respectively.

19.1.8. The physical achievement during the Sixth Plan period are as under :

TABLE : 4—Physical Achievement during Sixth Plan (1980—85)

| Item                                     | Base year<br>(1979-80) | 1984-85<br>(Anticipated) |
|--|------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1)                                      | (2)                    | (3)                      |
| <b>Elementary education :</b>            |                        |                          |
| <b>(a) Primary :</b>                     |                        |                          |
| (i) Number of schools .. ..              | 70,292                 | 72,924                   |
| Non-formal Centres .. ..                 | ..                     | 28,000                   |
| (ii) Enrolment (formal) (in lakhs) .. .. | 93.17                  | 115.24                   |
| Enrolment (Non-formal) (in lakhs) .. ..  | ..                     | 7.00                     |
| (iii) Teacher (formal) (000) .. ..       | 250                    | 255                      |
| (Non-formal) (000) .. ..                 | ..                     | 28                       |
| <b>(b) Middle :</b>                      |                        |                          |
| (i) Number of schools .. ..              | 13,127                 | 14,112                   |
| Non-formal centres .. ..                 | ..                     | 4,000                    |

Table 4 (concl.)

| Item                        | Base year<br>(1979-80) | 1984-85<br>(Anticipated) |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1)                         | (2)                    | (3)                      |
| (ii) Enrolment (in lakhs)   |                        |                          |
| Formal .. .. .              | 27.92                  | 37.23                    |
| Non-formal .. .. .          | ..                     | 1.00                     |
| (iii) Teachers-formal (000) | 89                     | 93                       |
| Non-formal (000)            | ..                     | 4                        |
| (c) Secondary education :   |                        |                          |
| (i) Number of schools       | 4953                   | 5700                     |
| (ii) Enrolment (in lakhs)   | 18.37                  | 25.58                    |
| (iii) Teachers (000)        | 80                     | 92                       |

19.1.9. Since the very inception of plan, greater importance has been given to the fulfilment of the directive principles of the Constitutions envisaging universal coverage of Elementary Education. Actually this goal should have been achieved much earlier but the rapid increase in population and large percentage of drop-outs, the illiteracy and poverty of the rural masses and their indifference towards education, particularly girls education, have proved to be a serious impediment in the realisation of the goal of universalization. Lack of teaching aids in primary schools and shortage of school buildings, furniture has also been one of the reasons for large percentage of drop-outs. Efforts will be made in the Seventh Plan to remove these bottlenecks to achieve the goal of universalization.

19.1.10. *Objectives and strategy for the Seventh Five Year Plan*—The approach paper to the National Seventh Five Year Plan describes the present education system to be dysfunctional to the requirements of the country and in need of radical changes. The paper lays emphasis on “innovation, low cost alternatives and social involvement all aimed towards linking education effectively to the needs of the people”. According to the paper “over-riding priority has to be given to universal elementary education for children in the age group 6—14 years by 1990”. The education of girls and education of children belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes would be specially promoted. The drop-out rate specially among girls has to be drastically reduced through suitable measures. The content, method and timing of education will have to be related to local needs and will require larger inputs for non-formal education for children who have either not gone to school or dropped out. To clear the backlog of school buildings, community participation has to be sought not only for their construction but also for their proper maintenance.

19.1.11. The Plan document also stresses complete eradication of illiteracy in the age group 15—35 years by 1990. In view of the large number of illiterate in the State estimated at 178 lakhs massive involvement of student, voluntary organisations etc. will have to be aimed at to achieve the desired results. Efforts will be made to make the optimum use of existing resources to achieve the above main objectives initiated in the National Plan Approach Paper.

19.1.12. Keeping in view the above broad objectives and spirit of the Approach Paper, the State has laid down the following broad policies regarding the Education Sector :

(a) Expansion of Elementary Education by opening primary schools in unserved areas and increasing enrolment in schools in order to fulfil the constitutional directive enjoining the provision of free and compulsory education to all children up to the age of 14.

(b) Broadening access to education through provision of non-formal and adult education incorporating plurality of approaches and diversity of pattern,

(c) Greater emphasis is laid on ensuring availability of educational centres for under privileged sections of the society particularly for girls and women in the rural and less developed areas ;

(d) Qualitative improvement at all stages of education including revision of curricula, production of standardised text books and other learning materials encouraging innovative practices and project work ;

(e) Extending and improving the teaching of science and mathematics in the context of the new pattern of the ten year general education ;

(f) Initiating courses of vocational character with a view to diverting substantial student population towards middle level employment opportunities and also to prepare entrants for professional and technical streams ;

(g) Improving the system of information and management of education through continuous monitoring and evaluation of the on-going programmes. Job performance capabilities will be built up in various level functionaries for these tasks through adequate preparation, orientation and training programmes ;

(h) Making efforts to control wastage specially at the primary level of education and providing incentives to the disadvantaged groups ;

(i) Possibility of using advanced audio-visual technology for education has to be capitalised. Mass media, especially radio and T. V. have to be exploited, as a support for educational programmes; and

(j) Opening of new degree colleges and secondary schools would be restricted only to educationally backward areas and specially for girls based on sound academic considerations.

19.1.13. *Seventh Five Year Plan*—Keeping in view the broad-policies outlined above the following outlay has been proposed for the various programmes of the education sector in the *Seventh Five Year Plan*:

TABLE: 5—Sector-wise details of outlay for Plains and Hills : (Rs. in lakh)

| Group                                 | Sixth Plan anticipated expenditure | Proposed outlay 1985—90    |                          |                           |                            |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
|                                       |                                    | Total                      | Capital                  | MNP                       | Hills                      |
| (1)                                   | (2)                                | (3)                        | (4)                      | (5)                       | (6)                        |
| 1. Elementary education .. ..         | 9090.04<br>(42%)                   | 27810.25<br>(55%)          | 528.00                   | 27810.25<br>(55%)         | 5310.47<br>(49%)           |
| 2. Secondary education .. ..          | 7480.22<br>(35%)                   | 11767.41<br>(23%)          | 3593.25                  | ..                        | 3802.00<br>(34%)           |
| 3. Teacher education .. ..            | 275.31<br>(1%)                     | 1537.69<br>(3%)            | 29.00                    | ..                        | 172.46<br>(2%)             |
| 4. Higher education .. ..             | 2962.45<br>(14%)                   | 5579.20<br>(11%)           | 1772.00                  | ..                        | 1134.70<br>(10%)           |
| 5. Adult education .. ..              | 418.70<br>(2%)                     | 1600.00<br>(3%)            | 20.00                    | 1600.00<br>(3%)           | 308.45<br>(3%)             |
| 6. Physical education .. ..           | 120.71<br>(0.6%)                   | 450.00<br>(1%)             | 27.00                    | ..                        | 86.02<br>(1%)              |
| 7. Direction and administration .. .. | 127.57<br>(0.7%)                   | 411.68<br>(1%)             | ..                       | ..                        | 19.89                      |
| 8. Others .. ..                       | 874.55<br>(4%)                     | 227.00<br>(1%)             | 8.00                     | ..                        | 10.36                      |
| 9. Library Sciences .. ..             | 133.95<br>(0.7%)                   | 1239.30<br>(2%)            | 155.00                   | ..                        | 122.60<br>(1%)             |
| <b>Total .. ..</b>                    | <b>21483.50<br/>(100%)</b>         | <b>50622.53<br/>(100%)</b> | <b>6132.25<br/>(13%)</b> | <b>29410.25<br/>(58%)</b> | <b>10966.95<br/>(100%)</b> |

19.1.14. It would be clear from the above allocations that efforts has been made to reverse the earlier trend of the First Six plans where allocation on Elementary Education was getting reduced plan after plan and

at the same time providing adequately for secondary and higher education. The major portion of the Education Sector outlay (55%) has been earmarked for Elementary Education and another 3 per cent for Adult Education.

Taking the proportionate expenditure towards Elementary and Adult Education under other heads, the total expenditure on MNP items on Elementary and Adult Education would be more than 60 per cent.

#### Elementary Education

19.1.15. A major task in the field of Elementary Education is the fulfilment of the constitutional directive, for the provision of free and compulsory education to children upto age of 14 years. Highest priority has, therefore, to be given to the universalisation of Elementary Education and a major portion of the Seventh Plan outlay (55 per cent) is earmarked for it. Universalisation of Elementary Education is proposed to be achieved through a multiple approach as under:

19.1.16. *Opening of primary schools/Junior High Schools*—According to the norm of opening primary schools within a distance of 1.5 kms. the number of habitations above population of 300 which remained to be served at the end of the Sixth Plan is 4309. It is proposed to open primary schools in all these habitations. Considering development of some new localities a target of opening of 4545 (including 45 in urban areas) has been fixed for the Seventh Five Year Plan. This will cover all habitations above population of 300 and will take the school within a radius of 1.5 kms. of every individual.

19.1.17. There are 4,812 habitations with a population of 800 and more which have still not been served with a Junior High School within a distance of 3 kms. As private managements have been coming forward for opening Junior High schools, it is proposed to open only 1,000 Junior High schools in the Seventh Plan in these areas.

19.1.18. The physical and financial targets of opening of new schools during the Seventh Plan are given below. Financial outlay in-

cludes the cost of their buildings also:

| Schools                            | Physical target | Financial target (Rs. in lakh) |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| (a) Nursery schools ..             | 12              | 27.06                          |
| (b) Primary school in rural areas. | 4,500           | 4,720.55                       |
| (c) Primary school in urban areas. | 45              | 104.58                         |
| (d) Junior school in rural areas.  | 1,000           | 2,761.00                       |
| <b>Total</b>                       |                 | <b>7,613.19</b>                |

19.1.19. *Enrolment*—During the Sixth Plan an additional enrolment of 22.07 lakhs children at primary level and 9.22 lakhs at middle level has taken place covering 74 per cent children under primary education and 43 per cent under middle education. However, the coverage of girls is specially unsatisfactory which is only 49 per cent in primary and 22 per cent in middle education. The above coverage is far behind the National target for Sixth Plan envisaging a coverage of 95 per cent in primary education and 50 per cent in middle education. A special thrust has been, therefore, to be given in the Seventh Plan to ensure that all children in the age group 6—11 years are covered under primary education. This will require enrolment of 31.92 lakh children in primary schools under formal education and another 13.00 lakh children under non-formal education. It will, however, not be possible to achieve the national target of universal coverage at the middle education level in view of only 43 per cent coverage up to the end of Sixth Plan. A target for coverage of only 49 per cent of children in the age group 11—14 years has been envisaged. The following table will depict the child population, the enrolment and the percentage coverage proposed by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan:

TABLE : 6—Proposed Enrolment during Seventh Plan (1985—90) :

| Item  | Age group (6—11) |      |       | Age group (11—14) |      |       |
|---|------------------|------|-------|-------------------|------|-------|
|   | Total            | Boys | Girls | Total             | Boys | Girls |
| (1)   | (2)              | (3)  | (4)   | (5)               | (6)  | (7)   |
| 1. Child population by 1990 <sup>1</sup> ('000) | 16716            | 8687 | 8029  | 9281              | 4931 | 4350  |
| 2. Enrolment (1985) Formal <sup>1</sup> ('000). | 11524            | 7834 | 3690  | 3723              | 2828 | 895   |
| 3. Percentage Formal                            | 74               | 96   | 49    | 43                | 61   | 22    |
| 4. Enrolment (1985) Non-formal ('000).          | 700              | 420  | 280   | 100               | 60   | 40    |

TABLE : 6—(Concl.)

| Item  | Age group (6—11) |      |       | Age group (11—14) |      |       |
|---|------------------|------|-------|-------------------|------|-------|
|   | Total            | Boys | Girls | Total             | Boys | Girls |
| (1)   | (2)              | (3)  | (4)   | (5)               | (6)  | (7)   |
| 5. Total enrolment 1985 (formal and non-formal) ('000). | 12224            | 8254 | 3970  | 3823              | 2888 | 935   |
| 6. Total percentage 1985 (formal and non-formal).       | 74               | 95   | 49    | 43                | 58   | 22    |
| 7. Additional enrolment Formal 1985—90 ('000).          | 3192             | 853  | 2339  | 597               | 394  | 203   |
| 8. Total enrolment in formal schools in 1990 ('000).    | 14716            | 8687 | 6029  | 4320              | 3222 | 1098  |
| 9. Percentage formal ..                                 | 88               | 100  | 75    | 46                | 65   | 25    |
| 10. Additional enrolment non-formal 1985—90 ('000).     | 1300             | 252  | 1048  | 105               | 73   | 32    |
| 11. Total enrolment (formal and non-formal).            | 16716            | 9359 | 7357  | 4525              | 3355 | 1170  |
| 12. Percentage .. ..                                    | 100              | 108  | 92    | 49                | 68   | 27    |

19.1.20. For achieving the above major target of enrolment regular drives will be undertaken every year, in the beginning of the session. Every teacher will be required to enrol minimum five children including atleast three girls in existing schools. Special emphasis will be laid on girls education and incentive schemes like provision of uniforms to girls in ten selected best schools, incentive awards to teachers for ensuring hundred per cent enrolment etc. would be undertaken.

19.1.21. *Non-formal education programme* : During the Seventh Plan it is anticipated to open 28000 primary and 4000 middle level centres. Besides the Government of India has also agreed to sanction 3200 girls primary centres on 90 : 10 financial assistance basis. During Seventh Plan it is proposed to open 17950 new primary and 2000 new middle centres in every district of the State bringing the total number to 45950 primary and 6000 middle level centres in the State. It is expected that 50 per cent central government assistance would be forthcoming when the scheme is run as centrally sponsored schemes in the Seventh Plan. Most of these centres will be for girls of 9—14 age group. It is expected that it will serve the educational needs of 20 lakh children of the primary and 2 lakh children of the middle level under non-formal education during 1985—90 period.

19.1.22. *Construction of buildings of buildingless Parishad Schools*—There were 13,733 primary schools and 2,235 middle schools without buildings at the beginning of the Sixth Plan. During the Sixth Plan period provision

has been made for the construction of buildings for 2,337 primary and 896 middle schools. Thus by the end of the Sixth Plan the number of buildingless primary and middle schools is likely to be 11,396 and 1,339 respectively. But owing to the collapse of old building due to natural calamities, the number of buildingless primary and middle schools would actually be 18,857 and 2,710 respectively. The estimated expenditure on their construction would be as follows :

| Schools   | Number | Rate (Rs.) | Estimated cost (Rs. in crores) |
|-----------|--------|------------|--------------------------------|
| Primary   | 18,857 | 68,900     | 130                            |
| Middle .. | 2,710  | 25,600     | 34                             |
| Total ..  | 21,567 |            | 164                            |

19.1.23. As this amount of Rs.164 crores is beyond State's resources, efforts have been made to concentrate on Junior High school buildings which require greater floor space for class rooms. It is proposed to cover all the 2,710 buildingless Junior High Schools by providing buildings to each one of them in the Seventh Plan. Constraint of resources has limited the target of construction of primary school buildings in the Seventh Plan to 5,000 only. The total cost of construction of 2710 middle school buildings is Rs. 3,550.62 lakhs. The cost of construction of 5,000 primary school buildings is estimated at Rs. 3,382.00 lakhs. To expedite the construction of these buildings a separate construction agency is proposed to be created to look after the construction and

maintenance of school buildings exclusively. Efforts will also be made to evolve standards of low cost buildings with local material and technical know-how. Involvement of community in construction of buildings will also be explored.

19.1.24. *Secondary Education*—The Secondary stage of education is of great significance for a country's social and economic development. On the one hand it prepares students who want to pursue higher education and on the other hand completion of the class XII studies enables them to settle down in their life. For the first category, this is a preparatory stage and for the second it is the terminal stage. The demand for secondary education is bound to grow with the increase in enrolment at the elementary stage. Keeping in view the limited resources, the following strategy shall be adopted in the Seventh Plan.

19.1.25. *Opening of new high schools*—These would be restricted to the barest minimum. Instead all possible efforts would be made to consolidate and expand as per requirement of existing higher secondary schools. While considering new proposals need of the backward and underserved areas and of under privileged sections of the community will receive special attention. In extending secondary education facilities to any area, requirement of girls education will be given priority.

19.1.26. *Improvement in the quality of education* will be achieved by improving and updating the curricula and syllabi by accommodating modern subjects like energy conservation, population stabilisation, environment protection etc.

19.1.27. *As vocationalisation* is an integral component of the plus two stage of education, suitable steps will be taken through further vocational surveys, revising present curricula and designing it to meet the vocational requirements and making proper administrative arrangements for the systematic implementation of the programme.

19.1.28. *Instead of opening new schools* efforts will be made to consolidate and expand the existing Government High Schools by providing them buildings, furniture, science equipments etc.

19.1.29. The total number of recognised higher secondary institutions in the State at the end of Sixth Plan is expected to be 5,700. Out of 5,650 institutions opened up to 1983-84 4,818 institutions are for boys and 832 are for girls. In these institutions 25.58 lakhs students (19.93 lakhs boys and 5.65 lakhs girls) are studying. Apart from this about a pro-

portion of 15 lakhs additional students who will pass the junior high school will have to be provided with the facility of secondary education during the Seventh Plan.

19.1.30. During Seventh Plan in the Secondary Education Sector, emphasis will be on sustaining the pressure of admission by opening more sections and additional subjects rather than opening of new high schools. It is proposed to open 100 Government Girls' Higher Secondary Schools at such tehsil headquarters which have no facilities for girls education. Similarly about 50 boys Government Higher Secondary Schools will be opened in backward areas or newly developed colonies where there is no facility for secondary education. Efforts will be made to consolidate and strengthen the existing High Schools by providing them buildings, furniture and equipment.

#### *Teacher Education :*

19.1.31. The professional preparation of teachers is crucial for qualitative improvement of education. Teacher will have to be properly equipped and trained to meet growing challenges and complex demands placed on education. The present syllabus of training schools will be suitably amended to give a in-depth preparation to teachers.

19.1.32. Due to large number of unemployed B.T.C. trained teachers, pre-service B.T.C. training shall be restricted till the trained B.T.C. candidates are properly employed. The staff of training institutions will be utilised for inservice training on a large scale to improve the quality of teaching. The B.T.C. units of Girls training schools will be converted into full-fledged Government Normal Schools to improve the quality of training. At the secondary level some of the existing posts will be upgraded to attract better talent. It is also proposed to set up State Institute of Educational Technology to explore the possibilities of utilisation of mass media for distant education.

#### *Higher Education :*

19.1.33. At present there are 21 universities in the State. The number of affiliated colleges in the State including 48 Government Colleges is 401. Till the end of December, 1983 there were more than 30 private affiliated colleges which were not on the grants-in-aid list of the State Government.

19.1.34. The guidelines which have been considered while preparing Seventh Five-Year Plan are as under :

(1) The State has to start three-year degree courses by July, 1985 to fall in line with other States and Universities in the country and to comply with the recommendations of the Kothari Commission.

The first batch of 10+2 in U. P. shall be out in June, 1986. Thus it shall be essential to start three years degree course in this State in phases. The conference of Vice-Chancellors of U. P. Universities held in 1983 at Lucknow recommended the adoption of the Idea of New Education.

(ii) Several States and Universities have accepted the recommendations of the Bar Council of India regarding five year law course and separate Law Colleges. This state has also to fall in line with the recommendations of the Bar Council of India as other States during the Seventh Plan period.

(iii) Every student entering Higher Education is neither fit for it nor is his aim to do research of higher academic value. It is therefore considered that the courses have to be restructured so that they may be application-oriented with greater relevance to national development, social needs and various trade and professions of the region. Thus alongwith purely academic traditional courses there is an urgent need to start some redesigned courses on the pattern of the suggestions made by the U. G. C.

(iv) The needs of the Universities and Colleges for their development and for the matching share against the U.G.C. grants have to be provided for.

(v) Many Government Colleges do not have their own land and nearly 2/3rd of them do not have their own buildings. Efforts would be made to provide land and buildings to most of the present Government Colleges by the end of Seventh Plan.

(vi) It is felt that the high prices of Research Journals has made it necessary to pool the resources and avoid duplication. For this it is necessary that a list of available journals with various universities and institutions be compiled, published and circulated to all the State Libraries, Universities and Colleges so that teachers and research scholars may know which journal is available at which place. The facility of documentation has also to be provided to university and college libraries so that teachers and research workers may have better facilities.

(vii) It is felt that specialisations be restricted for considering carefully the regional needs and resources of the University. For this a High Education Advisory Committee be constituted which would review various regional requirements, resources and

development plans of different universities and then advise the Government which of the schemes need sanction.

(viii) In the higher education emphasis will be on consolidation and qualitative improvement. Opening of new institutions will be drastically restricted and these will be opened only in backward areas. The following will be the main programme to be taken up in the Seventh Five-Year Plan.

19.1.35. *Consolidation of existing Degree Colleges by providing them building, equipment and proper staffing.*—Out of 48 Government Colleges nearly two-thirds do not have any building. As most of the Government Colleges are in remote places and the staff is transferable, it is proposed to provide besides college buildings suitable residential accommodation also on a restricted basis.

19.1.36. *Three year degree courses*—It is proposed to start three years degree courses from July 85 in selected Universities. A sum of Rs.500 lakh is proposed to be provided for the three years degree courses and implementation of new educational programme.

19.1.37. *Law courses*—According to the recommendations of the Bar Council of India the existing Law Course has to be restructured into 5 year degree course. A provision of Rs.50 lakh has been made for the implementation of this scheme.

19.1.38. Other schemes in the field of higher education include matching share for U. G. C. grants; strengthening of the Directorate of higher education, establishment of Regional Offices, grants to special institutions, etc.

19.1.39. *Adult education.*—Adult education programme was launched in the State during the year 1978-79. The following figures give the achievements during the Sixth Plan period and proposed target to be covered by the end of the Seventh Plan :

|    |  | (No. in lakhs) |
|----|--|----------------|
| 1. | No. of illiterate adults in 15—35 age group (1971 census).             | 180            |
| 2. | No. of illiterate adults in 15—35 age group (1981 census).             | 203            |
| 3. | Targets for the Sixth Plan 1980—85.                                    | 32.07          |
| 4. | Achievements from 1980-81 to 1982-83.                                  | 9.17           |
| 5. | Anticipated achievement from 1983-84 to 1984-85.                       | 13.31          |
| 6. | Balance illiterate adults to be catered in the Seventh Plan (1985—90). | 180.52         |



The following important schemes shall be taken up during the Seventh Plan.

19.1.40. (i) To teach 18.52 lakhs adults during the Seventh Plan period, 5,94,400 Adult Education Centres will have to be operated. Governmental agency alone possibly cannot meet this demand within the scheduled time.

Voluntary organisations, Degree Colleges, Universities and Nehru Yuvak Kendras will have to play active roles and the programme has to operate as a People's movement. Perspective plan of operation together with sponsoring agencies for the Seventh Plan is indicated below :

| <i>Name of Agency</i>                          | <i>Details of the Project</i>                                 | <i>No. of AEC in the Seventh Plan</i> |
|--|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. (a) R. F. L. Ps. from Govt. of India.       | 56 current projects of 300 A. E. C. each                      | 84,000                                |
| (b) Expected R. F. L. Ps. from Govt. of India. | 56 new projects of 300 centres each (14 projects every year). | 84,000                                |
| 2. (a) Project from State Resources.           | 28 projects of 300 centres each                               | 42,000                                |
| (b) New Projects from State Resources.         | 56 new projects of 300 centres each                           | 84,000                                |
| 3. Nehru Yuvak Kendras (NYK)                   | 100 centre projects each by 48 NYKs for five years.           | 24,000                                |
| 4. (a) Degree Colleges                         | 10 centres/Degree Colleges for 368 colleges for five years.   | 18,400                                |
| (b) Universities                               | 30 centres for University for 21 Universities for five years. | 3,150                                 |
| 5. Voluntary Agencies (VA)                     | V. A's in all the 57 districts of the State                   | 2,54,850                              |
|  | Total   | <u>5,94,400</u>                       |

19.1.41. *Provision of Skill Training at Adult Education Centres*—It is proposed to provide a sewing machine and materials for crafts at the selected women adult education centres to impart useful skill training in crafts, so that they could augment their family income and develop interest in the activities of the centres.

19.1.42. *Post Literacy and Continuing Education Programme*—Post literacy and continuing education programmes would be organised for the neo-literates after the 10 months session of Adult Education Programme in the new 28 projects. Under this programme educational and vocational centres would be organised to reinforce literacy and skills in crafts of the beneficiaries, choice. The expenditure would be restricted to 20 % of the expenditure incurred on the previous literacy programme. It would help in neo-literates to pick up an additional income generating occupation.

19.1.43. *Physical Education*.—Physical education and sports are integral components of the education system. Due stress will, therefore, be laid on the programmes of youth welfare, promotion of physical efficiency and proficiency in sports and games.

The following schemes are proposed to be taken up in the Seventh Five Year Plan :

19.1.44. *Strengthening of the administrative set up at Regional and District level*—It is proposed to post a full-time Superintendent of Physical Education at the district level under the Inspector of Schools. A similar post is proposed to be created at the regional level so that these officers devote their entire energy for organising school sports taking up talented boys and sending them for further training etc.



19.1.45. *Strengthening of College of Physical Education and Institute of Sports*—The existing College of Physical Education is proposed to be properly equipped with gymnasium, swimming pool, lighted courts, etc. Similarly the Institute of Sports will also be suitably strengthened by providing 400 metres 8 lane cinder track, swimming pool, hostel for boys and girls, etc.

19.1.46. *Provision of incentive grants for Higher Secondary Schools*—It is proposed that such institutions which make effective contribution in the development of sports should be given incentive grants to equip them properly.

19.1.47. *Direction and Administration*—There has been a tremendous increase in the workload of the Directorate because of the rapid expansion of educational facilities during the last three and a half decades. Some important factors, such as the State's responsibility for the disbursement of salaries to the junior and higher secondary school teachers, quasi-judicial function in respect of the privately managed institutions and new recruitment procedures of teachers have increased the administrative workload considerably. The strength of the Directorate has not kept pace with the expansion in the number of institutions, students enrolment and the total educational expenditure.

19.1.48. It is therefore proposed to re-structure the existing set up at the district level and also at the Directorate level. It would be necessary to upgrade some posts for better co-ordination. A sum of Rs.142.46 lakh has been proposed for the purpose in Seventh Five Year Plan.

19.1.49. *Other Programmes*—The scheme of giving grants-in-aid to Sanskrit Pathshalas and Arabic Madaras would be continued in Seventh Plan. A 'International Institute of Sanskrit and Allied Studies' for promoting Indian Culture is proposed to be established. 'Shashwat Bharti Centre' to be established at Vrindaban (Mathura) will aim at promoting international understanding, national integration and cultural synthesis.

19.1.50. *Library Services*—There are at present 2 Government libraries at the State level, 28 Government libraries at the district level and around 400 voluntary libraries spread all over the State. It is proposed to expand the library sector during the Seventh Plan on a more ambitious

scale Modernization of library system including building of cassette libraries will also be taken up in the Seventh Plan. In the first instance it is proposed to establish State Centre for Reference Services as also to establish Directorate of public libraries. It is also proposed to strengthen suitably the public libraries along with establishment of Divisional, District and Branch Libraries. Children Libraries will be further developed. Survey and Research work will also be undertaken. Facilities of self-study would be provided to the people of different age-groups, communities and interests.

19.1.51. *Women Education*—According to 1981 census, against the over all literacy rate of 27.2 percent the female literacy rate in U. P. is only 14 percent whereas the male literacy rate is 38.8 percent. Greater efforts will therefore be made in the field of female education to raise the overall level of literacy in the State.

19.1.52. *Elementary Education*—At the end of Sixth Plan the coverage of girls under elementary education in the 6—11 age groups was only 49 percent as against the coverage of 96 percent in the case of boys. To achieve the target of universal coverage in Seventh Plan greater efforts will have to be made to bring the remaining 51 percent girls to the school. Regular drives will be undertaken every year and every teacher would be required to enrol atleast 3 new girls in each year. Incentives in the form of free uniform to girls in the selected schools which fulfil the minimum target of enrolment of girls are also proposed in the Plan to attract larger percentage of girls in the school. Increase in the number of teachers with emphasis on appointment of local lady teacher is expected to increase the enrolment of girls in the primary schools. Similar efforts shall be made at the middle school level also.

19.1.53. *Secondary Education*—Under Secondary Education also the ratio between girls and boys is about 4 : 1. This gap is to be bridged by providing suitable incentives for girls education. It is proposed to give non-recurring grants to girls institutions for buildings, equipment etc. on 100 percent basis. While opening High schools also priority will be given for opening of Girls High School in tehsil/block where there is no facility for girls education. About 100 Government Girls High Schools are accordingly proposed to be opened during Seventh Plan.

19.1.54. *Teacher Education*—To improve the quality of girls teachers training, the present girls B. T. C. units are proposed to be converted into fulfilled normal schools.

19.1.55. *Higher Education*—In the field of higher education provision has been made to assist an aided girls degree colleges for matching contribution against the U. G. C. grants and other development schemes.

19.1.56. *Adult Education*—It is proposed that out of new centres to be opened under Adult education, 75 percent centres would be exclusively for women. It is also proposed to provide a sewing machine and materials for skill training in crafts at selected women adult education centres, so that beneficiaries could augment their family income and develop interest in the activities of the centre.

19.1.57. *Literacy rate*—It is expected that with the emphasis on girls education in the Seventh Plan and universal coverage of elementary education in 6—11 age group, percentage of literacy would rise by about 16 percent during the Seventh Plan. Opening of 75 percent adult education centre exclusively for women will also help in increasing the rate of literacy. It is expected that literacy rate at the end of Seventh Plan would rise to 43.4 percent as against 27.4 percent in 1981.

The projections are given as under :

TABLE-7—*Literacy Rate*

|          | 1981       |                     | 1985       |                     | 1990       |                     |
|----------|------------|---------------------|------------|---------------------|------------|---------------------|
|          | Population | Percentage literacy | Population | Literacy percentage | Population | Literacy percentage |
| (1)      | (2)        | (3)                 | (4)        | (5)                 | (6)        | (7)                 |
| Men ..   | 58793      | 38.90               | 64140      | 47.8                | 71511      | 57.7                |
| Women .. | 52093      | 14.42               | 56830      | 19.7                | 63363      | 27.2                |
| Total .. | 110886     | 27.40               | 120970     | 34.5                | 134874     | 43.4                |

19.1.58. *Annual Plan 1985-86*.—An outlay of Rs.6378.52 lakh including 1580.03 lakh for hills has been proposed

for the Annual Plan 1985-86. Sub-sector-wise breakup of outlay is given in the following table :

TABLE-8—*Sectorwise details of outlay*

| Group                                 | (Rs. in lakh)           |          |         |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------|---------|
|                                       | Proposed outlay 1985-86 | of which |         |
| (1)                                   | Total                   | Hills    | capital |
| (1)                                   | (2)                     | (3)      | (4)     |
| 1. Elementary education ..            | 3209.29                 | 870.55   | 91.00   |
| 2. Secondary education .. ..          | 1181.15                 | 385.76   | 422.71  |
| 3. Teacher education .. ..            | 297.96                  | 33.45    | 11.75   |
| 4. Higher education .. ..             | 1013.71                 | 207.76   | 311.80  |
| 5. Adult education .. ..              | 180.41                  | 27.28    | 10.00   |
| 6. Physical education .. ..           | 74.52                   | 14.34    | 0.70    |
| 7. Direction and administration .. .. | 105.41                  | 2.68     | ..      |
| 8. Other programmes .. ..             | 23.62                   | 0.96     | 1.30    |
| 9. Library .. ..                      | 292.45                  | 37.25    | 150.00  |
| Total ..                              | 6,378.52                | 1580.03  | 999.26  |

19.1.59. *U. P. Urdu Academy*—U. P. Urdu Academy was established by the State Government in 1972 in order to preserve, foster and develop Urdu language and its literature. With this object in view the Academy is running various programmes. A few worth-mentioning programmes are publication of books of literary and academic merit, financial assistance, to deserving authors of Urdu in publishing their works, grant of scholarship to Urdu students, grant-in-aid to public libraries and grant of award to Urdu authors on their works, etc.

19.1.60. The Academy has no building of its own due to which it is facing various problems in administering its programmes effectively. For accelerating its publication programme, the Academy urgently requires a Photo Offset Process Press.

19.1.61. Accordingly, a plan outlay of Rs.95.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Seventh Five-Year Plan and Rs. 25.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1985-86.

## (2) Art and Culture

19.2.1. The State of Uttar Pradesh has been the cradle of ancient civilizations. A variety of performing and plastic arts grow and blossomed in this land under the patronage of art loving rulers. Kaushambi, Mathura, Hastinapur, Kannauj, Mahoba, Jhansi and a number of other places in the State are treasure houses of art. A large number of ancient sites still remained to be exposed and they are bound to yield many more exquisite antiquities. This State can also take pride in having a number of monuments and sites of great archeological and historical importance.

19.2.2. The Department of Cultural Affairs in Uttar Pradesh was established three decades back with the objective of promoting art and culture and to preserving the rich cultural heritage of the State. The main activities of the department are—

- (1) fine Arts Education ;
- (2) promotion of Art and Culture ;
- (3) development of Archaeology and Archives ; and
- (4) development of State owned museums.

19.2.3. While formulating the Seventh Five-Year Plan 1985—90, care has been taken to cover all the areas recommended by the working groups on Art and Culture of Government of India namely, Archaeology, Museum Conservation Laboratory, Institute of Buddhist

studies, archives, manuscript preservation, academics of plastics and performing arts including drama, promotion and dissemination of culture, research and publication, establishment of cultural centre and a University of Art and Culture.

19.2.4. *Dissemination and promotion of Art and Culture*—Different regions of the State namely Braj, Avadh, Bhojpur, Rohelkhand, Bundelkhand, Kurmanchal, Garhwal etc., have district cultural characteristic of their own. Major cultural festivals are organised all the year-round, in various regions of the State and these festivals while catering to the sub-culture of the regions also provide opportunity to the people to get acquainted with the cultural tradition of other regions of the State and country. The traditional folk and arts in rural areas are being reserved with emphasis on folk programme on music, dance, theatre, opera, ballet and plastic arts.

19.2.5. For promotion of Art and Culture, magazines and journals exclusively dedicated to Art and Culture, are proposed to be subscribed for distribution to libraries of various Universities and Colleges. For balanced development of Art and Culture in various regions of the State, divisional level cultural centres are proposed to be developed. At these divisional level cultural centres, the documentation of the oral history and legends, folk lores, fairs and festivals, folk art tradition, collection of the manuscripts, etc. will be undertaken.

19.2.6. *Projection of Classical and Folk Arts of Uttar Pradesh at National and International Level*—In order to project the Art and Culture of the State in other States of the country, it is proposed to organise festivals of Uttar Pradesh at Delhi and other metropolitan cities. It is proposed to send the States cultural groups outside the country also 50 percent of the expenses on the groups being provided by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations and the remaining 50 percent will be by the State.

19.2.7. *Linking of Education and Culture*—Government of India has set up an institute named "Centre for Cultural Resources and Training" which maintain cultural data, train teachers in various facets of Indian History, Culture and Art, gives the cultural kit consisting of models of sculptures of different periods, slides of various types of architecture, monuments and various styles of dance and folk theatre, slide projector and relevant cyclostyled literature. It is proposed to set up a "Cultural Research and Training Centre" in the State on the same pattern for giving intensive training

to the teachers of the State. Who are expected to disseminate the knowledge acquired by them to their students.

19.2.8. In order to create awareness of art heritage amongst the student community, it is proposed to sponsor lectures as demonstrations by eminent musicians, dancers and other artists and also organise mobile exhibitions in the Universities and Colleges during the working hours exclusively for the student-audience all over the State. It is proposed to prepare documentary films, primarily for exhibitions in schools and colleges, on various subjects dealing with art, traditions and cultural heritage.

19.2.9. *Creation of Infrastructure for Development of Art and Culture*—It is proposed to give grant-in-aid to voluntary cultural organisations for building and equipments and for specific project relating to research and development of advanced techniques in performing and plastic arts, establishment and maintenance of repertories and to music and dance groups, to promote art activities in the State.

19.2.10. *Promotion of Teaching, Documentation, Research in Art and Culture*—Bhatkhande College of Hindustani Music, is the premier institution of classical Indian Music and dance in the Country. The extension of building of Bhatkhande College of Hindustani Music is proposed to provide new additional class rooms and library.

19.2.11. It is proposed to give fellowship to talented children in the age groups of 10 to 14 years under the scheme of "Cultural Talent Search Scholarship" and to talented artists in the age group of 18 to 28 years under the scheme of "Scholarship for Advanced Training in the field of Performing Arts". Artists in the age groups of 25 to 65 years would be provided fellowship under the scheme of "Award of Study Fellowship". The artists who have already achieved a high degree of excellence in their respective fields and have acquired national fame but have since retired from the profession will be given financial support under the scheme of "Award of Emeritus Fellowship to most eminent artists in the field of performing arts, literature and the plastic arts", to enable them creativity to continue.

19.2.12. In order to fulfil the growing demand for learning music it is proposed to establish at least two music and dance teaching institutions in the State to provide standard teaching of classical music and dance. To train performers of excellence and to do research, evaluation, and formulation of courses and standardisation of teaching in the fields of

music and dance, it is proposed to set up an "Institute of Higher Studies in Music and Dance".

19.2.13. An institute of folk art for survey, documentation, promotion and renewal of folk art forms of the State is proposed. It would also bring out useful publication on folk arts.

19.2.14. *Welfare Scheme for artists and Writers*—Selected senior artists in the field of performing and plastic arts who dedicated their lives to the cause of art are proposed to be provided the benefit of pension, medical treatment, marriage of dependent daughters and education of children.

19.2.15. *Archaeology*—The State has a very large number of monuments and sites of archaeological importance. The State Government has already protected about 100 monuments and sites and protection of many more is under consideration. The State Archaeology organisation will be strengthened to enable it to look after the monuments and sites and to carry out surveys explorations, excavation, research and publication, etc. Two more regional units of archaeology in the State at Jhansi and at Varanasi are accordingly proposed.

19.2.16. *Roshanuddaula Katchery* building where the office of the U. P. State Archaeology is housed, is a protected monument. It is proposed to get it properly repaired to make it suitable for housing the office and collection of potteries and other excavated materials of State Archaeology.

19.2.17. *Museums*—State Government Museums at Lucknow, Mathura, Jhansi and Almora are proposed to be developed and strengthened. Some galleries were added to the State Museum, Lucknow recently. Government museum set up at Jhansi a few years back is still housed in a rented building which is not suitable. The museum has acquired suitable land. Construction of its building has been started and will get completed during Seventh Plan 1985—90.

19.2.18. Government Museum, Mathura is more than a hundred years old and has got one of the outstanding collections of Kushan and Gupta periods. The Museum is experiencing shortage of space, and has acquired a big piece of land adjacent to its existing building. It is proposed to construct a new building including an auditorium and some display and storage space.

19.2.19. It is also proposed to set up two new museums in the State during Seventh Plan in other regions to exhibit help and preserve the regional cultural heritage.

19.2.20. On the recommendations of a high powered Committee set up by the Government of India, it is proposed to set up in the State, a State level conservation and laboratory which would cater to the needs of specialised conservation of important art objects and antiquities in the collections of the museums in the State.

19.2.21. *Archives and Records*—The State has a State Archives at Lucknow with regional units at Varanasi, Allahabad, Agra, Dehra Dun and Naini Tal and Manuscript Library at Allahabad. Additional staff, storage facilities equipment and other facilities for the up-keep of the records in the Archives will be provided in Seventh Plan.

19.2.22. *Academics for promotion of performing Plastic and Literary Art and Culture*—The U. P. State Sangeet-Natak Academy is proposed to be strengthened by providing additional staff and equipments. The Academic has already purchased land at Lucknow for a new building which will be constructed in Seventh Plan. The U. P. State Lalit Kala Academy has undertaken projects relating to survey documentation, collection and research in various styles of traditional and folk art forms. It is now intended to set up at galleries at some important centres. The Academy will also re-organise its own galleries at Lucknow.

19.2.23. The Bhartendu Natya Academy will be strengthened by providing additional teaching faculty, equipments, books, furniture, etc. so that the Academy may raise the level of the two-year diploma course in dramatics and make it a three-year diploma course. The Bhartendu Natya Academy is also setting up a repertoire company which will produce at least two dramas in a year and give performance in various parts of the State.

19.2.24. For study, documentation and research on Avadh Culture, and aspects related to Ramayana it is proposed to set up "Ayodhya Shodh Sansthan" at Ayodhya. Similarly, for systematic and comparative study of various aspects of Buddhist scriptures into Hindi and English as well as preservation of manuscripts. It is proposed to set up an "International Research Institute for Buddhist Studies".

19.2.25. *Strengthening of Directorate of Cultural Affairs*—The Directorate of Cultural Affairs needs to be strengthened so that it can exercise effective control and supervision over its subordinate units, coordinate their activities and successfully implement the various

developmental schemes. It is proposed to set up an auditorium for carrying out rehearsal and drama shows and a Divisional level Cultural centre which will provide facilities of a conference hall, a recording studio, a library etc. in the old Mumsum Building at Kaiserbagh, Lucknow.

19.2.26. *Establishment of a University of Art and Culture*—In order to raise the teaching standards in Bhatkhande College of Hindustani Music and other Music colleges of the State and to promote research activity in performing art it is proposed to set up a University of Art and Culture which will be first of its kinds in this country.

19.2.27. An outlay of Rs.1,350.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Seventh Five Year Plan and Rs.259.50 lakh for the Annual Plan 1985-86.

### (3) Technical Education

19.3.1. Technical Education builds up the man power required by industry, modern agriculture and other supporting activities for the performance of skilled and semi-skilled jobs. Its growth in the previous plan periods and its ability to deliver a large volume of trained manpower in various disciplines has provided the crucial inputs in the development of the modern industrial sector.

19.3.2. The emphasis in the field of Technical Education upto the end of Third Plan was on rapid expansion with a view to meet the requirements of trained manpower for development activities of the State in the fields of irrigation, power, water supply etc. as also for public and private industrial undertakings. The programme has not been able to adequately motivate and trained engineers and technicians for self-employment. The problems of shortages in these fields were solved to a large extent by the beginning of the Fourth Plan when in fact sizeable surplus of manpower became evident in some spheres. Hence the emphasis in Fourth Plan was shifted to consolidation of existing facilities, diversification of courses and dispersal of training facilities to remove regional disparities. The same priorities continued in the Fifth and Sixth plans also.

19.3.3. The progress during these plan periods in respect of degree, diploma and certificate courses is briefly given below.

19.3.4. *Degree Level*—There were only two degree level institutions in the State—Roorkee University and H.B.T.I., Kanpur, before the start of the planning era. New engineering colleges were opened in the various plans to cater to the needs

of industries and technical departments, like Irrigation, Power and P.W.D. The number of institutions at the beginning of the Sixth Plan was eight with an intake capacity of 1,120. During the Sixth Plan two new Engineering Colleges were opened, the most important being the institute of Engineering and Technology at Lucknow. The college of Architecture at Lucknow which previously was having only diploma level courses in Architecture, was also raised to degree level in 1983-84. The total number of degree level institutions at the end of Sixth Plan will be 10 with an intake capacity of 1510.

19.3.5. *Diploma level*—At the beginning of the First Plan there were 11 diploma level institutions in the State imparting training in Civil, Electrical, Mechanical Engineering, Textile Chemistry and Textile Technology. The intake of diploma level courses was 655. To cater to the man power requirements of the expanded programmes of the various technical departments and of industries, a number of polytechnics were opened from Second to Fifth Plans and the intake capacity was also increased. At the end of the Fifth Plan, the number of diploma level institutions rose to 42 with an intake capacity of 7790. During the Sixth Plan, a policy decision was taken to increase the intake in polytechnics so that candidates could be diverted from general education to technical education. A chain of new polytechnics numbering 37 were opened during the Sixth Plan period with a total intake capacity of 9000.

At the end of Sixth Plan almost all the districts of the State had polytechnics. Efforts were also made to diversify courses in polytechnics by starting new trades. It has been, however, not possible during the Sixth Plan to equip these polytechnics properly and as such in the Seventh Plan emphasis will be on strengthening the Polytechnics already opened instead of opening new polytechnics.

19.3.6. To provide technical education to girls, a policy decision was taken to open one Girl's polytechnic in each division. During the Sixth Plan one polytechnic at Kanpur and another at Gorakhpur was opened. The remaining divisions are proposed to be covered in the Seventh Plan.

19.3.7. *Certificate level course*—The Technical Education Department has been running certificate level courses at selected technical schools. Duration of training in these schools is three years and the minimum educational qualification is class VIII only. However, with the starting of certificate course at the I.T.I.s and their recognition under the Apprentices Act, the course run by the technical education department became redundant and hence no new certificate level course were started in the subsequent five year plans.

19.3.8. The following table shows the intake capacity and the number of institutions of the State at Degree and Diploma level during different Five Year Plans :

Table 9—Number of Institution and Intake Capacity

| Plan Period                 | Degree level          |        | Diploma level         |        |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|
|                             | Number of Institution | Intake | Number of Institution | Intake |
| (1)                         | (2)                   | (3)    | (4)                   | (5)    |
| Third Five-Year Plan .. ..  | 6                     | 1050   | 34                    | 5090   |
| Fourth Five-Year Plan .. .. | 7                     | 980    | 35                    | 6240   |
| Fifth Five-Year Plan .. ..  | 8                     | 1120   | 42                    | 7790   |
| Sixth Five-Year Plan .. ..  | 10                    | 1510   | 69                    | 9000   |

19.3.9. *Strategy for Seventh Plan*—The working group formed by the State Government for the Seventh Five-Year Plan for technical education has stressed the following two basic issues :

(i) Instead of opening new engineering colleges and polytechnics, efforts should be made to consolidate and properly equip the existing institutions.

(ii) New Engineering colleges and Polytechnics should be started only to meet social needs and remove regional imbalances.

Based on the above strategy, the following important schemes are proposed to be taken up during the Seventh Plan.

19.3.10. *Opening of New Engineering Colleges*—At the end of Sixth Five-Year Plan the total number of degree level institutions will be 10 with an intake capacity of 1510. The number of seats per lakh of population available in engineering degree course in U. P. is almost the lowest in India being only 2.39 seats per lakh of population against All-India average of 5.38. Smaller States like Andhra Pradesh and Karnatak have 8.16 and 22.8 seats per lakh

of population. It is proposed to establish three more engineering colleges one in Bundelkhand and the other two in hill region with need based courses, during the Seventh Plan.

19.3.11. Great advances have been made in printing technology during recent years but there is no institute in the State imparting degree level course in printing technology. It is proposed to start degree level course in printing technology during the Seventh Plan.

19.3.12. *Establishment of Technological University*—At present there is no Central University for Engineering Colleges which can maintain uniform standard of technical education in the various degree colleges. It is proposed to establish a Technological University to which all the engineering colleges could be affiliated.

19.3.13. *Diploma Level Institutions*—By the end of Sixth Five Year Plan, the number of boys' polytechnics will be 65 and women's polytechnics four with the total intake capacity of 9,000 including one Printing Institute, two Leather Institutes, one at Agra and other at Kanpur and one Textile Institute imparting diploma level training in special fields. So far there is no diploma level institution imparting technical training in Paper and Pulp Technology and Film Technology. Availability of technical training facilities for women is also inadequate.

19.3.14. The strategy for the Seventh Plan will be as follows :

(1) Consolidation of the existing Polytechnics by providing them buildings, equipment and other infrastructure.

(2) Opening of new diversified courses in trades where there is dearth of manpower.

(3) Opening of Girls Polytechnics in divisions which are still not covered. Opening of Boys Polytechnics will be restricted only to districts which are not covered or places where due to large number of industries coming up there is a clear case for a new polytechnic.

19.3.15. *New diploma level institutions*—In view of the strategy mentioned above opening of new Boys Polytechnics shall be confined only to districts where there is no polytechnic as yet like Pilibhit, Hardoi, Kanpur, etc. with diversified courses like Pharmacy, Hospital, Engineering, Electronics and T. V. Engineering, Computer Programming, etc.

19.3.16. Two Women Polytechnics will be opened in selected places to impart training in Pharmacy, Electronics, Library Science, Food Technology, Costume Designing, etc. Gradually, one Women Polytechnic will be opened in each Division. A total of 14 polytechnics is proposed to be opened in Seventh Plan.

19.3.17. *Diversification of Courses*—With the advancement of Science and Technology and changing trends, various areas of different scientific nature in a particular branch of Engineering and Technology are coming forth. It has, therefore, been felt necessary to start specialised programmes in different branches of Engineering. Therefore diversified courses in the areas of emerging technologies are to be started. Provision for 10 new diversified courses has been proposed for the Seventh Plan.

19.3.18. *Vocational Training in Polytechnics*—To remove the unemployment amongst the non-technical persons, it is proposed to start short-term job-oriented training courses like repairs of scooters and motor-cycle, armature winding, Radio and T. V. repairs etc. at selected Polytechnics.

19.3.19. *Council of Entrance Examination*—The scheme of Joint Entrance examination for selecting candidates to the diploma classes is being run by the Board of Technical Education at present. The number of candidates appearing in this examination has risen manifold and last year 1,30,000 candidates appeared in the Examination. This number is likely to double itself in the Seventh Plan. It is, therefore necessary that the task of conducting competitive examination may be assigned to a separate autonomous body which may conduct the joint entrance examination for admission to Polytechnics as well as for Colleges. Initial cost involved in setting up of the Council would be Rs.10 lacs. The recurring expenditure will be met by the Council from the examination fees collected from the candidates.

19.3.20. *Vocational Training for Girls*—To remove unemployment among educated women, it is proposed to start Mahila Vocational Institute at Lucknow for short term training in subjects like Interior decoration, office management, marketing, insurance, cookery, garment making, textile designing, home management etc. An amount of about Rs.40 lakh is proposed for this scheme.

19.3.21. An outlay of Rs. 145.00 crore including Rs. 25.00 crore for hills has been proposed for Seventh Plan.



19.3.22. An outlay of Rs. 2300 lakhs The main programmewise proposed outlay including 500 lakhs for hills has been and physical targets are given in the proposed for the Annual Plan 1985-86. following table :

TABLE—10—Programmes and outlays.

| Programme              | Financial (Rs. in lakh) |        | Physical Target         |                                    |
|------------------------|-------------------------|--------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
|                        | Total                   | Hill   | Opening of institutions | Increase in intake capacity (Nos.) |
| (1)                    | (2)                     | (3)    | (4)                     | (5)                                |
| 1. Degree Level        |                         |        |                         |                                    |
| (a) Continuing schemes | 875.00                  | ..     | 2                       | 300                                |
| (b) New schemes        | 175.00                  | 150.00 | 10                      | 760                                |
| 2. Diploma Level       |                         |        |                         |                                    |
| (i) Continuing schemes | 803.00                  | 155.00 | ..                      | ..                                 |
| (ii) New schemes       | 447.00                  | 195.00 | ..                      | ..                                 |
| Total                  | 2300.00                 | 500.00 |                         |                                    |

#### (4) Sports

19.4.1. Sports plays an important role in diverting the energies of youth in their character building and in creating health consciousness among them. This sector had, however, not received adequate attention in the past with the result this State had not been able to make its contribution at the national level in spite of adequate talent being available. Whatsoever, headway has been made was confined to urban areas only. With the tremendous increase in the number of educated youth in urban and rural areas, it is imperative that facilities for adequate sports and outdoor recreation should be made available throughout the State. The cooperation of private associations should be sought and they should be provided financial support also.

19.4.2. 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. During Fifth Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 344.20 lakhs was provided against which the expenditure was of the order of Rs.180.93 lakhs as the department was in its beginning stage. Before Fifth Five Year Plan, the Department had 10 stadia, 4 badminton halls, and 1 swimming pool. During Fifth Plan, construction of 15 stadia, 2 multipurpose halls, 1 swimming pool and 1 hostel building was started. Besides, sports equipment were also provided to regional and district stadia. A residential sports college with a capacity of 320 boys was

set up at Lucknow, the Mayo hall sports complex at Allahabad was strengthened for providing intensive coaching facilities for selected games. At Kanpur, a Green Park Sports Complex and cricket pavillion was also constructed.

19.4.3. For Sixth Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs.475.00 lakhs including of Rs.80.00 lakhs for hills was approved. During 1980—84 an expenditure of Rs. 392.19 lakhs including Rs.51.41 lakhs for hills was incurred. For the year 1984-85, an outlay of Rs.298.00 lakhs including Rs.25.00 lakhs for hills has been approved. The department has taken up construction of 30 stadia, 9 multipurpose halls and 5 hostels against which the completion of 6 stadia and 3 hostels is anticipated by the end of Sixth Plan. During Sixth Plan the State represented in national and International tournaments and its player secured 166 gold medals, 152 silver medals, 137 bronze medals. Two players got special medals for their outstanding performance.

19.4.4. An outlay of Rs.2700.00 lakhs including Rs.200.00 lakhs for hills has been proposed. During Seventh Plan, the top priority will be assigned to complete on going projects and efforts will also be made to consolidate the existing facilities. Efforts will also be made to expand facilities for games and sports down to the district level. It will help in selecting talented boys and girls at young age. An



intensive coaching will be provided to them to enable them to obtain a place of pride at National and International events.

*Annual Plan 1985-86*

19.4.5. For Annual Plan 1985-86, an outlay of Rs.409.00 lakhs including Rs.25.00 lakhs for hills has been proposed.

Out of this Rs. 225.00 lakh has been earmarked for completing ongoing projects.

The schemes which have been included in the Seventh Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1985-86 are listed below :

TABLE—10—*Proposed Outlay*

(Rs. in lakh)

| Schemes  | Seventh Plan (1985—90) |        | Annual Plan (1985—86) |       |
|--|------------------------|--------|-----------------------|-------|
|  | Total                  | Hill   | Total                 | Hill  |
| (1)  | (2)                    | (3)    | (4)                   | (5)   |
| 1. Direction and Administration  | 230.00                 | 27.00  | 26.90                 | 4.40  |
| 2. Coaching .. .. .  | 140.00                 | 10.00  | 20.80                 | 1.80  |
| 3. Financial assistance to ex-sportsmen.                                 | 2.40                   | ..     | 0.25                  | ..    |
| 4. Sports hostel .. .. .   | 113.00                 | 15.00  | 15.00                 | 2.00  |
| 5. State award to outstanding sportsmen.                                 | 2.00                   | ..     | 0.25                  | ..    |
| 6. Central coaching camps ..   | 20.00                  | 5.00   | 4.00                  | 1.00  |
| 7. Physio-therapy conditioning   | 21.00                  | 1.00   | 2.20                  | 0.20  |
| 8. Sports College ..   | 275.00                 | ..     | 25.00                 | ..    |
| 9. Development of sports centres in rural areas                          | 7.60                   | ..     | 0.55                  | ..    |
| 10. Purchase of sports equipments and materials.                         | 140.00                 | 10.00  | 20.45                 | 1.00  |
| 11. Organisation of tournaments  | 161.50                 | 10.50  | 22.60                 | 1.60  |
| 12. Construction of sports structure                                     | 1539.00                | 119.00 | 264.50                | 12.50 |
| 13. Financial Assistance to mountaineering activities.                   | 2.50                   | 2.50   | 0.50                  | 0.50  |
| 14. Award to Gold, Silver, Bronze medal winners.                         | 16.00                  | ..     | 2.00                  | ..    |
| 15. Grant to national Champions and Participants in international games. | 30.00                  | ..     | 4.00                  | ..    |
| Total ..   | 2700.00                | 200.00 | 409.00                | 25.00 |

**MEDICAL, PUBLIC HEALTH SANITATION  
AND WATER SUPPLY**

**(1) Medical and Public Health**

20.1.1. Planning for public health and medical services for a large and populous state like Uttar Pradesh presents several problems. The state of health of the people and their vulnerability to various diseases is influenced by the climate of the region and the social and economic conditions of different groups. Variations in the quality, composition and the quantity of food taken by the people in different areas also affects their health status. On the health-care side, considerable intra-regional and rural urban disparities exist in the relative distribution of allopathic as well as indigenous and homoeopathic medical services. All these factors have to be accounted for in health care planning with a view to optimise results from limited financial allocations.

20.1.2. The Alma-Ata declaration of September 1978 envisages the goal of "health for all" by the year 2000 AD. This declaration has been accepted in principle by the Government of India also. Primary health care has been accepted as the main instrument of the action programme. This emphasis will continue in the Seventh Five Year Plan. Stress will also be laid on the preventive and promotive aspects of health-care and on organizing effective and efficient health services which are comprehensive in nature, easily and widely available, and accessible to and affordable by the people.

20.1.3. Planned and organised efforts to extend medical services to rural areas were started in right earnest from the Third Five Year Plan. The position of outlays and expenditure in Medical and Health Sector in previous plans is given below :

TABLE : 1—*Outlay and Expenditure*  
(Rs. in Crore:)

| Plan period              | Outlay | Expenditure |
|--------------------------|--------|-------------|
| (1)                      | (2)    | (3)         |
| 1. First Plan (1951—56)  | 5.58   | 4.70        |
| 2. Second Plan (1956—61) | 12.60  | 9.83        |

| Table (Concl'd)             | (Rs in crore)      |                         |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Plan period                 | Outlay Expenditure |                         |
| (1)                         | (2)                | (3)                     |
| 3. Third Plan (1961—66)     | 28.14              | 24.71                   |
| 4. Annual Plans (1966—69):  |                    |                         |
| (i) Annual Plan (1966-67)   | 4.44               | 4.43                    |
| (ii) Annual Plan (1967-68). | 5.28               | 5.12                    |
| (iii) Annual Plan (1968-69) | 5.85               | 5.66                    |
| 5. Fourth Plan (1969—74)    | 35.50              | 31.89                   |
| 6. Fifth Plan (1974—79)     | 35.83              | 35.43                   |
| 7. Sixth Plan (1980—85)     | 150.00             | 187.16<br>(Anticipated) |

20.1.4. The comparative picture of the health status of the people of this State as compared to National average and to that in other States continues to be unfavourable as judged from infant mortality and death rates.

TABLE : 2—*Infant Mortality and Death rate :*

| State             | Infant mortality rate per thousand live birth (1978) | Death rate per thousand population (1981) |
|-------------------|--|---|
| (1)               | (2)  | (3)                                       |
| 1. Uttar Pradesh  | 177  | 16.3                                      |
| 2. Madhya Pradesh | 143  | 16.4                                      |
| 3. Rajasthan ..   | 140  | 13.8                                      |
| 4. Bihar ..       | NA   | 13.9                                      |
| 5. Orissa ..      | 133  | 13.0                                      |
| 6. Gujarat ..     | 122  | ..  |
| 7. All India ..   | 125  | 12.5                                      |

20.1.5. The availability of indoor beds doctor-population ratio, nurse-population ratio in the State also compares unfavourably with the national average are given in table no 3

TABLE : 3—(Concl'd)

| Item                            | U. P.     | India     | Prescribed norms |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------------|
| (1)                             | (2)       | (3)       | (4)              |
| 1. Doctor-population ratio ..   | 1:4320    | 1:2550    | 1 : 3500/3000    |
| 2. Bed-population ratio ..      | 0.54:1000 | 0.68:1000 | 1:1000           |
| 3. A. N. M. population ratio .. | 1: 6600   | NA        | 1:5000           |
| 4. Nurse-patient ratio ..       | 1:10      | NA        | 1:5 and 1:3      |

20.1.6. The main issues in health planning are following ;

- (1) High rate of population growth ;
- (2) High mortality rate specially of infants ;
- (3) The extent and severity of mal-nutrition ;
- (4) Non-effective control of communicable and non-communicable diseases.

(5) High incidence of diarrheal diseases and other infections diseases especially among infants and children.

(6) Lack of safe potable drinking water and environmental sanitation.

20.1.7. The specified goals to be achieved by 1985—90—95 and the year 2000 are summarized below :

TABLE : 4—Goals for health and family welfare programme :

| Item  | Indicator unit | Current level | Goals |       |          |     |
|---|----------------|---------------|-------|-------|----------|-----|
|   |                |               | 1985  | 1990  | 2000     |     |
| (1)   | (2)            | (3)           | (4)   | (5)   | (6)      | (7) |
| 1. Infant mortality ..                      | Per thousand   | 125(1978)     | 106   | 87    | Below-60 |     |
| 2. Crude death rate ..                      | Per thousand   | About 14      | 12    | 10.4  | 9.0      |     |
| 3. Maternal mortality rate ..               | Year           | 4.5(1976-77)  | 3.4   | 2.3   | below-2  |     |
| 4. Life expectancy at birth                 |                |               |       |       |          |     |
| Male ..                                     | Year           | 52.16         | 55.1  | 57.6  | 65.00    |     |
| Female ..                                   | Year           | 51.6          | 54.3  | 57.1  | 64.00    |     |
|   |                | (1976—81)     |       |       |          |     |
| 5. Crude birth rate ..                      | Per thousand   | around-35     | 31    | 27.0  | 21.0     |     |
| 6. Growth rate 'Annual' ..                  | Percent        | 2.24          | 1.90  | 1.66  | 1.20     |     |
|   |                | (1971—81)     |       |       |          |     |
| 7. Pregnant mother receiving antenatal care | Percent        | 40.50         | 50.60 | 60.70 | 10.00    |     |
| 8. Deliveries by trained birth attendants.  | Percent        | 30.35         | 50.00 | 80.00 | 10.00    |     |
| 9. Immunization status ..                   |                |               |       |       |          |     |
| Coverage :                                  |                |               |       |       |          |     |
| (a) T. T. (Pregnant women)                  | Percent        | 20            | 60.8  | 100   | 100      |     |
| (b) T. T. (for school children)             |                |               |       |       |          |     |
| (i) 10 years ..                             | Percent        | ..            | 40    | 100   | 100      |     |
| (ii) 16 years ..                            | Percent        | 20            | 60    | 100   | 100      |     |
| (c) DPT (Children below 3 years)            | Percent        | 25            | 70    | 85    | 85       |     |
| (d) Polio (infants) ..                      | Percent        | 5             | 50    | 70    | 85       |     |
| (e) BCG (infants) ..                        | Percent        | 65            | 70    | 80    | 85       |     |
| (f) DT (new school infants) 5—6 years.      | Percent        | 20            | 80    | 85    | 85       |     |
| (g) Typhoid (new school infants) 5—6 years  | Percent        | 2             | 70    | 85    | 85       |     |

TABLE 4 (concl'd.)

| (1) | Indicator Unit (2)  | Current level (3) | Goals    |          |              |     |
|-----|---|-------------------|----------|----------|--------------|-----|
|     |   |                   | 1985 (4) | 1990 (5) | 2000 (6) (7) |     |
| 10. | Leprosy percentage of disease arrested cases out of those declared.   | Percent           | 20       | 40       | 60           | 80  |
| 11. | T. B. Percentage of the disease arrested cases out of those declared. | Percent           | 50       | 60       | 75           | 90  |
| 12. | Blindness incidence   | Percent           | 1.4      | 1.0      | 0.7          | 0.3 |

OBJECTIVE AND STRATEGY OF SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

20.1.8. The following objectives have been proposed for the Seventh Five Year Plan of the State :

1. To attain the goal of health for all by 2000 AD. Primary health care has been accepted as the main instrument.

2. Minimum needs programme has to be adequately provided for within the overall framework of available resources.

3. Qualitative improvement in health and family planning services, adequate provisions of essential drugs, vaccines and sera and urban health services.

4. Active community participation and involvement of voluntary organisations in health and health related programmes.

5. Greater attention on control and eradication of communicable and non-communicable diseases.

6. Strengthening of health services and their expansion in rural areas especially in remote areas and urban slums in order to remove existing shortcomings and reduce regional imbalances.

7. Training and education of doctors and para-medical workers.

8. Indian systems of medicines and homoeopathy to be developed in accordance with the requirement of primary health care.

9. Medical research to be oriented towards evolving cost effective interventions.

10. For reaching a net reproduction rate of 1.2 by 2000 AD. both imaginative and innovative strategies will have to be adopted. For family planning, particularly, sterilization, there is need to develop the programme on a sustained basis. Inter-sectoral co-ordination and co-operation and involvement of voluntary agencies in the programme is necessary to a greater extent. Community participation is essential for voluntary acceptance of family planning programme.

11. Child survival rate should be enhanced and assured. Vigorous steps should be taken to reduce maternal mortality.

12. Greater attention has to be attached to the strengthening of the planning and monitoring aspects of all health programmes at State and district level.

PROGRAMMES FOR SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1985-90)

20.1.9. The following outlays for different programmes have been proposed for the Seventh Five Year-Plan :

TABLE : 5—Sixth Plan Expenditure and Proposed outlay for Seventh Plan.

(Rs. in crore)

| Group   | Anticipated expenditure in Sixth Plan | Outlay proposed for Seventh Plan |
|---|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (1)   | (2)                                   | (3)                              |
| 1. Minimum Needs Programme.   | 65.34                                 | 216.94                           |
| 2. Hospitals and Dispensaries.  | 31.07                                 | 127.81                           |
| 3. Medical Education and Research.  | 7.83                                  | 25.00                            |
| 4. Training Programme   | 0.43                                  | 0.70                             |
| 5. Control and eradication of communicable diseases and other public health programmes. | 38.84                                 | 74.30                            |
| 6. Indian systems of medicines (Ayurvedic/Unani).                                       | 8.05                                  | 26.47                            |
| 7. Homoeopathy  | 3.85                                  | 17.43                            |
| 8. Other Programmes   | 5.13                                  | 14.38                            |
| 9. Employees State Insurance Scheme.  | 0.69                                  | 1.15                             |
| 10. S. G. Post Graduate Institute   | 25.93                                 | 45.00                            |
| Total   | 187.16                                | 549.18                           |

20.1.10. The progress under important programmes up to Fifth Plan and anticipated

progress during Sixth Plan and proposals for Seventh Plan are summarised in the following paragraphs :

20.1.11. *Minimum Needs Programme*—The approach and strategy for developing a health care delivery system in rural areas is based on a three tier-system starting from sub-centre to primary health centre to community health centre (up-graded PHC) so as to create an infrastructural net work of services. The service delivery system has to be developed in such a way that it becomes accessible, acceptable and adequate for the masses of the state. The following objectives are proposed for the Seventh Plan :

(i) The present norms for the establishment of sub centres, PHC and CHC which are not adequate shall be revised and facilities provided accordingly.

(ii) The multipurpose workers concept has to be extended to district and state level.

(iii) A complete integration of the organisational set up provided under the various programme, family planning and MCH is imperative for better coordination.

(iv) The scale of funds for supply of medicines to sub centres and PHC needs to be increased on the basis of population covered.

20.1.12. *Primary Health Centres*—The norm for establishment of P. H. C. has been revised for providing one PHC over 30000 rural population in plains and 20000 population in Hill and tribal areas. It is expected that by the end of sixth Plan 1002PHCs and 164 subsidiary health centres will be made available in the state. To provide full coverage to the mid-year projected rural population of 10.36 crores in plains and 44.76 lakhs population of rural areas of hills, 3675 PHCs are required to be established in the state besides the available PHCs and community health centres. A feasible target of establishment of 1025 new PHCs has been envisaged for the Seventh Plan. New PHCs will be established in the existing rural dispensaries by providing extra inputs in terms of health component and equipment. The opening of full fledged PHCs will be confined only to those areas that have no dispensaries.

20.1.13. *Community Health Centre (Up-graded PHCs)*—It is an important link in the three tier system of health services under the Primary Health Care for providing referral services in the rural areas of the state. So far the policy of the state has been to up-grade one out of four PHCs into 30 beded rural

hospital with a provision of specialist treatment facilities in medicine surgery, gynaecology and radiology so that it may function as referral hospital for the other three PHCs. The main object under the three tier system of services is to provide one Community Health Centre (CHC) over a lakh of rural population/block. In accordance with this norm about 1036 CHCs will be required for the coverage of the projected rural population of 10.36 crores during Seventh plan period. It is estimated that at the end of sixth plan in all 52 CHCs would start functioning in new buildings while building construction of about 100 CHCs will be carried over to Seventh Plan.

20.1.14. *Construction of buildings of PHCs, CHCs and Sub-centres*—The completion of the construction of buildings of the above units will not be possible in the Seventh Plan within the resource available. It is proposed that new sub centres and PHCs will be opened wherever possible in rented or rent free buildings.

(i) *Primary Health Centre* :—Construction work on 762 PHCs out of 1002 will be completed during Sixth Plan period leaving 340 PHCs for Seventh Plan. Target of completing work on 665 PHCs including new PHCs has been proposed for Seventh Plan.

(ii) *Sub-centre*—Against 15396 sub-centres about 4194 buildings are likely to be completed and 300 will be at various stages of construction at the end of Sixth plan. Eleven thousand two hundred and two more buildings will be required for proper functioning of the sub-centres. Keeping in view the difficulties in construction of buildings a feasible target of construction of 1800 sub-centres has been proposed for Seventh Plan.

(iii) *Multi-purpose Worker Scheme*—The scheme was conceived with an intention to convert at various levels uni-purpose worker to multi purpose worker for delivering public health care to the rural masses nearer to their doors. The training phase of the scheme is completed. The training exposure/refresher course of M. P. W. alongwith other category of functionaries is proposed during the Seventh plan.

(iv) *Community Health Guide Scheme*—The scheme was launched in the year 1977-78. Initially the scheme was 100 per cent centrally sponsored scheme, later in 1979-81. It was converted into 50:50 sharing basis and now again it is being run on 100 per cent central assistance. So far 74785 health guides have been trained in the state and more health guides as required will be trained during the Seventh plan period.

(v) *Establishment of sub centres*—It is a cent per cent Centrally sponsored scheme. There are 13692 sub-centres have been provided with ANMs and its other ancillary inputs upto 1983-84. It is expected that 1704 more sub-centres will be established by the end of 1984-85. Therefore, a total number of 15396 sub centres will be available in the State giving one sub-centre over about 6000 rural population by the end of Sixth Plan. In order to provide one sub-centre over 5000 population in plains and 3000 population in hills and tribal areas. Twenty thousand seven hundred twenty sub centres will be required in the State, i.e. 5424 additional sub-centres. It is proposed to establish 4612 more sub-centres during Seventh Plan out of which 612 sub-centres are proposed during 1985-86. Hill areas have already been saturated.

20.1.15. Proposed outlay of Seventh Five Year Plan under MNP is Rs.21694.00 lakh including Rs.1694.00 lakh for hills. Out of the total outlay, Rs.18503.00 lakh is for capital works.

20.1.16. *Hospitals and Dispensaries* :—The treatment facilities at present, are rendered by 3429 Allopathic hospitals/dispensaries/PHCs, 2052 Ayurvedic/Unani hospitals/dispensaries and 659 Homoeopathic dispensaries. Indoor treatment facilities to the patients are provided through about 53,000 Allopathic, 6185 Ayurvedic/Unani and 879 Homoeopathic beds made available in the above institutions. Most of the common specialist treatment facilities at the district and other big hospitals were completed before the Sixth plan. Selected specialist treatment facilities like I.C.C. unit and E.N.T. sections in district hospitals and children clinics in women hospitals were targeted for completion in Sixth Plan. Other specialities like dental clinics, children clinics and medical/surgical facilities which were completed at district hospitals before Sixth Plan were extended to tahsil level hospitals of the state during Sixth Plan period. One hundred three children clinics, 64 dental clinics, 13 I. C. C. Units and 42 W. N. T. sections were established in the state. Upgradation of tahsil level hospitals by way of providing X-ray machine and other inputs was also done during the Sixth Plan period. Some more specialities are expected to be added during 1984-85. They are I. C. C. U-5, Dental clinic 22, Children clinic 9 etc. Construction of buildings of Six tahsil level hospitals, 7 nurses home, 5 district level combined hospitals and mortuaries at 8 places were sanctioned upto the end of 1983-84. Staff quarters at 4 places and a few rural allopathic dispensaries were also sanctioned for construction during the plan period. Some more units like 11 Mortuaries, 3 Nurses Home, 23 S. A. D. are likely to be sanctioned during 1984-85.

20.1.17. During the Seventh Plan the main emphasis has been laid on consolidation and strengthening of medical care services in the state. It will be attempted to provide 200 bedded district hospitals in the districts having population less than 10 lakhs and 300 bedded hospital in these districts which have population more than 10 lakhs. The district hospitals which have got beds less than the above norms will be strengthened by commissioning additional beds.

20.1.18. The following are some of the important schemes proposed for the Seventh Plan :

|  | (Rs. in lakh) |        |
|--|---------------|--------|
|  | Total         | Hill   |
| 1. Establishment of ICC units at district hospitals .            | 35            | ..     |
| 2. Establishment of ENT section at tahsil level hospitals.       | 23            | 5      |
| 3. Establishment of Plastic surgery units.                       | 5             | ..     |
| 4. Establishment of medical care unit in big towns.              | 10            | ..     |
| 5. Establishment of Paediatric unit at tahsil level hospitals.   | 30            | ..     |
| 6. Establishment of Dental clinics                               | 55            | 5      |
| 7. Supply of ambulances at district and women hospitals.         | 38            | 3      |
| 8. Establishment of male and female dispensaries in rural areas. | 90            | 35     |
| 9. Pathology units   | .. 13         | 3      |
| 10. Generators   | .. 80         | ..     |
|  | Total ..      | 379 51 |

20.1.19. Construction of 16 district level and 15 tahsil level combined hospitals and additional alteration and expansion including provision of water supply in hospital and construction of 70(40 Hill) male and female rural dispensaries have also been proposed in the Plan.

20.1.20. Approved outlay for this group for the Sixth plan is Rs.2781.08 lakh out of which Hill region outlay is Rs.854.16 lakh and for construction programmes is Rs.1691.52 lakh. Anticipated expenditure of the plan is anticipated as Rs. 3106.85 lakh including Rs.1023.72 lakh for Hill region.

20.1.21. Proposed outlay for Seventh Five Year Plan is Rs.12781.00 lakh out of which Rs.2360.91 lakh have been kept for Hill region and Rs.1110.08 lakh for building works.

20.1.22. *Medical Education and Research* :— The Sixth Plan emphasised consolidation of the existing Medical Colleges by removing deficiencies of staff, equipment and buildings. Particular attention was given to remove deficiencies identified by the Medical Council of India in the Medical Colleges. For delivery of health services to the people three mobile clinics have also been provided to each Medical College during the Sixth Five Year Plan. The Central assistance under the scheme has been enhanced from original Rs. 4.79 lakh to Rs.16.00 lakh and as part of revised programme a mini bus is being provided to each Medical College for the transport of teachers and students to rural areas.

20.1.23. The Seventh Plan will aim at strengthening existing facilities at the Medical Colleges and attached hospitals, strengthening and establishment of essential specialist services, provision of clean medical and surgical treatment to the patients, strengthening of child health and maternal health services and to provide properly trained medical personnel for manning various national health programmes being implemented in the State. The main programmes will be as follow :

(a) To strengthen the central service i.e. central laundry, sterilisation and central medical gas supply in all the hospitals attached to the Medical Colleges.

(b) To strengthen neuro-surgery units recently established in six State Medical Colleges where these did not exist.

(c) To strengthen the Plastic Surgery and Burn Units of all the medical colleges.

(d) To strengthen the Therasia Surgery units of the Medical Colleges in which the units do not exist at present.

(e) To strengthen the Dialysis Units established at Lucknow, Kanpur and Jhansi Medical Colleges and establishment of new units at the remaining Medical Colleges.

(f) Strengthening of Early Cancer Diagnosis services of the Medical Colleges in whose areas the disease is commonly prevalent.

(g) To strengthen the Radiotherapy Units of Lucknow and Jhansi Medical Colleges.

(h) To strengthen Urology Units of Agra and Lucknow Medical Colleges and establish units in some other colleges.

(i) To strengthen Tuberculosis Department of the Medical Colleges.

(j) To strengthen the paediatrics department of the Medical Colleges to enable them to provide better Child Health Services.

(k) To strengthen Cardiology Institute, Kanpur and Cardiology Department of Medical Colleges.

(l) To expand Cancer Institute, Kanpur.

20.1.24. *Post Graduate Institute* :—Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences has been established at Lucknow with an estimated cost of Rs.35.00 crore. The Institute is proposed to be established in phases. Phase-I Part-I is to be completed during the Sixth Plan period. This consists of establishment of two super-specialities of Nephrology and Genetics, and a part of Central Facility i.e., Pathology, Radiology. Besides, 50 per cent of arrangements are to be made in respect of Ward Furnitures, Central Gas Supply, Laundry and Sterlization. A sum of Rs.1495.44 lakh was earmarked for construction work, Rs.569.27 lakhs for the purchase of equipments and Rs.528.37 lakhs for administrative and other miscellaneous expenses.

20.1.25. Against the aforesaid targets, the said two Super-specialities together with a part of the Central Facility and arrangements with regard to Ward Furnitures, Central Gas Supply, Laundry and Sterlization etc., will be established during the Sixth plan period. The actual and estimated expenditure over the same is expected to be Rs.2593.09 lakh.

20.1.26. The super-specialities of Gastro enterology, Endocrinology, Cardiology and Neurology are proposed to be established during 1985-86. The super-specialities of Nephrology and Genetics established during 1984-85 are to be strengthened during 1985-86. The Central Facilities of Pathology and Radiology are to be strengthened and expanded during 1985-86. The remaining 50 per cent of the arrangements for Ward Furnitures, Central Gas Supply, Laundry and Sterlization are also to be made during 1985-86. Besides, Central Library Work-shop and general and other multi-purpose units and remaining part of the administrative wing are proposed to be set up during 1985-86. During remaining four years of 1986-90 of Seventh Plan the units already established are to be further strengthened and maintained.

20.1.27. Considering the magnitude of the various programmes and their utility for the general public an outlay of Rs.9631.65 lakh is needed during the Seventh Five Year Plan. Out of which Rs.3265.45 lakh is needed for the

construction work, Rs.2187.84 lakh for the purchase of equipments and Rs.4228.36 lakh for administrative and other expenses. But due to resource constraints only an outlay of Rs.4500 lakh has been allocated to the Institute.

20.1.28. *Training Programme*:—The Training Programme includes the schemes relating to the strengthening of Degree and Diploma Course in Pharmacy, Training Centres, Laboratory Technician's Training Centres for General Nurses Training and Establishment of Training Centres for Orientation Course of the Departmental Officers. During the Sixth Plan an outlay of Rs.58.67 lakh was provided against which the anticipated expenditure is Rs.42.63 lakh. A new Training Centre for the General Nurses Training Course was sanctioned for the establishment in Hill Areas, but this is yet to start, and efforts are being made to commence training at this Centre at the earliest possible. College of Nursing at Kanpur is another important institute which was established in Fourth Plan period. To start with the Basic B.Sc. Nursing Course, some staff has been sanctioned. More staff and equipments are expected to be provided during 1984-85.

20.1.29. The outlay proposed for the Seventh Five Year Plan is Rs.70.00 lakh, out of which Rs.17.50 lakh is for building works. It is proposed to establish one General Nursing Training Centre at B.R.D. Medical College, Gorakhpur, and start Orientation Training Programme for the Departmental Officers. The Degree and Diploma Course in Pharmacy, Training Centres will be strengthened by way of providing additional equipments and staff etc. Basic B.Sc. Course in Nursing is also proposed for starting during the Seventh Plan period.

20.1.30. *Control and Eradication of Communicable Diseases and other Public Health Programmes*:—Programme planning for control and eradication of communicable diseases is mainly guided by the Government of India. Control and eradication programmes of Malaria, Filariasis, T. B., Leprosy, prevention of Blindness and Visual impairment and establishment of S.T.D. Clinic are the important programmes which are run in the state. These programmes were funded fully by the Government of India till the end of the Fourth Plan. During the Fifth Plan period a change in funding process was made by shifting responsibility of operational costs of the programme except Small pox and Leprosy to the States. The terms of funding were further revised and the expenditure on programme was shared on 50 : 50 basis

between State and Government of India from 1979-80 and 1980-81. In the funding process of these programmes during the Sixth Plan further amendments were made in the policies of the Government of India by which leprosy and prevention of blindness control programmes were categorised as cent per cent centrally sponsored programmes from 1981-82 and the other programmes were shared on 50:50 basis. The programmewise details are given below :

20.1.31. *Malaria*—Under rural Malaria eradication programme all out efforts are being made for the containment of the diseases. Door to door visit by M.P.Ws. for detecting positive malaria cases with their treatment is undertaking. The insecticide (DDT and BHC) spraying operation are also being carried out in the selected areas where two or more positive average parasitic cases are detected. The entire scheme is being run in accordance with modified plan operation and the same has been prepared for its continuance in the Seventh Five Year Plan. The proposed outlay for the Seventh Plan is of the order of Rs.5360.00 lakh including Rs.272.41 lakh for hill areas.

20.1.32. *Filaria*—National Filariasis Control Programme as adopted in the State has proved very useful. There are 22 filaria control units, nine clinics and two survey units functioning in the State. Since the filaria is a disease which requires a continuous watch, the continuing of existing units in the Seventh Plan is necessary. Proposed outlay for the Seventh Plan is Rs.49.00 lakh.

20.1.33. *T. B. Control*—T. B. Control programme is being implemented in the State through 56 district T. B. Clinics, 56 B. C. G. Teams, 8 T. B. Clinics on Government of India pattern and other T. B. Institutions run by State Government and Voluntary organisations. The schemes proposed under the programme are supply of anti T. B. Drugs on 50:50 sharing between the State and Government of India, supply of Second line T. B. Drugs for drugs resistant T. B. cases establishment out of State T. B. Centres, establishment of 10 additional T. B. Centres on Government of India pattern, and provision of some more T. B. Control workers. The total outlay proposed under the programme is Rs.710.00 lakh out of which Rs.86.80 lakh are for hill region.

20.1.34. *Prevention of Blindness and Visual Impairment*:—The scheme was launched in the State in the year of 1977-78. So far 55 District Hospitals and 175 PHCs have been provided with specialist Eye treatment facilities. Establishment of 11 Mobile Operation units



Divisional Headquarters each and strengthening of Eye Department of 5 Medical Colleges have been completed. To provide trained man power for the programme 2 training centres have also been established. Establishment of 2 regional eye institute is also under consideration.

20.1.35. The scheme is 100 percent centrally sponsored scheme, therefore its financial involvement does not figure in the State Plan outlay. Expansion of the programme during the Seventh Five Year Plan will be carried out by extending eye treatment facilities at 445 PHC's and strengthening of Eye Department of 2 Medical Colleges.

20.1.36. *Leprosy*—It is also a 100 percent centrally sponsored programme, and its outlay has not been reflected in the State Plan. The problem of the leprosy is more acute in the State where there are about 7 lakhs leprosy patients out of which 20 percent i.e. 1.4 lakh are infectious patients. Highest leprosy endemic areas with 14.45 per 1000 populations are in Sitapur District while medicines of 0.59 for 1000 population leprosy patient exists in Mathura District. The leprosy control operations are carried out in the State through 29 leprosy control units, 990 survey education treatment centres. For attending cases of Leprosy, 15 leprosy wards with 20 beds each and 6 reconstructive surgery units are functioning in the State. Beside this, commendable contribution is being made by 46 voluntary agencies for leprosy control which are also functioning in the State. The expansion of programme during Seventh Five Year Plan in the State will be based on the guidelines of the Government of India. However according to State needs, establishment of the 15 district leprosy units, 30 leprosy control units, 631 S. E. T. Centres, 150 urban leprosy centres, 2 leprosy training centres and 40 twenty-bedded temporary hospitalization wards are prepared for the Seventh Plan.

20.1.37. *S. T. D. Clinics*—There are 23 S. T. D. Clinics functioning in the State and 6 more are likely to be established during 1984-85. Target of establishment 20 S. T. D. Clinics is being proposed during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

20.1.38. *Other Public Health Programme*—Other important schemes proposed under the group are as under:

20.1.39. *Strengthening of Food and Drugs Organisation*—There are about 500 units manufacturing drugs and cosmetics and about 25,000 shops selling medicines and cosmetics in the State and this number is expected to swell-up to 750 manufacturing units and 30,000 shops

selling medicines and cosmetics by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan. Besides, there are 56 District Hospitals with core PHCs Hospitals and 9 Medical Colleges which handle drugs and operate blood bank and transfusion fluids. As per provision of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 every unit manufacturing drugs and cosmetics and sales unit have to be inspected twice a year. This was not possible during the past due to inadequacy of the trained inspecting staff. The deficiency of staff will be made up in a phased manner in the Seventh Plan. The proposed outlay of Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 is Rs.7430.00 lakh including Rs.429.76 lakh for hill region, for control and eradication of communicable diseases.

2.1.40. *Indian System of Medicines Ayurvedic and Unani Systems*—Indian systems of medicine play an important role in the sphere of Medical and Public Health activities in both rural and urban areas. These systems are based on sound principles and developed out of great experiences. These systems have also a vast and rich materia medica. These systems largely use indigenously available drugs which are suitable for providing medical care to large masses of rural and urban population under the present economic conditions. Priority is being given to raise the standard of Ayurvedic and Unani Colleges during Seventh Plan.

20.1.41. An outlay of Rs.2647.00 lakh including Rs.147.40 lakh for hills has been proposed for the Seventh Plan 1985-90. Out of this, an outlay of Rs.1650.00 lakh has been proposed for construction of hospitals, class rooms, libraries, laboratories hostels for boys, girls and nurses and residential buildings for the staff. The details of the other schemes to be taken up during Seventh Plan are as follows:

20.1.42. *I. S. M. Education*—The Central Council of Indian Medicine has enforced a uniform syllabus in all the Ayurvedic and Unani Colleges in all the States. This syllabus has also been enforced in this State from the year 1977-78. In accordance with the pattern of the C. C. I. M. it is necessary to raise the standard of these colleges in a phased manner upto the prescribed norms by fixing priorities during the Seventh Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs.170.00 lakh in the Seventh Five Year Plan has been proposed for raising the standard of these colleges, so as to achieve the norms laid down by the C. C. I. M. by the end of Seventh plan.

20.1.43. *Training Programmes*—An outlay of Rs.85.00 lakh for Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) has been proposed for the training of Nurses, Medical Officers and Teachers etc. Beside this, an outlay of Rs.50.00 lakh has

also been proposed for establishment of I. S. M. Institute during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

20.1.44. *Medical Relief*—The I. S. M. schemes are particularly useful for providing medical relief in the remote rural areas. At the end of Sixth Five Year Plan, there would be 1669 State Ayurvedic and Unani Hospitals and Dispensaries. Against the target of 259 dispensaries fixed for Sixth Five Year Plan, 433 dispensaries are likely to be established. Similarly against the target of 10 urban hospitals, 32 such hospitals would be established at the end of 1984-85. It is proposed to open 600 new dispensaries preferably at the sub centre level and 50 new hospitals in the urban and developed towns during the Seventh Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs.432.00 lakh for medical relief and improving the conditions of the existing Ayurvedic and Unani hospitals and dispensaries has been proposed for Seventh Five Year Plan. It is proposed to open Ayurvedic and Unani hospitals in the developed and corporation towns. Besides, it has also been proposed to provincialize non-Government Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries run by the Zila Parishad, Nagar Palikas or private managements.

20.1.45. *Homoeopathic System of Medicines*—Homoeopathic system has become very popular and there is a demand of the people both from rural and urban for establishing a sizable number of homoeopathic dispensaries in the State. Homoeopathy has to play an important role to achieve the goal 'Health For All, by 2000 AD.' It is, therefore, planned to open new homoeopathic dispensaries and strengthen existing ones to play an effective role in the delivery of curative health care as well as in the field of Public Health, Nutrition, Health Education etc.

20.1.46. There are ten State Homoeopathic Medical Colleges with attached hospitals. In all these Homoeopathic Medical Colleges, B. H. M. S. Degree course as prescribed by the Central Council of Homoeopathy has already been introduced. The annual intake capacity in the above ten colleges is 295. A separate Homoeopathic Directorate was established in 1981.

20.1.47. During the Sixth Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs.290.43 lakh including Rs.25.49 lakh for hills has been allocated for Homoeopathic system of medicine. An expenditure of 215.56 lakh was incurred during 1980-84 and it is anticipated that during 1984-85 Rs.169.45 lakh will be spent. Up to 1983-84 659 State Homoeopathic Dispensaries have been opened which are functioning. During 1984-85 it is proposed to open another 107 dispensaries including 5 in hills.

20.1.48. *Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)*—For the effective utilization of homoeopathic system of medicine, emphasis will be given during the Seventh Plan, by strengthening of the existing educational institutions, having requisite facilities for imparting teaching according to the norms and standards laid down by the Central Council of Homoeopathy College and hospital buildings, library, laboratories, museums, hostels for boy and girls, existence of play ground will receive attention. Since the precise deficiencies vary from college to college, steps will be taken to meet the same during the Seventh Plan period in a phased manner.

20.1.49. Keeping in view the above objective an outlay of Rs.1743.00 lakh including Rs.43.00 lakh for hills has been provided for homoeopathy for the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90). With this outlay it is proposed to open 40 new dispensaries in urban areas and 256 dispensaries in rural areas.

20.1.50. *Other Programme*—This sub-group consists of the schemes of strengthening of Directorate and Divisional Office, strengthening and expansion of transport organization, grant-in-aid to various private institutions, construction of staff quarters and offices of Regional Joint Directors, C.M.O. and Dy. C.M.O. During Seventh Five Year Plan, strengthening of the Health Directorate is essential so as to cope with increasing workload due to implementation of various development programmes in the State.

20.1.51. Expansion of State Health Transport Organization is essential for keeping 2286 vehicles and 240 motor cycles, road worth/for mobilization of health services in the urban and rural areas of the State. Establishment of five mobile workshops and seven regional Workshops is proposed with this end in view.

20.1.52. An approved outlay for Sixth Plan under the group is Rs.142.99 lakh including Rs.13.68 lakh for hill region, against which an anticipated expenditure is of the order of Rs.512.96 lakh including Rs.17.05 lakh for hills. The outlay proposed for Seventh Plan is Rs.1438.00 lakh including Rs.38.25 lakh for hills.

20.1.53. *Employee State Insurance Scheme*—Medical and Health needs of the factory workers are looked after by the E.S.I. Scheme which was started in this State during 1952 in Kanpur City. Since then, the activities of the schemes have increased manifold and at present there are 134 dispensaries, eight big hospitals and about 1600 indoor beds in the State under E.S.I. Scheme.

20.1.54. With the increase in the industrialisation in the State, this scheme needs expansion. It is proposed to establish 25 (five hills) E.S.I. dispensaries, nine new E.S.I. hospitals, provide seven ambulance vans and additional staff for the emergency services to meet the requirement of the increasing workload in the E.S.I. hospitals. An outlay of Rs.115.00 lakh including Rs.4.68 lakh for hills is being proposed during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

20.1.55. *Centrally Sponsored Scheme*—There are certain National Programmes which are being run in the State for the control or eradication of communicable diseases like leprosy, T. B., blindness, malaria, filaria. These programmes at present are being funded on cent per cent or on sharing basis by Government of India. Beside the above, some other programme like establishment of sub-centres, health guide scheme Dias training, multi-purpose workers scheme etc., are also being implemented in the State on sharing on cent per cent funding basis between State and Central Government.

20.1.56. The newscheme "Establishment of Blood Banks" has been envisaged for implementation during Seventh Plan as a cent per cent Centrally funded scheme for which an outlay of Rs.295.94 lakh and a physical target of 62 Blood Banks is proposed.

20.1.57. *Second India Population Project—(I. P. P. II)*—The Second India Population Project in Uttar Pradesh was started from 1980-81 for five years with the assistance of IDA (World Bank) in six districts of the State. Total cost of the project is Rs.5823.64 lakh, out of which 48 per cent expenditure on all the items and 66 per cent expenditure on innovative schemes is reimbursable from IDA. Balance of the expenditure is to be borne by the Central Government besides States share to the extent of 1/6th of the MNP outlay for the entire State during the period. However, revised policy towards fixation of States share is under reconsideration of the Government of India. The project is being run as a Centrally sponsored scheme under the Family Welfare Programme. The Project has already been extended up to September 30, 1985 and accounts/claims are to be finalised by 31st December, 1985. Its extension up to March 31, 1986 is under consideration.

20.1.58. Against year-wise phasing of the outlay in PIV the position of actuals since inception upto November 30, 1984 and proposed

outlay for 1984-85 and 1985-86 are given as under :

(Rs. in lakh)

| Year     | Outlay as in PIV | Actuals | Proposed Outlay                                      |
|----------|------------------|---------|--|
| 1980-81  | 979.00           | 146.36  | ..   |
| 1981-82  | 1101.00          | 414.84  | ..   |
| 1982-83  | 1318.00          | 834.38  | ..   |
| 1983-84  | 1347.00          | 1512.67 | ..   |
| 1984-85  | 1079.00          | 486.66  | (up to October 31, 1984)                             |
| 1985-86  | ..               | ..      | R. E. 1984-85<br>1708.11<br>B.E. 1985-86,<br>1223.71 |
| Total .. | 5824.00          | 3394.91 |  |

20.1.59. An amount of Rs.1065 lakh has been allotted by the Ministry of Health for 1984-85 for II IPP. However, administrative approval for expenditure of Rs.1607.17 lakh has already been received from Government of India. As for progress in construction is concerned, out of 1894 buildings and facilities 993 were completed and 798 were in progress on January 30, 1984. Most of the works are likely to be completed by December 31, 1985.

#### ANNUAL PLAN 1985-86

20.1.60. An outlay of Rs.5820.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1985-86 which includes Rs.800.00 lakh for hill regions. Groupwise break-up of Annual Plan Outlay is indicated as under :

(Rs. in lakh)

| Group                                     | Annual Plan Outlay |        |
|---|--------------------|--------|
|   | Total              | Hill   |
| 1. Minimum Needs Programme.               | 2550.00            | 250.50 |
| 2. Hospitals Dispensaries                 | 900.00             | 410.05 |
| 3. Medical Education                      | 400.00             | ..     |
| 4. Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute. | 250.00             | ..     |
| 5. Training Programme                     | 5.00               | ..     |
| 6. Control of Communicable Diseases.      | 1100.00            | 111.34 |
| 7. Ayurved/Unani ..                       | 210.00             | 10.60  |
| 8. Homoeopathy ..                         | 170.00             | 4.71   |
| 9. Other Programmes                       | 219.00             | 12.25  |
| 10. Employees State Insurance Schemes.    | 16.00              | 0.55   |
| Total ..                                  | 5820.00            | 800.00 |

## 20-POINT PROGRAMMES

20.1.61. *Point No. 13: Promote Family Planning on voluntary basis as a peoples movement*—For reaching a net reproduction rate of 1 by 2000 A. D. strategies will have to be adopted in a manner that the programme becomes a peoples movement and it will have to be carried out vigorously on an absolute voluntary basis. All the methods of contraception are given equal emphasis. To restore confidence of the people in the voluntary sterilization programme, greater attention is being paid to the quality of services, follow up action and prompt treatment of complications, if any. To meet out the extreme demand of leproscopies sterilization. Leproscopies have been provided in all the medical colleges, district women hospitals, some tahsil level women hospitals and a number of selected voluntary organisation. Infrastructure facilities are being strengthened and doctors are being trained to cope with the demand and popularity of the programme.

Achievement under the programme are as under :

| Item                 | Unit     | Position as on 1-4-1984 | Target 1984-85 | Achievement upto September 1984 |
|----------------------|----------|-------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Sterilization.    | '000 No. | 3400                    | 700            | 71                              |
| 2. I. U. D.          | '000 No. | 2661                    | 550            | 168                             |
| 3. C.C. Users        | '000 No. | ..                      | 650            | 180                             |
| 4. Oral Pills users. | '000 No. | ..                      | 75             | 30                              |

20.1.62. *Point No. 14: Substantially augment universal primary health care, facilities and control of leprosy, T. B. and blindness*—Details have been furnished under M. N. P. and control of communicable disease group.

20.1.63. *Point No. 15: Accelerate programmes of welfare for women and children and nutrition programmes for pregnant woman, nursing mothers and children specially in tribal hill and backward areas* :—The health department is taking care of health side of maternity and child welfare, T. T. to pregnant mother and D. P. T. to children and immunisation coverage has increased considerably. Distribution of iron folic acid and vitamin A tablets has risen significantly:

| Item  | Unit     | Target 1984-85 | Achievement upto August 1984 | Target for 1985-86 |
|---|----------|----------------|------------------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Immunization of children .. ..  | '000 No. | 2100           | 422                          | 2100               |
| (b) Immunization of children with DT .. ..  | '000 No. | 1900           | 456                          | 1900               |
| (c) Immunization of expectant mothers, against Titanus with T. T. .. ..                             | '000 No. | 2200           | 333                          | 2200               |
| (d) Prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia among—  |          |                |                              |                    |
| (i) Children .. ..  | '000 No. | 900            | 541                          | 900                |
| (ii) Mothers .. ..  | '000 No. | 900            | 461                          | 900                |
| (e) Nutritional Programme for control of blindness among children due to Vit. 'A' deficiency. .. .. | '000 No. | 2600           | 750                          | 2600               |

## (2) Sewerage and Water Supply

20.2.1. *Jal Nigam*—Healthy citizens are the nations most basic resource. For ensuring the health of rural and urban population, it is necessary that all towns and villages should have the facility of hygienic water supply and proper sanitation. Investment on these services, besides ensuring health of citizens and clean environment also some expenditure on control of epidemics and cure of ailments.

20.2.2. The history of piped water supply in the State of Uttar Pradesh can be traced to the year 1891 when the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Waterworks Act, 1891 was enacted. The Act was made applicable to four Municipalities viz. Agra, Allahabad, Varanasi and Kanpur. Powers were conferred and duties imposed on the municipalities in respect of the construction and maintenance of waterworks and the supply of water. Waterworks were constructed

before the close of century at Agra, Allahabad, Varanasi, Kanpur, Lucknow, Meerut Mussorie and Naini Tal. The progress during subsequent decades and upto 1947 was, however, slow and halting. Only 27 waterworks existed in the State at the time of Independence. The rural areas remained practically untouched.

20.2.3. During this period, the responsibility of operation of water supply and sewerage services was that of local bodies. In order to render engineering services to local bodies, a separate department known as "Public Health Engineering Department" was created in 1927 which was subsequently re-named as Local Self-Government Engineering Department. The functions of this department were to survey, design and prepare project reports for water supply and Sewerage for local bodies. Financial assistance for the execution of these projects was provided by the State Government. The operation and maintenance of these services remained with the local bodies.

20.2.4. The expenditure on Water Supply and Sewerage Schemes from State Plans is shown in table below :

TABLE 6—Planwise Expenditure / Outlay for Sewerage and Water Supply  
(Rs. in crore)

| Plan  | Expenditure |
|---|-------------|
| (1)   | (2)         |
| 1 First Five Year Plan (1951—56)                  |             |
| 2 Second Five Year Plan (1956—61).                | 2.50        |
| 3 Third Five Year Plan (1961—66).                 | 11.67       |
| 4 Three Annual Plans (1966—69)                    | 10.81       |
| 5 Fourth Five Year Plan (1969—74).                | 25.01       |
| 6 Fifth Five Year Plan (1974—78)                  | 75.78       |
| 7 Annual Plan (1978-79) ..                        | 39.17       |
| 8 Annual Plan (1979-80) ..                        | 42.17       |
| 9 Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85)<br>(Anticipated) | 307.35      |

20.2.5. In view of constraint of State Plan resources negotiations were started with World Bank in 1972 for financial assistance and the Bank advised that the drinking water service should be run on modern commercial lines to make it self supporting, and that the recovery of the loan made available to the local bodies in the shape of completed works should be entrusted to a Central Organisation with statutory powers. The State Government created an autonomous Corporation with the name "Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam" by an Act of the

State Legislature and merged the Local Self-Government Engineering Department with the Corporation. The maintenance of water supply and sewerage systems in the five Municipal Corporations was entrusted to five Jal Sansthan. These functions were handed over to three Regional Jal Sansthan in Kumaun and Garhwal in Hill Region and for Jhansi in Bundelkhand. The State Government with effect from August 1979 have given the responsibility of operation and maintenance of Rural Water Supply Schemes of 18 districts to U. P. Jal Nigam. In the remaining districts Zila Parishads are responsible for maintaining the rural water supply schemes.

20.2.6. *International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade*—The United Nations Conference on Environment held in Stockholm in 1972 first gave international expression to the problem pertaining to the provision of safe drinking water and adequate sanitation in developing countries. The United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (HABITAT) held in Vancouver, Canada in 1976 reiterated it. The recommendations of the HABITAT Conference were adopted in the United Nations Water Conference at Mar del-Plata, Argentina in March 1977 and it was decided that 1981—90 would be known as "International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade". The 31st U. N. General Assembly has approved the above recommendation which India has accepted in principle.

20.2.7. The targets of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade are as follows :

- (i) Urban Water Supply. 100 percent of the urban population to be covered with basic minimum need of safe water supply.
- (ii) Rural Water Supply. 100 percent of the rural population to be covered with basic minimum need of safe water supply.
- (iii) Urban Sanitation. 100 percent coverage of urban population to be covered in respect of Class I cities and 50 percent in respect of Class II cities and other towns. Overall coverage in each State should be 80 percent of the urban population by means of sewerage or simple sanitary methods of disposal.

- (iv) Rural Sanitation. 25 percent of the rural population to be covered with sanitary toilets.

20.2.8. *Review of the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85)*—Against the Sixth Plan allocation of Rs.288.50 crore an expenditure of Rs.239.51 crore has been incurred during the period 1980—84. For the Annual Plan 1984—85, an outlay of Rs.67.74 crore has been provided. The physical progress achieved at the end of March 1984 and expected to be achieved during 1984-85 is as follows:

20.2.9. *Urban Water Supply and Sewerage*—As per census 1981, the number of urban agglomerations and independent towns in Uttar Pradesh is 659. However, the Directorate of Local Bodies has published a list of 674 towns in the State which includes 15 local bodies which have already been provided water supply by respective local institutions.

20.2.10. After 1981 Census, Meerut, Bareilly and Gorakhpur Municipal Boards have been converted into Municipal Corporations. Thus there are now 8 Corporation towns.

20.2.11. The progress of urban water supply and sewerage facilities during different Five Year Plans is as below :

TABLE 7—*Urban Water Supply and Sewerage facilities.*

| Plan                                       | Number of towns covered |          |
|--|-------------------------|----------|
|  | Water Supply            | Sewerage |
| (1)  | (2)                     | (3)      |
| 1 Prior to First Five Year Plan (1951—56). | 27                      | 10       |
| 2 During First Five Year Plan (1951—56).   | 46                      | 7        |
| 3 During Second Five Year Plan (1956—61).  | 1                       | ..       |
| 4 During Third Five Year Plan (1961—66).   | 58                      | 1        |
| 5 During Three Annual Plans (1966—69).     | 12                      | 8        |
| 6 During Fourth Five Year Plan (1969—74).  | 36                      | 9        |
| 7 During Fifth Five Year Plan (1974—78).   | 195                     | 4        |
| 8 During Two Annual Plans (1978—80).       | 34                      | 3        |
| 9 During Sixth Five Year Plan :            |                         |          |
| (a) Upto March 1984                        | 88                      | 7        |
| (b) Anticipated achievement for 1984—85.   | 20                      | 4        |
| Total ..                                   | 517                     | 63       |

3 Gohl (P)-1984-85

20.2.12. *Urban Water Supply*—Besides these 517 towns 15 have been provided with water supply facility by respective local institution. Thus at the end of Sixth Plan there would be 532 towns provided with water supply facility. Against the Sixth Plan allocation of Rs.60.00 crore , an expenditure of Rs.56.04 crore and Rs. 19.40 crore have been done during 1980—83 and 1983-84 respectively. For the Annual Plan 1984-85, an outlay of Rs.24.80 crore including Rs. 1.80 crore for hills has been provided.

20.2.13. *Urban Sewerage*—Against the Sixth Plan allocation of Rs.18.00 crore an expenditure of Rs. 6.07 crore , and Rs.2.81 crore has been done during 1980—83 and 1983-84 respectively. By March 1984 partial sewerage facility has been provided only in 49 towns, out of which 20 are Class I towns. work on 40 sewerage schemes was in progress, on April 1, 1984 which require a sum of about Rs.8.00 crore for their completion. Against this an outlay of Rs.2.10 crore has been provided for urban sewerage schemes in 1984-85, and it is expected to provide 4 new towns with sewerage facility and to augment existing facilities of 3 other towns besides corporation towns.

20.2.14. *Rural Water Supply*—The Government of India laid down the following criteria for identifying the number of villages having drinking water supply problem:

- (i) Where source of water supply is 1.6 kms. away from the village in the plain areas or 0.8 kms. in case of hilly areas.
- (ii) Where source is 100 metres up or down from the village in hilly areas.
- (iii) Water level is 15 metres below ground level in plain areas.
- (iv) Where the sources of water supply are susceptible to water borne diseases like cholera, typhoid, guinea-worm, etc. or where water sources contain excessive salinity, iron or fluorides.

20.2.15. According to the survey conducted in the year 1971-72, the number of such villages having drinking water problem in the State was 35,506. Out of these villages 8,783 problem villages were covered upto 1981-82 with piped water supply. Installation of India Mark-II hand-pump was decided to be taken up from the year 1982-83 onwards and piped water supply only at places where hand pumps are not feasible. It was also decided to provide maximum of only two hand pumps in the problem villages out of which one hand-pump was decided to be provided in Harijan basti. Accordingly, the coverage of villages in 1982-83 and 1983-84 has been 5,619 and 11,554 respectively. Thus at the end of March 1984 9,550



problem villages remained to be provided with safe water supply. During 1984-85, it is expected to cover 8,800 problem villages. All the remaining problem villages are to be covered by the end of Sixth Plan leaving only 750 problem villages due to a number of unavoidable reasons such as disputes at the source of supply, etc. The details are as follows :

| Period              | Coverage of villages |              |               |
|---------------------|----------------------|--------------|---------------|
|                     | Problem              | Non-Problem  | Total         |
| 1 Upto March, 1980. | 7,001                | 3,055        | 10,056        |
| 2 1980-81           | 912                  | 634          | 1,546         |
| 3 1981-82           | 870                  | 598          | 1,468         |
| 4 1982-83           | 5,619                | 595          | 6,214         |
| 5 1983-84           | 11,554               | 528          | 12,082        |
| 6 1984-85 (Target). | 8,800                | 290          | 9,090         |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>34,756</b>        | <b>5,700</b> | <b>40,456</b> |

20.2.16. Against the Sixth Plan allocation of Rs.203.50 crore an expenditure of Rs.100.00 crore and Rs.43.58 crore was incurred during the period 1980-83 and 1983-84 respectively. For the Annual Plan 1984-85, an outlay of Rs.38.79 crore including Rs.20.45 crore for hills has been provided.

#### *Rural Sanitation*

20.2.17. *Existing Practices in the State*—Except for some feasible attempts by the Rural Development Department in the shape of construction of drains and paving of village roads at a few places, no significant effort has been made to improve rural sanitation. The Planning Research and Action Institute carried out the programme for providing water flushed latrines in some villages. The programme was, however, confined to a few villages on pilot basis. The availability of such facilities in the villages of the State, thus remains almost negligible.

20.2.18. During Seventh Plan surface drains and waste-water disposal system and community latrines are proposed to be established. Bio-gas installations connected to community latrines are also proposed.

20.2.19. *Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)*—For the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90, an outlay of Rs.828.00 crore including Rs.245.00 crore for hills has been proposed against the

requirement of Rs.2807.47 crore as recommended by the Working Group. Out of Rs.828.00 crores, an outlay of Rs.334.00 crore has been proposed for the Minimum Needs Programme. The programmewise financial break-up and proposed physical targets are discussed below :

#### *Urban Water Supply*

20.2.20. *Original Schemes (New Towns)*—By the end of March 1984, 512 towns in the State had drinking water supply facilities. It is proposed to cover 20 more towns in 1984-85. It is proposed to complete the work in hand and to cover remaining 142 towns during Seventh Five Year Plan period. It is estimated that Rs.27.00 crore will be required to complete the remaining works of the towns already covered and providing water supply in remaining 142 towns, covering population of 10.50 lakh. An outlay of Rs.27.00 crore has accordingly been prepared for Seventh Plan.

20.2.21. *Reorganisation/Extension Augmentation Schemes*—Though the coverage of towns with water supply appears to be very high but the level of service in most of the towns is very poor. Most of the systems, specially smaller towns rely on only one tube-well and serious problems arise or are likely to arise in case of any defect in the tube-well.

Many systems have also become quite old and need repairs/replacements/augmentation/extension. With the growth in population, the level of service have further declined. Urban areas could not have adequate share in financial resource allocation hitherto because of high priority given to water supply in rural areas in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

20.2.22. In view of the above, reorganisation/extension/augmentation of water supply systems in eight corporation towns and 250 other towns covering a population of about 8.00 lakhs and 75.00 lakhs respectively is proposed to be carried out in Seventh Plan. For this an outlay of Rs.263.00 crore (including Rs.40.00 crore for hills) has been proposed, out of which Rs.40.00 crore are being proposed to complete the on going reorganisation schemes and Rs.223.00 crore for new schemes. For Corporation towns it is targeted to increase 100 mld. water supply during Seventh Plan.

20.2.23. *Urban sanitation*—It is necessary from health point of view that all excreta, organic wastes and waste water be quickly removed from inhabited areas of a town. Sewerage schemes 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 other human wastes. However, sewerage could not be given as high a priority in the past as water supply due to high cost involved and limited financial resources of the local bodies and the State.

20.2.24. *Original Schemes (New Towns)*—By the end of March 1984, 49 towns have been covered with partial sewerage facilities. It is proposed to cover four more towns with partial sewerage in 1984-85. Thus 53 towns are expected to be covered by the end of Sixth Five-Year Plan. During Seventh Five-Year Plan, it is proposed to cover 20 new towns (10 towns in Hills) for which an outlay of Rs.25.00 crore has been proposed which includes Rs.4.00 crore for hills.

20.2.25. *Reorganisation/Augmentation/Extension Schemes*—An outlay of Rs.55.00 crore is being proposed to reorganise the existing partial sewerage system of 30 already covered towns (10 towns of Hills) including eight corporations towns to cater for the increased population and dimensional growth of towns as well as laying of branch sewer in the unsewered areas of these towns. Out of this Rs.35.00 crore are proposed to be spent for eight corporation towns. The consequential increase in sullage of these towns is estimated to about 150 mld.

20.2.26. *Sewage-treatment*—No proper sewage treatment is being done at present in any of the towns provided with sewerage. An outlay of Rs.10 crore is being proposed in the Seventh Plan to undertake sewage treatment works in 20 class I towns already covered.

20.2.27. *Prevention of pollution*—The present status of sewerage in the towns already covered with sewerage is not satisfactory which is causing pollution of rivers also. With rapid urbanization and industrialisation, some rivers have virtually been rendered unfit even for bathing purposes. Immediate steps are, therefore, necessary to be taken for abatement of pollution of rivers.

20.2.28. An outlay of Rs.30.00 crore has been proposed in the Seventh Five-Year Plan for preventing pollution of rivers in 12 towns viz. Hardwar, Rishikesh, Kanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi, Mathura, Vrindaban, Agra, Lucknow, Jaunpur, Moradabad and Ayodhya.

20.2.29. *Low cost sanitation in urban areas : Conversion of dry latrines into flush latrines*—The work of latrine conversion is now being done by local bodies themselves under the administrative control of Director, Local Bodies, U. P. At present, work of conversion of dry latrines into flush latrines

is under progress in 31 towns. Financial assistance is being provided to this programme in the form of 50 per cent loan and 50 per cent grant.

20.2.30. In order to implement the decision to discontinue the practice of manual handling of night-soil, an outlay of Rs.25.00 crore including Rs.5.00 crore for hills is being proposed in the Seventh Plan to help poor families by giving subsidy for converting their dry latrines into flush latrines.

20.2.31. *Sulabh Shauchalaya (Public Latrines)*—In Seventh Five-Year Plan, it is proposed to provide public latrines in the urban areas of the State, for economically weaker section of the society who do not have space for latrines in their houses. An outlay of Rs.15.00 crore has been proposed for Seventh Five-Year Plan. With this outlay, about 18,750 public latrine seats shall be provided in 200 towns benefiting a population of about 4.7 lakhs.

20.2.32. *Rural Water Supply*—It is expected that out of 1,12,561 villages, 750 problem villages against the 35,506 problem villages as identified in 1972 and 71355 other villages will remain to be covered with water supply by the end of Sixth Plan. As per the decade targets, all villages are to be provided with basic minimum needs of safe water supply by 1991. But due to the limited financial resources, an outlay of Rs.349.00 crore including Rs.175.00 crore for hills has been proposed for rural water supply in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. Out of this Rs.334.00 crores including Rs.175.00 crore for hills has been proposed under Minimum Needs Programme which includes Rs.308.00 crore for piped water supply and Rs.26.00 crore for hand-pump; and Rs.15.00 crore under Dutch Credit Programme which includes Rs.8.50 crore for piped water supply and Rs.6.50 crore for hand-pumps. With this outlay the following schemes are being proposed to be taken up during the Seventh Plan.

20.2.33. *Saturation of Hand-pumps in problem villages covered in Sixth Plan*—During Sixth Five-Year Plan 20,901 problem villages out of 35,506 problem villages identified as per 1972 survey are expected to be provided with India Mark-II hand-pumps. But due to limitation of financial resources, maximum of only two hand-pumps have been provided in each village so far, irrespective of the size of villages or number of hamlets. During Seventh Five-Year Plan, it is proposed to saturate these villages with hand-pumps so that entire village including hamlets should be provided with the required number of hand-pump and the whole



population of the village is benefited with the potable water supply. The requirement of funds for the above is estimated to Rs.98.00 crore. To meet this requirement during Seventh Plan, Rs.15.50 crore is expected to be available out of M. N. P. funds, Rs.6.50 crore through Dutch Assistance and the rest Rs.76.00 crore through A. R. P. The details are given in the following Table :

| Programme  | No. of villages to be saturated | Funds required (Rs. in crores) |
|--|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>(a) State Plan—</b>   |                                 |                                |
| (i) Minimum Need Programme.  | 3,410                           | 15.50                          |
| (ii) Dutch Credit Programme.   | 571                             | 6.50                           |
| <b>(b) Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water-supply Programme.</b> | <b>16,920</b>                   | <b>76.00</b>                   |
| <b>Total ..</b>  | <b>20,901</b>                   | <b>98.00</b>                   |

**20.2.34. Piped Water supply systems—** Piped water supply schemes are being executed on the basis of rate of water supply as 40 lpd. No house connections can be given in such schemes. The Government of India has been approached to approve the schemes with the rate of water supply as minimum 70 lpd. Beside this, the old water supply systems need immediate augmentation/improvements/rehabilitation due to drying up of the sources, increase in population etc. It is anticipated that a sum of Rs.50 crores may be required for this purpose. To meet this requirement an outlay of Rs.50.00 crore is being proposed in the Seventh Five-Year Plan.

**20.2.35. New problem villages—**The last survey for problem villages was carried out in 1972. During this period, due to a number of ecological changes such as droughts, deforestation, etc. a large number of other villages have also come under the category of problem villages and these villages are facing serious problems of water scarcity. A list of such villages which come under the norms fixed by Government of India is being compiled. It is expected that the number of such villages will be about 25,000. All these villages are proposed to be provided with water supply during Seventh Five-Year Plan.

**20.2.36.** Out of these, 3,700 villages are expected to be in the hills and the rest in plains. The villages in the hills shall be provided with piped water supply. In plains it is assumed that 30 per cent of the villages will be required to be covered by piped water supply and rest by hand-pumps.

**20.2.37.** Beside the above new problem villages, some non-problem villages will also be covered by piped water supply which fall on the route or in the near vicinity of problem villages.

**20.2.38.** The requirement of funds for the above has been estimated at Rs.513.20 crore. To meet this requirement, during Seventh Five-Year Plan, Rs.246.00 crore is expected to be available out of M.N.P. funds, Rs.8.50 crore through Dutch Credit Programme and the rest Rs.258.70 crore through A. R. P. The number of new problem villages and non-problem villages proposed to be covered during Seventh Five-Year Plan under various programmes and funds required is as following:

TABLE 8 Physical Targets and Outlays for Seventh Plan

| Programme  | Piped water supply        |                               |                | Hand Pumps                     |                           | Total                           |                   |                                 |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
|  | Problem villages (Number) | Non-problem villages (Number) | Total (Number) | Funds required (Rs. in crores) | Problem villages (Number) | Amount required (Rs. in crores) | Villages (Number) | Amount required (Rs. in crores) |
| (1)  | (2)                       | (3)                           | (4)            | (5)                            | (6)                       | (7)                             | (8)               | (9)                             |
| <b>(a) State Plan—</b>                                     |                           |                               |                |                                |                           |                                 |                   |                                 |
| (i) Minimum Needs Programmes.                              | 5,700                     | 2,125                         | 7,825          | 235.50                         | 1,550                     | 10.50                           | 9,375             | 246.00                          |
| (ii) Dutch Credit Programme.                               | 150                       | —                             | 150            | 8.50                           | ..                        | ..                              | 150               | 8.50                            |
| (iii) Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Programme. W/S | 4,350                     | 1,289                         | 5,639          | 169.20                         | 13,250                    | 89.50                           | 18,889            | 258.70                          |
| <b>Total ..</b>  | <b>10,200</b>             | <b>3,414</b>                  | <b>13,614</b>  | <b>413.20</b>                  | <b>14,800</b>             | <b>100.00</b>                   | <b>28,414</b>     | <b>513.20</b>                   |

20.2.39. *Dutch Credit Programme for Rural Water Supply*—An agreement for providing water supply in problem villages of the State was entered into by Government of India and Dutch Government. Under the agreement, the Dutch Government has agreed to provide Df157m (Rs.24.15 crore) as grant for the above purpose. At present, only Sub-Project, East-I is under execution with Dutch assistance.

20.2.40. Following Sub-projects have been prepared under this programme. Estimated cost of each sub-project and number of villages included is as under :

| Sub-Project    | Estimated cost Rs. in crores (Revised) | No. of villages |
|----------------|--|-----------------|
| I (East) ..    | 15.66                                  | 724             |
| I (West) ..    | 4.54                                   | 79              |
| Total ..       | 20.20                                  | 803             |
| II (East) ..   | 2.29                                   | 53              |
| II (West) ..   | 3.42                                   | 33              |
| Total ..       | 5.71                                   | 86              |
| III (East) ..  | 1.52                                   | 177             |
| III (West) ..  | 5.02                                   | 394             |
| Total ..       | 6.54                                   | 571             |
| GRAND TOTAL .. | 32.41                                  | 1460            |

20.2.41. The Government of Netherlands has so far approved Sub-Project—I (East). It is expected to be completed by March 1985. Sub-Projects—I and II include piped water supply schemes, while Sub-Project—III includes hand-pump schemes. Schemes included in Sub-Project—I (West) are already under execution in the normal programme. Due to delay in approval of Government of Netherlands the schemes previously included in Sub-Project—II are being executed through M. N. P./A. R. P. As per the discussions held with the Dutch Mission who visited India in October 1984, other piped water supply schemes are now being included and the estimates are accordingly being revised. The approval of the Government of Netherlands is expected to be received on Sub-Project—III.

20.2.42. *Centrally Sponsored (100%) Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme*—Central assistance of Rs.101.02 crore has been made available by Government of India during Sixth Five-Year Plan to accelerate the rural water supply programme and to supplement the State resources. Beside this, based on

the performance of rural water supply programme, an amount of Rs.7.50 crores has also been provided by the Government of India under Centrally Sponsored Incentive Scheme based on performance during 1983-84. In order to achieve the objectives narrated above an assistance of about Rs.334.70 crores is required during the Seventh Five-Year Plan. The Plan objectives have been set forth in the hope that this assistance would be available from the Government of India during the Seventh Plan.

20.2.43. *Rural Sanitation*—According to the targets of the decade, 25 per cent of the rural population is to be covered with sanitary toilets. No provision has been made in Sixth Plan for this programme. Due to limited financial resources, an outlay of Rs. 19.00 crore is being proposed for Seventh Five-Year Plan. With this outlay, it is proposed to cover 5,000 villages.

20.2.44. *Annual Plan (1985-86)*—An outlay of Rs.100.50 crore including Rs.33.00 crore for hills has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1985-86. Out of this for Urban Water Supply, an outlay of Rs.3.25 crore has been proposed under original schemes and Rs.31.00 crore under Augmentation Schemes. With these outlays 22 new towns are expected to be provided with water supply and the water supply facility of 30 other towns would be augmented besides corporation towns. For urban sewerage the proposed outlay is Rs.8.20 crore which includes Rs.1.40 crore for original schemes. Rs.4.80 crore for augmentation schemes and Rs.2.50 crore for prevention of pollution. With this outlay it is proposed to provide three new towns with sewerage facility, to augment the sewerage facilities of three towns and to cover one town for prevention of pollution.

20.2.45. The proposed outlay for urban low cost sanitation is Rs.6.50 crore which includes Rs.4.00 crore for conversion of 26,000 dry latrines into flush latrines in 60 towns and Rs.2.50 crore for the construction of 3,120 public latrine seats in 30 towns.

20.2.46. For the Rural Water Supply, the proposed outlay is Rs.48.50 crore including Rs.23.50 crore for hills. Out of this Rs.43.50 crore has been proposed for minimum needs programme and Rs.5.00 crore for Dutch Credit Programme. Besides this an outlay of Rs.60.30 crore has been proposed for 1985-86 under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. During Annual Plan 1985-86, it is proposed to cover 750 remaining problem villages of 1972 survey list by piped water supply with an

outlay of Rs.16.75 crore. It is also proposed to saturate previously covered 3,920 problem villages, the outlay proposed for this under various programmes is as follows :

TABLE 9—Proposed Outlay and Target for Saturation of Problem Villages

| Programme   | Number of villages to be saturated | Outlay proposed (Rs. in crore) |
|---|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (1)   | (2)                                | (3)                            |
| <i>I—State Plan :</i>   |                                    |                                |
| (i) Minimum Needs Programme.  | 445                                | 2.00                           |
| (ii) Dutch Credit Programme.  | 175                                | 4.00                           |
| (iii) Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. | 3300                               | 14.80                          |
| Total ..  | 3920                               | 20.80                          |

20.2.47. During Annual Plan 1985-86 it is also proposed to cover 4520 villages including 3965 new problem villages under water supply programme. The outlay proposed for this under various programmes is as follows :

TABLE 10—Outlays for 1985-86

| Programme   | Piped water supply     |                             |                | Hand-pumps                    |                       |                                |
|---|------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
|   | Problem villages (No.) | Non-Pro-blem villages (No.) | Total (number) | Funds required (Rs. in crore) | Problem village (No.) | Funds required (Rs. in crore), |
| (1)   | (2)                    | (3)                         | (4)            | (5)                           | (6)                   | (7)                            |
| <i>1. State Plan :</i>  |                        |                             |                |                               |                       |                                |
| (i) Minimum Needs Programme.  | 440                    | 330                         | 770            | 23.10                         | 250                   | 1.65                           |
| (ii) Dutch Credit Programme.  | ..                     | ..                          | ..             | 1.00                          | ..                    | ..                             |
| <i>2. Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.</i> |                        |                             |                |                               |                       |                                |
|   | 725                    | 225                         | 950            | 28.50                         | 2,550                 | 17.00                          |
| Total ..  | 1165                   | 555                         | 1720           | 52.60                         | 2,800                 | 18.65                          |

20.2.48. For Rural sanitation an outlay of Rs.2.55 crore has been proposed in Annual Plan 1985-86 and with this outlay it is proposed to cover 610 villages.

20.2.49. *Special Component Plan*—In the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85, an outlay of Rs.58.00 crore has been earmarked for the Special Component Plan. With this outlay 2749.95 thousand Harijan population was targetted to be benefited, by potable water supply and sewerage. By the end of March 1984, 2367.07 thousand population has been benefited with an expenditure of Rs. 48.76 crore. During 1984-85, an expenditure of Rs.12.47 crore has been proposed to be incurred by which 550 thousand Harijan population will be benefited.

20.2.50. During Seventh Five Year Plan (1985—90), an outlay of Rs.165.60 crore is being proposed to be quantified for Special

Component Plan. With this outlay, 7512.40 thousand Harijan population is expected to be benefited.

20.2.51. For the Annual Plan 1985-86, an outlay of Rs.20.10 crore has been proposed to be quantified. With this outlay, 1243.40 thousand Harijan population is expected to be benefited.

20.2.52. In water supply schemes, at least one hand-pump or one stand-post is being provided in harijan basti of the villages. Expenditure on water supply and sewerage is being proportionated as per population of the Scheduled Castes which is booked to the Special Component Plan.

20.2.53. *Tribal Sub-Plan*—Drinking water supply facilities in tribal area of the hill region are inadequate. There are ten tribal blocks namely Kalai and Chakrata in district Dehra

Dun, Naugaon and Puraula in district Uttarakashi, Jaunpur in district Tehri, Dharchula and Munsiyari in district Pithoragarh, Joshimath in district Chamoli. Bajpur and Khatima in district Nainital in which water supply facilities are proposed to be provided.

20.2.54. There are 1035 problem villages in these ten tribal blocks out of which only 491 villages have been provided with water supply up to March, 1980 leaving 544 scarcity villages at the beginning of 1980-81 to be provided with water supply facilities during Sixth Plan.

20.2.55. In Sixth Five Year Plan, it was targetted to cover 630 villages by drinking water supply facilities with an outlay of Rs.12.85 crore. By March, 1984, 371 villages have been covered and an expenditure of Rs.8.23 crore has been incurred. During the Annual Plan 1984-85, it is targetted to cover 81 villages with an investment of Rs.2.42 crore. From the year 1983-84, the Tribal Sub-Plan has been extended to two districts of the plains of U. P. also namely Gonda and Kheri.

20.2.56. For Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) it has been proposed to cover 640 tribal villages with an outlay of Rs.16.00 crore.

20.2.57. For Annual Plan (1985-86), it has been proposed to cover 95 tribal villages with an outlay of Rs.2.35 crore.

20.2.58. *Harijan Drinking Water Scheme (Gram Vikas Vibhag)*—The Drinking Water 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 Government to meet the basic requirement of drinking water for the Harijans residing in the villages. Under

the Scheme drinking water resources are provided through constructing hand-pumps in the plains and diggiss in hill areas. Before 1-4-84 the work for the construction of wells, hand-pumps and diggiss were undertaken by the Gram Vikas Vibhag through block agency on Amani basis. Due to recent decision of the State Government the work from 1-4-84 and onwards in the plain areas will now be done by the U. P. Jal Nigam and in hill districts the work will be executed by Gram Vikas Vibhag as hitherto. As such the fund of Gram Vikas Vibhag will henceforth, be operated by the two different agencies. Previously this scheme was introduced in the year 1971-72 and later it was included in the Fifth Five Year Plan under the minimum needs programme. Since 1971-72 the financial allocation made and physical achievements are shown in the Annexure I.

20.2.59. In Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) against total outlay of Rs.1650.00 lakh an expenditure of Rs.826.55 lakh and Rs.254.00 lakh was done during 1980-83 and 1983-84, respectively. For the Annual Plan 1984-85, an outlay of Rs.311.00 crore has been provided and with this outlay it is proposed to construct 650 diggiss and 1640 hand-pumps. Up to March, 1984 construction of 51106 wells 3616 diggiss and 8334 hand-pumps has already been completed.

20.2.60. In the Seventh Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs.4100.00 lakh including Rs.100.00 lakh for hills has been proposed and target for construction of 26667 hand-pump at the rate of Rs.1500 and 400 diggiss at the rate of 2500 has been fixed in such a way that the anticipated new developing localities of Harijan in rural areas could also be provided with safe drinking water facility. The yearwise break up of proposed outlay and targets for the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 is as under :

TABLE 11: Yearwise break-up of Outlays and Targets.

| Year         | Proposed Outlay (Rs. in lakh) |               |                | Proposed Target (No.) |                  |
|--------------|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------------|------------------|
|              | Plains                        | Hills         | Total          | Hand-pumps in Plains  | Diggiss in Hills |
| (1)          | (2)                           | (3)           | (4)            | (5)                   | (6)              |
| 1985-86      | 307.00                        | 50.00         | 357.00         | 2046                  | 200              |
| 1986-87      | 923.20                        | 15.00         | 938.20         | 6155                  | 60               |
| 1987-88      | 923.20                        | 15.00         | 938.20         | 6155                  | 60               |
| 1988-89      | 923.20                        | 10.00         | 933.20         | 6155                  | 40               |
| 1989-90      | 923.40                        | 10.00         | 933.40         | 6156                  | 40               |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>4000.00</b>                | <b>100.00</b> | <b>4100.00</b> | <b>26,667</b>         | <b>400</b>       |

20.2.61. *Tribal Sub-Plan*—In the Fifth Plan period upto 1979-80 an amount of Rs.18.00 lakh was sanctioned for tribal blocks of hill districts out of which 62 diggins and 4 wells were constructed.

20.2.62. During Sixth Five Year Plan an amount of Rs.44.17 lakh has been provided and 134 diggins in tribal blocks of six hill districts have been constructed upto 1983-84. In the year 1984-85 the target for construction of 160 diggins have been fixed.

20.2.63. In the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 out of the total proposed outlay of Rs.100 lakh for hills an amount of Rs.20.00 lakh has been earmarked for providing drinking water facilities in 12 tribal blocks of six

hill districts. The yearwise break-up of the proposed outlay is given below :

(Rs. in lakh)

| Year    | Proposed outlay for T. S. P. | Proposed target for diggins in T. S. P. |
|---------|------------------------------|---|
| 1985-86 | 10.00                        | 40                                      |
| 1986-87 | 3.00                         | 12                                      |
| 1987-88 | 3.00                         | 12                                      |
| 1988-89 | 2.00                         | 8                                       |
| 1989-90 | 2.00                         | 8                                       |
| Total   | 20.00                        | 80                                      |

*Financial and Physical Progress under Harijan Rural Drinking Water Supply Programme.*

| Sl. no.  | Year                                     | Allocation of funds<br>(Rs. in lakh) |        |         | Work completed<br>(No.) |        |            |
|----------|--|--------------------------------------|--------|---------|-------------------------|--------|------------|
|          |  | Plain                                | Hills  | Total   | Wells                   | Diggis | Hand-pumps |
| (1)      | (2)                                      | (3)                                  | (4)    | (5)     | (6)                     | (7)    | (8)        |
| 1        | 1971—73 (Non-Plan)                       | 270.37                               | 29.63  | 300.00  | 10495                   | 476    | 956        |
| 2        | 1973-74 (Harijan Social Welfare Deptt).  | 25.28                                | 9.67   | 34.95   | 868                     | 281    | —          |
| 3        | 1974—80 (Fifth Plan. Gram Vikas Vibhag.) | 1293.70                              | 73.40  | 1367.10 | 23545                   | 650    | 2652       |
| 4        | 1980—84 (Fifth Plan Gram Vikas Vibhag.)  | 894.70                               | 185.85 | 1080.55 | 16198                   | 2219   | 4726       |
| 5        | 1984—85 (Anticipated achievement).       | 246.00                               | 65.00  | 311.00  | ..                      | 650    | 1640       |
| Total .. |  | 2730.05                              | 363.55 | 3093.60 | 51106                   | 4276   | 9974       |

## HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

## (1) Housing

21.1.1 *Urban Housing*—The population of urban areas of Uttar Pradesh has grown from 12.38 million in 1971 to 19.90 million in 1981 thus showing an annual rate of growth of 4.9% which was more than the national urban growth rate of 3.85% per annum. Given this growth trend, the urban population in the State is likely to reach a figure of 32.42 million by 1991 and 52.62 million by the year 2001. The task of accommodating this huge urban population in healthy surroundings is a serious problem and measures to meet the challenge need to be taken in a planned manner.

21.1.2. Housing conditions in urban areas are today affected by non-availability of enough serviced land, competing demands on urban spaces by productive uses other than housing, high land value and the general inability of local bodies to operate an appropriate system for delivery of services for the rapidly increasing population. In the resulting competition for urban space, the quality of life has deteriorated, more particularly for the economically weaker sections and low income groups, who constitute roughly 75% of all urban population. The urban scenario is characterised to-day by slums and quarter settlements in which nearly 25—30% of the urban population reside. In the metropolitan centres this percentage is still higher accounting for nearly 35 to 40% of all urban population. These are areas characterised by acute congestion, unhealthy sanitation and are devoid of adequate services.

21.1.3. According to a sample survey conducted by the National Buildings Organisation, the urban housing shortage in U. P. was estimated at 7.06 lakhs in 1981. It is estimated that at the beginning of the Seventh Five-Year Plan, this backlog would constitute 8.20 lakhs houses. It has also been estimated that during the Seventh Five Year Plan roughly 12.78 lakh units of additional demand for housing would be generated in addition to the backlog of 8.20 lakh of dwelling units. Thus, approximately 21.00 lakh dwelling units will need to be constructed during the Seventh Five Year Plan period in the urban housing sector. Giving due consideration to the constructional efforts that may be generated in the private sector, it is apparent that public housing policies will need to be oriented both in size, and content

21.1.4. Two crucial problems face public housing efforts in the State. The first is the low affordability of most of the urban house-holds to pay for conventional forms of housing that are being produced currently, and secondly, a growing proportion of the population that are living today in slums or slum like conditions, and do not have any access to the housing market which is being currently produced.

*Review of Sixth Five Year Plan:*

21.1.5. During the Sixth Five-Year Plan the efforts of the Government were directed towards encouraging through policy and programme, adequate supply of housing specially to those of the economically weaker sections. The emphasis in the Sixth Five-Year Plan was on the following objectives—

(a) Increasing State allocations to urban housing.

(b) Increasing allocations to EWS and LIG housing which constituted roughly 35% of allocations under the urban housing sector besides 33% for land acquisition and development programme, benefitting EWS and LIG.

(c) Vigorous drive under the 20 point Programme towards upgrading the existing housing stock through improvement of the slum areas and construction of EWS houses.

(d) Encouraging cooperative forms of housing.

(e) Assisting financially through seed capital, the housing agencies to enable them to seek institutional finance support such as HUDCO for their housing programmes as well as to construct houses from their internal resources.

(f) Evolving measures to check unwarranted increase in land prices in the urban areas.

21.1.6. Against the Sixth Plan allocation of Rs.41.00 crore for housing in the State sector, a sum of Rs.56.83 crore is likely to be spent by the end of Sixth Five-Year Plan. The target for EWS houses during Sixth Five Year Plan was 1,05,000 against which 30,498 houses would be constructed by the end of the Sixth

Plan under the State Plan including Kaupur Urban Development Project (KUDP) as under:

|   |               |
|---|---------------|
| EWS houses through LIC/GIC Sites and Services | 22,768        |
| K. U. D. P. ....                              | 7,730         |
| <b>Total</b> .....                            | <b>30,498</b> |

Apart from housing programme under the State sector, the U. P. Housing and Development Board and other Development Authorities

are also obtaining loan from HUDCO for their housing schemes. 63,650 houses are expected to be completed out of the assistance obtained from HUDCO during the Sixth Plan. Thus, 94,148 houses (90 per cent of target) are anticipated to be completed by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan from all sources as shown below :

TABLE 1—Physical Targets and Achievements during Sixth Plan

| EWS including Sites and Services | Target          | Likely Achievement by 31-3-1985 | Percent Achievement |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| (1)                              | (2)             | (3)                             | (4)                 |
| State ..                         | 35,000 ×        | 30,498                          | 87                  |
| HUDCO ..                         | 70,000          | 63,650                          | 91                  |
| <b>Total</b> ..                  | <b>1,05,000</b> | <b>94,148</b>                   | <b>90</b>           |

× This includes 10,000 units under KUDP

21.1.7. The Sixth Plan targets under Low Income Group and Middle Income Group Housing Schemes and the likely achievements upto 31st March, 1985 would be as follows :

TABLE 2—Physical Targets and Achievements under L. I. G. and M. I. G. Housing.

| Scheme      | Target |        | Likely Achievement |              |
|-------------|--------|--------|--------------------|--------------|
|             | State  | HUDCO  | State              | HUDCO        |
| (1)         | (2)    | (3)    | (4)                | (5)          |
| L. I. G. .. | 5,000  | 25,000 | 3,375(67%)         | 21,605(86%)  |
| M. I. G. .. | 2,000  | 10,000 | 1,114(56%)         | 10,000(100%) |

21.1.8. The Land Acquisition and Development Scheme (LAD) is being mainly executed through Development Authorities and U. P. Housing and Development Board. Allocation for Land Acquisition and Development in Sixth Plan was Rs.13.40 crore against which Rs.19.96 crore are likely to be spent upto 31-3-1985.

*Objectives and strategies of Seventh Five Year Plan*

21.1.9. The current housing situation is influenced by the general low affordability of most of the urban households to pay for conventional housing, and their services and by the

fact that a growing proportion of the urban population today is living in habitate, which although being overcrowded, unhygienic and lacking in basic services, provide accommodation that can be afforded by these households. Another factor that needs to be realised from experience is that better space standards and construction occupy a lesser priority to these households than better employment, education, water supply, health facilities etc. The Plan allocations have generally been inadequate and also there has been a weak institutional structure available for housing construction.



21.1.10. In the context of the factors mentioned above, it is proposed to lay emphasis on :

(1) Provision of new tracts of urbanised land in convenient locations along with basic support services needed for EWS households.

(2) A major direct role to be played by the public sector in the provision of shelter for the urban poor in the form of sites and services schemes during the plan period. Such sites and services programme would ensure a much increased supply of building plots with urban infrastructure and services at costs affordable to the target groups. It is contemplated to include in this programme, scope for self help construction, which would provide much better physical living conditions and better social service opportunities for subsequent upgrading the housing on a "growing concept."

(3) The continuation of the slum improvement scheme on a more vigorous scale concurrently with the Sites and Services Scheme to provide for a most effective way to absorb the needs of the low income urban community besides preparing them for an urban way of life. This is sought to be done through social support programmes.

(4) Use of indigenous materials, traditional forms of layouts and techniques and various options in the planning and construction of houses for the EWS groups to secure reduction in investment costs.

(5) Effecting adequate changes in building norms and bye-laws to allow for increased scope for self help construction.

21.1.11. Thus the emphasis would be on the public sector as a catalyst for private initiative. In view of constraint of resources, it is proposed to make a selective approach to the State housing efforts. Against the need for 21 lakh dwelling units required during the Seventh Five-Year Plan period, it is proposed to take up housing programme in the public sector roughly for 2.70 lakh houses. Out of this 35,000 houses are proposed to be constructed in the State Sector for all income groups, and the balance through institutional finance, mostly through HUDCO. Social housing schemes would continue to be formulated in such a manner as to be in proportion to the percentage of households in each income group. As a matter of policy, the public sector would :

(a) Cater, principally to the disadvantaged section of the society in convenient locations. The supply of such shelters

would be in line with the share of the poor in state urban population

(b) design projects in a manner that the shelters so made available, are affordable to the income classes for whom they are made ;

(c) cater to EWS needs in two categories viz ; (1) for income groups upto Rs.450 per month and (2) for income groups whose income varies from Rs.451 to Rs.600 per month, subject to acceptance of income eligibility by Government of India. The suggested ceiling cost of construction would be Rs.7,500 for sites and services and Rs.15,000 for a complete EWS house ;

(d) cater to LIG and MIG needs under income groups Rs.601—1,200 and Rs.1,201—2,000 respectively subject to acceptance by Government of India. The suggested ceiling cost of construction is Rs.30,000 for L.I.G. and Rs.75,000 for M.I.G. houses ;

(e) take into consideration the socio-economic needs of the EWS population in the urban areas of the State, Cater to EWS houses under incremental housing concept in single storey constructions also, in addition to the current norms ;

(f) include giving credit for self-help efforts in order to assist the beneficiaries build their houses themselves under sites and services. This credit would be extended to roughly 25% of beneficiaries under Sites and Services programmes at the rate of Rs.2,500 per beneficiary. This could take the form of a Seed Capital to the various house development agencies with the objective of promoting building activity under Sites and Services programmes ;

(g) derive appropriate alternative technological choices for different income groups in order to reduce overall cost of development ; and

(h) take into consideration higher costs involved in construction in hilly areas to provide a subsidy of 25 per cent based on the cost of houses under EWS and LIG housing schemes.

#### *Seventh Five Year Plan Programme*

21.1.12. For the Seventh Five-Year Plan, an outlay of Rs.160.00 crore including Rs.10.00 crore for hills has been proposed. With this outlay, it is expected to construct 35,000 dwelling units during Seventh Plan under State Plan. Besides this, 2.35 lakh dwelling units are proposed

to be constructed from institutional sources. Thus during Seventh Plan, the construction of 2.70 lakh dwelling units is being taken up under the various social housing schemes, the schemewise break-up of physical targets is shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3—Physical Targets proposed for 1985–90 under State Plan, and Institutional sources.

| Category of houses                                       | Seventh Plan  |                  |                               |
|--|---------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
|  | Total         | State Plan under | Through Institutional Finance |
|  | (1)           | (2)              | (3)                           |
| 1. Economically Weaker Section :                         |               |                  |                               |
| (i) Sites and Services .. .. .                           | 100000        | 8000             | 92000                         |
| (ii) EWS houses including houses for industrial workers. | 100000        | 20000            | 80000                         |
| <b>Total (EWS) .. .. .</b>                               | <b>200000</b> | <b>28000</b>     | <b>172000</b>                 |
| 2. L. I. G. .. .. .                                      | 50000         | 6000             | 44000                         |
| 3. M. I. G. .. .. .                                      | 20000         | 1000             | 19000                         |
| <b>Total (LIG and MIG) .. .. .</b>                       | <b>70000</b>  | <b>7000</b>      | <b>63000</b>                  |
| 4. Land acquisition and development (Hect. of land)      | 1860          | 1860             | ..                            |
| 5. Seed Capital .. .. .                                  | ..            | ..               | ..                            |

21.1.13. Schemewise proposed outlays and physical targets are given in Table 4.

TABLE 4—Schemewise Proposed Outlay (State Plan) and Targets for Seventh Plan.

| Name of Scheme   | Proposed Outlay for Seventh Plan (Rs. in lakh) |                | Physical Target for Seventh Plan (No. of houses) |
|--|--|----------------|--|
|  | Total  | Hills          |  |
|  | (1)  | (2)            |  |
| 1. Housing of EWS :  |  |                |  |
| (a) Sites and Services .. .. .                             | 625.00   | 100.00         | 8,000  |
| (b) EWS houses including houses for industrial workers.    | 3075.00  | 300.00         | 20,000   |
| (c) House building Loan .. .. .                            | 50.00  | ..             | ..   |
| (d) Spill over projects of subsidised Industrial Housing.  | 10.00  | ..             | ..   |
| <b>Total (EWS) .. .. .</b>                                 | <b>3,760.00</b>                                | <b>400.00</b>  | <b>28,000</b>                                    |
| 2. Low Income Group Housing Scheme .. .. .                 | 1850.00  | 200.00         | 6,000  |
| 3. Middle Income Group Housing Scheme .. .. .              | 750.00   | 105.00         | 1,000  |
| 4. Land Acquisition and Development Scheme .. .. .         | 6865.00  | 220.00         | 1860 (ha.)                                       |
| 5. Seed Capital .. .. .                                    | 2575.00  | 75.00          | ..   |
| 6. Marginal Share to U. P. Cooperative Housing Federation. | 200.00   | ..             | ..   |
| <b>Total .. .. .</b>                                       | <b>16000.00</b>                                | <b>1000.00</b> | <b>35000 Houses + 1860 (ha.)</b>                 |

The various social housing schemes proposed to be taken up during Seventh Plan are briefly narrated below :

21.1.14. *Sites and Services*—In the “Sites and Services” programme, plots of small size i.e. 40 to 60 Sq. m. will be developed. A minimum based dwelling units can be constructed on the size of plot by the beneficiaries. The plots under “Sites and Services” programme would be allotted on hire-purchase basis to beneficiaries under E.W.S. Category. The sites would be provided with the basic facilities like paved paths, drains and street light. Each unit will have one water tap and a flush latrine. The remaining construction will be done by the allottee himself. The cost of one such unit will be about Rs.7,500 which would be in the shape of loan. The cost in hilly areas would be Rs.10,000 out of which Rs.2,500 will be in shape of subsidy and the remaining Rs.7,500 as loan. It is proposed to construct 8,000 “Sites and Services” during the Seventh Five Year Plan period with an outlay of Rs. 625.00 lakhs including Rs.100.00 lakhs for hills. The units will be allotted to the persons having income upto Rs.450 per month. Besides this, an outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs is being proposed for house building loan to 25% of beneficiaries at the rate of Rs.2,500 per beneficiary.

21.1.15. *E.W.S. Housing*—Under this scheme one room tenement will be constructed at an approximate cost of Rs.15,000 in plains and the whole amount will be as loan, where as in hills, the cost will be Rs.20,000 per unit, out of which, Rs.5,000 will be as subsidy and remaining Rs.15,000 as loan. It is proposed to construct 20,000 dwelling units with an outlay of Rs.3,075.00 lakhs including Rs. 300.00 lakhs for hills during Seventh Five Year Plan 1985—90. The houses so constructed will be allotted to the persons including industrial workers having monthly income upto Rs.600. Besides this, for spill-over projects of Subsidised Industrial Housing scheme, an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is being proposed.

21.1.16. *Low Income Group Housing Scheme*—Under this scheme, it is proposed to construct houses for persons having monthly income between Rs.601 to Rs.1,200. The cost of each unit will be about Rs.30,000 in plains and the whole amount will be as loan, whereas in hills the cost will be Rs.40,000 out of which Rs.10,000 will be in the shape of subsidy and remaining Rs.30,000 as loan. It is proposed to construct 6,000 dwelling units with an outlay of Rs.18.50 crore including Rs. 2.00 crore for hills during Seventh Five Year Plan period.

21.1.17. *Middle Income Group Housing Scheme*—Under this category, the persons having monthly income between Rs.1,201 to Rs.2,000

will be covered. Under this category no subsidy has been proposed in hills for M.I.G. houses. The cost of one unit will be about Rs.75,000 in plains and hills and the whole amount will be in the shape of loan only. It is proposed to construct 1,000 dwelling units with an outlay of Rs.7.50 crore including Rs.1.05 crore for hills during Seventh Five Year Plan 1985—90.

21.1.18. The units proposed under all the above schemes will be constructed through U. P. Housing and Development Board, Development Authorities and Local Bodies. The Government will provide financial assistance to these agencies as permissible under specific schemes. These agencies will construct houses for different income groups and allot them on hire purchase basis.

21.1.19. *Land Acquisition and Development Schemes*—This scheme envisages acquisition of land for planned area development in accordance with a master plan. The scheme is intended to help in establishment of land prices, rationalisation of urban development by making suitable provisions for social and services-infrastructure. Under the scheme, it is proposed to make available sufficient number of developed building-sites at a reasonable cost to the intending house builders, more particularly to persons belonging to low income group and economically weaker sections of the society. An outlay of Rs.68.65 crore including Rs.2.20 crore for hills is being proposed for this programme during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

21.1.20. *Seed Capital*—The State Government has been providing financial assistance to Development Authorities in eighteen cities in the shape of seed capital. It is necessary to provide such seed capital to the new Development Authorities proposed to be created in the State now. Provision of such Seed Capital would also be essential for obtaining institutional finance from HUDCO for their housing programmes since land cost cannot normally be financed under the graded scale of assistance. An outlay of Rs.25.75 crore including Rs.0.75 crore for hills is being proposed for this purpose during Seventh Five Year Plan. This assistance will be given to the development authorities and U. P. Housing and Development Board in the shape of loan.

21.1.21. *U. P. Cooperative Housing Federation*—The U. P. Co-operative Housing Federation, which is the apex body of primary co-operative housing societies is disbursing house building loans to individual house builders. For this scheme the proposed outlay is Rs.200.00 lakhs, as marginal share to the federation during Seventh Five Year Plan.

## Annual Plan (1985-86)

proposed for Urban Housing in the Annual Plan 1985-86. The schemewise break-up of the outlay and the physical target proposed are shown in the following table :

21.1.22. An outlay of Rs. 1540.00 lakhs including Rs.40.00 lakhs for hills has been

TABLE 5—Schemewise Proposed Outlay and Physical Target for the Annual Plan (1985-86).

| Name of Scheme   | 1985-86                          |   |
|--|----------------------------------|---|
|  | Outlay Proposed<br>(Rs. in lakh) | Physical Targets<br>Proposed (No.<br>of Houses) |
| (1)  | (2)                              | (3)   |
| 1. <i>Housing of EWS :</i>                                     |                                  |   |
| (a) Sites and Services .. .. .                                 | 54.00                            | 700   |
| (b) EWS houses including houses for industrial workers         | 333.00                           | 2100  |
| (c) House building loan .. .. .                                | 5.00                             | ..  |
| (i) Spill over projects of subsidised industrial Housing       | 10.00                            | ..  |
| Sub Total (EWS) .. .. .  | 402.00                           | 2800  |
| 2. Low Income Group Housing .. .. .                            | 158.00                           | 500   |
| 3. Middle Income Group Housing .. .. .                         | 50.00                            | 100   |
| 4. Land Acquisition and Development .. .. .                    | 595.00                           | 200<br>(ha.)                                    |
| 5. Seed Capital .. .. .  | 310.00                           | ..  |
| 6. Marginal Share to U. P. Co-operative Housing<br>Federation: | 25.00                            | ..  |
| TOTAL .. .. .  | 1540.00                          | 3400 House+<br>200 ha.                          |

21.1.23. *Special component Plan*—Under "Special Component Plan" 20 percent of the funds provided for housing scheme is quantified. Accordingly 20 percent of the houses constructed for various income groups are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Thus, out of total 2,70,000 units proposed during Seventh Five Year Plan, 54,000 units would be reserved for these sections. Out of total proposed allocation of Rs.160.00 crore, 20 Percent i.e. Rs.32.00 crore would be quantified under "Special Component Plan."

21.1.24. *Employment and Man power*—Construction activity accounts for a substantial portion of employment and is important in the process of development. About 30 per cent of the cost of construction accounts for labour and gives direct employment. It is estimated that for taking up urban housing programme worth Rs.160.00 crore during Seventh Five Year Plan about 80.00 lakh man-days unskilled and 40.00 lakh man-days skilled employment opportunities will be created.

21.1.25. *Twenty Point Programme*—The emphasis in the new 20 point programme is large towards such programmes which give direct development benefits to the weaker sections. Point No. 10 deals with the housing for economically weaker sections of community, environmental improvement of slums and measures to arrest unwarranted increase in land prices. The State Government have taken steps to increase the outlays and physical target for housing schemes intended to benefit weaker sections. During the first four years of the Sixth Plan (upto March, 1984) 64,148 units were constructed from all sources for E.W.S. category whereas the target for 1984-85 is 30,000 dwelling units. The revised outlay for 20 Point Programme in the Annual Plan 1984-85 is of the order of Rs.1,314.37 lakh which includes Rs.275.00 lakh for E.W.S. houses, Rs.219.37 lakhs for environmental improvement of slums and Rs.820.00 lakh for the World Bank assisted Kanpur Urban Development Project.

21.1.26. The programme for the Environmental improvement of slums which had hitherto been carried out in 45 cities, has been extended to cover seven more cities having a population between 1 lakh to 2 lakhs as per 1981 census. The target for 1984-85 is 1,75,000 persons.

21.1.27. Under the World Bank assisted Kanpur Urban Development Project, two major components "Sites and Services" and "Slum Upgrading" have been included under 20-Point Programme. The Sites and Services component includes development of about 15,000 residential plots out of which about 10,000 plots are for E.W.S. All the three sites selected under this programme have been acquired and development works are under progress. So far, 6593 plots have been developed upto 1983-84. The target for 1984-85 is to develop 5,000 plots. Out of these plots about 70 per cent are for E.W.S. Category. Under the "Slum Upgrading" component as revised, about 12,000 households located in the central core of Kanpur city would be benefited. Out of this, 6,804 households have already been benefited upto March, 1984 and target for 1984-85 is 5,000 households.

21.1.28. The 20-Point Programme includes a programme for undertaking measures to arrest unwarranted increase in land prices in urban areas. High increase in land prices have placed the housing beyond the reach of majority of the households and have resulted in proliferation of slums and squatters settlements. It is also causing distortion in the urban development since the bulk of the population belong to Low Income Groups.

21.1.29. The State Government have adopted various measure to check unwarranted increase in land prices which include—

- (i) increasing the supply of developed land by making available developed plots,
- (ii) adopting differential land pricing in allotment of plots,
- (iii) preparation of Master Plans and land use zoning and its enforcement for all fast growing urban centres,
- (iv) revision of building bye-laws to enable E.W.S. to construct shelters they can afford.

#### HOUSING FOR RURAL POOR

21.1.30. *Allotment of House Sites (Revenue Department)*—With a view to provide a house to every member of the society specially to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Landless Agricultural Labourers and other backward class, A scheme of allotment of house sites was initiated in the year 1972. Later on this scheme was included in 20-Point Programme. Under this scheme house sites measuring

100—150 square yards (83.61 to 125.42 sq. metres) are allotted to the members of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, village artisans landless workers and members of other weaker sections of the society, residing in rural areas, who have no house of their own or have insufficient space for their residence. For this purpose usually Gaon Sabha Ceiling land or land reserved for *abadi* during consolidation proceeding are allotted. However, where no such land is available private land is acquired for distribution and the cost is borne by the State.

21.1.31. Since the inception of the scheme (1972) upto November 1984 out of 18,33,526 found eligible 17,76,157 families of which 15,92,184 belonging to Scheduled Casts/Scheduled tribes have been allotted house sites. In this connection a sum of Rs.59.19 lakh was spent for acquisition of land during 1984-85. Since the gaon sabh/ceiling land are becoming scarce it is expected that more land will have to be acquired during the Seventh Five Year Plan as it is estimated that at least 2,50,000 families will be allotted house sites during Seventh Plan. An outlay of Rs.550.00 lakh (including Rs.50.00 lakh for hills) has been allocated for Seventh Five Year Plan (1985—90). For annual Plan 1985-86 an outlay of Rs.55.00 lakh (including Rs.5.00 lakh for hills) has been proposed with this outlay about 50,000 families will be allotted house sites.

21.1.32. *Nirbal Varg Avas Yojana (Rural Development Department)*—The scheme envisages to benefit those persons who live permanently in rural areas and are members of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes and who are landless agricultural labourers or marginal agriculturist having irrigated land not exceeding 0.404 hectare or unirrigated land 1.00 hectare provided no member of their family has any permanent source of income other than agriculture labourer, Further he would have been selected a beneficiary under the IRDP and attached a house site. The amount of subsidy admissible is upto 75 percent of the total cost of house or Rs.2,000 in plains or Rs.3,000 in hills whichever is less. The amount of the subsidy is given in the form of building material to the beneficiaries keeping in view this cost escalation. An amount of Rs.150 per house is given for development of site in plains and Rs.600 per house in hills under this scheme each beneficiary is also required to contribute 25 percent cost of house in the form of their own labour. Besides this an amount of Rs.50 per house is also earmarked for contingent expenditure in the plains.

21.1.33. *Review of Sixth Plan (1980—85)*—For the first time the scheme was started in the year 1979-80 in plains and in 1980-81 in the hill

districts by the Rural Development Department. This scheme is now in the district sector under the decentralized planning. It is also included under 20-Point Programme. An outlay of Rs.1725.00 lakh (including Rs.150.00 lakhs for hill) was approved for the Sixth Plan (1980—85) against this outlay an expenditure of Rs.1467.47 lakh (including Rs.158.13 lakh in hills) is anticipated by the end of Sixth Plan. With this expenditure 83,796 houses are expected to be constructed against the target of 76,000 houses.

#### SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

21.1.34. For the Seventh Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs.2880 lakh including Rs.1,600 lakh for hills has been proposed and target for construction of 40,000 houses in plains at the rate of Rs.3,000 each and 40,000 houses in hills at the rate of Rs.4,000 per house has been fixed. The year-wise breakup of proposed outlay and target for the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985—90 and Annual Plan 1985-86 is as under :

(Rs. in lakh)

TABLE 6—Outlay and Physical Target of Seventh Plan (1985—90).

| Year            | Proposed Outlay |                |                | Proposed Target (No.) |               |               |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|
|                 | Plain           | Hill           | Total          | Plain                 | Hill          | Total         |
| (1)             | (2)             | (3)            | (4)            | (5)                   | (6)           | (7)           |
| 1985-86 ..      | 256.00          | 320.00         | 576.00         | 8,000                 | 8,000         | 16,000        |
| 1986-87 ..      | 256.00          | 320.00         | 576.00         | 8,000                 | 8,000         | 16,000        |
| 1987-88 ..      | 256.00          | 320.00         | 576.00         | 8,000                 | 8,000         | 16,000        |
| 1988-89 ..      | 256.00          | 320.00         | 576.00         | 8,000                 | 8,000         | 16,000        |
| 1989-90 ..      | 256.00          | 320.00         | 576.00         | 8,000                 | 8,000         | 16,000        |
| <b>Total ..</b> | <b>1280.00</b>  | <b>1600.00</b> | <b>2880.00</b> | <b>40,000</b>         | <b>40,000</b> | <b>80,000</b> |

21.1.35. *Special Component Plan*—For Scheduled Castes beneficiaries during the first four years (1980—84) of Sixth Plan (1980—85) 62,513 houses have been constructed and during 1984-85, the target for construction of 9,786 houses has been proposed. During the Sixth Five Year Plan against the total proposed outlay of Rs. 2880.00 lakh a sum of Rs.1824.00 lakh has been quantified under special component plan which includes 80 percent in Plains and 50 percent in hills. Against the above quantified amount a target of 52,000 (32,000 in plains and 20,000 in hills) houses has been proposed for construction.

21.1.36. *Tribal Sub-Plan*—During the year 1983-84 a sum of Rs.0.40 lakh was sanctioned by Government for 20 houses and in 1984-85 Rs.0.40 lakh was again sanctioned by the R.D. Department for 18 houses for Gonda and Kheri Districts. Thus against the above targets of 38 houses, 20 houses have been constructed upto April, 1984.

21.1.37. During 1984-85 target of 175 houses has been fixed for hill areas on which Rs.5.25 lakh will be spent.

21.1.38. For Seventh Five Year Plan Rs.166.40 lakh has been earmarked for the construction of 4,200 houses in plains and hills (plains 200 houses and hills 4,000 houses). During 1985-86 with an outlay of Rs.33.28 lakh, 840 houses are proposed for construction.

21.1.39. *Rural Housing Board*—A planned comprehensive scheme for rural areas is essential for proper development of villages and for providing houses to such persons who do not own houses. With this end in view the Rural Housing Board was constituted by the State Government on March 31, 1981. U. P. Rural Housing Board Act, 1983, was enacted by the State Legislature on October 10, 1983 and was enforced in the State with effect from 15th February, 1984. The working of the Board including procedures for giving loans by Board are being streamlined and thereafter will be

possible to start loaning and construction of houses by the Board.

21.1.40. *Building of other Departments (Non-Plan Buildings)*—The expansion in the activities of various departments will require more staff for whom non-residential and residential building will need to be constructed. Such construction is also necessary to reduce the present backlog.

21.1.41. During the Sixth Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs.37.80 crore was allotted for this programme against which an expenditure of Rs.71.07 crore is anticipated. Seventh Five Year Plan provides an outlay of Rs.148.00 crore for these buildings including Rs.21.50 crore for hill. The department wise details are given below :

TABLE 7—*Outlay and Expenditure.*

| Department                                  | (Rs. in lakh)           |                                      |                                  |                |                                 |               |
|---|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|---------------|
|   | Sixth Plan<br>(1980—85) |                                      | Seventh Plan<br>(1985—90) Outlay |                | Annual Plan<br>(1985—86) Outlay |               |
|   | Agreed<br>Outlay        | Antici-<br>pated<br>Expen-<br>diture | Total                            | Hill           | Total                           | Hill          |
| (1)   | (2)                     | (3)                                  | (4)                              | (5)            | (6)                             | (7)           |
| 1. Judicial .. ..                           | 1275.00                 | 1734.30                              | 1675.00                          | 175.00         | 325.00                          | 25.00         |
| 2. Revenue .. ..                            | 475.00                  | 459.12                               | 1000.00                          | 500.00         | 175.00                          | 75.00         |
| 3. Estate Department ..                     | 560.00                  | 1565.16                              | 2200.00                          | 700.00         | 475.00                          | 125.00        |
| 4. Public Works Deptt. ..                   | 440.00                  | 773.24                               | 5350.00                          | 350.00         | 540.00                          | 140.00        |
| 5. Finance Sales Tax ..                     | 90.00                   | 224.29                               | 500.00                           | ..             | 75.00                           | ..            |
| 6. Home Jails .. ..                         | 175.00                  | 233.48                               | 225.00                           | 75.00          | 35.00                           | 10.00         |
| 7. Loans to Govt. Servants                  | 675.00                  | 1350.32                              | 3350.00                          | 350.00         | 540.00                          | 40.00         |
| 8. Karmik (A. T. I. and I. M.<br>D. U. P.). | 60.00                   | 271.45                               | 250.00                           | ..             | 75.00                           | ..            |
| 9. Stamp and Registration                   | 10.00                   | 32.90                                | 50.00                            | ..             | 8.00                            | ..            |
| 10. Excise .. ..                            | 10.00                   | 59.00                                | 200.00                           | ..             | 30.00                           | ..            |
| 11. Avas Nidhi .. ..                        | ..                      | 400.00                               | ..                               | ..             | ..                              | ..            |
| 12. Civil Defence .. ..                     | 10.00                   | 4.00                                 | ..                               | ..             | ..                              | ..            |
| <b>Total</b> .. ..                          | <b>3780.00</b>          | <b>7107.26</b>                       | <b>14800.00</b>                  | <b>2150.00</b> | <b>2278.00</b>                  | <b>415.00</b> |

The requirements of major departments are explained below :

21.1.42. *Judicial Department*—There has been abnormal increase in the institution of criminal cases and the institution of civil cases have also gone up substantially during the last decades. The increase in the institution of Session's cases is also heavy. Need has, therefore, arisen for the creation of a large number of new courts to tackle the problem of mounting arrears. For creation of new courts construction of court rooms and allied offices as also the residences for presiding officers is necessary. Provision has been made for completion of continuing works and taking up new construction in a phased manner. Completion of multi-storeyed court

complexes at Allahabad, Bareilly, Kanpur Lucknow and Agra as also multi-storeyed Advocates chamber and State Law Officers of the complex at Lucknow have also been provided for.

21.1.43. *Jail Department*—Prisons in the State in general are housed in old and dilapidated buildings. They also suffer from periodic over-crowding. Some of them are situated in densely populated areas. Lack of sufficient and properly maintained residential quarters for the prison staff is one of the major factors which affects their working adversely. The existing Jail buildings have to be renovated, reconstructed and where they are surrounded by crowded localities replaced by new ones to be constructed close to the cities but away from their crowded centres.



21.1.44. With limitation of outlays new construction will be limited to the minimum, the important ones being : construction of new jail at Bulandshahr, extension of buildings in Central Prison, Agra, Construction of hospital buildings in District Jail, Ballia, extension of buildings in Sub-Jail, Haldwani and District Jail, Dehra Dun and construction of Jail at the headquarter of Chamoli District.

21.1.45. *Excise Department*—Excise Department combines the functions of revenue earning and policing. Under the Excise/Opium/Dangerous Drugs Act, officials of this department have often to organise raids. For organizing raids effectively, it is necessary that the staff of the Excise Department should have security of government accommodation and live together, as far as possible. With this view, allocation for residential building for Excise Staff has been proposed to be augmented during Seventh Plan.

21.1.46. *Police Housing*—The problem of providing residential and non-residential buildings to the Police Department is serious in view of sharply increasing requirements. In the

Fifth Five Year Plan the programme of police housing was transferred to the plan side and Rs.9.46 crore were spent to provide 5080 residential and 112 non-residential buildings.

21.1.47.—*Review of Sixth Plan*—An outlay of Rs.23.00 crore was allocated for the work for the Sixth Plan. During first four years (80—84) of the Sixth Plan expenditure of Rs.19.03 crore (including Rs.0.74 crore for hills) has been incurred. During 1980—84 construction of 1405 residential and 89 non-residential buildings has been completed. During 1984-85 with an outlay of Rs.5.57 crore including 0.25 crore for hills, it is proposed to complete construction of 500 residential and 55 non-residential buildings.

#### SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

21.1.48.—The Plan will start with a spill over of about Rs.21.39 crore for completing ongoing works of Sixth Plan. Keeping in view this liability an outlay of Rs.55.95 crore (including Rs.2.75 crore for hills) has been proposed for Seventh Plan. The break-up of outlay and the targets fixed for the Seventh Plan are given below :

TABLE 8—Outlays and targets for Seventh Five Year Plan.

| Works               | Seventh Plan outlay<br>(Rs.in crore) |             |              | Physical Target  |                      |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|------------------|----------------------|
|                     | Plains                               | Hills       | Total        | Residen-<br>tial | Non-resi-<br>dential |
| (1)                 | (2)                                  | (3)         | (4)          | (5)              | (6)                  |
| 1. Spill over works | 21.17                                | 0.22        | 21.39        | ..               | ..                   |
| 2. New Works        | 32.03                                | 2.53        | 34.56        | ..               | ..                   |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>53.20</b>                         | <b>2.75</b> | <b>55.95</b> | <b>1094</b>      | <b>196</b>           |

21.1.49. *Annual Plan, 1985-86*.—An outlay of Rs.8.45 crore (including Rs.0.45 crore for hills) has been allocated. It is proposed that in this year the major part of outlay will be utilised to complete the ongoing works and few new works will be taken up. With this outlay it is expected to complete the construction of 7 Police Stations, 7 out-posts, 6 old water supply schemes, 4 barracks for 133 men, one wireless station and about 290 staff quarters. The break-up of the outlay is as under:

| Item                     | Outlay (1985-86)<br>(Rs. in crore) |             |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|
|                          | Total                              | Hill        |
| 1. For on going works .. | 5.70                               | 0.13        |
| 2. For new works ..      | 2.75                               | 0.32        |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>8.45</b>                        | <b>0.45</b> |

#### (2) Urban Development

21.2.1. The urban population of Uttar Pradesh has grown from 12.38 million in 1971 to 19.90 million in 1981 exhibiting an annual growth rate of 4.9 per cent which is much higher than the all-India urban growth rate of 3.85 per cent. The number of urban settlements increased from 293 during 1971 to 659 in 1981. The cities have problems in providing adequate employment opportunities and urban services to their growing population. There is a need, therefore, to strengthen urban planning and service delivery institutions, improve the use of available resources and to improve local resource mobilisation.

21.2.2. The Sixth Plan recognised that urban development should be seen as complimentary to rural development and policies affecting



the process of urbanisation should be such as to strengthen the links between cities and their hinterland. The Sixth Plan suggested that urban policy should also give specific consideration to regional problems and that urban problems should be viewed in the context of their relationship with rural development in each region.

### 21.2.3. Review of the Sixth Five Year Plan—

In the Sixth Plan, major emphasis was placed on the following measures :

(a) Instead of attempting a massive reallocation of slums, greater emphasis was given on environmental improvement of slums for which substantially increased investments were made.

(b) Under the Centrally sponsored scheme of the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns, emphasis was given on the provision of adequate infrastructure and other facilities in small and medium towns with the aim to equip such towns to serve as growth and service centres for the rural hinterland.

(c) Provision was made in the State Plan for the development of National Capital Region on a matching basis.

(d) Under assistance of the World Bank, an Urban Development Project was formulated for Kanpur Metropolis with the

objective of increasing the supply of serviced land to the poor through the provision of low-cost serviced residential land, and to address the worst environmental conditions prevailing in the slum areas in and around the central core of the metropolis. Besides, the project also aimed at strengthening key urban institutions in Kanpur particularly in the field of management and financing of service delivery.

(e) Continuation of the scheme of the preparation of master plans/regional plans for fast growing urban centres/selected regions.

21.2.4. Against the allocation of Rs.6,000 lakh for urban development in the Sixth Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs.5,339 lakh only is likely to be spent by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan. This does not include the Central Government's share of Rs.698.06 lakh for the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Town and development of National Capital Region during the Sixth Five Year Plan period. The World Bank assisted Kanpur Urban Development Project envisaged an investment to Rs.4,135 lakh during the Sixth Five Year Plan against which likely expenditure would be Rs. 3021 lakh. The project is expected to be completed by end of the first year of the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-86). The yearwise outlay and expenditure for 1980-85 Plan is given below :

TABLE 9—Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakh)

| Scheme  | Sixth Plan Approved Outlay | Actual Expenditure |                 | 1984-85         |                         | Anticipated expenditure 1980-85 |
|---|----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
|   |                            | 1980-83            | 1983-84         | Outlay          | Anticipated expenditure |                                 |
| (1)   | (2)                        | (3)                | (4)             | (5)             | (6)                     | (7)                             |
| 1. Financial Assistance to Local Bodies.              | 95.00                      | 210.00             | 49.00           | 20.00           | 20.00                   | 279.00                          |
| 2. Town and Regional Planning                         | 60.00                      | 54.63              | 28.34           | 35.63           | 35.63                   | 118.60                          |
| 3. Environmental Improvement of slums.                | 1,000.00                   | 632.40             | 332.84          | 219.37          | 289.37                  | 1,234.61                        |
| 4. Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns.  | 800.00                     | 264.55             | 105.00          | 80.00           | 80.00                   | 449.55                          |
| 5. Kanpur Urban Development Project.                  | 4,000.00                   | 1,171.05           | 680.00          | 820.00          | 1,170.00                | 3,021.05                        |
| 6. National Capital Region ..                         | ..                         | 100.00             | 50.00           | 40.00           | 55.00                   | 205.00                          |
| 7. Regional Centre (Lucknow University).              | 40.00                      | 11.00              | ..              | ..              | ..                      | 11.00                           |
| 8. Training Institute for Urban Development Research. | 5.00                       | ..                 | ..              | ..              | ..                      | ..                              |
| <b>Total .. ..</b>                                    | <b>6,000.00</b>            | <b>2,443.73</b>    | <b>1,245.18</b> | <b>1,215.00</b> | <b>1,650.00</b>         | <b>5338.91</b>                  |

21.2.5. The allocations for Environmental Improvement of Slums Scheme was only Rs.1,000 lakh for the Sixth Five Year Plan against which a sum of Rs. 1255 lakh is likely to be spent by March, 1985. This component is included in 20-Point Programme. The Central Government envisages improving all the slums in the cities in the country by the year 1990. As such the need to provide more allocation for this component during Seventh Five Year Plan is imperative. So far as the physical achievements are concerned, about 7.94 lakh persons are likely to be benefited by March 1985 against the Sixth Plan target of 6.70 lakh persons.

21.2.6. *Objectives and Strategies of Seventh Five Year Plan 1985—90*—The strategy for planned urban development in the Seventh Five Year Plan would be to focus attention on improving the environmental improvement of slums, enhance supply of shelters, basic sani-

tation services, potable water supply and transport services. These strategies would be within the following context :

(a) Development planning to be within the frame work of Statewide strategy of urban development.

(b) Integration of physical, financial and investment planning.

(c) Enhanced emphasis on issues of upgrading and environmental improvements.

(d) Strengthening of key urban institutions for efficient service delivery.

21.2.7. *Seventh Five Year Plan (1985—90)*—An outlay of Rs.398.50 crore is proposed for Urban Development Programme. The various programmes for which allocations are proposed during Seventh Five Year Plan are given in the following Table:

TABLE 10—*Outlay and Physical Target for Seventh Five Year Plan (1985—90).*

| Programme   | Proposed outlay (Rs. in lakh) | Physical   |
|---|-------------------------------|--|
| (1)   | (2)                           | (3)  |
| 1. Urban Development Scheme (Financial) Assistance to Local Body. | 110.00                        | 525 Shops<br>25 Offices<br>5 Parks.                      |
| 2. Town and Regional Planning .. .. .                             | 410.00                        | 35 Master Plan<br>18 Regional Plan                       |
| 3. Environmental Improvement of Slums .. .. .                     | 5,125.00                      | 10, 10,000   |
| 4. Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns               | 1,055.00                      | 23 (full)<br>27 (part)                                   |
| 5. Kanpur Urban Development Project .. .. .                       | 1,100.00                      | 3,400 S/S<br>and Sewage utilization                      |
| 6. U. P. Urban Development and Water Supply Project               | 20,000.00                     | 12 towns development                                     |
| 7. National Capital Region .. .. .                                | 1,000.00                      | Development of priority towns including Meerut and Hapur |
| 8. Regional Centre (Lucknow University) .. .. .                   | 15.00                         | ..   |
| 9. Training Institutes for Urban Development and Research.        | 35.00                         | ..   |
| 10. Urban Transport .. .. .                                       | 500.00                        | ..   |
| 11. State Capital Development .. .. .                             | 500.00                        | Development of Lucknow                                   |
| 12. Kanpur Ganga Barrage .. .. .                                  | 10,000.00                     | ..   |
| Total .. .. .   | 39,850.00                     |  |

21.2.8. *Urban Development Scheme*—This scheme was started in 1971 during Fourth Five Year Plan. Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided to local bodies and development authorities of such towns whose Master Plans have been prepared or under preparation. The assistance provided by the Government is utilised for the construction of shopping centres, community centres, offices, parks, kiosks etc. During Seventh Five Year Plan, an allocation of Rs.110 lakh is being proposed for the construction of 525 shops and kiosks, 25 offices and five parks. The Government assistance will be in the shape of 100 per cent loan on the basis of project cost.

21.2.9. *Town and Regional Planning*—For effective organisation of Town and Regional Planning Programme as well as proper co-ordination and monitoring of the urban development programmes within the perspective Master Plan of the urban areas, it is essential to create local level units of Town and Country Planning Department in all district headquarters of the State. To start with, it is proposed to create during Seventh Five Year Plan, local units of Town and Country Planning Department in all district headquarters which are Class-I cities. There are 25 such Class-I cities in the State, out of which units are existing on 11 cities at present, and 14 new units are proposed to be established.

21.2.10. *Environmental improvement of Slums*—With a view to improve the environmental conditions in the slums in urban areas, the scheme of "Environmental Improvement of Slums" is being implemented in 52 cities/towns which include 23 towns selected under Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns Scheme. The remaining 29 towns are those which have population of more than 1 lakh according to 1981 census. Since 27 more small and medium towns are proposed to be covered under Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns Scheme, it is proposed to extend the coverage of the scheme also to the new 27 towns. Besides, this programme will continue in 52 existing towns also.

21.2.11. It is estimated that in 1981, there were roughly 40 lakh slum dwellers in the urban areas of the State. By the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan, it is anticipated that about 14.70 lakh of Slum dwellers would have been benefited since the inception of the scheme in 1972.

21.2.12. Under this scheme, financial assistance is now being provided to the local bodies of the cities/towns concerned in the shape of grants at the rate of Rs.250 per capita. It is proposed to allocate a sum of Rs.51.25 crore during Seventh Five Year Plan. With these

allocations it is proposed to benefit 20.50 lakh slum population in the State during the Seventh Five Year Plan period.

21.2.13. *Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns*—It is a centrally sponsored scheme on 50 : 50 basis started in Sixth Plan. On the basis of the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Works and Housing, Government of India, the scheme is being implemented in 23 towns of the State. During Seventh Plan it is proposed to extend the coverage to 27 more towns as per revised guidelines of the Government of India under this programme during the Seventh Five Year Plan. The scheme would, therefore, extend to 50 towns in all.

21.2.14. *Kanpur Urban Development Project*—The World Bank assisted "Kanpur Urban Development Project" (externally aided) with an estimated cost of Rs.41.35 crores is under implementation since April, 1981. It is an integrated project having the basic objectives of expanding and promoting urban shelter activities, related employment oriented programmes and supporting environmental sanitation infrastructure to ameliorate the living conditions of the economically weaker sections of the community.

21.2.15. The major component of the project comprise sites and services, slum upgrading, maintenance and traffic management measures and technical assistance and institutional strengthening. The sites and services component includes development of 14,780 residential plots on three sites totalling about 200 hectares of land, core housing, shelter loan, community facilities and 540 serviced business plots benefitting about 83,000 population. Slum Upgrading component under the revised programme now comprises environmental improvement of slum areas (popularly known as Ahatas in Kanpur) located in the central core of the city having about 12,000 households. The programme envisages grant of tenure to the slum dwellers, provision of improved infrastructure services, shelter improvement and sanitary core loans, community facilities and small business support services.

21.2.16. Out of the total cost of Rs.41.35 crores, an expenditure of Rs. 30.21 crores is likely to be incurred by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan. It is proposed to allocate a sum of Rs.11.00 crores for the remaining works of the project during the year 1985-86 of the Seventh Five Year Plan, when the project is expected to be completed.

21.2.17. *Uttar Pradesh Urban Development and Water Supply Project*—The Government of Uttar Pradesh is proposing an Urban Development and Water Supply Project in the

State for financial assistance of the World Bank covering 12 cities. In addition, 20 other towns have also been included for appropriate support to their Low Cost Sanitation programme. These 20 towns will be those for which UNDP/TAG feasibility studies have already been completed. The main objective of the project would be to improve urban management, finance, resource mobilisation through the strengthening of key urban institutions in the project towns, particularly management and financing of service delivery. The second objective would be to reduce the serious deficit in the services through key urban investments in shelters, water supply, sanitation, drainage, solid waste management and traffic and transportation.

21.2.18. The total cost of the proposed project would be limited to Rs.200.00 crores including Rs.80.00 crores for water supply and sanitation. The towns selected under the project are—

- |                |                                |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Kanpur.     | 2. Lucknow.                    |
| 3. Varanasi.   | 4. Agra.                       |
| 5. Allahabad.  | 6. Bareilly.                   |
| 7. Moradabad.  | 8. Aligarh.                    |
| 9. Gorakhpur.  | 10. Saharanpur.                |
| 11. Ghaziabad. | 12. Shaktinagar<br>(Mirzapur). |

21.2.19. The towns selected above may have one or more of the following components :

- (i) Low Cost Housing Scheme.
- (ii) Area Development.
- (iii) Slum Upgrading.
- (iv) Traffic Management, Maintenance.
- (v) Solid Waste Management.
- (vi) Drainage and Pollution Control, Water Supply.
- (vii) Sewerage and Sewage treatment.
- (viii) Low Cost Sanitation.
- (ix) Technical Assistance and Training.

21.2.20. In case of Shaktinagar, the project would provide technical assistance to set up systems and procedures for the new Special Area Development Authority and subsequently identify a programme of investments.

21.2.21. *National Capital Region*—Under the National Capital Region, 50 percent Centrally aided, it is proposed to develop a number of priority towns besides continued development of Hapur and Meerut towns. For this purpose, a sum of Rs.10.00 crore is proposed to be allocated during Seventh Five Year Plan as a matching share of the State Government. The proposed allocation for 1985-86 is Rs.200.00 lakhs.

21.2.22. *Regional Centre for Urban and Environmental studies*—A sum of Rs.15.00 lakh is proposed to be allocated during Seventh Five Year Plan for the Regional Centre. However, an allocation of Rs.10.00 lakh have been proposed for the year 1985-86.

21.2.23. *Training Institute for Urban Development and Research*—The existing training arrangements in the field of urban development in the State are inadequate. The existing training programmes are more theoretically oriented which need to be channelised to the practical needs and fulfilling the changing trends in the process of urban development. Although the two institutions, viz., the Regional Centre for Urban and Environmental Studies, Lucknow and the State Planning Institute generally provide training in some areas of urban management and municipal administration but both lack an integrated programme for training in urban development.

21.2.24. In the immediate perspective of the dynamic urban scene in terms of demand over land, shelter and infrastructure etc. there is an urgent need to improve the operation and management of urban institutions through training and organisation of their skills. There is a need for a well organised institutional system for training administrators, professionals and management staff engaged in urban development. Such an Institute is proposed to be created at the State level to ensure co-ordinated wide coverage of important aspects of urban development including project formulation design, finance and organisational affairs and also urban research.

21.2.25. The primary objectives of the institute would be :

- (i) To provide training facilities to user institutions.
- (ii) To provide consultancy services to the Local Bodies on their development problems.
- (iii) To build up a data bank and to conduct research studies on urban development.
- (iv) To publish research monographs, books, case studies and periodical bulletins and journals.

21.2.26. *Urban Transport*—All major cities in the State have transport problems. An urban transport system needs to provide access for the people to various activities of the city with a view to achieve maximum degree of access within the given resources. Integrated planning of urban transport, is therefore, proposed in the Seventh Five Year Plan to provide for development of efficient

urban transport systems. It is proposed to initiate a new scheme of urban transport for improvement of road transport under the State Sector.

21.2.27. The approach to urban transport improvements would be management intensive rather than capital intensive, with one of the principal objectives being to reduce inefficiencies in the transport system. This would be achieved through the planning design, implementation, maintenance and monitoring of physical and policy measures which promote the efficient and safe flow of passengers vehicles and pedestrians:

21.2.28. A Traffic Engineering and Management Cell is already functioning in the Kanpur Nagar Mahapalika under the World Bank assisted Kanpur Urban Development Project since the Sixth Five Year Plan. Similar Cells would be created in other Municipal Corporation cities to implement the following traffic management programmes—

(a) to improve transport efficiency and the standard of service of public transport, particularly for the urban poor,

(b) to reduce capital investment in roads by promoting low cost solutions to traffic and transport problems,

(c) to increase the capacity of the urban road network in terms of the movement of people and goods,

(d) to improve the enforcement of traffic regulations, and

(e) to improve road safety and protect environment.

21.2.29. In transport schemes these objectives would be achieved through the implementation of a series of inter related sub-components covering—

(i) development of institutional capacity,

(ii) implementation of policy measures,

(iii) improvement of physical facilities

(iv) procurement of equipment.

21.2.30. *State Capital Development*—Lucknow is the capital of Uttar Pradesh and has to cater to multifarious activities as of a State Capital. The present need in the capital is an urgent upgrading of various service deliveries, efficiencies in urban administration and finance, maintenance of services not only with regard to its expansion but also, with regard to its regional network of inter-action, in which the various urban centres in the metropolitan area are an integral part. In view

of this, the Lucknow Metropolitan Area needs to be planned in an integrated way under a composite plan so as to derive full efficiency benefits. Some of the major sectors that would require attention are road planning and construction, drainage, traffic and transportation, housing area development, and environmental improvement measures.

21.2.31. The genesis of the State Capital Plan derive its concept from the above issues, and it has been proposed that the integrated needs of Lucknow and its environs should be coupled under a State level component plan of actions where it would be necessary to direct the co-terminus functional agencies to prepare capital investment plans in the metropolitan area based upon availability of resources and institutional finance. A comprehensive background study of the capital in relation to various interactions in the field of industry, trade and commerce, regional specialisations, institutional capacities, infrastructural needs will be carried out so that a frame work for plan formulation would be available for formulating action plans. Such a plan will have the following objectives—

(a) facilitating the diffusion of activities and development of infrastructure such as water supply, drainage, energy supply, developed land, good schooling and health facilities,

(b) developing good, convenient and efficient transport systems from the metropolitan city to the surrounding areas so as to diffuse activities and achieve a more balanced population distribution,

(c) restructuring the financial resources of the metropolitan city and its legal backing to enable it to charge in an appropriate manner for the services it would render to the population living outside the city within its economic vicinity, and

(d) enhancing the capability of the Development Authority to handle the problems both within its own area as well as in its surrounding areas swiftly and efficiently.

21.2.32. Under the State Capital Plan it has been envisaged that based on a comprehensive level of study to be conducted by a cell of the State Town and Country Planning Department in this regard, the principal implementing agency would be the Lucknow Development Authority (LDA). The LDA would be also be the principal co-ordinating body for all urban local bodies and implementing agencies involved in this area. All state

funds for this purpose would flow to the Lucknow Development Authority, which in turn would channelise the required funds to the different implementing agencies.

21.2.33. *Kanpur Ganga Barrage*—During the Seventh Five Year Plan a Barrage on river Ganga at Kanpur has been proposed costing Rs.264.30 crores out of which Rs.100 crores would be required during the Seventh Five Year Plan. The primary objective of the Barrage is to supply water to Kanpur city for meeting its domestic, industrial and thermal power requirements. Besides, this project it is hoped, will protect about 1600 hectares of land on left bank of river Ganga towards Unnao side. This land is envisaged to be utilised for urban development to meet the requirement of Kanpur Metropolitan region.

21.2.34. A sum of Rs.55.00 crores is envisaged for the construction of the Barrage plus

Rs.45.00 Crores for water Supply and urban development works. Rs.45 crores would be made available to the U. P. Jal Nigam for carrying out the necessary water Supply works including funds required for initiating urban development schemes to Kanpur Development Authority.

21.2.35.—*Seventh Five Year Plan*—It is proposed to allocate a sum of Rs.398.50 crore for Urban Development Programmes during Seventh Five Year Plan, out of this Rs.2.50 crore is for Hills. The proposed allocation for Annual Plan (1985-86) is Rs. 55.20 crore including Rs. 0.40 crore for Hills.

21.2.36. The programme wise allocations of the proposed outlay and the target fixed for 1985-86 are given in the following table :

TABLE 11—*Annual Plan Outlay and Physical Target.*

| Programme   | 1985-86                       |   |
|---|-------------------------------|---|
|   | Proposed Outlay (Rs. in lakh) | Target (No.)  |
| (1)   | (2)                           | (3)   |
| 1. Urban Development Scheme (Financial Assistance to Local Bodies). | 20.00                         | 100 shops, 5 offices, 1 park.                             |
| 2. Town and Regional Planning .. .. .                               | 52.00                         | 5 Master Plan.  |
| 3. Environmental Improvement of slums .. .. .                       | 822.00                        | 1,75,000 Beneficiaries.                                   |
| 4. Integrated Development of Smaller and Medium Towns.              | 140.00                        | 1 full Town 27 (Part).                                    |
| 5. Kanpur Urban Development Project .. .. .                         | 1100.00                       | 3400 Site and Services and slum upgradation               |
| 6. U. P. Urban Development and Water Supply Project. .. .. .        | 2100.00                       | Development of 12 Towns.                                  |
| 7. National Capital Region (N. C. R.) .. .. .                       | 200.00                        | Development of priority towns including Meerut and Hapur. |
| 8. Regional Centre (Lucknow University) .. .. .                     | 10.00                         | ..  |
| 9. Training Institute for Urban Development and Research.           | 6.00                          | ..  |
| 10. Urban Transport .. .. .   | 35.00                         | ..  |
| 11. State Capital Development (Lucknow) .. .. .                     | 35.00                         | ..  |
| 12. Kanpur Ganga Barrage .. .. .                                    | 1000.00                       | ..  |
| Total   | 5520.00                       | ..  |

21.2.37. *Special Component Plan*—It has been estimated that about 60 per cent of the slum dwellers belong to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes. The State Government has accordingly quantified 60 per cent of the allocations for Environment Improvement of Slums Scheme under Special Component Plan. Similarly under other programmes also 20 per cent of the proposed outlay will be quantified. There will be a reservation of 20 per cent for scheduled castes/tribes in respect of assets created under various programmes.

21.2.38. In the Sixth Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs.15.97 crore was quantified in the urban development sector and against this a sum of Rs.15.04 crore is likely to be spent. It is proposed to quantify a sum of Rs.100.00 crores during Seventh Plan under special com-

ponent Plan. So far as physical achievements are concerned 4.48 lakh slum dwellers are likely to be benefitted under environmental improvement of slums schemes during Sixth Five Year Plan. The proposed target for Seventh Five Year Plan is to benefit 12.30 lakh persons.

21.2.39. *Employment and Man Power*—Construction activity accounts for a substantial portion of employment and is important in the process of development. About 30 per cent of the cost of construction accounts for labour and gives direct employment. It is estimated that for taking up urban development programme worth Rs.398.50 crore during Seventh Five Year Plan about 320.00 lakh man-days unskilled and 160.00 lakh man-days skilled employment opportunities will be generated.

## OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

## (1) Information and Publicity

22.1.1. The success and strength of the programmes of planned development largely depend upon full public participation at all stages of their implementation. To secure public participation, media has to play positive, effective and creative role. The Information of the State has to play a vital role of securing popular participation in various developmental programmes, envisaged for the upliftment of the people.

22.1.2. The country is at the threshold of a communication revolution. Hence, various mass communication means will have to be accorded greater importance for dissemination of information. People have to be posted with socio-economic progress as well as steps taken by the Government in order to achieve the goals. With increasing developmental works, the Department of Information and Public Relations has to shoulder greater responsibility and for this a capable and efficient information set-up is essential. It has to act as a link of communication between the Government and the people.

22.1.3. During the Seventh Five Year Plan, dissemination of information will be necessary for various sectors of development like agriculture, rural development, education, health and family welfare, industry, transport etc. There is, therefore need to provide information, impart skills and develop capabilities of the mass of our people, through the use of media.

22.1.4. The expenditure during Sixth Plan is likely to be Rs.655 lakh.

22.1.5. In spite of limited resources, the Department has been successful, in meeting the challenges. Yet looking at the size and population of the State, dissemination of information to a large extent, it has, however not been possible to carry the message of Nation-building and overall developmental activities of the Government to the remote areas, due to paucity of resources. It proposed to strengthen and intensify the publicity set up and launch new publicity schemes through different media on an ambitious scale during the Seventh Five Year Plan. The total outlay of various schemes during the Seventh Five Year Plan has been proposed at about Rs.4165.00 lakh.

22.1.6. *Past Achievements.*—During the years 1980—83 the target fixed for various schemes were fully achieved. The anticipated expendi-

ture for 1984-85 is Rs. 3.11 crore. The anticipated achievements during 1984-85 are 9 documentary films and 11 newsreels on developmental activities of the State, two district-wise booklet, 12 exhibitions 25 cultural programmes, 100 Radio sets, more than 4000 T. V. sets for community centres. Strengthening of Information Department by setting up of Divisional Offices at Divisional level, publication and distribution of white papers on Punjab in various languages spoken in the State, publication and distribution of speeches of Prime Minister and President with a view to assist in National Integration as well as of performance and achievements of the State Government are same of the other works done in this period.

22.1.7. The emphasis during the Seventh Five Year Plan will be on dissemination of information will be mainly through (i) films and newsreels (ii) photography (iii) Press and advertisement (iv) Exhibitions (v) song, drama and cultural programmes (vi) publications and (vii) radio and television, etc., for which a total outlay of Rs.4165 lakhs has been proposed.

22.1.8. *Films and Newsreels.*—Documentary films and newsreels are an effective source of dissemination of information. The Information Department has already made a breakthrough in this field during 1984-85. Having gained experience the Department propose to strengthen its film unit during the Seventh Plan Period and produce at least 12 films and 24 newsreels per annum.

22.1.9. *Photography.*—To meet the increasing demand of photography by Press and exhibition sections of the Department it has been proposed to strengthen the photo unit and a laboratory for coloured photographs.

22.1.10. *Press and Advertisement.*—To feed the Press and with informations and advertisements of developmental and social activities of the State, it is proposed to strengthen this unit also and augment its activities.

22.1.11. *Exhibitions.*—Exhibitions are recognised means of dissemination of information to general public. Exhibitions are, therefore, organised by the department in important fairs. The departments set up for exhibitions will be strengthened.



22.1.12. *Song, Drama and Cultural Activities.*—Having regard to the size of the State and numerous dialect spoken in the State, it is proposed to organise cultural programmes covering each of different regions of the State.

22.1.13. *Publications.*—The Department presently publish monthly and fortnightly periodicals through which efforts are made to pass information on activities of the State Government to people, living in rural areas. At present only one copy of the above publications is sent to Gram-Sabhas which is not sufficient. It is proposed to increase the number of periodicals to be sent to Gaon-Sabhas and also proposed to supply other departmental publications.

22.1.14. *Radio and Television.*—The Central Planning Commission in its approach paper has emphasised that V. H. F. sets around lower power and High power transmitters and Direct Reception sets should be provided in large numbers particularly in remote areas of the Country so that T. V. programmes via satellite are effectively utilised for rural development and that proper maintenance of these sets has to be ensured. Having regard to this, size of the sets and the number of the T. V. Relay centres set up during the current year in the State by the Government of India. A plan has been formulated by the department to provide community centre with T. V. and Radio sets and strengthen the workshop for proper maintenance of the sets for which Rs.1018.65 lakhs and Rs.38.38 lakhs respectively are proposed in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

22.1.15. *U. P. Chalchitra Nigam.*—The U. P. Chalchitra Nigam Ltd. was established during 1975 to provide healthy and educational recreation to the people living in backward areas of the State, particularly in rural and semi-urban areas. This Nigam has so far constructed 39 cinema houses in these areas and 11 cinema halls are under construction. The cinema houses constructed by the Chalchitra Nigam are in the areas where private enterprenures do not come forward to construct cinema houses.

22.1.16.—According to norms prescribed by the UNESCO there should be 4500 cinema houses in the State but as against this the State has only 750 cinema houses. The requirement for construction of additional cinema houses by the Chalchitra Nigam is, therefore, apparent. Besides constructing cinema houses this Nigam has also launched other schemes viz. supply of shooting

equipments on loan to film producers, subsidy to film producers, film distribution, loans for film production, film awards, film seminars, film festivals and recoupment of loss in running the cinema halls in backward, rural and semi-urban areas. For all these items an outlay of Rs.1400 lakh has been proposed during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

## (2) Labour and Labour Welfare.

22.2.1. Labour is the most important factor of industrial and agricultural production planned economic growth is largely dependent on increase in labour productivity and cordial relations between employer and employee. In a welfare State it is the duty of the Government to ensure that the workers get a reasonable wage and are not exploited. The State has also to provide trained craftsmen to meet the growing needs of the industry as also to generate new possibilities of gainful self employment. To provide the necessary liason between prospective employers and employees, a network of employment exchanges has been opened.

22.2.2. Labour and Labour Welfare sector is classified under the threa following sub-heads:

- (1) Labour Welfare.
- (2) Craftsmen training.
- (3) Employment.

### *Labour Welfare :*

22.2.3. The activities under this sub-head are mainly of two types regulatory and welfare. The regulatory activities include the enforcement of various labour laws and settlement of labour disputes. The welfare activities include provision of medical facilities, games, recreation and cultural activities.

22.2.4. The organisation of Labour Commissioner provides for achieving the above two main objectives. The enforcement machinery of the Labour Commissioner organisation supervises the administration of about 50 labour laws which cover various aspects of the working conditions of labourers. The volume of enforcement of work has increased substantially in the past few years on account of multiplicity of legislations, increase in the number of industrial undertakings and the number of workers and greater awareness in the labour to enforce their rights. The number of registered factories which was 2,482 in 1960 has increased to 7204 in 1983. Similarly the number of workers has increased from 28,500 in 1960 to 5,67,000 in 1983. Two points of the 20-Point Programme namely payment of minimum wages and rehabilitation of bonded labour fall within

the area of responsibility of Labour Department. To ensure payment of minimum wages and of confer other welfare benefits on rural workers, it is essential that the enforcement machinery is decentralised to the block / tehsil level.

22.2.5. *Review of the Sixth Plan.*—Against an approved outlay of Rs. 180 lakh during the Sixth Plan, the expenditure upto 1983-84 has been Rs. 166.60 lakh. Including the anticipated expenditure of 1984-85, the total expenditure during the Sixth Plan is expected to be about Rs. 266.96 lakh. With the effort of Labour Commissioner's Organisation industrial dispute have declined during the period. Against 245 strikes and lock outs during 1981, the number declined to 174 in 1983. Labour courts also tried to dispose off large number of cases by amicable settlement. With the help of the tehsil and block staff payment of the minimum wages to the agricultural labour was also ensured. The rehabilitation of bonded labour also received adequate attention and against a target of 10,959 for Sixth Plan as many as 6,959 have been rehabilitated till the end of 1983-84. The balance are expected to be rehabilitated during 1984-85. Against a target of opening of nine Labour Welfare Centres, eight had been opened till the end of 1983-84 and the remaining one is being opened during 1984-85.

22.2.6. *Strategy of the Seventh Plan.*—The Approach Paper to the National Seventh Five Year Plan lays emphasis on stream lining the administrative machinery at the local level for implementation of the minimum wages for agricultural labourers. It also lays stress on removing the constraints in effective implementation of the legal provision of the various labour welfare laws enacted for the protection of the weaker section of the labour.

22.2.7. Keeping in view to the above approach to the Seventh Five Year Plan, special emphasis shall be given to the following programmes in the State Plans :—

1. Wide coverage and effective enforcement of the Minimum Wages Act, Contract Labour Regulation and Abolition Act and other enactments specially designed for the protection of unorganised and weaker section of the working class.
- (2) Continuous identification and rehabilitation of bonded labour.
- (3) Opening of welfare centres in areas of new industrial development.
- (4) Greater emphasis on safer working conditions of the workers.

(5) Creating greater awareness amongst the workers and involving them in fruitful participation and management.

22.2.8. To meet the above responsibilities, the Labour enforcement machinery will be strengthened suitably both at the headquarters and in the field. The offices of Labour Inspectors will have to be opened in selected tehsils. Regional offices of Labour Department will also have to be suitably strengthened. It is also proposed to create a separate authority for wages, gratuity and workmen's compensation. New Labour Welfare centres are also proposed to be opened in areas of new industrial development.

22.2.9. Identification and rehabilitation of bonded labour will continue on a regular basis. A target for identification and rehabilitation of 3,000 bonded labour has been proposed for the Seventh Plan.

22.2.10. The various Labour Welfare schemes mentioned above involve an outlay of Rs.400 lakh including Rs. 200 lakh for hills which is accordingly proposed for the Seventh Plan.

22.2.11. *Annual Plan 1985-86.*—To meet the above objectives on the various programmes outlined above, an outlay of Rs. 80.00 lakh including 35.00 lakh for hills is proposed for Annual Plan 1985-86.

#### *Craftsmen Training :*

22.2.12. The objective of craftsmen training is to ensure a steady flow of skilled workers in different trades of industry and to reduce the unemployment among the educated youth by imparting them industrial training for gainful self employment. For this purpose a number of Industrial Training Institutes (I.T.I.'s) have been opened in the State right from the beginning of the First Plan. The Table below would indicate the number of I.T.I.'s at the end of various Plans in the State :

| Plan period                    | Total number of I.T.I.'s at the end of the Plan | Total number of seats at the end of the Plan |
|--------------------------------|---|--|
| (1)                            | (2)   | (3)  |
| First Plan ..                  | 8   | 1,832  |
| Second Plan ..                 | 15  | 4,072  |
| Third Plan ..                  | 48  | 17,568                                       |
| Three Annual Plan (1966—69) .. | 48  | 22,580                                       |
| Fourth Plan ..                 | 52  | 24,764                                       |
| Fifth Plan ..                  | 67  | 26,368                                       |
| Sixth Plan ..                  | 73  | 29,696                                       |

22.2.13. It would be seen that during the Third Plan and thereafter there has been a substantial expansion in the Craftsmen Training Scheme. Such rapid expansion inherently led to difficulties in the maintenance of proper equipment and standards. Efforts will be made in the Seventh Plan to properly equip I.T.Is. with buildings and necessary training equipments.

22.2.14. *Review of the Sixth Plan:*—During the Sixth Plan period, an outlay of Rs.400.00 lakh including Rs.285.00 lakh for hills was approved against which Rs. 303.55 lakh including Rs. 413.32 lakh in hills are expected to be spent by the end of Sixth Plan and 6 new I.T.Is. were opened besides 10 branch I.T.Is. for girls during this plan with an intake capacity of 1952 seats including 554 seats in the hills. The main thrust in the Sixth Plan was for construction of I.T.I. buildings and making up of deficiency of tools and equipments.

#### STRATEGY FOR THE SEVENTH PLAN

22.2.15. The Approach Paper to the National Seventh Five Year Plan lays emphasis on creating training facilities in identified areas which are short of technical manpower. It suggests restructuring and diversification of courses in all vocational and technical courses in the I.T.Is. so that new course content could be more relevant to the requirements of the economy. Considering the above approach the emphasis in the Seventh Plan would be on consolidating the existing I.T.Is. by providing them with proper buildings training equipments and necessary qualified staff. New diversified courses would be opened in areas of emerging technology by replacing them with courses which have outlived their utility. The opening of new I.T.Is. would be restricted to the barest minimum and mostly girls I.T.Is. would be opened. The existing staff would be sent for inservice training to equip them with the latest technology. For effective co-ordination, the Directorate and Zonal Offices would be suitably strengthened. The following are some of the important schemes proposed for the Seventh Plan :

22.2.16. *Establishment of New I.T.I.s.*—It is proposed to open eight new institutes (five in plains and three in hills). Out of five institutes in plains, three will be for girls and remaining 2 institutes for boys. In addition 30 branch I.T.Is. at block level are also proposed to be opened at different places including 10 in the hills.

22.2.17. *Expansion and strengthening of the I.T.Is.*—The main scheme under this head will be for the completion of incomplete buildings, construction of new buildings and purchase of land, making up of deficiency of tools and equipment as well as to replace obsolete model of machines by modern ones, and making up of deficiency of staff as per norms. In addition to the above, it is proposed to add seats in existing trades in I.T.Is. as well as to restructure and diversify the existing courses to meet the requirement of the economy.

22.2.18. During the Seventh Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs.2539.00 lakh is proposed including Rs.1528.00 lakh for the hills. An outlay of Rs.1480.00 lakh of the total amount will be capital content including Rs.1069.00 lakh for the hills.

22.2.19. *Arrangement of training retraining of the instructional staff of the I.T.Is.*—It is essential that the trainers should have exposure to the advances made in modern technology. It is therefore proposed to send the existing trainers in the batches to training institutes for short-term training. For this, total, outlay of Rs.313.00 lakh is proposed during the Seventh Plan including Rs. 42.00 lakh for the hills. Against this, an outlay of Rs.17.00 lakh will be for the capital content.

22.2.20. *Strengthening of the Directorate and Zonal Offices*—At present the offices of the Joint/Zonal Deputy Directors are functioning in five districts viz. Lucknow, Kanpur, Agra, Varanasi and Dehra Dun. It has not been possible to control and inspect all the institutes from these Zonal offices. It is proposed to suitably strengthen the existing five zonal offices. It is also proposed to provide Audit Cell in each of these zonal offices so that accounts are maintained on proper guidelines given from time to time by the said Cell. An outlay of Rs.334 lakh including Rs.81 lakhs for hills is proposed for Seventh Plan.

22.2.21. *Provision for stipend and examination charges under the Apprenticeship Training Programme*—Apprenticeship Training Programme is being implemented under the Apprentices Act (1961) where it is obligatory for the employers to appoint apprentices under designated trades in prescribed proportion. Under the Act in certain conditions the share of the stipend is to be borne by the State Government. This requirement will be provided in the plan.

22.2.22. The total outlay in Seventh Plan under the Craftsmen Training Programme is proposed at Rs. 4,000.00 lakh including Rs. 2,000.00 lakh for the hills. Against this outlay, Rs. 2018.00 lakh is for Capital works.

22.2.23. *Annual Plan 1985-86*—For the various schemes mentioned above an outlay of Rs.2018.00 lakh including Rs. 657.00 lakh for hills has been proposed. The outlays for some of the important schemes are as under :

| (Rs. in lakh)  |        |        |
|--|--------|--------|
| Name of the schemes                                    | Total  | Hills  |
| 1. Opening of new I.T.Is.                              | 118.00 | 49.85  |
| 2. Expansion and strengthening of the existing I.T.Is. | 406.00 | 269.07 |
| 3. Arrangements for training of staff.                 | 56.00  | 5.07   |
| 4. Strengthening of Directorate and Zonal offices.     | 57.00  | 24.31  |

### (C) Employment

22.2.24. The basic aim of employment service is to ensure continuous and effective liason between the employer and employee. The employment schemes have assumed importance after the enactment of the Employment Exchange (Compulsory notification of Vacancy) Act of 1959. The Act provides for inspection by authorised officers to enforce the provision of the Act. The problem of educated unemployment became more acute as a result of expansion of general education. To provide necessary assistance to unemployed persons, the employment department provides services like placement activities, coaching-cum-guidance centre for Schedule Caste/Schedule Tribes, employment market information, Job Development work etc. Lately the employment department has also taken up the scheme of self-employment by helping the unemployed persons in obtaining loans from banks for self-employment.

22.2.25. *Review of the Sixth Plan*—Against an outlay of Rs.20.00 lakh the total expenditure during the Sixth Plan is expected to be about Rs. 101.67 lakh. During the Sixth Plan a new scheme of starting coaching-cum-guidance centres was started in which coaching was given to candidates of Schedule Caste/Schedule Tribes and physically handicapped for getting employment. Some new Employment Exchanges were also opened during the Plan period.

22.2.26. *Strategy for the Seventh Plan*—According to the Approach Paper to the National Seventh Five Year Plan the generation of gainful and productive employment should be a major object of the Seventh Plan. Integration of sectorwise production plans with employment plan has to be the

main strategy. Considering the above Approach to the Seventh Plan the present scheme of training candidates belonging to the weaker section of the society through coaching-cum-guidance will continue. Employment Exchanges will be modernised with proper facilities and efforts will be made to involving unemployed youth in self-employment schemes by arranging loans for them through the banks. The following important schemes are proposed for the Seventh Plan :

1. Establishment of new coaching-cum-guidance centres.
2. Strengthening of Employment Exchanges.
3. Strengthening of the Employment Wing at the Directorate.

The total outlay proposed for the Seventh Plan is Rs.225.00 lakh including Rs.25.00 lakh for the hills.

22.2.27. *Annual Plan 1985-86*—Keeping in view of the above strategy for the Seventh Plan, for the Annual Plan 1985-86 which includes the above schemes, the proposed outlay is Rs.65.00 lakh including 5.00 lakh for hills.

### (3) Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes

22.3.1. Great emphasis is being laid on the socio-economic betterment of weaker sections of society, particularly Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified Tribes and other Backward Classes. According to the census of 1981 the total population of U. P. is 11.09 crores of which Scheduled Castes population is 2.34 crores which is 21 per cent of total population. There are 66 Scheduled Castes, 5 Scheduled Tribes, 70 Denotified Tribes and Nomadic Tribes and 58 Backward Classes in the State.

22.3.2. The Sixth Plan provided for an outlay of Rs.35 crore for this sector in the State Plan against which an expenditure of Rs.53.60 crore is anticipated. In addition to this specific plan provision the State Government has placed special emphasis to ensure flow of benefits of sectoral programmes in different sectors to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plans.

22.3.3. The programmes under this sector fall briefly under the following groups :

- (i) Education.
- (ii) Economic development.
- (iii) Health, Housing and other Schemes.

22.3.4. *Education*—The percentage of literacy amongst the Scheduled Castes is far less than for general classes. While the State's literacy increased from 21.7 percent in 1971 to 27.4 percent in 1981, the increase in literacy for the Scheduled Castes in the decade was only from 10.0 percent to 14.2 percent. The educational schemes include grant of scholarships, non-recurring assistance for purchase of books, reimbursement of fees, establishment of hostels and Ashram type schools, merit scholarships, special prize awards, opportunity cost to Scheduled Caste families and coaching programmes.

22.3.5. *Economic Development*—There are about 46 lakh Scheduled Caste families in the State of which about 30 lakh are living below the poverty line. The Sixth Plan envisaged bringing 15 lakh families above the poverty

line through specific programmes of this sector and through the Special Component Plan. The achievement has been as follows :

| Years                 | Families (Lakhs) |       |
|-----------------------|------------------|-------|
| 1980-81               | Benefited        | 1.57  |
| 1981-82               | NDS              | 3.61  |
| 1982-83               | ..               | 4.17  |
| 1983-84               | ..               | 5.34  |
| 1984-85 (anticipated) | ..               | 4.50  |
| Total                 | ..               | 19.19 |

22.3.6. *Health, Housing and Other Schemes*—Under this group, subsidy is provided for construction, expansion and repairs of houses, coaching for pre-medical and other examinations, travelling allowance for attending interviews etc.

22.3.7. Physical achievements during Sixth Plan for important programmes are given in table below :

TABLE I—Physical Progress under Selected Items

| Item  | Unit                       | Target for Sixth Plan | Achievement during |         | 1984-85 |                         |
|---|----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|-------------------------|
|   |                            |                       | 1980-83            | 1983-84 | Target  | Anticipated achievement |
| (1)   | (2)                        | (3)                   | (4)                | (5)     | (6)     | (7)                     |
| 1. Scholarship—   |                            |                       |                    |         |         |                         |
| (i) Pre-matric classes  | .. No. of students (lakhs) | 4.31                  | 3.35               | 1.71    | 2.16    | 2.16                    |
| (ii) Primary classes  | .. Ditto                   | 7.50                  | 3.78               | 1.55    | 0.83    | 0.83                    |
| 2. Non-recurring assistance and other incentives in pre-matric classes. | No. of Students            | 85400                 | 45893              | 15867   | 22052   | 22052                   |
| 3. Subsidies for—   |                            |                       |                    |         |         |                         |
| (i) Agriculture/Horticulture  | No. of Families            | 1,25,00               | 7487               | 2409    | 2187    | 2187                    |
| (ii) Small Scale Industries   | .. Ditto                   | 6700                  | 3900               | 936     | 871     | 871                     |
| 4. Houses constructed   | .. No. of Houses           | 7440                  | 5021               | 3612    | 5694    | 5694                    |

22.3.8. The utilisation of outlays during Sixth Plan is given in table below :

TABLE 2—Financial Progress

(Rs. in lakh)

| Group                                   | Sixth<br>Five Year<br>Plan<br>outlay | Expendi-<br>ture<br>during<br>1980-84 | 1984-85 |                                      | Total<br>expendi-<br>ture<br>1980-85 |
|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
|   |                                      |                                       | Outlay  | Antici-<br>pated<br>expendi-<br>ture |                                      |
| (1)                                     | (2)                                  | (3)                                   | (4)     | (5)                                  | (6)                                  |
| 1. Education                            | 2029                                 | 2055                                  | 628     | 1378                                 | 3433                                 |
| 2. Economic Development                 | 782                                  | 743                                   | 120     | 144                                  | 887                                  |
| 3. Health, housing and other<br>Schemes | 699                                  | 685                                   | 144     | 356                                  | 1041                                 |
| Total                                   | 3500                                 | 3483                                  | 892     | 1878                                 | 5361                                 |

It would be seen that outlays earmarked for the Sixth Five Year Plan have been utilised during the first four years of the Plan itself. Additional expenditure to the tune of Rs. 9.86 crore is anticipated in 1984-85 to meet the additional cost of Scholarship to Scheduled castes students in classes IX and X, re-imbursment of fees and construction of 10,000 houses for Scheduled Castes.

22.3.9. *Programmes for Sixth Plan*—The plan schemes in this sector aim at improving the economic and social status of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified Tribes and other Backward Classes. The programmes of education, economic development, housing and other activity will be intensified and gaps noticed in their implementation during Sixth Plan will be filled up.

22.3.10. *Education*—Priority will continue to be assigned to the educational schemes including grant of scholarships, non-recurring assistance for purchase of books re-imbursment of fees, establishment of hostels and Ashram type schools, meritorious scholarship, special prize award to the students who secured 1st Division in High School and post-metric final examinations. Besides opportunity cost to Scheduled Castes families and coaching programme to the students will also be provided. Main Schemes proposed are as under :

22.3.11. *Scholarship and Assistance to Students of pre-metric classes (Classes VI to X)*—During Sixth Five Year Plan scholarships were given to students of classes VI to X @ Rs.9, Rs.12 and Rs.22 p.m. respectively. By

the end of 1984-85 an amount of Rs.1141.38 lakh is expected to be utilized and 7,22,327 students would be benefited during Sixth Plan.

22.3.12. It is proposed to cover all the students studying in classes VI to X under scholarship scheme during the Seventh Plan. The rate of scholarship for classes VI to VIII is proposed to be increased to Rs.30 p.m. per student and for classes IX to X @ Rs.40 p.m. per student. The total cost on this account works out to Rs. 6068.00 lakh benefiting 16,62,873 students. The outlay for 1985-86 will be Rs.956.19 lakh and 2,66,427 students would be benefited.

22.3.13. *Primary education*—The facilities provided at primary level during Sixth Plan included two schemes viz. (1) scholarship to the students reading in classes IV and V at the rate of Rs.5 p.m. per student and (2) opportunity cost to Scheduled Castes families @ Rs.15 p.m. per family. An amount of Rs.395.07 lakh is expected to be spent during the Sixth Plan. The number of beneficiaries would be 6,15,593 students and 14,778 families respectively.

22.3.14. Some essential new schemes are proposed to be added for primary level students during the Seventh Five Year Plan. More scholarship will be given in classes I to V @ Rs.10 p.m. per student. Dress will be provided to girl students at Rs.100 per student per annum. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs.125.00 lakh has been proposed. About 1,25,000 girl students will be benefited during



Seventh Plan. For the year 1985-86, an outlay of Rs.23.00 lakhs has been proposed for providing dress to 25,000 girl students.

22.3.15. *Construction of Hostel*—During Sixth Five Year Plan as many as 37 hostels were constructed and six hostels are under construction during 1984-85 at each district headquarters.

22.3.16. During Seventh Five Year Plan it is proposed that the hostels should be located not only at district headquarters but outside also according to actual need. Hostel for girls will however, be constructed in big cities where there are universities and degree colleges, so as to make them more fruitful. An outlay of Rs.900.00 lakh has been proposed for 100 hostels including establishment charges. For 1985-86 a sum of Rs.100.00 lakh has been proposed for 11 hostels. The hostels will be constructed by U. P. Harijan Evam Nirbal Varg Avas Nigam Ltd.

22.3.17. *Residential Government Hostels*—It is proposed to run Residential Government Hostels for higher classes students where boarding and lodging facilities will be provided to the students. In these hostels the students will be provided free boarding, lodging, two pairs of dress @ Rs.85 per annum, Utensils @ Rs.30 Nationalised books and note-books @ Rs.10, trunk @ Rs.50 and bedding material @ Rs.125. The maximum capacity of each hostel will be 100 students and they will be manned by Superintendent and supporting staff. Expenditure on such hostels will approximately be Rs.3.50 lakh per annum. An outlay of Rs.1,400.00 lakh has been proposed for constructing 400 such hostels. About 40,000 students will there be benefited during the Seventh Five Year Plan. For 1985-86 an outlay of Rs.200.00 lakh has been proposed for 58 hostels.

22.3.18. *Establishment/Construction of Ashram type schools*—At present 36 Ashram type schools are running and the number of beneficiaries is 6,000 students approximately. This scheme has proved useful and it is proposed to increase the number of Ashram type schools in Seventh Plan specially for girls. An outlay of Rs.630.00 lakh has been provided for 72 new Ashram type schools including maintenance charges. During 1985-86, 10 new Ashram type schools will be established at the cost of Rs.100.00 lakhs.

22.3.19. *Technical Education*—At present the department is running one polytechnic and three technical training centres in the State for Scheduled Caste students. In these centres 70 percent seats are reserved for Scheduled Caste students for technical education. During

Seventh Five Year Plan about 13 more technical Training Centres are proposed to be established. These centres will impart training in electronic and local trades, so that the trainees may be able to get employment or establish their own trades.

22.3.20. *Economic Development*—Under this group, grant of subsidy for development of agriculture/horticulture and small scale cottage industries is provided. Besides subsidy is also given to trained graduates in medicine and law etc. to enable them to establish themselves in their respective profession. For increasing the economic development of these classes 13 more new Technical Training Centres will be opened in the State. Discretionary grant for marriage of daughters and treatment will also be provided.

A new scheme for "Inter-caste Marriage Incentive" is proposed to be launched, for which an outlay of Rs.48.00 lakh has been proposed for 960 persons.

22.3.21. *Health Housing and other Schemes*—The schemes proposed under this group include, subsidy for construction, expansion/repairs of houses, T. A. for attending interviews, development of Kols, P. M. T. Coaching etc. A new scheme regarding removal of untouchability is also proposed under the Protection of Civil Rights Act. Important new schemes are detailed below.

22.3.22. *Construction of Houses for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes through U. P. Harijan and Nirbal Varg Avas Nigam Ltd.*—In this State approximately 30 lakh of Scheduled Caste families are living below poverty line. Under Special Component Plan it has been decided that by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan all the families below poverty line will be helped financially, so that they may cross the poverty line. These families do not have proper accommodation to live. Most of them either reside under the huts or under small muddy houses. The Government has taken a decision to construct 1,00,000 houses for Scheduled Castes by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90.

22.3.23. The cost of each house will be of Rs.6,000 each. In these houses two small rooms and one varandha will be provided with pucca walls. These houses will be constructed through U. P. Harijan Evam Nirbal Varg Avas Nigam Ltd. Throughout the State. Free land will be provided by the district administration. Selection of families/beneficiaries will be made by the district committee headed by the District Magistrate. From annual income of the beneficiaries will not be more than 2,000 and Rs.3,000 in urban areas

from all source. Thirty-three percent of the total cost of the house will be provided by the State Government to the above Nigam as assistance and 67 percent of the construction cost will be managed by the Nigam as loan from the different nationalised banks @ Rs. 4 percent per annum as interest which would be reimbursed by the Nigam from grant received from the Government.

22.3.24. For the payment of loan and its interest, the Government will provide the grant. After the expiry of one year from taking the loan for continuous 7 years the State Government will provide annually 1/7th part of the loan taken and the interest on loan as grant to Nigam.

22.3.25. For 1985-86 an outlay of Rs.2 crore has been proposed for construction of 10,000 houses. Yearwise phasing of outlay and targets will be as under :

|            | Outlay<br>(Rs. in lakh) | Target (Nos.<br>houses) |
|------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1985-86    | 200.00                  | 10,000                  |
| 1986-87 .. | 400.00                  | 20,000                  |
| 1987-88 .. | 600.00                  | 30,000                  |
| 1988-89 .. | 400.00                  | 20,000                  |
| 1989-90 .. | 400.00                  | 20,000                  |
| Total ..   | 2000.00                 | 1,00,000                |

22.3.26. *Incentive to primary institutions*—It has been observed that in primary classes the number of Scheduled Caste students is very low in comparison to the general students. Special incentives will be given to such primary schools. It is proposed that in such schools where the number of Scheduled Caste students in primary schools is equal or higher

than the general Scheduled Castes population percentage in the villages where the school is located, such institutions would be given incentives.

22.3.27. *Compulsory Dress*.—It is very essential that literacy and educational programmes amongst Scheduled Caste girls be expanded at primary level. Due to poverty generally the girls of these castes do not attend schools. If they come, they look dirty and are ashamed of joining the classes. It is, therefore, proposed to provide compulsory dress for girls in primary schools from classes I to V.

22.3.28. *Inter-caste Marriage Incentive*—For the removal of untouchability and bringing social equality and consciousness, marriage between Scheduled Castes and Non-Scheduled Castes is a powerful instrument to bring change of outlook. It is proposed that an amount of Rs.5,000 be given to male or female as incentive per couple for inter-caste marriage. Either the bride or the bride-groom should belong to Scheduled Castes.

22.3.29. *Removal of Untouchability*—Removal of untouchability is the main thrust under Protection of Civil Right Act. Wide publicity and education of the masses is proposed with this end in view.

22.3.30. *Outlay for Seventh Five Year Plan*—An outlay of Rs.181.00 crore is proposed for welfare of scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes for Seventh Five Year Plan. This includes Rs.12 crore for hill areas. The outlay for Annual Plan 1985-86 is Rs.27.75 crore including Rs.1.75 crore for hills. Category-wise details of proposed outlays are given in table no. 3 and 4 respectively.

TABLE : 3—Outlays for Seventh Five Year Plan (1985—90)

(Rs. in Lakh)

| Category                     | (Education) | (Economic<br>Development) | (Health<br>Housing) | Total    |
|------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------------|----------|
| (1)                          | (2)         | (3)                       | (4)                 | (5)      |
| 1. Scheduled Castes ..       | 11346.00    | 1472.00                   | 3878.00             | 16696.00 |
| 2. Scheduled Tribes ..       | 182.00      | 177.00                    | 333.15              | 692.15   |
| 3. Denotified Tribes ..      | 184.85      | 245.00                    | ..                  | 429.85   |
| 4. Other Backward Classes .. | 282.00      | ..                        | ..                  | 282.00   |
| Total ..                     | 11994.85    | 1894.00                   | 4211.15             | 18100.00 |



TABLE : 4—Outlays for 1985-86

(Rs. in lakh)

| Category                     | (Education)    | (Economic Development) | (Health Housing) | Total          |
|------------------------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1                            | (2)            | (3)                    | (4)              | (5)            |
| 1. Scheduled Castes ..       | 1766.74        | 225.00                 | 537.33           | 2529.07        |
| 2. Scheduled Tribes ..       | 37.65          | 30.00                  | 33.31            | 100.96         |
| 3. Denotified Tribes ..      | 31.00          | 46.00                  | ..               | 77.00          |
| 4. Other Backward Classes .. | 67.97          | ..                     | ..               | 67.97          |
| <b>Total ..</b>              | <b>1903.36</b> | <b>301.00</b>          | <b>570.64</b>    | <b>2775.00</b> |

22.3.31. *Physical Targets*—The table given below shows the targets and achievements during Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85 and targets proposed for Seventh Five Year Plan and for the Annual Plan 1985-86 :

TABLE : 5—Physical Targets and Achievement

| Item   | Unit                 | Sixth Plan 1980—85 |             | Proposed target for  |         |
|--|----------------------|--------------------|-------------|----------------------|---------|
|  |                      | Target             | Achievement | Seventh Plan 1985—90 | 1985-86 |
| (1)  | (2)                  | (3)                | (4)         | (5)                  | (6)     |
| <b>1—Educational Activities</b>  |                      |                    |             |                      |         |
| Pre-matric students and Primary Classes Scholarship.   | No. of students      | 1280740            | 1337920     | 2037873              | 337260  |
| 2. Other incentives to students like non-recurring assistance for books/stationery.                                  | No. of students      | 85400              | 83812       | 306000               | 48500   |
| 3. Economic Development: Subsidy for the development of Agriculture/Horticulture and Small Scale Cottage Industries. | No. of beneficiaries | 19200              | 17770       | 13926                | 2060    |

**(4) Social Welfare**

22.4.1. The concept of Social Welfare Programmes has been to provide minimum essential facilities to the socially, physically and morally handicapped, neglected and helpless persons and also to those who are in need of special care and protection. Social Welfare Programme had laid emphasis on the development of institutional as well as non-institutional services for the economic and social uplift of the neglected and the handicapped. The programmes have included integrated Child Development Services, expansion of institutional services to cater to the needs of

destitute children, setting up of Mahila Kalyan Sadans and protective homes for women effective implementation of Probation Act, training and rehabilitation of probationers and education and rehabilitation of physically handicapped persons.

22.4.2. A number of institutional and non-institutional services have been included in the past by the State but in absence of adequate outlays it has been possible to touch merely the fringe of the problem. A review of the past Five Year Plans reveals that for want of basic data regarding the various

categories of socially, morally and physically handicapped people, inadequacy of properly trained and committed personnel and financial constraints much headway could not be made so far, leaving a wide gap between the achievements and the objectives.

22.4.3. The welfare schemes undertaken in the Social Welfare Sector can be categorised into the following :

1. Education and welfare of the handicapped.
2. Family and child welfare.
3. Women welfare.
4. Welfare of the poor and destitutes.
5. Correctional services.

22.4.4. *Review of Sixth Five Year Plan*—A sum of Rs. 9 crore was allocated for social welfare schemes during the Sixth Five Year Plan against which an expenditure of Rs.7.31 crores including Rs. 0.35 Crore for Sainik Kalyan was incurred during the first four years of the Plan. The outlay for 1984-85 is Rs.2.56 crore against which anticipated expenditure is Rs. 5.94 crore which includes Rs. 0.15 crore for Sainik Kalyan.

22.4.5. The State Government has taken some important decisions during 1984-85 in order to widen the scope of social welfare programmes and increase their utility to the weak and the handicapped. These decisions are briefly stated below :

(i) *Assistance to destitute widows*.—Such assistance was being provided at the rate of Rs.30 to Rs.50 per month depending upon the number of dependent children and about 22,000 widows were covered. It has been decided to increase the assistance to Rs.60 per month. The assistance will be provided to an additional number of one lakh widows after proper identification. The income limit for assistance to destitute widows has also been raised from Rs.100 per month to Rs.200 per month.

(ii) *Rate of assistance to disabled*—The rate of assistance for disabled persons has been increased from Rs.50 to Rs.60 per month as in the case of destitute widows. The income limit for assistance to disabled persons has also been raised from Rs. 30 per month to Rs.100 per month. About 2800 disabled persons are being benefited presently. It has been decided to assist about 22,500 additional disabled person during 1984-85.

22.4.6. *Strategy for Seventh Five Year Plan*—The deficiencies in the transmittal of benefits noticed during the Sixth and previous Plans are planned to be removed during the Seventh Plan. The content and approach to the programmes is sought to be shaped to make an effective vehicle of public service. The broad strategy for the Seventh Five Year Plan is proposed as below :

(i) Upto the Sixth Five Year Plan, social welfare schemes were largely confined to the urban areas. It is now planned that schemes should be so formulated and implemented that rural population, who qualify for assistance also receive the benefits of these schemes. With this end in view, participation of non-official organisations will be encouraged.

(ii) The residential institution of the Department are, at present, located in crowded rented buildings in the cities. It is proposed to shift them to the more wholesome environment of the countryside. Social Welfare Department is at present running 148 residential institutions in the State out of which 134 institutions are located in rented buildings and about Rs.25 lakh are spent annually on rent alone. It is proposed to construct low-cost buildings according to the requirements of each category of institution.

(iii) Emphasis will be placed on speedy and effective rehabilitation of discharged inmates of the departmental institutions. At present inmates discharged from various correctional institutions often find it difficult to assimilate in the society which generates a feeling of frustration and anger in their minds. It is necessary that they should be provided with gainful self-employment so that they do not relapse into crime and anti-social activities. It is proposed to help them through Schemes of Integrated Rural Development, TRYSEM and Special Component Plan. The role of institutional finance in promoting Social Welfare Schemes has been insignificant so far. The resources of the nationalised banks are now proposed to be harnessed in rehabilitating the discharge inmates of the homes through special bankable projects. Indigent women or those who wish to supplement their family income would also be helped under the Schemes of I. R. D., TRYSEM, Special Component Plan and projects assisted by banks.

(iv) Since special emphasis would now be given to formulate and implement schemes for the rehabilitation and welfare

of the weaker sections of the society comprising women and children, beggars, helpless widows and other destitutes, it is essential that the personnel for executing these schemes are properly trained and oriented to discharge their responsibilities. They would be equipped with relevant and basic data for which surveys would be conducted through reliable agencies. Constant monitoring and periodical evaluation of schemes would ensure effective implementation of the programmes.

(v) Greater emphasis would be laid on the publicity of schemes through the available media to make the urban and rural population aware of the nature and extent of the welfare services available.

(vi) The "greatest good of the greatest number" will be attempted during Seventh Five Year Plan under the Social Welfare Sector.

22.4.7. Some of the important schemes proposed for the Seventh Five Year Plan are indicated below :

(i) *Direction and Administration*—Proper publicity of the welfare schemes is essential to enable needy and eligible persons to obtain their benefits. Proper training of departmental staff and monitoring and implementation is also essential so that benefits may flow to the really needy persons. It is proposed to set up Monitoring Cell and Training Institute for the departmental personnel to enhance the utility of programmes.

(ii) *Education and welfare of handicapped*—Under this group one residential institution for mentally retarded women is proposed to be established during the Seventh Plan while other on going schemes will continue.

Greater emphasis will, however, be given to provide grant-in-aid for the maintenance of physically and mentally handicapped persons. As many as 2776 persons were being provided financial assistance during 1983-84. It has been decided to provide assistance to additional 22,500 disabled persons during current financial year. The rate of assistance has also been increased from Rs.50 p.m. to Rs.60 p.m.

22.4.8. *Child Welfare*—There are 8 ICDS projects in the State Sector which will continue during the Seventh Plan period. Besides, it is proposed to establish Shishu Shalas in the slum areas of the hill districts of the State.

22.4.9. *Women Welfare*—Under this group new schemes namely Training-cum-Production Centre for indigent women, subsidy to destitute women under the I. R. D. Schemes have been proposed.

22.4.10. *Grant-in-aid to destitute widows*—The scheme for providing grant-in-aid to destitute widows is being expanded. So far, as many as 21,648 destitute widows were provided assistance @ 30 to 50 p.m. depending upon the number of dependent children. It has now been decided to provide assistance to additional one lakh widows during 1984-85. The rate of assistance has also been increased to Rs.60 p.m.

22.4.11. *Grant to voluntary organization*—The scheme for providing grant-in-aid to voluntary organization will continue during the Seventh Five Year Plan for which an outlay of Rs. 1.15 crore has been proposed.

22.4.12. *Purchase of land (wherever necessary) and construction of buildings for departmental institution*—At present the department is running 148 residential institutions for various categories of inmates. Out of these, only 14 are housed in own buildings and the rest are in rented buildings. It is proposed to shift these institutions to the rural areas in their own constructed buildings in a phased manner. The proposed buildings would be low-cost dormitory typed structures which may combine utility with comfort with plenty of open space for outdoor activities and games. The total cost on this account works out to Rs.10 crores as per details :

| Item   | Rs. in crore |
|--|--------------|
| 1. Institution for welfare of handicapped.             | 1.94         |
| 2. Departmental institution for child welfare.         | 1.30         |
| 3. Women welfare Institution ..                        | 0.85         |
| 4. Institution for welfare of poor and destitute.      | 0.15         |
| 5. Departmental institution for correctional services. | 5.51         |
| 6. Buildings for training institutions                 | 0.25         |
| Total ..   | 10.00        |

22.4.13. It is proposed to extend the above facilities and construct buildings in a phased manner in accordance with the availability of outlays.

### Seventh Five Year Plan—

22.4.14. The expenditure in Social Welfare sector during the Sixth Five Year Plan is likely to be Rs.13.25 crore including Rs.0.50 crore for Simik Kalyan. Considering the dimension of the problem under Social Welfare Sector an outlay of Rs.45.88 crore has been proposed for Seventh Plan including Rs.6.38 crore for Sainik Kalyan. The outlay for 1985-86 will be Rs.8.92 crore including Rs.0.36 crore for Sainik Kalyan.

### 5. Nutrition

22.5.1. Nutrition sector forms an important component of the Minimum Needs Programme. It is also included in the 20-Point Programme. The main objective of the programme is to provide balanced nutrition to children of primary schools, pre-school going children and pregnant and nursing mothers of the economically weaker sections of the society.

22.5.2. The following three programmes are being implemented :

(i) Mid-day meal to school-going children of age group 6—11 in primary schools of the State in 48 districts in rural areas.

(ii) Special Nutrition Programme.

(iii) Applied Nutrition Programme.

22.5.3. *Mid-day Meal Programme* : The mid-day meal programme is being operated in 48 districts for providing school going children in the age-group 6—11 in the primary schools of the State, meals of calorie content about 300 and protein content of about 12 gram. The meals are provided in the form of ready to eat Panjeeri and cooked Dalia. The programme is being implemented by the Education Department. For 37 districts, with a beneficiary level of 5.81 lakh the food is supplied by CARE (Co-operative for American Relief Everywhere) while 11 districts with a beneficiary level of 2.04 lakh are served with food procured by Education Department through its own resources. In the CARE Scheme, each beneficiary is supplied 80 gram of bulgar wheat and 5 grams of salad oil which is cooked on the spot and served while in Education Department scheme, each beneficiary is served 80 gms. of ready to eat sweet "panjeeri". Both types of rations contain 12 gms. of protein and 300 calories of food value.

22.5.4. At the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan the total number of beneficiaries were 7.85 lakh comprising 5.81 lakh by CARE and 2.04 lakh by departmental sources. An

expenditure of Rs.87.65 lakh is likely to be incurred under the departmental scheme during the Sixth Five Year Plan. Expenditure on above beneficiaries will be transferred to non-plan side during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

22.5.5. It is proposed to cover additional 30,000 beneficiaries in 1985-86 and additional 40,000 in each subsequent year of the Seventh Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs.250 lakh has been proposed for the Seventh Plan. The requirement of outlays for 1985-86 will be Rs.40 lakh.

22.5.6. *Special Nutrition Programme*—The programme covers pre-school children in the age group 0—6 and expectant and nursing mothers belonging to weaker sections of the society. Supplementary nutrition of about 250—300 calories with 10—12 grams of protein is provided for per school child per day for about 300 days in a year. The provision for expectant and nursing mothers is kept at 500 calories and about 25 grams of protein for 300 days in a year.

22.5.7. This programme is at present being implemented by the following departments :

(i) Education Department—in—urban areas.

(ii) Rural Development Department—in rural areas.

(iii) Social Welfare Department under ICDS blocks.

22.5.8. *Education Department* : The Special Nutrition Programme of Education Department was started in 1975 with the help of CARE and World Food Programme in the urban areas. The programme is at present being implemented in 20 districts covering 147 lakh beneficiaries :

|                      |              | <i>Number of beneficiaries</i> |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|
| CARE                 | 4 districts  | 70,000                         |
| World Food Programme | 4 districts  | 40,000                         |
| Education Department | 12 districts | 36,700                         |
|                      |              | 1,46,700                       |

22.5.9. Nutrition is supplied by CARE and WFP in 4 districts each. From 1984-85 CARE has transferred all the beneficiaries to ICDS Schemes of Social Welfare Department.

22.5.10. It is proposed that during Seventh Five Year Plan period the Special Nutrition Programme under ICDS be handed over to Social Welfare Department in the plains areas.

In hill areas in 4 districts, the programme will be handled by Education Department. About 8000 beneficiaries will be benefited in each year of the Seventh Five Year Plan. Against the likely expenditure of Rs.30.53 lakh during the Sixth Plan, an outlay of Rs.50 lakh has been proposed for the Seventh Five Year Plan including Rs.10 lakh for 1985-86.

**22.5.11. Rural Development Department—** During the Sixth Five Year Plan, against a target of 2.81 lakh beneficiaries 3.19 lakh beneficiaries (pregnant and nursing mothers and children between 0—6 years) would be covered. The target of beneficiaries for the Seventh Five Year Plan is 5.01 lakh.

**22.5.12.** Against the likely expenditure of Rs.198.55 lakh in Sixth Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs.420 lakh has been proposed for the special Nutrition Programme of Rural Development Department for the Seventh Five Year Plan. The outlay for 1985-86 is proposed at 65 lakh to cover 78,573 beneficiaries.

**22.5.13. Social Welfare Department—** Social Welfare Department is implementing supplementary Nutrition Programme under ICDS Scheme. Provision of funds for nutrition is made by State Government. By 1984-85, 151 ICDS projects are running in the State out of which 8 are in the State sector. CARE is providing nutrition free of cost in 49 projects of which 2 are in hill districts. Norway is providing financial assistance to run 22 projects of the plain area. The World Food Programme is helping another 12 projects of plain area for providing nutrition free of cost to benefit 1 lakh beneficiaries. Due to constrain of resources, provision is being proposed for additional 150 ICDS projects only in addition to 151 continuing projects.

**22.5.14.** Against the likely expenditure of Rs.8.75 crore during the Sixth Plan an outlay of Rs.45.00 crores has been proposed for Seventh Plan and the proposed outlay for Annual Plan 1985-86 is Rs. 7.20 crore.

**22.5.15.** The level of beneficiaries covered during the Sixth Five Year Plan is 8.75 lakh. The number of beneficiaries during the Seventh Five Year Plan would be as under :

| Years   |    | (No. in lakhs) |
|---------|----|----------------|
| 1985-86 | .. | 3.33           |
| 1986-87 | .. | 4.17           |
| 1987-88 | .. | 4.17           |
| 1988-89 | .. | 4.17           |
| 1989-90 | .. | 4.17           |
| Total   | .. | 20.01          |

**22.5.16. Applied Nutrition Programme—**The objective of the programme is to improve the nutritional status and well being of the child through active participation of the family and the community. For this purpose an extensive programme of nutritional at education and nutritional consciousness is launched. Officials and non-officials are imparted training in methods of nutrition and rural women assisted to produce cheap nutritive food for improving the nutritional status of the family and the child in particular. Against the target of benefiting 1.22 lakh families, the likely achievement during the Sixth Five Year Plan is 1.65 lakh families. During the Seventh Five Year Plan 5.85 lakh families will be imparted nutritional education and assisted in production of nutritional food and running Balbaries.

**22.5.17.** Against the likely expenditure of Rs. 1.31 crore on ANP during Sixth Plan a sum of Rs.3.40 crore has been proposed for Seventh Five Year Plan. The outlay for 1985-86 is proposed at Rs.0.45 crore only.

## ECONOMIC AND GENERAL SERVICES

## (1) Machinery for Planning

23.1.1. Uttar Pradesh has a well established machinery for planning going right down to the level of the development block and encompassing mechanism for collection and analysis of statistics, diagnosis of problems, formulation and appraisal of programmes and projects, study of spatial and manpower aspects of development, formulation and pilot nature, implementation of innovative technological, methodological and organisational solutions and finally, monitoring and evaluation of various programmes. The present planning set-up consists of the Planning Department functioning in close collaboration with—

(i) the State Planning Commission functioning as the apex body for formulation of policies and direction in implementation, and

(ii) the State Planning Institute which acts as the technical wing of the State Planning Department.

23.1.2. *State Planning Commission*—The State Planning Commission is the apex planning body for the State. The Commission was established in 1972 on the advice of the National Planning Commission under the scheme of Strengthening of State's Planning Machinery. The State Planning Commission has been reconstituted from time to time in accordance with the needs of planning and was last reconstituted in December, 1984. The Chief Minister is the Chairman of the Commission with the Planning Minister as Vice-Chairman and Cabinet Ministers of major development departments, eminent industrialists, economists scientists, Member of Parliament and State Legislature, the Chief Secretary, the Agricultural Production Commissioner and Secretaries of a few important departments as its members. The Commission has a full time Deputy Chairman while the Planning Secretary acts as its Members-Secretary assisted by technical and secretariat staff.

23.1.3. The main functions of the State Planning Commission are to advise the State Government in matters relating to formulation and implementation of States plans; utilization in the development of State; to formulate short term and perspective plans keeping in view State's needs, resources and capacities; to devise programmes and policies to remove regional disparities; to identify factor creating hurdles in economic and social development of State and to review plan schemes of the State.

23.1.4. Developmental Planning in the State entered a new era with the introduction of decentralised planning from the year 1982-83. In this process the district has been adopted as the lowest viable unit for planning. District plans are formulated by District Committees within the financial limits and guidelines indicated to them. The district plans thus, formulated are also scrutinised by the Divisional Committees and by the State Planning Commission and are finalised keeping in view the State's priorities.

23.1.5. Continuous monitoring is done by District and Divisional Committee and the bi-monthly reports are sent to the State Planning Commission. Thus, the State Planning Commission keeps a continuous watch on implementation of these plans. The work of integrating these district plans into the State Plan is also done by the State Planning Commission.

23.1.6. In order to strengthen the existing social services in well defined areas in an integrated manner; with main focus on women and children and poorest sections of the rural community, a programme of "Social Inputs in Area Development" (SIAD) was started with the assistance of UNICEF and approval of the Ministry of Social Welfare, Government of India in the year 1982. To formulate the action plan of different social development departments of UNICEF assisted projects and for effective monitoring a Project Planning and Monitoring Cell was established in the State Planning Commission in 1981.

23.1.7. In view of increasing needs of development planning of State, the State Planning Commission needs to be suitably strengthened. An outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakh has been proposed in the Seventh Plan and Rs. 40.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 1985-86 for the continuing work and augmentation of activities of the State Planning Commission.

23.1.8. *State Planning Institute*—The Institute was set-up in 1971 with Planning Secretary as its Chairman. The Institute comprises the following divisions :

1. Economic and Statistics Division.
2. Planning, Research and Action Division.
3. Evaluation Division.
4. Training Division.
5. Perspective Planning Division.
6. Manpower Planning Division.
7. Area Planning Division.



8. Monitoring and Cost Management Division.
9. Project Formulation and Appraisal Division.
10. Hill Division.

23.1.9. *Economics and Statistics Division*—The main function of the Economics and Statistics Division has been the collection, processing and analysis of data, collected through the National Sample Survey, Annual Survey of Industries 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 the adequate statistical support at the block and district levels as a step towards the preparation of district and local levels plans. This Division also plays an important role in the monitoring and evaluation of development programmes at various levels. The introduction of decentralised planning and greater emphasis on the implementation of the 20-Point Programme has led to very great increase, in the work load of division, district and block offices.

23.1.10. Keeping in view the expansion of State's economy and the necessity of improved data base it is essential to strengthen the Economics and Statistics Division. Besides, some new areas are also required to be covered, so as to make this division more useful and effective. The following new schemes are proposed for implementation during the Seventh Five-Year Plan.

23.1.11. *Improvement of Industrial Statistics*—Reliable statistics in respect of various industries is required to be made available respectively for the planning and evaluation of development 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 has substantially increased during the past few years, and is likely to increase further during Seventh Plan. 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 headquarter office is also proposed.

23.1.12. This Scheme required an outlay of Rs.15.20 lakhs for the Seventh Plan Period (1985—90) and Rs.1.58 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1985-86.

23.1.13. *Creation of Regional Accounts and Capital formation cell at Headquarter*—With a view to providing an overall insight into the changes in various sectors of the State's 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 as also of private sector enterprise 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 tasks 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 the adequate supporting staff.

23.1.14. *Origin Destination Survey of Goods Traffic by Road*—As the transport by rail, water and air is under public sector, reliable data in respect of goods which are transported by the above resources is available but the road transport is mainly under the private sector and 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-State Level Organisation in this regard, it is proposed to conduct the above survey by the existing staff posted in all the Districts 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.

23.1.15. *Establishment of a cell for the hill Development work*—It has become essential to maintain separate statistics for the hill region. Such statistics for government departments is obtained from additional heads/heads of departments posted exclusively for the hill region. To look after the work adequately it is proposed to establish a separate cell in the Economics and Statistics Division headed by an Additional Director (Technical) along with necessary supporting staff.

23.1.16. *Strengthening of present State Income Unit for rural and urban income estimates*.—The estimates of Gross Domestic Product of the State viz. State income estimates in respect of the different economic sectors

is the self-contained composite economic indicator. 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 by creating a post of Joint Director with some supporting staff for this work.

23.1.17. *Strengthening of Housing Cell*—A housing cell was established in Economics & Statistics Division along with a nuclear staff during the further Five-Year Plan with a view to the requirement of data pertaining to the housing and building construction works. The work load of the above cell had gradually been increasing with five times increase of building construction work in the public sector, and schedule increase in the private sector. It is therefore, necessary to strengthen the existing housing cell to enable work load being handled properly and completed in time to meet requirements of the National Buildings Organisation.

23.1.18. *Establishment of a Research Unit at Headquarter*—The Division regularly collects socio-economic data by conducting a number of surveys which is scrutinised, completed and analysed. The Division has adequate districtwise data in respect of industrial development. It has a longer series of the wholesale and retail prices of the agricultural and non-agricultural commodities also. The data in respect of employment and unemployment, household consumer expenditure and other socio-economic aspects for a number of years and the districtwise data in respect of electricity consumption and State income is also available. With proper analysis of these results, it should be possible to get valuable results regarding the behaviour of the State's economy which would be of assurance to the State planners and policy makers. It is proposed to establish a Research Unit under a Joint Director, with 2 Senior Research Officers and supporting staff essential.

23.1.19. *Improvement of Social Statistics*—The objective of this scheme is to make available statistics regarding social services. For this purpose regular sample surveys would be conducted to study the existing pattern of social consumption and employment and also to study the benefits accruing to the society through social and economic development programmes. One additional post of Assistant Economics & Statistics Officer and one Economics & Statistical Inspector is required for each district for the works. The scheme will be managed and guided by a Joint Director at the State Headquarter.

23.1.20. *Establishment of a small printing press in Economics and Statistics Division*—As stated earlier the main function of the Economics and Statistics Division is the collection of data by conducting regular and *ad hoc* surveys on different Socio-economic aspects. Some secondary data is also being collected from several departments. At present the printing work of the Reports of this Division is being done by the Government Press which results in serious delay. It is proposed to establish a small printing press in this Division headed by an Assistant Superintendent with necessary supporting staff.

23.1.21. *Re-organisation and strengthening of Economics and Statistics Division at the Headquarter level*—As a result of the implementation of the decentralisation of the planning process, the workload of this division at the headquarter's level has increased tremendously. In order to cope with this increase workload and to ensure the quality it is proposed to create one post of Deputy Director with supporting staff. }

23.1.22. *Improvement of Employees Statistics*—The Economics and Statistics Division brings out annually a publication, based on the data collected on the number of various categories of employees, their salaries, wages and other allowances in respect of about 11,000 offices of the State Government, Semi-Government and local bodies. This publication provides crucial information to the Pay Commission, Finance Commission and Finance Department and it is helpful in studying the situation of employment in the public sector. There is no specific staff in the field for this work. It is proposed to create 37 additional posts of Economics and Statistical Inspectors for field work (including 7 in the districts of hill region) and 6 posts of Assistant Economics and Statistical Officer at the State Headquarter for this work.

23.1.23. *Scheme wholly financed by International Agencies*—A pilot project for Development Monitoring Service at local level was taken up in the five districts (Almora, Azamgarh, Fatehpur, Saharanpur and Sitapur) of the State during the period of 1982-83 to 1984-85. The project was confined to one selected Nyaya Panchayat in each district with the area covered by UNICEF assisted project of "Local Input for Area Development." Under the above pilot project base line surveys and collection of information on key items of social development and some case studies have also been conducted. Looking to the utility of these studies and reports based on field survey, UNICEF has desired to extend this scheme to three more districts e.g. Etah, Etawah, and Gonda for a period of three years.



23.1.24. The pattern of survey will remain the same. The project in the existing 5 districts will be shifted to other blocks in SIAD area. Under this project, additional posts of 3 Additional Economics and Statistics Officer and 3 Economics and Statistical Inspectors will be required in the additional districts. Besides, one post of Deputy Director along with some supporting staff is required to be created at headquarters also to have effective supervising and guidance to the field staff.

23.1.25. The Seventh Plan outlay and the Annual Plan 1985-86 outlay proposed for this scheme are Rs.15.00 lakh and Rs.4.90 lakh respectively.

23.1.26. The expenditure during Sixth Plan in this Division will be Rs.591.69 lakh. The total outlay for this Division for the Seventh Five Year Plan has been proposed at Rs.925 lakh including Rs.312.00 lakh for 1985-86.

23.1.27. *Planning Research and Action Division*: The Planning Research and Action Institute (PRAI) was established in 1954, mainly with a view to furnish the community development programme with new ideas, methodologies and appropriate technologies suitable for wide-spread adoption in the rural areas. The recommendations of the Institute were to be based upon intensive action research in various fields, the usual pattern of working comprising of identification and diagnosis of problems, launching of pilot projects, rigorous evaluation of results and further testing in representative areas before passing on the pilot projects for widespread adoption by the State Development Departments. The Institute operated through three wings, namely the Pilot Project Wing, the Evaluation Wing and the Communication Wing. The main strength of the Institute lay in high quality multi-disciplinary team work which provided a unique forum for collective thinking, group action and self appraisal. The Institute has a number of very significant achievements to its credit in the field of rural development.

23.1.28. *Field Service Cell—Khandsari*—The Division has developed proposed open pan sugar process and about 6,000 minisugar plants are now operating in the country based on this process. Some further improvements, specially in the development of efficient furnaces using wet bagasse and increase in expeller efficiency leading to higher sugar recovery have been made through recent experiments conducted in collaboration with Appropriate Technology Development Association, Lucknow. The dissemination of this information is done through field services cell which supplies drawings of improved processes on payment, and also sends

its technicians to remove the difficulties in the operation of such units, on the request of its owners.

23.1.29. *Design and Construction Cell*—The Division has a design cell for development of new processes for appropriate rural technologies. Drawings for conducting various experiments including those for mini-sugar technology are prepared in this Cell. The Cell is at present working on detailed construction drawing for Ashmoh Cement Plant, Soyabean oil expeller and a cheap stove for use of rice husk and other vegetable wastes for meeting fuel requirements in the country side.

23.1.30. *State Pottery Project, Phulpur*—Experiments for evolving viable technologies for decentralised manufacture of white-watex pottery by small entrepreneurs were made by the Division at its Chinhhat Unit. The Products of such decentralised small scale pottery units have now to be diversified in order to cater to changing tastes and needs. It is also necessary to develop artistically pleasant forms and colour compositions in order to make it viable and self-sustaining. This work is being done at the Phulpur Pottery Unit of the Division. Its work has been widely exhibited at the exhibitions in New Delhi, Lucknow and Allahabad and has been widely appreciated. A new Plan has been drawn up recently for remodeling the factory and make it a profit earning institution.

23.1.31. *Ashmoh Cement*—Rice husk is a waste product in the countryside which could be utilised for production of cementitious material. The technology developed by this Division has now been fully tried at the field level. A small plant for manufacture of cement has been installed at Dibyapur in district Etawah. Production of cement has already started and sale also has commenced on a small scale. The product is popular on account of low price, as well as its quality.

23.1.32. *Soyabean/Surajmukhi Oil expeller*—The major hindrance in increased soyabean production which is a valuable source of protein, has been the difficulty in its marketing. This scheme which had been taken up in collaboration with Harcourt Butler Technical Institute, Kanpur, aims at development of a low cost expeller which could be installed in a central village for extracting oil from soyabean and thus make soyabean cultivation economically viable for the agriculturists. The experiment is expected to continue in 1985-86 also. A low cost sunflower expeller has already been devised by the Division.

23.1.33. *Minor Irrigation Cell*—Research work on hydrams was conducted by PRAD during the period 1976-78 resulting in the establishment of this technology for irrigation in

the hills. The scheme has been handed over to the Minor Irrigation Department for extension work. Further experiments are, however, continuing in the Division aimed at improving the technology to reduce costs. In addition, following research work in Minor Irrigation which could not be completed during the Seventh Plan :

- i. Reduction in conveyance losses in the field channels.
- ii. Low cost tanks in Bundelkhand and hill areas ;
- iii. Low cost small reservoir on minor streams in Bundelkhand and hill areas ;
- iv. Improving efficiency of low horse-power diesel pumping sets.
- v. Irrigation arrangements through use of solar energy.

23.1.34. Further research work will be taken up, as advised by Minor Irrigation Department on improvement of existing hydrams and water sprinklers.

23.1.35. *Rural Health and Sanitation*—The Division developed as early as 1958 low cost water seal latrines generally known as PRAI type latrines. It had also developed system for sewerage in small rural communities which can be laid out at minimum cost. The Division continue imparting training in these techniques to the staff of Health Department engaged in the work of health and sanitation in rural areas. The Division operates an in-service training centre at Banthra near Lucknow which will continue during the Seventh Plan period. It is proposed to be upgraded during the Seventh Plan.

23.1.36. *Co-operative Hospital, Neemgaon*—The Division is operating a cooperative hospital at Neemgaon in district Lakhimpur-kheri. The project, which is the first of its kind in the rural areas of the State is aimed at providing medical services at minimum cost to the State and of a quality a little superior to that available in the State run public health dispensaries. The evaluation of work done at the hospital has established the utility and viability of this concept and it is proposed to extend the project further by establishing seven additional Co-operative Hospitals, located in other regions of the State. Two additional Cooperative hospitals at Karmaini (Duria and Behervah, Sitapur) have already been established.

23.1.27. *Samgra Vikas Yojna*—The scheme aims at around development of ten Gram Sabhas in one block which will ultimately result in enhancing their revenues to an extent which will enable the Gram Sabhas to undertake minor developmental works in future with their own

funds. Individual and group beneficiaries schemes like provision of small tubewells, milch cattle etc. are included in it.

23.1.38. *Extension and Training*—This has been an important activity of PRAD since its inception and ideas developed in programmes conducted by PRAI have been adopted in rural developmental through out the State. At present the activity is restricted to the areas of the three Integrated Area Development Agencies of the Division. Training Courses of one to three week duration run by the Division have been particularly successful in the adoption by educated youth of techniques of making furniture, suit cases etc. of fibre glass, cheap attache cases and holdalls, umbrella making, photography etc. An important aspect of the training is that the trainee are enabled to obtain bank finance so that they may purchase implements and have some initial working capital also. Before the sanction of the relevant schemes, the banks ensure that the small entrepreneurs fully understand the technical as well as commercial aspects of the proposed venture.

23.1.39. *Evaluation Division*—The main objective of this division is to carry out concurrent as well as ex post facto evaluation of different schemes projects and programmes of various development departments of the State.

23.1.40. The selection of schemes, programmes and projects for evaluation is made by the Planning Department 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 prepared in the Division are then discussed with the senior officers of the concerned administrative department and the departmental heads under the Chairmanship of Deputy Chairman, State Planning Commission, U. P. and finalised in accordance with the direction of the Deputy Chairman. The finalized reports are sent in the department concerned for implementing the recommendations contained in them. As a measure of follow up action, concerned departments are requested to furnish information regarding corrective measure taken thereof.

23.1.41. Evaluation studies in this Division are conducted by six evaluation teams each consisting of one Senior Evaluation Officer, one or two Evaluation Officers and supporting staffs. These teams operate under the overall guidance of the Director assisted by a Joint Director. During nineteen years of its existence till 1983-84, the Division has completed

234 Evaluation studies. Another 25 studies are expected to be completed during 1984-85.

23.1.42. It is proposed to strengthen the Division during the Seventh Five-Year Plan so as to increase its capacity to cater to the increasing demands from various development departments for evaluation of their programmes. It is proposed to add two additional evaluation teams with Senior Evaluation Officers and other staff during the current year. One post of Joint Director, to improve the supervision and the quality of Evaluation reports is also proposed.

23.1.43. During Sixth Five-Year Plan expenditure of Rs.47.12 lakh is likely to be incurred. An outlay of Rs.60 lakh has been proposed for Seventh Plan.

23.1.44. *Training Division*—The importance of in service training in different departments mainly in the context of formulation and implementation of development programmes is being measured by recognized; The Directorate of Evaluation Training as a part of the Planning Department was established in 1968. A separate Training Division was constituted in 1981 as a part of the State Planning Institute.

23.1.45. Training Division organises training programmes for State, regional and district level officers of the State Government and its public sector corporations mainly related to formulation and implementation of development programmes. Training courses are conducted with the help of in house faculty of different Divisions of the State Planning Institute, and with the assistance of reputed external training institutions in the country.

23.1.46. The main objectives of the Training Division are as follow :

(1) To impart training to officers of field level and State level concerned with planning and development administration.

(2) Administration and Management of 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 provide consultancy service to them.

(4) To organize seminars and workshops for senior level officers of the State.

(5) Training Administration.

23.1.46. As many as 4497 officers of various department have been completed training since 1972. It is targetted to run 20 training programmes in 1984-85 of State and long duration on the various aspects of the Planning process and techniques including professional in service courses for Economics and Statistics Division.

23.1.47. It is proposed to further strengthen the Training Division during the Seventh Five-Year Plan :

(a) Newer disciplines like management science, computer science, etc. will be introduced.

(b) The Division does not have the core faculty of its own. A small faculty of developed specialists of various disciplines will be developed.

(c) It is proposed to modernise the training halls and to furnish and equipped with public address system.

(d) Two existing library-cum-documentation centre of the Division contains about 1000 books and journals. This library will be further developed and strengthened by adding more books of newer disciplines.

(e) Hostal accommodation will be extended by adding a new block of 12 double bedded rooms, one dining room and one dormitory to accommodate about twenty additional persons, so that two courses can be operated simultaneously.

23.1.48. An outlay of Rs.100 lakh has been proposed for the Seventh Five Year Plan. The outlay for 1985-86 will be Rs.15 lakh only.

23.1.49. *Perspective Planning Division, U. P.*—The Perspective Planning Division of the State Planning Institute was established in the year 1972. The basic function of the 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 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.

23.1.50. 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 and capital formation was also carried out. These studies have helped in formulating annual and five year plans.

23.1.51. In each succeeding year, the Division has enlarged its activities. The area covered so far by the Perspective Planning Division, can broadly, be categorised in three parts :

(i) Studies relating to consumption pattern and level of living.

(ii) Studies relating to agriculture, industrial and tertiary sectors, providing projective techniques for long-term planning. This will *inter alia*, include building up of input-output co-efficients, labour and capital co-efficients, consistency and other models, etc.

(iii) Studies relating to financial aspects such as capital formation, saving, resources, export-import policy, etc.

23.1.52. A number of studies are to be taken up during the Seventh Plan period with a view to :

(i) revising and making up-to-date estimates, already built up in the studies completed by the Division,

(ii) covering those aspects, which were left untouched in the earlier studies,

(iii) completing studies in hand in time, and

(iv) Initiating extensive and in depth studies in the new areas.

23.1.53. *Manpower Planning Division*—The Manpower Planning Division was established in September 1971 with a view to studying different aspects of manpower planning for optimum utilisation of available manpower resources. The Division is conducting studies on various important aspects like migration, displacement of people due to projects' location, status of Scheduled tribes, women employment, preparation of project profiles, fact books, updating of norms, co-ordination between training facilities and development, appraisal of functioning of employment schemes, formulation of micro-employment plans at the block level, etc. The Division is also a nodal agency for monitoring employment schemes to identify bottlenecks in the implementation of the schemes. The Division has completed 86 studies covering a wide variety of aspects of manpower planning and employment.

23.1.54. With the objective of substantial reduction in unemployment within a short period, special and detailed studies need to be

undertaken for identifying the nature of different aspects and size of the problem and then suggesting remedial measures. List of studies in progress are given below.

23.1.55. The present sanctioned staff of the division includes a Director, 2 Joint Directors, 3 Senior Research Officers, 6 Research officers, 8 Research assistants, 2 Statistical assistants, 4 investigator-cum-computers, 5 stenographers, 2 typists, one senior clerk and three peons. The division works in team, each headed by a Senior Research Officer consisting of one or two Research Officers and other supporting staff, under the over all supervision of the Director.

23.1.56. During the Seventh Five Year Plan the work of the division will be expanded and intensified. It is now proposed to maintain regular profiles of different categories of manpower both at the aggregative and departmental levels. It is also proposed to set up a data bank of manpower statistics so that studies could be initiated in time and with speed. Intensive sectoral manpower studies need also be undertaken to prepare reliable manpower profiles. Proposed reorganisation and expansion would necessarily require additional staff.

23.1.57. *Area Planning Division*.—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 frame work for better implementation and monitoring of development programmes.

23.1.58. 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.

23.1.59. 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 inhabited their development growth.

23.1.60. 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 districtwise 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.

23.1.61. 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 frame work.

23.1.62. 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., the Division is at present engaged in finalising the integrated area development plans of Behendar and Kothawan blocks of district Hardoi, which was formulated by the Division Integrated Buxa Tribal Plan of Gadarpur, Bazpur, Kashipur and Ramnagar blocks of Naini Tal District has been completed and submitted for execution. Integrated Tribal Development Plan for Kapkote Block of Almora District is also being prepared.

23.1.63. The Division has worked out some selected district and regionwise important indicators highlighting the inter-regional and inter-district disparities, and have been regularly preparing booklets on 'Districtwise indicators of Development.' These indicators are being utilised by different development departments in tailoring their programmes according to the needs of the area concerned. The Division has also identified district and regionwise plan priorities.

23.1.64. The Division has also been actively involved in the process of decentralised planning and for this purpose, some alternative formula 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 implementation process in the State. Out of five formulae evolved for the disaggregation of

divisible plan outlay to the district, the formulae based on "Population and level of Development" has been adopted by the State Government and divisible outlay has been disaggregated for the year 1982-83.

23.1.65. 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. In addition, the Division is involved in conducting studies on actual impact of decentralised planning process in the districts and is also engaged in improving the planning and implementation capabilities at the district and block levels.

23.1.66. *Monitoring and Cost Management Division* :—The main functions of the Division are:

(a) Review of progress on the basis of information from operating and implementing levels and its appraisal in terms of financial and physical performance as compared to targets.

(b) Identification of shortfalls, 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 in 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 project schemes in construction stages and apprise the Government of findings and suggestions.

(e) To assess the impact of cost escalation due to various reasons and develop suitable cost indices for typical work and to enable a rational assessment of cost reasons from year to year.

(f) To undertake indepth studies of on going/completed projects/schemes on a selective basis so that experience gained on these could be usefully utilised in subsequent schemes/projects.

23.1.67. The Monitoring Division carries out on regular monthly and quarterly review of progress of selected projects in the sectors of irrigation, power, water supply, roads and bridges, industrial projects, housing and urban development programmes and sugar industry. In addition, the monitoring of 20-point programme for all the districts is also being taken up on a regular basis.

23.1.68. The monthly reports which are prepared by the Monitoring Division broadly contain the review of the cost and expenditure, physical achievements against the targets, status of benefits and the various problems/bottlenecks which the projects are facing in connection with their implementation.

23.1.69. This Division has also taken up one time studies on various subjects e.g. Engineering (Equipment Performance in Irrigation Department, Analysis of Surplus Equipment etc.), Project Appraisal Implementation and Monitoring (Appraisal of Sugar Factory at Nandganj, Monitoring of Urban Development Programmes, Monitoring of Rural Development Programmes.) Cost Management, etc. The Division has also developed Cost Indices for Buildings, Roads, Bridges, Irrigation Projects, Multi-purpose Projects, Thermal Projects, etc. which are being used in the revision of estimates and sanctioning of the revised cost.

*Project Formulation and Appraisal Division :*

23.1.70. The main objectives of the Project Formulation and Appraisal Division are to undertake ex-ante 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.

23.1.71. With a view to carry out the above objectives, the Division is responsible for appraising investment proposals for the consideration of Public Investment Board, Expenditure Finance Committee and other miscellaneous projects requiring the sanction of the State Government. The Public Investment Board for which the Division acts as Secretariate is responsible for appraising all proposals of Public Sector Enterprises involving an investment of Rupees one crore or more in the case of Projects funded wholly by the State and institutional resources. In case of joint sector projects reference to the Board has to be made in cases where Government resources of Rs.50 lakh or more are involved. For the Expenditure Finance Committee, on behalf of the Planning Department, the Division appraises all departmental projects on which non-recurring expenditure is Rupees one crore or more.

23.1.72. To enhance the project formulation capabilities of various Development Departments and State Corporations the Division prepares and issues various guidelines, model projects, manuals and research studies.

23.1.73. The Division has appraised 164 major projects costing about Rs.8000 crores for presentation to Public Investment Board, besides a number of projects for presentation to the Expenditure Finance Committee, have also been appraised. A large number of projects were also appraised under the scheme of local level planning programmes. 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 five guidelines relating to industry, fisheries, dairy, social forestry and horticulture for the guidance of officers of concerned development departments.

**(1) Hill Division**

23.1.74. With a view to improving the process of formulation of plans and projects for development of hill region and for ensuring their proper implementation, monitoring, co-ordination and evaluation, Hill Division was established under the State Planning Institute in 1981 with its headquarters at Lucknow. Its two divisional units are located at Garhwal and Naini Tal. These units mainly help in the working of the Division. At present, some of the main works/studies taken up by the Division are as follows :

(1) After the creation of the Hill Division efforts were made, at first to collect and publish basic statistics about the Hill Region so that the preparation of different studies, research and development schemes may become easy and the impact of development programmes could be known. In this context, Statistical Diary for the Hill Region for 1983 has already been published and a Fact Book giving essential time series data of the hill areas has also been compiled and published in three volumes.

(2) The role of women in the economic structure of the Hill Region is very important. With this point in view, the Division undertook a survey of their economic and social status. The survey report has been completed. Its findings will help in preparing suitable programmes for their development so that women could be brought into the mainstream of hill development.

(3) The Division has also undertaken a study of "Expansion of Horticulture in different districts and its effect on the economic structure of the Hill Regions"



so that the impact of horticultural development schemes on the hill economy could be assessed.

(4) A socio-economic survey of the Buxa tribals residing in Vikas Nagar and Doiwala Blocks of Dehra Dun District and Dugadda Block of Pauri District has been conducted, for the purposes of providing information for formulation of realistic schemes of development for these tribes.

(5) An evaluation study of the public distribution system in the Hill Region has been completed by the Division.

(6) Formulation of a 'Perspective Plan of the Hill Region' and a study 'Demand and Supply of Technical Manpower in the Hill Region' is being conducted by the Perspective Planning Division and Manpower Planning Division respectively. The Hill Division is providing basic data and other assistance.

23.1.75. In addition to the above studies and programmes, the following studies are also proposed to be taken up during the year 1984-85:

(1) A study of the Effects of the Forest Conservation Law (1980) on Development Programmes in the Hill Region.

(2) Status of Research in Agriculture and Allied Sectors in Hill Region.

(3) Situation Analysis of the Provision of Safe Drinking Water.

(4) Situation Analysis of Medical Health and Family Welfare Services.

(5) Identification of Growth Centres and institutional framework for co-ordinated delivery of services in a micro-watershed area.

23.1.76. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been proposed for Seventh Plan and the proposed outlay for Annual Plan 1985-86 is Rs. 3.00 lakhs.

## (2) Bureau of State Enterprises

23.2.1. Public Sector in the State occupies very important position both from the point of view of investment of more than Rupees four thousand crores and as a major employer. State Public Enterprises have given direct employment to more than 2.42 lakh people besides those employed as daily wage and casual workers. This sector has also been giving priority to the development of backward areas and weaker sections of the society. Thus the public enterprises of State are acting as active agents of change.

23.2.2. The Bureau of State Enterprises was established in February 1974, as a part of Secretariat. It has gradually assumed a vital role as co-ordinator and as a monitor of

schemes and projects run by the State Corporations. It is paying due attention for the development of healthy personnel policies and laying down efficiency norms for each enterprise. Regular monitoring of the activities of the corporation has resulted in cost consciousness and profit motivation in corporation's managements.

23.2.3. In order to enable the Bureau to fulfil efficiently the tasks assigned to it, it is proposed to strengthen it during the Seventh Plan. For the strengthening the Personnel, Financial Management and General Management Division will be strengthened by providing more specialists in management disciplines. It is also proposed to add the following new divisions :

(a) Indepth Study and Investment Division.

(b) Production Division.

(c) Construction Division.

(d) Selection Committee Office.

(for selection of key posts in Public Enterprises)

23.2.4. Local Development Authorities and co-operative institutions are also proposed to be brought within the scope of operations of the Bureau during the Seventh Plan.

23.2.5. The outlay for the Seventh Five Year Plan proposed for Bureau is Rs.500 lakh including Rs.80 lakh for 1985-86.

## (3) Weights and Measures

23.3.1. Under the Central Act of Standards of Weights and Measures, 1956, the metric system of weights and measures was introduced in 1959. At present 121 working standard laboratories, four secondary standard laboratory, one reference standard laboratory and two mobile squads are working in the State which include 18 working standard labs. and two mobile squads established during the Sixth Plan.

23.3.2. According to the norms prescribed by the Government of India, there should be one inspectorial unit i.e. one Working Standard Lab., for every 1000 traders or 100 industrial units. It is proposed in this direction to establish one working standard lab. in each tehsil in a phased manner. It is also proposed to establish one mobile squad, and to strengthen the eight regional offices and fifteen working standard labs. in the plains and 5 working standard laboratories in the hills during the Seventh Plan. For 1985-86 it is proposed to establish one mobile squad and to strengthen 8 regional offices and 9 working standard Labs in plains. It is proposed to establish

one working standard Lab. in hills. The proposed outlay for Seventh Plan is Rs. 85.00 lakh out of which Rs. 17.00 lakh is for Annual Plan 1985-86.

#### (4) State Employees Welfare Corporation

23.4.1. The U. P. Government Employees Welfare Corporation was established in the year 1965-66 for providing essential commodities at reasonable rates to the State Government employees. The Corporation is financed by the State Government and is managed by a Board of Directors, with the Chief Secretary as its Chairman.

23.4.2. The Corporation is working on no-profit no-loss basis. It has established 10 stores so far in various divisional headquarters for making available certain essential commodities of daily use, free of sales tax. Besides these stores, 10 canteens are running at Lucknow and 3 at Kanpur in various State Government offices on no-profit no-loss basis, the Corporation proposed to establish its stores in the remaining districts of the State in a phased manner to extend benefit to employees in the entire State.

23.4.3. The likely expenditure during the Sixth Five-Year Plan is Rs.8 lakh. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakh has been proposed for Seventh Plan including Rs.2 lakh for 1985-86.

#### (5) Printing and Stationery

23.5.1. The Department of Printing and Stationery operates Government Presses at (i) Allahabad, (ii) Aishbagh, Lucknow, (iii) Hazratganj Lucknow for legislative work, (iv) Roorkee, (v) Rampur and (vi) Varanasi. The presses at Allahabad, Lucknow and Roorkee are old while those at Rampur and Varanasi were established in 1974-75 and 1978-79. Expansion of the three old presses has also been done.

23.5.2. The work of establishment of new presses at Rampur and Varanasi and modernisation of old presses at Allahabad, Lucknow and Roorkee is being carried out as a project now estimated to cost Rs.13.16 crores. An expenditure of Rs. 5.50 crores will have been incurred to end of Sixth Plan, the balance to be incurred in Seventh Plan to complete the work.

23.5.3. It has been estimated that during the Seventh Plan period, the work of printing by Government presses will increase to 15,500 metric tonnes per year. In order to cope with this work load from all over the State four new presses at Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Agra and Naini Tal are proposed.

23.5.4. An outlay of Rs.11.50 crores has been proposed for completion of continuing programmes of construction and modernisation and for establishment of new presses during Seventh Plan. The outlay for 1985-86 is proposed to be Rs.2.00 crores.

23.5.5. *Proposals for Seventh Plan*—It is proposed to complete the backlog of machines/non-residential/residential buildings of the Sixth Plan.

#### (6) National Savings

23.6.1. National Savings Schemes promote a culture of thrift in the common man and the collections in these schemes are an important source of financing the State's Five Year and Annual Plans. The recent spurt in small savings in Uttar Pradesh is very encouraging. The net collections for small savings in the State have risen from Rs.157 crores in 1980-81 to Rs.281 crores in 1983-84 and are expected to rise to Rs.450 crores in 1984-85. With this trend and with all out efforts to mobilize small savings, specially from rural areas the targets for the net collections for the Seventh Plan has been fixed as Rs.4035 crores and for 1985-86 as Rs.660 crores.

23.6.2. The targets for small savings proposed for Seventh Plan are based on annual average *per capita* deposit of about Rs.60 constituting about 3.5 percent of average annual income. These targets are achievable with strong sustained effort.

23.6.3. The State Directorate Small Savings is headed by the Secretary, Finance Department as Director and a Joint Secretary of the Finance Department as Additional Director. The Directorate has only a nucleus staff at the district level comprising Assistant Savings Officers and Publicity Officers. The Directorate is faced with the following problems in the context of very substantial step-up desired in net collection level in the Seventh Plan.

1. The concentration of small savings is mainly in urban areas and there is no infrastructure or organisation for tapping rural savings which are now major source for mobilizing deposits in small savings.

2. There is total dependence on the initiative and drive of the District Administration and there is no man power in districts of suitable status directly answerable to the District administration to aid, advise and mobilize the support of administration at various levels in activating small saving work and in maintaining liaison with others allied organizations.



3. Keeping in view the proposed jump in the target of national savings, the Directorate is not equipped for orderly and effective publicity of the scheme and for supervision of field work.

4. There is lack of expertise regarding statistical and monitoring functions which would acquire much greater importance in the Seventh Plan.

23.6.4. With this experience, it is proposed to lay emphasis on the following aspects in the Seventh Plan :

(i) Close and effective monitoring based upon a quicker and proper appreciation of statistics contained in progress reports.

(ii) Full and effective use of available publicity media based upon periodical assessment of the impact of various measures of publicity undertaken in the past.

(iii) Timely direction and control based upon a correct evaluation of the operation of various schemes of small savings and removal of problems and irritants which may appear to be holding up the progress of collections.

23.6.5. For the achievement of target set for the Seventh Plan and specially with a view to intensify efforts in the rural areas, the State's Small Savings Organisation is proposed to be strengthened. The main steps in the strengthening will be as follows :

(1) Assistant Savings Officer for mobilization of savings in the areas will be provided, one each at every tehsil, under the overall control of Tehsildar.

(2) Assistant Director will be posted in important districts (12) at Divisional Headquarters for contacting the large number of Government establishments and industrial units.

(3) Basic facilities of buildings for office accomodation, telephones, cyclostyle machines and other equipments will be provided at divisional and district headquarters.

(4) The Directorate's Headquarter office will be re-organised with following five sections—

- (i) Statistical and Monitoring Section.
- (ii) Information and Publicity Section.
- (iii) Administration Section.
- (iv) General and Co-ordination Section.
- (v) Audit and Account Section.

23.6.6. For implementing the above proposals, the plan outlay of National Savings for Seventh Plan (1985—90) would be Rs.1.00 crores and for Annual Plan (1985-86) Rs.25.00 lakh

#### (7) Language Department

23.7.1. Hindi in Devnagri script is the official language of the State. Various measures have been adopted to ensure the use of official language in the official work of the State. Apart from providing Hindi typewriters and reference books etc. in Hindi, efforts are being made to remove the shortage of good Hindi stenographers and typists by starting Hindi Shorthand and Typewriting Training Centres in various districts.

23.7.2. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed for the Seventh Five Year Plan with Rs.1.00 lakh for 1985-86.

#### (8) Secretariat Administration Department

23.8.1. The S.A.D. supplies stationery to State Planning Commission and various development departments dealing with Five-Year Plans.

23.8.2. A sum of Rs.3 lakh was sanctioned in the Sixth Five-Year Plan for this purpose which has been utilised in full.

23.8.3. Considering the growing demand of the Departments an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs has been proposed for the Seventh Five Year Plan. The outlay for 1985-86 will be Rs.1 lakh only.

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# **REGIONAL SUB-PLANS**

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## REGIONAL SUB-PLANS

### (1) HILL REGION

1. The Hill Region of the State comprises eight northern districts of Dehra Dun, Tehri-Garhwal, Pauri Garhwal, Uttarkashi, Naini Tal, Almora, Pithoragarh and Chamoli. It lies in the central zone of Himalayas representing many distinct ecological and geo-physical features. The terrain is mostly rugged and steep.

2. The area and population of the hill districts is 51,125sq. km. and 48.36 lakhs (as per 1981 Census) constituting about 17.4 percent and 4.3 percent of the State's area and population. The region is sparsely populated. The average density of population (1981 Census) is only 95 persons per sq. km. as against the State's average of 377. The population of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled tribes as per 1981 census accounts for about 19.7 per cent (16.0 per cent Scheduled Castes and 3.7 per cent Scheduled Tribes) of the total population on the region.

3. The mainstay of the population is agriculture. About 70.6 per cent of the total workers are engaged in agriculture. U. P. Hills are rich in natural resources. Their full potential of mineral reserves are still being assessed. The region has a tremendous potential for hydro-electric generation. Nearly two-third of the forest area of the State is in the hills. Agro-climatic conditions provide good potential for development of horticulture, forestry, tourism, animal husbandry, apiculture etc. The temperate climate and a relatively pollution free atmosphere is an asset for precision and electronic industries.

4. Physically and geologically the hill region is also known as the "Extra Peninsular Region" of the Himalayan chain of mountains. This extra peninsular region is the area of the High Himalayas, the Shivalik mountains, the Bhawar and Tarai regions. It is divisible into the following zones on the basis of topographical conditions:

(1) Tarai and Bhawar in Kumaon area and Shivalik and Duns in Garhwal area.

(2) The lesser Himalayas.

(3) The greater Himalayas or Central Himalayas and

(4) The Trans-Himalayan Zone.

5. *Land use pattern*—Available figures for 1981 reveal that about two-thirds (64.65 percent) of the reported land is covered by forests, while cultivation is done in about 13.22 percent. Cropping intensity in the region is about 163%. Land not fit for cultivation is 5.44 percent whereas the proportion of cultivable land is 5.93 percent. The proportion of permanent and other pastures is not much being only 4.08 percent. Orchards and other vegetation accounts for 3.48% while land used for non-agricultural purposes is 2.22 per cent. The percentage of fallow land is less than 1 percent. Among the districts there are wide variations. Forests account for as much as 88.38 per cent in Uttarkashi. While Pithoragarh has the lowest percentage of forest (53.39%) among the hill districts. Similar variations are observed in the cultivated area, being 29.29 percent in the district of Naini Tal and 4.18 percent in Uttarkashi. Culturable land is about 11 percent in the district of Tehri-Garhwal and only 2.41 per cent in Chamoli. As regards permanent pastures, about 12% of land is under this category in Pithoragarh district, as against this, no such land was reported in Dehra Dun district. Between 5 and 6 percent land is under orchards, bushes etc. in the districts of Pauri Garhwal, Almora and Pithoragarh while it is less than 0.50 percent in the districts of Tehri-Garhwal and Uttarakashi. Thus the land use pattern is not the same in the entire region. Not only are there differences between hill and plain areas of the region but differences exist even within the hilly parts of the districts. There are wide geographical variations between one part and the other.

6. *Impediments*.—On account of undulating topography, rugged terrain, varied climate, texture and soils, the hill region suffers from severe constraints of development. The factors inhibiting the pace of development are limited cultivable land, scattered small and marginal holdings (87.1 percent of the holdings are below 2 hectares), difficult agricultural conditions, sparse settlement pattern (about 92 per cent of the total

villages have a population of less than 500) severe soil erosion, inadequate basic infrastructure of all weather roads, irrigation and power, marketing and credit, Lack of industrialisation and institutional support, dearth of basic facilities like drinking water, technical education and public health particularly in the remote and inaccessible areas, long gestation period of projects and relatively higher unit cost of infrastructure development and low returns on investment. Inadequate development of technologies suited to the specific requirements of the hill areas, unscientific land management and land use pattern have resulted in low productivity on the one hand and depletion of resources and ecological deterioration on the other.

7. *Objective and Strategy of Development.*—In the Sixth Five Year Plan integrated approach for the development of hill areas consistent with ecological restoration and conservation of resources was adopted. Considering the alarming degradation and depletion of natural resources resulting in ecological imbalance, stress is being laid on inclusion of environmental and ecological considerations into development schemes so as to ensure that short term gains do not result in long term impairment of the eco-system that sustains these activities.

8. At present, efforts are being made for optimum utilization of existing infra-structural facilities, consolidating the gains of productive activities and correcting the imbalances, if any, in investment in the productive sectors on the one hand and basic social and infrastructure facilities on the other. Accordingly, programmes are being implemented for scientific management, protection, preservation and regeneration of forests, integrated micro-watershed management projects, intensive soil and water conservation measures, diversification of agriculture and horticulture, upgrading the livestock, development of resource-based industries which are pollution free and development of tourism as an industry. Besides, substantial financial provision for the development of roads, irrigation and power are also being made. Adequate provisions are being made for basic social inputs particularly under the Minimum Needs Programmes e.g. education, rural roads, rural health, drinking water, rural housing, rural electrification and nutrition especially for improving the standard and quality of life of weaker sections, viz. scheduled caste and scheduled tribes.

9. Experience of development planning during the past has underlined the fact that unless programmes based on the concept

of "Development without Destruction" are evolved for the conservation and proper utilization of resources of the hill areas, not only the problems of hill areas will continue to remain unsolved, but the economy of the plains may also be adversely effected. Conservation and development are twin objectives that can be aimed at simultaneously in the hill region. Development of resources of the hill areas is necessary both for enabling population living in these areas, who are by and large poor, to have their share of the benefits accruing from modern science and technology and for safeguarding the security and health of the crops cultivated in the adjoining plains.

10. Unless an integrated approach based on system analysis is introduced into developmental planning for the hills, ecological distortion, would be further aggravated. Hill areas present some very special agro-ecological and socio-cultural features. These features have to be specially taken into account in the formulation of programmes for the hill areas so that there is compatibility between plans and the need for sustainable development.

11. The need for preparatory action of the preservation of the eco-system is gaining urgency with the increase in developmental activities which disturb the natural ecological balance. Ecological conservation in the hill areas is, therefore, of crucial importance.

12. The eco-system of the Himalayan region has been greatly impaired due to denudation of forest, indiscriminate grazing, unscientific land use practices, uncontrolled mining and road construction etc. In view of the need to balance economic development with the imperatives of environmental conservation and to formulate realistic and manageable programmes for tackling the interlinked problems involved in eco-development many specific recommendations have been made by the "Task Force on the Study of Eco-Development in the Himalayan Region" constituted under the chairmanship of Dr. M. S. Swaminathan by the Planning Commission, Government of India. These recommendations mainly relate to forestry and soil conservation, horticulture and silviculture, livestock development, road construction, post-harvest technology and habitat planning etc. Sivaraman Committees' report for the "Development of Backward Areas" has also made valuable suggestions for the development of hills. Keeping in view the experience of Central Himalayas and the recommendations of the reports referred to herein about the strategic objectives of development for the hill

areas of U. P. during the Seventh Plan are as follows :

13. *Core Strategy*—The core-strategy of eco-development visualises the following measures :

- (a) Protective.
- (b) Regenerative.
- (c) Productive.

14. The Strategy visualises the following essentials :

1. *Protective*—

Protection of the resources base in all its aspects viz., soil, forests, water and other natural resources present in the ecosystem.

2. *Regeneration of resources*—

This involves restoration of forest and grass cover, realisation of agricultural potential by intensive means, effective use of forest resources and the development of human knowledge and skills.

3. *Productive*—

The third process involves deployment of the natural resources along with human skills, so as to enhance the productivity of economic unit along with maximization of local employment and local incomes.

15. Effective co-ordination of above with peoples involvement is envisaged. The above measures need to be adopted over a long period of time so as to become an established process for sustainable growth.

16. *Priorities*—The most acute problem in the Himalaya at present is the depletion of resources. Clearly, therefore, highest priority has to be given to protection and regeneration of the resource base. In doing so, the worst affected areas need immediate attention. It is equally important that the basic requirements of fuel, fodder and timber of the people of the Hills should be met. Unless this is done, they will continue to make further in-roads into the slender resource base, namely forests.

17. The three aspects of eco-development visualised earlier will bring about a balance between the correct land use and intensification of these forms of use that maximise yields and economic benefit on the one hand and environmental conservation and ecological security on the other. In view of the above,

strategy proposed for the Seventh Plan period includes—

(1) Determination of correct land use— To promote ecological security by paying greater attention to the care of soil stability and fertility, water conservation, bringing steeper slopes gradually under perennial shrubs, trees, plantations and pastures. To put unirrigated areas under scientific-dryland farming. Adoption of the concept of three dimensional forestry for optimal land use consistent with the objectives of both production and environmental security ;

(2) Integrated micro-watershed management projects with inter-sectoral linkages and effective multi-disciplinary approach. Determining unit area of socio-economic development viz., catchments, subcatchments and micro-catchments as eco-units. As far as possible an attempt to fit the administrative boundaries to the natural boundaries will also have to be made.

(3) A massive programme of afforestation to cover bare mountain slopes, degraded forest areas and uncultivated village lands, in a prescribed rotation, combined with grazing regulations.

(4) Development of alternate sources of energy holds the key to the success of afforestation and preservation of forest cover. For this purpose a co-ordinated scheme for bio-fuel plantations, combined with a massive programme for development of micro hydel energy and other alternate forms of energy will have to be launched.

(5) Progressive reduction of incidence of poverty among weaker sections, particularly scheduled castes/scheduled tribes for which stress will be on family oriented programmes for improving their income and quality of life.

(6) Consolidating gains of productive activities and correcting imbalances, if any, in investment in the productive sectors on the one hand and basic infrastructural and social facilities on the other. Though the importance of social infrastructure in hills is self evident, a marked shift in investment to productive sectors will be brought about, especially towards income generating family focussed programme.

(7) Resource based industries where pollution problems are manageable. Preference will be given to non-polluting in-

dustries. Encouraging small and cottage industries whose products have high value and low volume, foot loose industries, electronics, optics, light engineering goods, woollen goods, handicraft sericulture etc.

(8) Harnessing hydro potential increasing irrigational facilities, development of power, especially micro-hydel generation and rural electrification. The rural electrification programme needs to be accelerated very substantially so that within eight to ten years all villages are covered. Power tariff need to be made cheap and attractive for domestic consumption with a view to making it a viable energy source for lighting, cooking and other household uses.

(9) For reducing pressure on hill forest for fuel there is need for launching a comprehensive programme for development of additional/alternate sources of energy viz., biogas plants wind mills, solar cookers/heaters and dryers, hydrams, micro hydel generation, fuel saving techniques, coal, LPG, kerosene oil and charcoal made from forest wastes etc.

(10) Limiting of herds and improvement of livestock population which should be progressively stall fed. Development of dairying and milk supply programmes and coordinated efforts for their qualitative upgrading with necessary inputs, linkages and organisational support.

(11) Development of tourism as an industry;

(12) Under education sector stress will be on qualitative rather than quantitative improvement of education and its vocationalisation; improvement in local skills through job oriented technical training suitable for hills and diversification of training courses to meet the growing manpower needs of existing and new industries planned for the area.

(13) Development of rural roads especially a mix of arterial roads, link roads, bridle roads and foot bridges and basic social amenities in the field of public health and potable water.

(14) Removing inter-regional and intra-regional imbalances/disparities of socio-economic level of development under decentralised planning process.

(15) Reorganisation of administrative set up. Strengthening cooperative structure and institution building.

(16) Demarcation of aerial units of planning on the principles of watershed management.

(17) Development of action-oriented research base, evaluation, monitoring and feed back. Involvement of universities, research institutions and technology transfer organizations in problem identification and problem solving efforts with a view to bringing about a constructively meaningful lab-land relationship. Location and problem specific research for hill regions will need to be intensified involving Universities and other Research institutions in the main stream of development linkages and extension support particularly stress on coordinated mechanisms for research and educational programmes in studies relating to conservation and enrichment of basic life support system and linkage between Universities, research institutions and appropriate agencies of the State Government.

(18) Reorientation and development of suitable technologies training and extension services according to local needs for peoples participation.

(19) Keeping in view the topography of hill areas, it is envisaged to establish "Growth Centres" at each Nyaya-Panchayat level so as to provide local requirements, necessary inputs for production and consumption viz. fertilizers, pesticides, credit and storage, warehousing, godown facilities and marketing facilities at single point within easy accessibility of rural population. These facilities are proposed through multipurpose co-operative societies.

(20) Maximising peoples participation.

(21) Socio-economic uplift of tribals, particularly through family oriented programmes and solving their specific problems.

(22) Maximising local employment in order to reduce outmigration of manpower.

18. In order to have more discernable as well as desirable impact of planning in the hill area, development programmes will be undertaken on a more secure and pragmatic basis. Stress will be on "Development without Destruction."

19. *Decentralisation of Planning Process.*—To meet the aspirations of local people and to make the plans more meaningful, planning process has been decentralised. Nearly 52 percent of the Annual Plan outlay of hills is being earmarked for district sector plans. Under this process the allotment of funds to district sector for plans of the district is made separately.

20. For effective co-ordination, implementation, supervision and monitoring of plan programmes some changes in organizational structure have also been brought about. Additional heads of departments for important departments have been made responsible exclusively for hill area programme, viz. P. W. D., Irrigation, Power, Animal Husbandry, Water Supply (Jal Nigam), Education Small Scales Industries, Agriculture, Watershed Management, Forestry and Soil conservation and Medical and Health etc. Besides the above, separate sub-cadres upto Class II level, in certain important departments; have also been created for hills to solve the problem of personnel requirements for effective and speedy implementation of plan projects in the hill areas. To ensure effective and timebound implementation of plan programmes in hills, periodical reviews and monitoring of plan progress is being made at the State, Divisional and District levels.

21. *Plan Outlays*—An outlay of Rs. 570 crore including Rs. 350 crores as Special Central Assistance was approved for the Sixth Plan of the hill region of the State. Out of the above outlay an expenditure of about Rs. 223.21 crore (including Rs. 181.36 crore of special central assistance) was spent during the first three years (1980—83) of the Sixth Plan and an amount of Rs. 142.76 crore has been spent during 1983-84 as against an outlay of Rs. 140 crore including Rs. 86.50 crore of special central assistance in 1983-84. For 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 165 crore including Rs. 98.84 crore of special central assistance is proposed, against which the anticipated expenditure is about Rs. 178.76 crore. For the

Seventh Five Year Plan (1985—90) an outlay of Rs. 1723.31 crore is proposed out of which an outlay of 271.65 crore is proposed for 1985-86. The break-up of total outlay and special central assistance for the Sixth Plan is given below :

TABLE 1—*Outlay and Special Central Assistance*

(Rs. in crore)

| Year                 | Plan outlay  |   |
|----------------------|--------------|---|
|                      | Total outlay | Out of which Special Central Assistance |
| (1)                  | (2)          | (3)                                     |
| <i>Sixth Plan</i> .. | 570.00       | 350.00                                  |
| 1980-81 ..           | 86.01        | 41.20                                   |
| 1981-82 ..           | 101.12       | 54.96                                   |
| 1982-83 ..           | 120.00       | 70.00                                   |
| 1983-84 ..           | 140.00       | 86.50                                   |
| 1984-85 ..           | 165.00       | 98.84                                   |
| Total (1980—85)      | 612.13       | 351.50                                  |

22. According to the need for environmental conservation and preservation of ecological balance as also to cater to various special problems of hill areas, requirement of adequate infrastructure and basic social amenities in remote and inaccessible areas of the region, substantial investment is needed for the accelerated development of the area. Besides productive programmes of horticulture tourism, Small scale and cottage industries, soil and water conservation, forestry and watershed management, employment oriented programmes of NREP, IRD, Assistance to Small and Marginal farmers and other special area development programmes etc., would also require larger investment. In view of the above factors, the Working Groups constituted by the State Government for the Seventh Plan, recommended a Plan outlay of about 1800 crores for the hill areas for the Seventh Plan period. However, in view of constraint of resources an outlay of Rs. 1723.31 crore has been proposed for the hill area, Sub-Plan (1985—90) of the State. Out of the above outlay, about of 357 crore would be required for spill over works sanctioned up to the end of 1984-85 mainly in respect of construction works of roads and bridges, tourism, irrigation, power and water supply projects,

Watershed management project and buildings of educational and health institutions, polytechnics and ITI's etc. On account of constraints of resources and requirements of other backward regions/areas of the State, it will not be possible for the State to set apart even that proportion of the State Plan outlay for hills

as was hitherto being possible. It is, therefore essential that substantially higher special central assistance be provided by Government of India for the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985—90) for hill area Sub-Plan of the State. The outlay and expenditure by major head of development is given in table 2.

TABLE 2—Outlays and Expenditure—Hill Region

(Rs. in crore)

| Major Head of Development            | Sixth                     | 1980—83                    | 1983-84                    | 1984-85                   |                                   | Seventh                                    | 1985-86                   |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------------|
|                                      | Plan<br>1980—85<br>outlay | Actual<br>expen-<br>diture | Actual<br>expen-<br>diture | Ap-<br>proved<br>outlay   | Anticipa-<br>ted exp-<br>enditure | Plan<br>1985—90<br>Propo-<br>sed<br>outlay | Propo-<br>sed<br>outlay   |
| (1)                                  | (2)                       | (3)                        | (4)                        | (5)                       | (6)                               | (7)  | (8)                       |
| 1. Agriculture and allied sectors .. | 75.59<br>(13.26)          | 40.57<br>(12.55)           | 19.38<br>(13.58)           | 28.36<br>(17.19)          | 28.84<br>(16.15)                  | 414.79<br>(24.07)                          | 53.91<br>(19.85)          |
| 2. Rural Development ..              | 35.60<br>(6.25)           | 19.38<br>(6.00)            | 9.40<br>(6.58)             | 13.96<br>(8.46)           | 16.66<br>(9.33)                   | 112.43<br>(6.52)                           | 20.02<br>(7.37)           |
| 3. Cooperation ..                    | 3.58<br>(0.63)            | 1.22<br>(0.38)             | 0.57<br>(0.40)             | 1.18<br>(0.71)            | 1.18<br>(0.66)                    | 6.33<br>(0.37)                             | 1.86<br>(0.68)            |
| 4. Irrigation and Flood Control ..   | 42.00<br>(7.37)           | 25.10<br>(7.77)            | 9.72<br>(6.81)             | 12.85<br>(7.79)           | 14.13<br>(7.91)                   | 91.47<br>(5.31)                            | 16.31<br>(6.00)           |
| 5. Power ..                          | 60.50<br>(10.61)          | 26.45<br>(8.18)            | 11.67<br>(8.17)            | 18.71<br>(11.34)          | 18.81<br>(10.54)                  | 200.00<br>(11.60)                          | 37.40<br>(13.77)          |
| 6. Industry and Mineral ..           | 36.16<br>(6.34)           | 10.71<br>(3.31)            | 4.05<br>(2.84)             | 7.55<br>(4.57)            | 7.63<br>(4.27)                    | 80.00<br>(4.64)                            | 16.00<br>(5.89)           |
| 7. Transport and Communication       | 132.50<br>(23.25)         | 84.23<br>(26.06)           | 32.13<br>(22.51)           | 27.40<br>(16.61)          | 27.40<br>(15.34)                  | 279.82<br>(16.24)                          | 45.69<br>(16.82)          |
| 8. Scientific services and research  | 0.10<br>(0.02)            | 0.07<br>(0.02)             | 0.02<br>(0.01)             | 0.20<br>(0.12)            | 0.20<br>(0.11)                    | 2.20<br>(0.13)                             | 0.44<br>(0.16)            |
| 9. Social and community services     | 182.77<br>(32.06)         | 115.20<br>(35.64)          | 55.61<br>(38.95)           | 54.38<br>(32.96)          | 63.31<br>(35.46)                  | 531.63<br>(30.85)                          | 79.40<br>(29.23)          |
| 10. Economic services and others ..  | 1.10<br>(0.19)            | 0.19<br>(0.06)             | 0.14<br>(0.10)             | 0.36<br>(0.22)            | 0.35<br>(0.20)                    | 2.92<br>(0.17)                             | 0.37<br>(0.16)            |
| 11. General services ..              | 0.10<br>(0.02)            | 0.09<br>(0.03)             | 0.07<br>(0.05)             | 0.05<br>(0.03)            | 0.05<br>(0.03)                    | 1.72<br>(0.10)                             | 0.25<br>(0.07)            |
| <b>Total</b> ..                      | <b>570.00</b><br>(100.00) | <b>323.21</b><br>(100.00)  | <b>142.76</b><br>(100.00)  | <b>165.00</b><br>(100.00) | <b>178.56</b><br>(100.00)         | <b>1723.31</b><br>(100.00)                 | <b>271.65</b><br>(100.00) |

NOTES—Figures in brackets denote the percentage distribution of the total under each column.

23. The constraints, special problems characteristics and backwardness of hills require heavy investment to provide necessary infrastructure on the one hand and employment/income opportunities on the other. The need for a balance in emphasis between beneficiary oriented and infrastructural development programmes warrants concerted and effective measures for scientific management and conservation, improvement and regeneration of ecological and environmental assets to arrest ecological degradation. Outlays required for taking up integrated watershed management and conservation of land and vegetation for entire hill area are colossal. It is, therefore,

essential that Central Government assumes the responsibility in a big way for major critical watersheds to preserve and improve ecosystem in the national interest. Due to immensity of problems and limitations of the State Government this region need special attention by Government of India. On account of near absence of institutional backup and poor economy, the Central Public Sector Undertakings are also required to act as catalyst for industrialisation. Sectorwise outlays and expenditure by sub-head of development for the Seventh Plan period are given in Annexure I.



#### 24. *Minimum Needs Programmes—*

Out of the Sixth Plan outlay of Rs.570.00 crore for hill area, an outlay of Rs.244.10 crore was earmarked under Minimum Needs Programme (MNP). For the Seventh Plan (1985-90), an outlay of Rs.580.65 crore is proposed for MNP, against the total outlay of Rs.1723.31 crore for hill areas. Programme-wise outlay and expenditure under MNP is given in Annexure-II.

25. *Tribal Area Plan*—The main emphasis under the tribal plan will be on the socio-economic uplift of these people and raising the standard of their living conditions and quality of life during the Seventh Plan period. Major thrust will be on beneficiary oriented family focussed programmes. Necessary infrastructural and social amenities are also being taken care of for the benefit of the target groups. Efforts will be made to enable Scheduled Tribes families to cross the poverty line by increasing productivity levels in the fields of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry forestry, small village and cottage industries etc. by undertaking family oriented programmes and providing various inputs incentives, financial assistance etc. for the target groups.

26. Although no separate central assistance is being made available to Tribal Areas Sub-Plan of hill areas of the State, yet as far as possible relatively higher outlays are being quantified for Tribal Plan out of the total hill area Plan.

27. Besides streamlining programme for raising productivity levels human resource development and social amenities through general/specific schemes under IRD, NREP and 20-Point Programme, the Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) for concentrated pockets of tribals are also proposed to be implemented. An ITDP for Khatima block of Naini Tal for Tharus has already been taken up for implementation. And other ITDP for primitive tribe of Buxas of Naini Tal district has also been formulated for 100 percent central assistance. A project for the benefit of Raji primitive tribe is being implemented to Pithoragarh district. Besides two ITDPs one for Bhotias of Munsihari and Dharchula blocks of Pithoragarh district and another for Joshimath block of Chamoli district are also proposed to be formulated and implemented during the Seventh Plan.

28. *Special Component Plan*—With a view to raising the standard and quality of life and economic uplift of Scheduled Castes family oriented programmes would be streamlined for the target groups under the Special Component Plan during the Seventh Plan period. Tangible benefits are being ensured through specific programmes under IRD, NREP and basic social facilities under 20-Point Programme.

29. *20-Point Programme* : Great significance has been attached to 20-Point Programme for ensuring progressive reduction of poverty and unemployment and to raise productivity levels in the fields of agriculture and industry and simultaneously providing basic social facilities of education, public health, drinking water, nutrition for mother and children etc. in the rural areas, particularly socio-economic uplift and improving the quality of life of weaker sections of community viz. Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and landless labourers.

30. While making an all out effort for the integrated development conservation, management and regeneration of natural resources of the hill areas, major thrust is on the 20-Point Programme for which concerted efforts would be made to keep pace with national objective under this programme. Weightage has been given to allocate relatively higher funds for 20-Point Programme to ensure tangible results and achievement of targets for raising productivity and income/employment avenues under the plan programme of hill areas. The physical targets and achievement under 20-Point Programme in hill areas are given in Annexure IV.

31. *Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP)*—One of the principal objectives of the Plan is the progressive reduction of poverty and unemployment. In pursuance of the same, several programmes and schemes, to provide employment as well as to alleviate poverty has been taken up in the rural areas especially for landless labourers. Accordingly, a new scheme called the "Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme" has been introduced by Government of India in the year 1983-84 on the basis of 100 percent financial assistance.

32. RLEGP has two basic objectives, viz. (1) to improve and expand employment opportunities for rural landless with a view to providing guarantee of employment to atleast one member of every landless labour household upto 100 days in a year and (2) creation of durable assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure which will lead to rapid growth of rural economy. Under this programme, so far projects with an estimated cost of about Rs. 14.84 crores have been approved for 8 hill districts by the Government of India and sanction of about Rs.4.30 crore has been accorded. Efforts are being concentrated for effective implementation of this programme. This programme is proposed to be further intensified and expanded during the Seventh Plan period.

33. *Employment Programme for Urban Unemployed Educated Youths*—This Scheme has been launched with a view to opening up employment avenues of urban unemployed youths. Under this scheme financial assistance is being made available by financial institution on easy terms to urban unemployed youths for taking up their own occupation/trade for self-employment. Financial incentive in the form of margin money loan to the extent of 10 percent of the cost of the project/scheme is provided by the State Government and the beneficiary has to contribute 10 percent himself. It is proposed to boost up this programme during the Seventh Plan period.

34. *Economic assistance to weaker sections of urban areas*—For improving the economic condition of weaker sections of urban areas, viz. town areas, municipalities, municipal corporations, a new scheme has been initiated by the State Government during 1984-85 to provide financial assistance to weaker section, of community for various trades/occupations. This scheme is being implemented through DICs as a focal point to provide package of services to weaker sections of urban area. Under the scheme beneficiaries having a total income not exceeding Rs.6,000 per annum from all sources, are entitled to a composite loan upto Rs.6,500 on easy terms. It is being ensured that at least 50 per cent of the beneficiaries are scheduled castes. Greater emphasis would be laid on this programme during the Seventh Plan period.

#### SECTORAL PROGRAMMES

35. *Agriculture* — Agriculture is the dominant sector of the economy, and provides employment to about 70.6 percent of the total workers. The region, however, suffers from severe constraints of agricultural development on account of undulating topography, rugged terrain, varied climate and texture and soils, limited fertile cultivated land, scattered and small marginal holdings, sparse settlement pattern, soil erosion, inadequate basic infrastructure i.e. irrigation, power, roads, marketing and credit facilities, higher unit cost of infrastructure development and poor institutional support, and nearly 87 per cent of the farmers owning uneconomical land holdings of less than 2 hectares under Crop Husbandry Programme of Agriculture Department. An amount of Rs.314.22 lakh is likely to be spent against an outlay of Rs.250 lakh during the Sixth Plan 1980—85. For the Seventh Plan (1985—90), an outlay of Rs.12,81.00 lakh is proposed for the development of Agriculture in hills. For 1985-86 an outlay of

Rs.207.00 lakh is proposed as against the anticipated expenditure of Rs.95.00 lakh during 1984-85.

36. During the Sixth Five Year Plan, the main emphasis on agricultural development has been towards the diversification of agriculture to horticulture and production of more cash crops like soyabean, sunflower, oilseeds and pulses, etc., through change in cropping pattern, provision of adequate inputs, viz. chemical fertilizers, pesticides, intensive soil and water conservation measures, assured irrigation and extension support. As a result thereof the total foodgrains production in the hill region has stepped up from 10.39 lakh tonnes in 1979-80 to about 12.82 lakh tonnes in 1982-83 showing an increase of about 17 per cent. Average yield of foodgrains has also gone up from 10.49 quintals per hectare in 1979-80 to about 13 quintals per hectare in 1982-83. It is, however, important to point out that this growth is attributed mainly to Tarai and Bhabar areas of Naini Tal and Dehra Dun districts. In hill areas the cultivable land is limited and the rise in the foodgrain production in these areas could be achieved mainly due to increase in the intensity of cropping, which has gone up from 120.00 per cent in 1960-61 to 162.97 per cent in 1982-83. Hence, diversification of agriculture with the adoption of improved technology has to be the main focus for agricultural development in the hill areas during Seventh Five Year Plan.

37. *Strategy during the Seventh Plan period*.—The strategy of agricultural development envisaged during the Seventh Plan in brief is as below :

(1) Proper land use according to land capability, soil suitability and desired cropping pattern, with particular reference to ecological considerations of the region.

(2) Intensive and improved cultivation practices, better input facilities with extension and training support to increase productivity per unit of area particularly in higher hills.

(3) Diversification to cash crops—oil seeds, pulses, spices, sunflower etc. and upgradation of traditional crops like mandua, ramdana, jhungara, Koni, etc.

(4) Further increasing cropping intensity with better irrigation facilities advanced agricultural practices and scientific management of land and water resources.

(5) Providing package of services within easy reach of farmers.

(6) Intensifying hill agricultural research.

(7) Providing marketing support.

38. Targets of production and achievement are given in table 5 :

TABLE 5—Target of Production and Achievement—Agriculture.

| Item   | Unit        | Sixth   | 1980-83          | 1983-84                       | 1984-85 |                                      | Seventh Plan  | 1985-86            |
|--|-------------|---|------------------|-------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------|
|  |             | Five Year<br>Plan<br>(1980-85)<br>Targets<br>(Terminal<br>year) | Acheive-<br>ment | Estimated<br>Achieve-<br>ment | Target  | Antici-<br>pated<br>Achieve-<br>ment | (1985-90)<br>Target<br>proposed<br>(Terminal<br>year) | Proposed<br>Target |
| (1)  | (2)         | (3)   | (4)              | (5)                           | (6)     | (7)                                  | (8)   | (9)                |
| <b>I—Agriculture &amp; Allied Services :</b> |             |   |                  |                               |         |                                      |   |                    |
| <b>1. Production of Food grains :</b>        |             |   |                  |                               |         |                                      |   |                    |
| (i) Rice                                     | '000 tonnes | 600.00  | 408.70           | 462.51                        | 600.00  | 600.00                               | 600.00  | 470.00             |
| (ii) Wheat                                   | "           | 630.00  | 529.24           | 543.39                        | 630.00  | 630.00                               | 700.00  | 565.00             |
| (iii) Maize                                  | "           | 58.00   | 43.06            | 61.63                         | 58.00   | 58.00                                | 70.00   | 58.00              |
| (iv) Other Cereals                           | "           | 277.00  | 279.89           | 347.52                        | 277.00  | 277.00                               | 345.00  | 315.00             |
| (v) Pulses                                   | "           | 35.00   | 17.64            | 15.10                         | 35.00   | 35.00                                | 35.00   | 22.00              |
| Total Food grains                            | "           | 1600.00   | 1282.43          | 1430.45                       | 1600.00 | 1600.00                              | 1750.00   | 140.00             |
| <b>2. Commercial Crops.</b>                  |             |   |                  |                               |         |                                      |   |                    |
| (i) Oil seed— (Mustard)                      | "           | 9.00  | 6.36             | 7.75                          | 9.00    | 9.00                                 | 15.50   | 9.00               |
| (ii) Other oil seeds                         | "           | 0.50  | 0.27             | 0.34                          | 0.50    | 0.50                                 | 1.25  | 0.50               |
| (iii) Sesamum (Til)                          | "           | 0.50  | 0.10             | 0.21                          | 0.50    | 0.50                                 | 1.25  | 0.50               |
| Total  | "           | 10.00   | 6.73             | 8.30                          | 10.00   | 10.00                                | 18.00   | 10.00              |
| (v) Others Soyabean                          | "           | 16.00   | 14.83            | 15.50                         | 16.00   | 16.00                                | 25.00   | 18.00              |
| Total of Oilseeds                            | "           | 26.00   | 21.56            | 23.80                         | 26.00   | 26.00                                | 43.00   | 28.00              |
| <b>3. Improved seed.</b>                     |             |   |                  |                               |         |                                      |   |                    |
| <i>(i) Production of seed</i>                |             |   |                  |                               |         |                                      |   |                    |
| (a) Cereals                                  | "           | 0.479   | 0.210            | 0.425                         | 0.479   | 0.479                                | 0.835   | 0.500              |
| (b) Pulses                                   | "           | 0.015   | 0.005            | 0.010                         | 0.015   | 0.015                                | 0.100   | 0.024              |
| (c) Oilseeds                                 | "           | 0.016   | 0.011            | 0.015                         | 0.016   | 0.016                                | 0.068   | 0.017              |
| Total  | "           | 0.500   | 0.226            | 0.450                         | 0.500   | 0.500                                | 1.003   | 0.541              |
| <i>(ii) Distribution of seeds</i>            |             |   |                  |                               |         |                                      |   |                    |
| (a) Cereals                                  | "           | 3.934   | 0.613            | 1.856                         | 3.934   | 3.934                                | 4.912   | 4.671              |
| (b) Pulses                                   | "           | 0.060   | 0.039            | 0.487                         | 0.060   | 0.060                                | 0.065   | 0.061              |
| (c) Oil seeds                                | "           | 0.203   | 0.316            | 0.405                         | 0.203   | 0.203                                | 0.500   | 0.400              |
| Sbu Total                                    | "           | 4.197   | 0.968            | 2.748                         | 4.197   | 4.197                                | 5.477   | 5.152              |

TABLE 5- (concl'd.)

| Item                                      | Unit           | Sixth<br>Five<br>Plan<br>(1089-85)<br>Targets<br>(Terminal<br>year) | 1980-83<br>Achieve-<br>ment | 1983-84<br>Esti-<br>mated<br>Achieve-<br>ment | 1984-85 |                                      | Seventh<br>Plan<br>(1985-90)<br>Target<br>proposed<br>(Terminal<br>year) | 1985-86<br>Proposed<br>Target |
|---|----------------|---|-----------------------------|---|---------|--------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
|   |                |   |                             |   | Target  | Antici-<br>pated<br>Achieve-<br>ment |  |                               |
| (1)                                       | (2)            | (3)   | (4)                         | (5)   | (6)     | (7)                                  | (8)  | (9)                           |
| 4. Chemical Fertilizers                   | .. 1000 tonnes |   |                             |   |         |                                      |  |                               |
| N.  | .. ..          | 48.00   | 35.10                       | 45.97   | 48.00   | 48.00                                | 56.00  | 50.00                         |
| P.  | .. ..          | 17.50   | 13.97                       | 17.15   | 17.50   | 17.50                                | 24.00  | 20.00                         |
| K20                                       | .. ..          | 9.50  | 5.95                        | 9.40  | 9.50    | 9.50                                 | 10.00  | 8.00                          |
| Total                                     | .. ..          | 75.00   | 55.02                       | 72.52   | 75.00   | 75.00                                | 90.00  | 78.00                         |
| 5. Plant Protection                       |                |   |                             |   |         |                                      |  |                               |
| Area covered                              | .. 000hect.    | 1000.00   | 913.29                      | 902.45  | 1000.00 | 1000.00                              | 1250.00  | 1050.00                       |
| 6. Area under distribution of —           |                |   |                             |   |         |                                      |  |                               |
| (i) Fertilizers                           | .. ..          | 1500.00   | 1370.00                     | 1400.00                                       | 1500.00 | 1500.00                              | 1525.00  | 1505.00                       |
| (ii) Pesticides                           | .. ..          | 1000.00   | 913.00                      | 902.45  | 1000.00 | 1000.00                              | 1250.00  | 1050.00                       |
| 7. High Yielding Varieties:               |                |   |                             |   |         |                                      |  |                               |
| (i) Rice                                  |                |   |                             |   |         |                                      |  |                               |
| Total area cropped                        | .. ..          | 285.00  | 272.61                      | 279.34  | 285.00  | 285.00                               | 310.00   | 290.00                        |
| Area under H. Y. V.                       | .. ..          | 175.00  | 132.52                      | 134.04  | 175.00  | 175.00                               | 200.00   | 180.00                        |
| (ii) Wheat                                |                |   |                             |   |         |                                      |  |                               |
| Total Area cropped                        | .. ..          | 410.00  | 377.44                      | 406.00  | 410.00  | 410.00                               | 410.00   | 420.00                        |
| Area under H. Y. V.                       | .. ..          | 215.00  | 193.79                      | 214.28  | 215.00  | 215.00                               | 240.00   | 220.00                        |
| (iii) Maize                               |                |   |                             |   |         |                                      |  |                               |
| Total Cropped ..                          | .. ..          | 45.00   | 37.72                       | 44.34   | 45.00   | 45.00                                | 50.00  | 46.00                         |
| Area under HYV.                           | .. ..          | 10.00   | 6.80                        | 7.69  | 10.00   | 10.00                                | 10.00  | 10.00                         |
| (iv) Total area under above cereals       | .. ..          | 740.00  | 687.77                      | 730.46  | 740.00  | 740.00                               | 800.00   | 756.00                        |
| (v) Total area under HYV of above cereals | .. ..          | 400.00  | 333.11                      | 356.01  | 400.00  | 400.00                               | 450.00   | 410.00                        |
| 8. Cropped area (commulative)             |                |   |                             |   |         |                                      |  |                               |
| (i) Net                                   | .. ..          | 800.00  | 770.00                      | 780.00  | 800.00  | 800.00                               | 825.00   | 805.00                        |
| (ii) Gross                                | .. ..          | 1500.00   | 1370.00                     | 1400.00                                       | 1500.00 | 1500.00                              | 1525.00  | 1505.00                       |

39. As indicated earlier during Seventh Plan period, much stress will be laid on increasing per unit productivity of agricultural crops through better inputs and proper land use intensive soil and water conservation, technological improvement and multiple cropping. Keeping in view ecological considerations, efforts will be directed towards bringing steeper slopes gradually under perennial shrubs and tree plantations. With a view to ensuring proper crop management, adoption of modern techniques, timely supply of inputs and other services, micro-planning upto village level for formulating suitable cropping plans of irrigated and unirrigated areas is envisaged. Effective measures would also be taken for dispersal of agricultural technology through mass contact and suitable demonstrations. In order to increase productivity, greater emphasis will be given on soil and farm management, aspects altering economic environments surrounding the fast changing agriculture involvement of research institutions for the development of improved quality seed and agricultural practices and for propagation through transfer of latest technology and effective land-labour-relationship particularly under varied soils and climatic conditions of hilly areas. Under 20-Point Programme, efforts would be intensified to increase irrigation, develop and disseminate technologies and inputs for dry-land farming, intensifying cultivation of pulses and oilseeds. It is also proposed to reorient and strengthen agriculture marketing, agriculture finance and resource economics.

40. The on going schemes which are being continued in the Seventh Plan are : seed multiplication, storage and distribution of quality seeds, subsidy on fertilizers, composite fertilizer demonstration and provision of small package (10Kg) of fertilizers, subsidy on high yielding varieties of seeds, subsidy on transport cost of fertilizers, establishment of seed processing plants' intensive cultivation of pulses and oil seed, strengthening of plant protection service and control of Kurmula, pests and diseases. In order to cater to the requirements of agriculture development in hills new schemes which are proposed for Seventh Plan, are (1) quality seed multiplication and storage and distribution of quality seeds, (2) surveillance of pests and diseases, (3) intensive multiple cropping (4) modernization of agricultural testing and demonstration centres; (5) popularisation, demonstration, sale and repair facilities for improved agricultural implements (6) collection of statistics of agricultural practices and horticulture crops.

41. At present in the region there are 12 seed multiplication farms (including 3 Research and Demonstration Farms) producing about 5,000 Qtls. quality seeds annually. These farms do not cater to the requirement of the area. To meet the requirement of quality seeds suitable to varied climatic condition of hill, it is proposed to establish 5 new seed multiplication farms in the Seventh Plan, out of which one farm is proposed for 1985-86. Besides, multiplication of quality seed will also be encouraged through registered growers. For storing seeds 250 storage godowns of 50 tonnes capacity are also proposed to be constructed, out of which 50 godowns are proposed for 1985-86. A target of additional 1,000 Qtls. of quality seed production is envisaged at the end of Seventh Plan in farms. Two new seed processing plants, one each in Kumaon and Garhwal divisions and two grain driers are also proposed to be established in 1985-90. Besides, 3 air-tight godowns each having a capacity of 300 tonnes at the processing plant level are also proposed to be constructed during the Seventh Plan.

42. For effective quality control and minimize the loss due to pests and diseases, it is proposed to strengthen and modify plant protection set-up at district/Block/Nyaya Panchayat level in hills during Seventh Plan. It is also proposed to establish a laboratory facility at Pantnagar to strengthen the teaching programme in insect Toxicology and residue analysis of insecticides.

43. In order to ensure standardization of the operational research and testing, it is proposed to strengthen the Research Centres during the Seventh Plan for evaluation, application on the basis of testing economic feasibility and utility of applied research under different agro-climatic conditions. For encouraging improved agricultural implements particularly suitable for the hill area two new schemes (1) Popularisation and Demonstration Research and Training of Agricultural Implements, and (2) Quality Control, Standardisation Research and Training of Agricultural Implements are also proposed during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

44. In view of the suitable climatic conditions for soyabean cultivation in hills, a Project of soyabean proposed for international assistance has been formulated which includes establishment of one additional soyabean producing unit and thus increasing demand for soyabean by way of its processing and sale of processed products and supporting

the Governments efforts to improve the economic conditions of the rural population, most of whom are small and marginal farmers.

45. During the Seventh Plan period it is proposed to strengthen agriculture extension and farmers training programme to cater to the needs of the rural development programme in the existing 4 Agricultural Extension Training Centres and 4 Farmers Training Centres attached to these Extension Training Centres. An outlay of Rs.155 lakhs is proposed for the Seventh Plan (1985-90) for the above programme, out of which an outlay of Rs.38.00 lakhs is proposed for 1985-86.

46. *Marketing and Storage* : In order to ensure remunerative price and fair deal in the disposal of surplus agricultural produce, improvement in the existing marketing system have to keep pace with the plans of agricultural development. At present 14 principal markets and 23 subsidiary markets are functioning only in the three districts of Naini Tal, Pauri-Garhwal and Dehra Dun under the overall control of the Mandi Parishad. Three principal market yards in three markets were constructed upto March 1980 and construction of two additional main markets (Ramnagar and Vikasnagar) including grain market yard at Haldwani is likely to be completed by the end of Sixth Plan. During the Seventh Plan, main thrust will be on the development of market yards in primary and subsidiary markets, construction of cool houses for storage facilities for perishable products like fruits and vegetables at focal points. Besides, re-vamping of existing agricultural marketing infrastructure will also be taken up for proper management of marketable surplus, market forecasts and price analysis etc. It is proposed to construct 10 principal mandi yards, 17 subsidiary mandi yards, 12 grading units for extension of commercial 'Agmark' grading of agricultural produce and construction of 35 cool houses during the Seventh Plan 1985-90. For 1985-86 it is proposed to construct 2 principal market yards, 3 sub-market yards, rural hats, 7 cool houses and to establish 2 grading units. For above an outlay of Rs.87 lakhs is proposed for 1985-90 and Rs.16 lakhs for 1985-86 as grant to Krishi Utpadan Mandi Parishad. At present 8 warehouses are functioning in the Hill Region having a total capacity of 43,918 tonnes. These centres are in Haldwani, Kichha, Sitarganj, Rudrapur, Gadarapur, Dehra Dun, Vikasnagar and Kotdwar. About 6,000 tonnes capacity at Vikasnagar, Haldwani and Gullarbhoj is likely to be added by the end of 1984-85. For Seventh Plan (1985-90), it is proposed to construct 50,000

tonnes additional storage capacity by the State Warehousing Corporation, out of which warehouses of 7,500 tonnes capacity are proposed to be constructed in 1985-86. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh is proposed for the Seventh Plan (1985-90) as State share to State Warehousing Corporation for the construction of warehouses. A matching contribution has also be made available by the Central Warehousing Corporation.

47. *Agriculture Research and Education* : Agro-climatic environment and land in U. P. hills are radically different from that in plains. For the altitude orientation locational specific studies in the heart of hills itself are essential. This approach requires entire development of new fields of knowledge. To achieve this objective a Hill Campus Project under Agriculture University of Pantnagar is in progress for extending effective and adoptive agricultural research and education support exclusively suitable to varied agro-climatic conditions of hill areas. Under this project an amount of Rs.123.35 lakh is likely to be spent during the Sixth Plan (1980-85) period. For the Seventh Plan (1985-90), an outlay of Rs. 750.00 lakhs is proposed for Agricultural Research and Education Programme, out of which an outlay of Rs.105.00 lakh is proposed for 1985-86. During the Seventh Plan, in addition to the completion of the main research station and the Hill Campus, efforts would also be made to strengthen the project for co-ordinated research for extending effective land-lab relationship and dissemination of modern farm technology and know-how to fields. It is also proposed to establish an Agriculture College and a College of Hill Home Science in the Hill Region during the Seventh Plan period besides strengthening of research and testing station at Pauri, strengthening of the research station at Majhera, and establishment of High Altitude Research Station in Pithoragarh district. In addition to the above the existing Farmers Training and Extension Centres as mentioned earlier will also continue during the Seventh Plan period to cater to the needs of the farmers training and updating the knowledge of field workers.

48. *Economic Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers*—With a view to raising agricultural productivity a special scheme for economic assistance to small and marginal farmers has been launched during 1983-84 for strengthening minor irrigation and water management, fuel and fruit plantation and to provide the needed inputs, particularly fertilizer and improved seeds of pulses and oilseeds in the form of Mini-Kits and land development etc. This scheme has been launched as cen-

trally sponsored scheme on sharing basis envisages Rs.5.00 lakh per block (50 : 50 share of State Central Government) for providing productive assets for lasting benefits. In view of the requirement it is proposed to provide Rs.7 lakh per block in hill areas during the Seventh Plan period. Under this scheme an amount of Rs.67.37 lakh (State share) has been spent during 1983-84 and Rs.223.00 lakh (State share) is likely to be spent during 1984-85. Rs.1557 lakh is proposed for Seventh Plan period (1985—90) and Rs.312 lakh for 1985-86.

49. *Horticulture* — In view of vast potential of agro-climatic conditions for growing various horticultural crops, viz. fruits, vegetables, potato, spices, mushroom, ornamental plants and flowers etc. priority has been assigned for the development of horticulture in hill during the Sixth Plan period. Since agriculture has not been a paying proposition in hills. In all the areas main stress in these areas was towards the diversification of agriculture to horticulture for economic betterment of local people. On account of ecological factors also, efforts would be made for achieving substantial increase in area and per unit productivity of horticulture crops during the Seventh Plan period. Besides consolidating the gains of infrastructure created so far, integrated development of horticulture with proper linkage of storage, grading, marketing and processing support is envisaged in the Seventh Plan. The major thrust during Seventh Five Year Plan will be on the following measures :

(1) Increasing the area under horticulture by developing compact areas suitable for horticulture, under fruit plantations, vegetable and potato cultivation. Stress will be laid on nut and citrus fruits and, off season vegetables, spices floriculture and olive.

(2) Production of quality fruits by adopting modern package practices and using plant regulators, micro-elements and plant protection measures.

(3) Increasing productivity per unit area of existing orchard through better scientific management and application of inputs.

(4) Strengthening of existing infrastructure to provide better extension services and advanced research and training programmes.

(5) Providing market intelligence, survey, export promotion, organised marketing, grading and packing, storing and processing facilities to ensure proper return to the growers.

(6) Expansion of mushroom production and bee keeping programme.

(7) Intensifying certified potato and vegetable seed production in collaboration with state seed certifying Agency/Tarai Seed Development Corporation/National Seeds Corporation.

(8) Provision of credit and subsidy facilities to the growers.

50. Consequential to various programmes implemented so far, 104 Government orchards/farms and nurseries, 6 potato seed farms, 8 vegetable seed farms, 156 horticulture cum plant protection mobile teams, 40 community-cum-training centres, 201 mushroom production units, 4 cool houses, 2 food Science Training Centres and one Training Institute for Catering and Hotel Management have been established. One Horticulture Research and Training Centre at Chaubatia and four sub-research stations at Jeolikote, Srinagar, Pithoragarh and Dunda are also functioning.

51. It may be added that besides continuing schemes from Fifth Five Year Plan some important new schemes viz., (1) Establishment of Hotel Management Institute at Dehra Dun, (2) ICAR Sponsored Bee-keeping Scheme, (3) Development of olive and other nut fruit with the assistance of Italian Government, (4) Long-term loan to mushroom growers for purchase of boilers, (5) control of white grub of vegetable and potato crops, and (6) Package Programme for strawberry cultivation at Jeolikote have been taken up during the Sixth Plan period. Besides for strengthening the extension services ten additional horticulture-cum-plant protection mobile teams and ten community canning centres were also established.

52. The continuing plan schemes and programmes under the department have yielded fruitful results. Therefore, it is proposed to continue the plan schemes of Sixth Plan in Seventh Plan period also with slight modification. To intensify the vegetable, floriculture programme and to control the main problem of Tarai and Bhavar area, i.e. control of mango shoot gall maker, three new schemes are being proposed. To reduce the number of the scheme, out of all the 48 continuing schemes, schemes of similar nature have been grouped together. As a result of which only 20 schemes (17 continuing and three new schemes) have been proposed in Seventh Plan. For implementing the above proposed schemes and programmes an outlay of Rs.7155.00 lakh has been fixed for 1985—90 and Rs.800.00 lakh has been earmarked for 1985-86. During 1985-86, 12 schemes amounting to Rs.505.00 lakh under State



sector and eight schemes District Sector amounting to Rs.295.00 lakh have been proposed. During Seventh Plan, it is proposed to strengthen the present infrastructure available for horticulture development work for which 40 horticulture mobile teams and 20 community canning centres will be established in needed areas. Likewise to intensify potato development programme one potato farm and one potato seed testing lab will also be established. Under floriculture intensification programme, five farms will be established in Almora, Naini Tal, Dehra Dun and Pauri (Kotdwar) Districts, where multiplication of improved flowering plant material will also be done for distribution among the growers. In vegetable intensification programme one seed processing plant is proposed to be established besides development of more additional area under off-season vegetable cultivation. Emphasis would be laid down to develop the production of dry fruits, mushrooms and honey and training programmes during the Seventh Plan period. Under the Italian Project two planting material production centres at Dhakrari (Dehra Dun) and Jeolikote (Naini Tal) will be established. These centres will work as nucleus for the development of olive, walnut, almond, hazelnut and citrus cultivation in the sub-tal areas of U. P. hills. Under the project it is also proposed to import machinery and planting material at these centres. During Seventh Plan a world bank project costing Rs.57.00 crore is likely to be sanctioned for the development of horticulture in hill areas. The main programmes proposed under this project are establishment of collecting, grading, packing centres, tranship-

ment centres, juice concentrates factories and other processing facilities, provision of ropeways and cold storages etc. to facilitate the marketing and processing of the hill fruit for ensuring remunerative price to the growers of their produce. Besides this, it is also proposed to develop more additional area under new orchards, rejuvenation of old orchards and establishment of mushroom, bee-keeping units and elite gardens. For marketing and processing of fruits, a project is also under consideration which is proposed to be taken up by UPAI Ltd., in co-operation with Kumaon and Garhwal Development Corporations. For increasing the production of horticultural crops it is proposed to develop 40,000 ha. 15,000 ha. and 15,000 ha. additional area under fruit, vegetables and potato, respectively during the Seventh Five Year Plan. With the increase in area the production will also increase frequently and it is estimated that production of fruits, vegetable potato will touch the level of 4.20, 1.80 and 3.60 lakh tonnes.

53. For the various programmes of horticulture development during the Sixth Plan period, an outlay of Rs.1350.00 lakh was proposed, out of which an amount of Rs.866.79 lakh was spent during first four years (1980-84) an expenditure of Rs.435.00 lakh is anticipated during 1984-85. For the Seventh Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs.7155.00 lakh is proposed, out of which an outlay of Rs.800.00 lakh is earmarked for 1985-86.

54. Main physical target, proposed for the Seventh Plan (1985-90) and Annual Plan 1985-86 are given below :

TABLE : 6—Physical Targets under Horticulture

| Item  | 1980-85                                       |   | 1983-84<br>Achieve-<br>ment<br>(Terminal<br>year) | 1984-85 |                                 | Seventh<br>Plan<br>(1985-90)<br>Target | 1985-86<br>Propo-<br>sed<br>Target |
|---|---|---|---|---------|---------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
|   | Sixth<br>Plan<br>Target<br>(Terminal<br>year) | 1980-83<br>Achieve-<br>ment<br>(Terminal<br>year) |   | Target  | Achieve-<br>ment<br>Anticipated |  |                                    |
| (1)   | (2)   | (3)   | (4)   | (5)     | (6)                             | (7)                                    | (8)                                |
| <i>Horticulture Fruit Utilization—</i>                        |   |   |   |         |                                 |  |                                    |
| 1. Area to be brought under orchards ('000 ha.).              | 129   | 122   | 132   | 138     | 138                             | 178                                    | 144                                |
| 2. Area to be brought under vegetable cultivation ('000 ha.). | 26  | 30  | 32  | 33      | 33                              | 48                                     | 34                                 |
| 3. Rejuvenation of old orchards ('000 ha.) (Additional).      | 30  | 8   | 8   | 6       | 6                               | 40                                     | 6                                  |
| 4. Area to be developed under potato cultivation ('000 ha.).  | 32  | 32  | 34  | 35      | 35                              | 50                                     | 36                                 |



Table 6 (concl'd)

| Item                                      | 1980—85                                       | 1980—83                                | 1983-84          | 1984-85 |                                      | Seventh                     | 1985-86                 |
|---|---|--|------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
|   | Sixth<br>Plan<br>Target<br>(Terminal<br>year) | Achieve-<br>ment<br>(Terminal<br>year) | Achieve-<br>ment | Target  | Achieve-<br>ment<br>Anti-<br>cipated | Plan<br>(1985—90)<br>Target | Propos-<br>ed<br>Target |
| (1)                                       | (2)   | (3)                                    | (4)              | (5)     | (6)                                  | (7)                         | (8)                     |
| 5. Production of fruit (Lakh tonnes).     | 3.30  | 2.75                                   | 2.75             | 3.30    | 3.30                                 | 4.20                        | 3.50                    |
| 6. Production of potato (Lakh tonnes).    | 3.10  | 2.90                                   | 3.30             | 3.10    | 3.10                                 | 3.60                        | 3.20                    |
| 7. Production of vegetable (Lakh tonnes). | 1.30  | 1.10                                   | 1.24             | 1.30    | 1.30                                 | 1.80                        | 1.40                    |

55. *Soil and Water Conservation*—Unscientific construction techniques and management and exploitation of natural resource of forests and vegetative cover depletion have resulted in severe soil erosion and ecological imbalance in the hill areas. The estimated critical area is about 17 lakh hectares both under agriculture and civil and Soyam land in addition to large scale soil erosion in the catchment of river valleys and reserve forest area. The main thrust for soil and water conservation programme during the Seventh Plan (1985—90) will be on the following measures :

(1) protection of agricultural land and reduction in soil erosion;

(2) reclamation of denuded and degraded land through an integrated watershed development programme and ;

(3) ecological regeneration through multi-disciplinary integrated development approach on microcatchment basis.

56. Efforts during the Seventh Plan would be made for augmenting integrated soil and water conservation schemes land resource

capability survey, agronomical programmes, forestry programmes, training and demonstration maintenance of soil and water conservation works, integrated watershed planning through multi-disciplinary teams (working under one agency) and peoples participation.

57. Soil and water conservation programme is being implemented on the basis of micro catchment by Agriculture Department in agricultural land, in community land and under the centrally sponsored schemes of Ram Ganga Valley and Integrated Soil and Watershed Management in the catchments of river Yamuna and Upper Ganga. Forest department is taking up integrated soil and water conservation works in the Civil and Soyam forests and catchments of Ram Ganga and Himalayan Region and Integrated Watershed Management in the catchments of flood prone rivers Yamuna (above Tajewala) and Upper Ganga. These are 100 percent centrally sponsored schemes. The outlay and expenditure during the Sixth Plan and proposed outlay for Seventh Plan and 1985-86 are as under:

TABLE : 7—*Outlay and expenditure under Soil Conservation Programme* (Rupees in lakh)

| Programme                     | Sixth                       | Actual                 |               | 1984-85       |                          | Seventh                                      | 1985-86                 |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------------|--|-------------------------|
|                               | Plan<br>(1980—85<br>Outlay) | expenditure<br>1980—83 | 1983-84       | Outlay        | Ant.<br>Expen-<br>diture | Plan<br>(1985—90)<br>Pro-<br>posed<br>outlay | Pro-<br>posed<br>outlay |
| (1)                           | (2)                         | (3)                    | (4)           | (5)           | (6)                      | (7)  | (8)                     |
| (a) Agriculture Department .. | 750.00                      | 434.84                 | 189.35        | 190.00        | 234.80                   | 1500.00                                      | 200.00                  |
| (b) Forest Department ..      | 1950.00                     | 1524.89                | 424.67        | 475.00        | 475.00                   | 4500.00                                      | 600.00                  |
| <b>Total</b> ..               | <b>2700.00</b>              | <b>1959.73</b>         | <b>614.02</b> | <b>665.00</b> | <b>709.80</b>            | <b>6000.00</b>                               | <b>800.00</b>           |

58. The physical achievement during the Seventh Plan and 1985-86 are given below :  
Sixth Plan and proposed targets for the

TABLE 8—Physical Target and achievements under Soil Conservation Programmes

| Item/Unit  | Sixth Plan       | Actuals during |         | 1984-85 |                          | Sixth Plan                 | Seventh 1985-86  |
|--|------------------|----------------|---------|---------|--------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|
|  | (1985—90) Target | 1980—83        | 1983—84 | Target  | Anti-cipated Achievement | (1985—90) Pro-posed target | Pro-posed Target |
| (1)  | (2)              | (3)            | (4)     | (5)     | (6)                      | (7)                        | (8)              |
| <i>Agriculture Department—</i>   |                  |                |         |         |                          |                            |                  |
| 1. Area treated by soil and water conservation ('000ha.) (Additional). | 32.00            | 20.70          | 7.77    | 8.15    | 8.15                     | 40.00                      | 8.50             |
| 2. Soil and water conservation in civil and Soyam land.                | 37.50            | 23.06          | 5.00    | 4.00    | 4.00                     | 50.80                      | 4.00             |
| 3. Afforestation and Pasture development ('000ha.) Additional ..       | ..               | ..             | ..      | ..      | ..                       | ..                         | ..               |
| 4. Conservation of low density forests—                                |                  |                |         |         |                          |                            |                  |
| (a) Civil, Soyam and Panchayat Forest (ha).                            | ..               | ..             | 6.50    | 6.50    | 6.50                     | 24.30                      | 6.50             |
| (b) Plantation in area planted before 1980-81 (Ha.)                    | ..               | ..             | 2.50    | 4.08    | 4.08                     | 2.50                       | 0.50             |

59. Centrally Sponsored Schemes— Under the Centrally Sponsored (100% aided)-schemes of soil and water conservation, three schemes viz. (1) soil and water conservation in the catchment of Ram Ganga Valley, (2) Integrated soil and water conservation in the Himalayan Region and (3) Watershed Management in the catchment of Flood Prone Rivers of Indo-Gangetic Basin (upper Ganga and Yamuna above Tajewala). The financial and physical targets proposed under above schemes for the Seventh Plan are given below :

TABLE—9 : Financial and Physical Targets

| Scheme/Item  | Achievement upto 1979-80 | Sixth Plan (1980—85) |                          | Target 1985—90 | Proposed 1985-86 |
|--|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------|------------------|
|  |                          | Target               | Antici-pated Achievement |                |                  |
| (1)  | (2)                      | (3)                  | (4)                      | (5)            | (6)              |
| <b>Hundred percent Centrally Sponsored Schemes</b>           |                          |                      |                          |                |                  |
| <b>1. River Valley Project in the catchment of Ramganga:</b> |                          |                      |                          |                |                  |
| (a) Financial (Rs. lakh)                                     | ..                       | 427.71               | 384.00                   | 345.16         | 93.00            |
| (b) Physical   |                          |                      |                          |                |                  |
| (i) Afforestation and Pasture development (ha.)              | 26832                    | 9500                 | 9570                     | 10400          | 1600             |
| (ii) Density improvement in forest area(ha.)                 | ..                       | ..                   | ..                       | 5200           | 800              |

Table 9—concl'd.

| Scheme/Item  | Achievement upto 1979-80 | Sixth Plan (1980—85) |                         |         | Target Proposed |  |
|--|--------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------|-----------------|--|
|  |                          | Target               | Anticipated Achievement | 1985—90 | 1985-86         |  |
| (1)  | (2)                      | (3)                  | (4)                     | (5)     | (6)             |  |
| 2. Integrated soil and water conservation in the Himalayan Region :                                |                          |                      |                         |         |                 |  |
| (a) Financial (Rs. lakhs) ..   | 134.66                   | 1006.00              | 884.53                  | 2125.00 | 266.00          |  |
| (b) Physical—  |                          |                      |                         |         |                 |  |
| (i) Afforestation (ha.) ..   | 4407                     | 16000                | 25543                   | 20800   | 3200            |  |
| (ii) Pasture Development (ha.)   | 3110                     | 20000                |                         |         |                 |  |
| (iii) Distribution of seedlings to farmers (in lakh).  | 32.00                    | 80.00                | 73.60                   | 85.00   | 8.00            |  |
| 3. Integrated Watershed Management in the catchment of flood Prone Rivers of Indo-Gangetic Basin : |                          |                      |                         |         |                 |  |
| (a) Financial (Rs. lakhs) ..   | ..                       | ..                   | 292.52                  | 1475.00 | 120.00          |  |
| (b) Physical—  | ..                       | ..                   |                         |         |                 |  |
| (1) Plantation (ha.) ..  | ..                       | ..                   | 34592                   | 12800   | 1600            |  |
| (2) Pasture Development  | ..                       | ..                   | 2142                    |         |                 |  |
| (3) Density improved ..  | ..                       | ..                   | ..                      | 6400    | 800             |  |

60. *Watershed Management*—The eco-system of the Himalayan region has been greatly impaired due to denudation of forests, indiscriminate grazing, unscientific land use practices, uncontrolled mining, road construction etc. The need for the preservation of eco-system is, therefore, gaining urgency with the increase in developmental activities which disturb the natural ecological balance. The ecological conservation of the Himalayan region is of crucial importance not only to the region itself but also to vast areas of the Indo-Gangetic plain.

61. Eco-development is that approach to economic development which aims at development in harmony with ecological balance and to promote the quality of life of the people. In this sense it is a way of doing things with soil, water and plant life which minimise disturbances to eco-systems ensuring environmental security and promotes sustainable productivity in all aspects of development. In view of the above considerations there is need to incorporate environmental and ecological security into the developmental activities going on in the hill areas so as to ensure that short term gains are not accompanied by long term impairment of the health of the eco-system that sustain these activities. In view of the need to balance the indispensibility of economic development with the imperatives of environmental conservation and ecological security, the strategy for hill areas would be

to formulate realistic and manageable programmes for tackling the interlinked problems involved in eco-development of the Himalayan region. The major thrust for the integrated development of hill areas would, therefore, be on the basis of critical watershed/sub-watershed and micro-watersheds for conservation of environment and ecological regeneration and productive approach for optimum utilization of land, water and human resource in a scientific manner and integrating various development activities having a bearing on environment and ecological balance in the hill areas, viz. afforestation and soil conservation, minor irrigation, agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry and other rural community activities on sub-micro watershed basis with multi-disciplinary approach under one umbrella to ensure optimum utilization of resources.

62. An integrated watershed management and development approach has already been initiated. Efforts are being made to take-up watershed management projects on an increasing scale for soil and water conservation and scientific management of natural resources in critical micro watersheds during the Seventh Plan, to arrest depletion of environment and ecological imbalance. About 1250 micro watershed have so far been identified in hills out of which about 500 are snow bound. An ambitious plan, for the remaining 750 micro catchments is being drawn for Integrated Watershed Development Programme of

hill areas. A beginning has been made in about 150 micro catchment viz. South of Bhagirathi Nayar and Panar watersheds with the assistance of European Economic Community and World Bank in addition to Centrally sponsored projects of integrated water and soil conservation in Ramganga Valley, Integrated Soil and Water Conservation in the Himalayan Region and Integrated soil and water conservation in the Catchment of Flood Prone Rivers of Yamuna (above Tajewala) and Upper Ganga in Indo Gangetic basin. A few projects viz. for the catchment of Aglar and Benalgad etc. are in pipeline. During the Seventh Five Year Plan, efforts would be made to take up at least another 200 micro-catchments under the integrated watershed management programme.

63. Efforts are being made to secure financial assistance on bilateral basis from International Agencies for similar programmes in other sub-watershed areas.

64. For the Sixth Plan an outlay of Rs. 800.00 lakh was proposed for watershed management programme in hills against which an amount of Rs. 631.27 lakh is likely to be spent. The programmes could not make expected headway on account of late execution of agreements with foreign agencies. For the Seventh Plan (1985-90), an outlay of Rs. 11500.00 lakh is proposed out of which Rs. 1475.00 lakh is proposed for 1985-86 under this programme.

65. The projects already approved and in operation are as given below :

66. *European Economic Community (EEC) Aided South Bhagirathi Project*—This approved project is for an area of 190 sq. Kms. in South Bhagirathi Catchment. The entire area of the project is spread over three MWS viz. Chamba, Ghargaon and Ghandra Bhaga in the Tehri district of the hill region. An assistance of Rs. 4.90 crore will be provided by the EEC for a period of five years.

67. *World Bank Aided Nayar/Panar Watershed Project*—A World Bank aided Nayar/Panar Watershed Management has been approved for financial assistance of Rs. 462 lakh dollars from the IBRD. The area of implementation extends over 3120 sq. Kms. It covers 9 sub-watersheds, 8 in Nayar and lower Alaknanda Watershed in Garhwal hills (2556 sq. Kms.) and one in Panar Sub-watershed in Kumaon region (464 sq. Kms.) In all the project covers 83 micro watershed, 74 MWS in Garhwal Hills and 9 MWS in Kumaon hills.

The project period is phased over nine years starting from Machalad SWS in the year 1983-84. Work in each Sub-Watershed is proposed to be carried out in five years. The area and number of sub-watershed and the year of implementation is given below :

| Sub-watershed      | Area of No. of |     | Year of commencement |
|--------------------|----------------|-----|----------------------|
|                    | SWS (Sq. Kms.) | MWS |                      |
| 1. Machlad ..      | 168            | 4   | 1983-84              |
| 2. Srinagar ..     | 366            | 11  | 1984-85              |
| 3. Randigad ..     | 161            | 4   | 1985-86              |
| 4. Nayar Right     | 101            | 2   | 1985-86              |
| 5. Rudra Prayag    | 152            | 4   | 1985-86              |
| 6. Panar ..        | 464            | 9   | 1985-86              |
| 7. Paschimi Nayar. | 760            | 22  | 1986-87              |
| 8. Purvi Nayar     | 695            | 19  | 1987-88              |
| 9. Nayar left      | 253            | 8   | 1987-88              |
| Total ..           | 3120           | 83  | ..                   |

68. Following integrated watershed Management Projects are under consideration of the Government and other international agencies.

1. *Aglar River Project*—Aglar River Valley Project in Tehri District is under consideration in collaboration with the Swiss Government.

The project extends over 470 sq. kms. and Rs. 11.00 crore of foreign assistance is envisaged for a period of five years. The project is expected to start from 1985-86

2. *Benalgad Project*—German aid is sought for Benalgad project of Chakrata region at an estimated cost of Rs. 18.00 crore, including the schemes of hydrological studies in Yamuna and Upper Ganga catchments.

69. *Animal Husbandry* — The main objectives of the animal husbandry programme will be to increase productivity per unit of cattle and sheep and poultry and encouraging occupational diversification of the people which would help them in increasing the income and employment opportunities. Regeneration of the hill environment as a national policy requires not to increase the goat population but breed improved and stall fed goats. The pigs would need to be crossed and get better weights gain per animal. As far as possible elimination of discrete cattle population is also required to reduce the pressure on land and forests.

The major thrust during the Seventh Plan will be qualitative improvement and upgradation of breed of cattle, sheep and poultry for which following measures will be intensified :

- (1) Streamlining improved breeding facilities by natural means and by exotic cross breeding through deep-frozen semen technology and to provide area approach, to provide package of inputs, and not a disintegrated approach.
- (2) Adequate health cover.
- (3) Augmenting feed and fodder resources.
- (4) Integrating programme of health cover, fodder and pasture development with assured marketing facilities of cattle, sheep and poultry products.

- (5) A massive castration programme for low grade scrub cattle.
- (6) Emphasis on stall feeding.
- (7) Develop Angora rabbits, for which climate in the hills is quite suitable.

70. During Sixth Plan an outlay of Rs.750.00 lakh was proposed for the Animal Husbandry programme against which a sum of Rs.788.88 lakh is likely to be utilised. For the Seventh Plan an outlay of Rs.1,747.00 lakh has been proposed out of which an outlay of Rs.350.00 lakh is proposed for 1985-86. Under the programme likely level of physical achievements by the end of the Sixth Plan and proposed targets for the Seventh Plan and 1985-86 are given below :

TABLE—10—Physical Targets of Animal Husbandry

| Item                                      | Base year<br>1979-80<br>level | Sixth Plan                        |                                    | Proposed Target      |         |
|---|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|---------|
|   |                               | Likely achievement during 1980—85 | Likely level at the end of 1984-85 | Seventh Plan 1985—90 | 1985-86 |
| (1)                                       | (2)                           | (3)                               | (4)                                | (5)                  | (6)     |
| 1. Veterinary hospitals                   | 118                           | 44                                | 162                                | 75                   | 25      |
| 2. Stockman centres                       | 427                           | 84                                | 511                                | 150                  | 30      |
| 3. Natural Breeding centres               | 179                           | 128                               | 307                                | 50                   | 10      |
| 4. Sheep and Wool Extension centres       | 76                            | 28                                | 104                                | 28                   | 7       |
| 5. Disp. at migratory routes              | ..                            | ..                                | ..                                 | 10                   | 2       |
| 6. Angora Rabbit Farms                    | ..                            | 2                                 | 2                                  | 3                    | 1       |
| 7. Mobile Veterinary hospitals            | ..                            | ..                                | ..                                 | 8                    | 2       |
| 8. Upgrading of existing poultry farms    | ..                            | ..                                | ..                                 | 6                    | 3       |
| 9. Intensive Poultry Development Project. | ..                            | 2                                 | 1                                  | 3                    | ..      |
| 10. Sheep farms                           | 13                            | 1                                 | 14                                 | ..                   | ..      |
| 11. Intensive Sheep Development Project   | 1                             | ..                                | 1                                  | ..                   | ..      |
| 12. Artificial Insemination centres       | 67                            | ..                                | 67                                 | ..                   | ..      |
| 13. Artificial Insemination sub-centres   | 161                           | 10                                | 171                                | ..                   | ..      |
| 14. Poultry farms                         | 6                             | 3                                 | 9                                  | ..                   | ..      |
| 15. Production :—                         |                               |                                   |                                    |                      |         |
| (a) Milk (1000 Metric Tonnes)             | ..                            | ..                                | 350                                | 406                  | 360     |
| (b) Wool (lakh Kg.)                       | ..                            | ..                                | 6.42                               | 7.82                 | 6.68    |
| (c) Egg (No. in lakhs)                    | ..                            | ..                                | 328                                | 380                  | 338     |

71. Under the artificial insemination programme the maximum use of frozen semen would be made for which the infrastructure would be suitably strengthened. At present there are only 4 liquid nitrogen plants functioning at Pashulok (Dehra Dun), Srinagar

(Pauri), Almora and Lalkuan in district Naini Tal. It is also proposed to establish 150 froze semen sub-centres. In order to provide breeding facilities in remote areas of the hills out of 50 Natural breeding centres proposed to be established during the Seventh Plan

which 10 centres will be established during 1985-86. To ensure availability of good bulls for breeding at natural breeding centres a calf rearing farm at Pashulok in district Dehra Dun will be established. The scheme for the preservation of superior Germ plasm in urban areas associating import dairies of Dehra-Dun and Haldwani (Naini Tal) will be taken up in the first year of the Seventh Plan. The land for the establishment of a new Biological Product Section has been made available and the establishment of the centre is proposed during 1985-86. In order to provide door to door veterinary aid services it has been proposed to provide a parasitic and vaccination squad at each Divisional level.

72. For sheep development, it is proposed to provide 100 percent breeding coverage to enhance quality and quantity of wool. The existing 15 Sheep Breeding Farms will be reorganised and strengthened in the Seventh Plan period. One wool grading centre in Kumaon will also be established. The existing Wool Analysis laboratory at Pashulok is proposed to be strengthened for effective quality control of wool and its analysis. For meeting the requirement of fur type wool establishment of Angora Rabbit breeding farms are proposed in Seventh Plan and one in 1985-86. In order to meet the demand of improved varieties of pigs piggery units established at Pashulok (Dehra Dun) and Haldwani (Naini Tal) will be suitably strengthened during the Seventh Plan period.

73. Out of six existing poultry farms, farms of Kalsi, Pashulok (Dehra Dun) and Gopeshwar (Chamoli) will be upgraded raising their layers strength from 500 to 2000 and 500 broilers stock. Poultry farms established during the Sixth Plan at Dunda (Uttarkashi) Chham (Tehri) and Kotdwar (Pauri) will be stocked with high quality birds. The existing three Intensive poultry development projects established at Kotdwar (Pauri), Almora and Dehra Dun will be reorganised and strengthened during Seventh Plan. Besides it is also proposed to establish a Poultry Feed in hill area and strengthen Poultry disease control unit at Haldwani. In order to meet the requirement of technical personnel, training programme will be streamlined to cater to the needs of the area. It is also proposed to establish fodder nurseries at the existing 3 cattle and 15 sheep farm to provide adequate fodder resources. The Agricultural Finance Corporation has been given a task to formulate Integrated Cattle Development Project, and integrated Sheep Development Project for hill districts. The study is already in progress and it is proposed to pose these projects for World Bank Assistance during the Seventh Plan period.

74. *Dairying*—Dairying is an important economic programme for the uplift of the weaker sections of population specially in rural areas. It supplements income and provides self-employment opportunities to people. The objectives of dairying programme are (1) Enhancement of milk production and its regular collection from rural areas, (ii) processing of milk and (iii) developing efficient infrastructure for the marketing of milk and milk products in the urban markets.

75. No district in the hill region is at present covered under the Operation Flood II Programme. Therefore in view of the above objectives, the main thrust will be on revitalization and strengthening of existing infrastructure of milk union, primary milk co-operative societies, milk plants, coordination and linking of dairying programme with animal husbandry in compact suitable areas and ensuring proper marketing and price support, sustained manpower development, technical support, milk processing and improving operational efficiency of plants. To achieve this, in the rural areas of the selected districts, Anand Pattern Cooperative Societies would be organised on a large scale.

76. For dairying and milk supply programme an outlay of Rs.100.00 lakh was proposed for the Sixth Plan (1980-85), out of which an expenditure of Rs.92.92 lakh is anticipated. For the Seventh Plan (1985-90) period, an outlay of Rs.175.00 lakh is proposed, out of which an outlay of Rs.35 lakh is proposed for 1985-86

77. At present there are six milk unions, 327 milk societies, 5 dairy plants with an installed milk handling capacity of 0.39 lakh litres per days. Besides there are 3 pasturisation plants at Dehra Dun, Lalkuwan and Almora having an installed capacity of 10,000 litres, 20,000 litres (10,000 litres fluid milk and 10,000 litres conversion in to milk powder) and 5,000 litres per day respectively and two rural dairy centres with chilling facilities of 2,000 litres milk per day at Pithoragarh and Kotdwar respectively.

78. During the Seventh Plan period efforts would be directed mainly towards, revitalization, consolidation and extension of existing milk unions/dairies, besides the Milk Societies attached to these Co-operative Dairies in the districts of Dehra Dun, Naini Tal, Almora, Pithoragarh and Pauri-Garhwal. During the Sixth Plan, dairies and its affiliated societies of Dehra Dun and Lalkuwan have been taken up for revitalisation and consolidation with the assistance of the Institute of Co-operative Management, Research and Training, Lucknow which has prepared the project

reports for the revitalization and consolidation of Almora, Kotdwar and Pithoragarh Co-operative dairies. Project reports are being finalised and these would be implemented during the Seventh Plan period. The milk Societies in the Milk shed of the above dairies are being organised/reorganised on the Anand Pattern, with the deployment of Spare Head Teams. It is also proposed to strengthen and expand the marketing structure of these dairies.

79. *Forest*—Forests are the most important natural resource of the hill areas and are closely connected with the daily life of the local people. The area under forests in the Hill region is about 34,396.88 sq. kms. which includes about 10,400 sq. km. under snow. Actual forest area is only about 39.3 per cent and well stocked forest roughly about 35 per cent as against the National norm of 60 per cent for hills. The classification of forests in the hill region as on April 1, 1982 is given below :

|  | <i>Area in<br/>sq. kms.</i> |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. Under the control of Forest Department .. | 23,817.53                   |
| 2. Civil and Soyam Forests ..                | 8,013.63                    |
| 3. Panchayati Forests ..                     | 2,368.00                    |
| 4. Private and cantonment forests .. ..      | 197.72                      |
| <b>Total ..</b>                              | <b>34,396.88</b>            |

80. Heavy dependence of human and cattle population on forests in respect of fuel-wood, fodder and timber has resulted in gradual depletion of forests, and this has led to soil erosion and consequent floods. The ecological imbalance thus created is posing a serious threat not only to hills but for the fertile plains below. The forests, besides being an important source of fuel, fodder, timber and industrial raw-materials, have a vital role to play in the process of restoration of ecological balance and environmental improvement which is of great significance. Intensive measures are, therefore, envisaged during the Seventh Plan for scientific management, conservation and development of forests. Since forests constitute a vital element the ecology of the catchments integrated watershed management project for each critical catchment is to be undertaken for protecting the vegetative cover and areas downstream from floods, landslides and soil erosion. The main objective of forestry planning will be "development without destruction". In view of the above objectives the major thrust would be on—

(a) Provision of fuel and fodder for the local people on a regulated basis.

(b) Regeneration/replantation of uncultivated village land to protect it from soil loss.

(c) Development and improvement of pastures.

(d) Protection of reserve forests from wide spread pilferage, grazing, forest fires etc.

(e) Massive afforestation including social forestry and three - dimensional forestry.

(f) Conserving existing forest resource by introducing alternate energy sources such as micro-hydel, wind mills, smokeless chulahs, biogas, solar cookers etc. and preservative treatment of timber.

(g) Forest education training and extension, publicity Van Chetna or Vigyan Kendras.

(h) Development of Minor Forest Produce wild life and recreation forestry.

(i) Vigilance, monitoring and evaluation.

(j) Full involvement of people in afforestation programmes.

81. Besides the prime importance of regeneration of ecology, the forestry programmes also aim at providing the hill population with sustainable supplies of fuel, fodder and timber for their needs. Appropriate re-afforestation of bare and degraded and denuded village forest areas will be undertaken. Efforts would be made for massive afforestation along with fuel plantation on the principle of maximum obtainable yields of biomass or of maximum calorific value, while fodder plantation would be on the principle of maximum sustainable yields of leaf-grass fodder per hectare of a.aa. In particularly bad areas, regeneration of grass cover is envisaged. Besides stress would also be laid on plantation of subsidiary forest products such as nuts and fruits or silk worm cultivation, plantation of commercial species on surplus land and on marginal cultivated land and steep slopes. Priorities for the utilization of forest resources would be as follows :

(a) To meet the requirement of local people in respect of their domestic and building needs.

(b) Scientific silviculture for meeting needs of industries. This would be done keeping in mind the paramount importance of ecological security.



(c) To encourage people to develop forestry in such areas of their holdings as are unsuitable for agriculture, horticulture and vegetable cultivation.

82. Maximum possible efforts would be made for the involvement of local people and agencies in afforestation programmes consistent with the above framework. Providing employment to rural population with special attention to weaker sections viz. scheduled castes and scheduled tribes would remain continue to be given high priority.

83. Under forestry sectors the outlay and expenditure during the Sixth Plan period

and proposed outlay for Seventh Five-Year Plan and 1985-86 is given below :

| Period   | Rupees<br>in lakh) |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. Sixth Plan (1980-85)<br>outlay ..           | 1360.00            |
| 2. Expenditure upto 1983-84                    | 1288.00            |
| 3. 1984-85 outlay ..                           | 625.00             |
| 4. 1984-85 likely expenditure                  | 625.00             |
| 5. Seventh Plan (1985-90)<br>proposed outlay.. | 10700.00           |
| 6. Proposed outlay for<br>1985-86 ..           | 1152.00            |

84. The important physical targets and achievements under forestry sector for Sixth Five-Year Plan and proposals for Seventh Five-Year Plan are given below :

TABLE 11—Targets and Achievements—Forestry

| Item   | Target<br>(1980-85) | 1980-84<br>Actual<br>achievement | 1980-85           |                       | Proposed<br>1985-86 | Target |
|--|---------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------|
|  |                     |                                  | 1984-85<br>Target | Likely<br>achievement |                     |        |
| (1)  | (2)                 | (3)                              | (4)               | (5)                   | (6)                 | (7)    |
| 1. Industrial area pulp wood<br>plantation—                                      |                     |                                  |                   |                       |                     |        |
| (i) Plantation (ha.) ..  | 20,700              | 22340                            | 4820              | 4,820                 | 30000               | 5,000  |
| (ii) Copping (ha.) ..  | 15,000              | 12941                            | 3000              | 3000                  | ..                  | ..     |
| 2. Management of roadside<br>avenues (Plantation) (km.)                          | 2,000               | 1,967                            | 557               | 557                   | 5000                | 890    |
| 3. Communication (km.)—  |                     |                                  |                   |                       | ..                  | ..     |
| (i) New roads ..   | 40                  | 64                               | 23                | 23                    |                     |        |
| (ii) Renovation of old roads   | 1040                | 835                              | 245               | 245                   | 875                 | 150    |
| 4. Rural fuel wood plantation (ha.)  | 2500                | 3740                             | 3278              | 3278                  | 37400               | 5391   |
| 5. Rehabilitation of degraded<br>forests (reserved forests)<br>Plantation (ha.). | ..                  | ..                               | ..                | ..                    | 15000               | 2000   |

85. In addition to intensification of on going schemes and massive afforestation, protection and conservation of forests, new schemes viz. (1) Agro-forestry and (2) Rehabilitation of degraded reserved forest is also proposed for increasing income and employment of farmers and reducing biotic pressure and soil erosion. Besides a scheme for fodder development and regulation of grazing and topping is

also propose for the Seventh Plan. For preserving, conserving, protecting and proliferating varieties of flora and fauna four National Parks (1) Nanda Devi National Park, (2) Valley of Flowers Biosphere Reserve, (3) Kedarnath Sanctuary and (4) Govind Pashu Vihar, wild life sanctuaries and national parks were taken up for development during the Sixth Plan period. Besides the above two new



parks and sanctuaries (1) Rajaji National Park (Motichur Chilla) and (2) Chipra sanctuary—will be taken in the Seventh Plan. In addition, new scheme for intensification of wild life protection in areas outside sanctuaries and captive breeding of endangered species are also proposed.

86. For effective Co-ordination and massive plantation in social forestry and people's participation scheme for generating awareness to the need to conserve natural resources and maintain ecological balance education and training programme will also be taken up. In view of Gujars problem and the necessity to protect forests from denudation a scheme for rehabilitation of gujars is proposed for the Seventh Plan Besides provision has also been made for integrated watershed development in the catchment of rivers under the World Food Programme.

87. *Rural Development*—A major thrust will be on maximising efforts for anti-poverty programmes, particularly through IRD, NREP, and DPAP etc. and other programmes under 20-Point Programme for socio-economic uplift of the rural masses.

Investment under these programmes will be made during the Seventh Plan Period, for increasing income and employment opportunities in the hill areas.

88. *Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRD)*—The main thrust under IRD programme will be to raise the income of small and Marginal Farmers, landless labourers and Village artisans and providing employment to unemployed and under employed through productive programme in definite time frame. The programme is based on the schemes of agriculture, minor irrigation, animal husbandry, cottage and small scale industries, petty trades and rural services. The target groups are being provided a subsidy of 25 per cent and 33 1/3 per cent in the plain areas of the State. The difference of subsidy to the extent of 50 per cent is, however, being provided as an additional IRD fund out of Hill Area Plan funds. Emphasis under 20-Point Programme has also been laid for this programme. The financial and physical targets and achievements under this programme are given below :

TABLE 12—*Financial Outlay and Expenditure*

(Rupees in lakh)

| Programme                            | Sixth Plan        | Expenditure |         | 1984-85 |                            | Outlay  |         |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|---------|---------|----------------------------|---------|---------|
|                                      | 1980-85<br>Outlay | 1980-83     | 1983-84 | Outlay  | Likely<br>expen-<br>diture | 1985-90 | 1985-86 |
| (1)                                  | (2)               | (3)         | (4)     | (5)     | (6)                        | (7)     | (8)     |
| IRD and Additional IRD (State share) | 1735              | 1301        | 344     | 824     | 824                        | 4153    | 824     |

TABLE 13—*Physical Targets and Achievements*

| Item  | Sixth Plan          | Level                       | 1983-84                    | 1984-85 |                            | Target  |         |
|---|---------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---------|----------------------------|---------|---------|
|   | (1980-85)<br>Target | at the<br>end of<br>1982-83 | Likely<br>achie-<br>vement | Target  | Likely<br>achie-<br>vement | 1985-90 | 1985-86 |
| (1)   | (2)                 | (3)                         | (4)                        | (5)     | (6)                        | (7)     | (8)     |
| 1. Families benefited (No.) ..                                | 255000              | 121664                      | 57637                      | 51600   | 51600                      | 267000  | 52400   |
| 2. Scheduled Castes/Schedled Tribes families benefited (No.). | 76500               | 35135                       | 16129                      | 15480   | 15480                      | 77400   | 1602    |

89. *National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)*—National Rural Employment Programme has been designed chiefly to provide employment to the needy persons in the rural area much so during the lean period of agricultural operation. This programme, which replaced food for work programme in October 1980, is now regular part of the

Sixth Plan and is to be included in the Seventh Five Year Plan. Apart from Employment maximisation the programme aims at strengthening the rural infrastructure which in turn would boost rural economy. The financial and physical targets and achievements under this programme are given below :

(Rupees in lakh)

TABLE 14—*Financial Outlay and Expenditure—NREP*

| Item                                 | Sixth Plan     | Expenditure |         | 1984-85 |                    | Outlay           |                  |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|-------------|---------|---------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|
|                                      | 1980—85 outlay | 1980—83     | 1983-84 | Outlay  | Likely Expenditure | Proposed 1985—90 | Proposed 1985-86 |
| (1)                                  | (2)            | (3)         | (4)     | (5)     | (6)                | (7)              | (8)              |
| National Rural Employment Programme. | 1000           | 222         | 275     | 300     | 300                | 4000             | 650              |

TABLE—15—*Physical Targets and Achievements—NREP*

| Item                                 | Sixth Plan       | Level                 | Achievement    | 1984-85 |                    | Proposed Target |         |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------|--------------------|-----------------|---------|
|                                      | (1980—85) Target | at the end of 1983-84 | during 1983-84 | Target  | Likely achievement | 1985-90         | 1985-86 |
| (1)                                  | (2)              | (3)                   | (4)            | (5)     | (6)                | (7)             | (8)     |
| Employment generated (lakh man-day). | 115.00           | 74.03                 | 31.29          | 42.80   | 42.80              | 200.00          | 40.00   |

90. *Drought Prone Area Programme*—Drought Prone Area Programme aims at reducing the intensity and effect of drought and scarcity in areas of uncertain rainfall. The programme is being proposed in Hill Areas also with a view to restoring ecological balance and introduce improved production Technique. The main items of the programmes are Soil and Water Management, afforestation and soil Forestry, Fuel Fodder and grass land development etc. The Seventh Plan (1985—90) outlay of the programme is proposed to Rs.1725 lakhs and for 1985-86 to Rs.345 lakhs as share.

91. *Integrated Tribal Development Projects*—Besides streamlining the productive and Social amenities programme through general sector programme, specific project (I. T. D. Ps) for the integrated development of Tribals have also been formulated for exe-

cutation. Programmes finalised under the I. T. D Ps. would be suitably dovetailed/adjusted within the Tribal Area Plan of hill region. Four integrated Tribal Development Projects for Tharu, Buxa and Bhotia have been formulated for Khatima, Sitarganj, (Naini Tal) blocks, Bajpur, Gadarpur, Ramnagar and Kashipur (Naini Tal) blocks, Joshimath (Chamoli) block and Dharchhula and Munshiyari (Pithoragarh) blocks for bringing about their speedy socio economic development. These projects have already been submitted to the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. Projects for Chakrata and Kalsi blocks of Dehra Dun District and Tribal dominated area pockets in Sahaspur and Doiwala block of Dehra Dun district, Duggada of Pauri Garhwal, Batwari of Uttarkashi and Kapkot of Almora district are under preparation.

92. For integrated Tribal Development Project, an outlay of Rs.100.00 lakh was envisaged for the Sixth Plan period. For 1984-85 an outlay of Rs.50.00 lakh has been provided for I. T. D. Ps. During Seventh Plan 1985-90 an outlay of Rs.1000.00 is proposed, out of which Rs.150 lakh is proposed for 1985-86.

93. *Co-operation*—So far co-operative movement in the hill areas has not been able to keep pace with plain areas of the state due to topographical and geographical reasons besides characteristic backwardness of the area. It is, therefore, essential to strengthen the co-operative institutions and to provide more effective machinery for proper supervision guidance and reorganisation of co-operative structure on the other in hill areas. The main objective under this sector during the Seventh Plan will be on the restructuring of primary societies for improving production, consumption and distribution. Activisation of Consumer Co-operatives, Soyabean Growers, Societies, collection, processing and marketing of herbs and medicinal plants through co-operatives and strengthen financial support. In brief effects would be directed towards the following measures.

(i) Strengthening of cooperative credit delivery structure through financial support and rehabilitation of societies.

(ii) Strengthening of primary societies and diversification of their activities to convert them as multipurpose societies with greater emphasis on societies having predominantly Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes membership.

(iii) Building up a strong and effective marketing infrastructure, particularly for marketing of fruits, vegetable soyabean and medicinal herbs and plants etc. :

(iv) Strengthening of consumers co-operatives in rural areas.

(v) Streamlining the public distribution system, especially under 20-Point Programme, for ensuring price stabilisation and easy access to essential consumption goods.

94. There are 737 Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies (PACS), 66 Large Area Multi-purpose Agricultural Co-operative Societies (LAMPS), 25 Marketing Societies, 162 Primary Consumers Societies, at the primary level. Recent additions have been a few Soya Growers Societies, which are to be organised on a large scale during 1984-85. Eight District Cooperative Banks (D. C. Bs.) with 128 branches 7 District Cooperative Development Federations (DCDFs), 4 central Consumers Stores, and 5 Cooperative Herbs Development and Marketing Federations constitute Central Cooperatives in the hill areas. One Apex for marketing and Development of apple and other hill fruits i.e. U. P. Apple and other Fruit Marketing and Development Federation, has been registered in June, 1983 with headquarters at Haldwani in the hill region. Other institutions working for the development of cooperatives include one Pharmaceutical Laboratory, a museum and a Training Centre, all three in one premise of Cooperative Drug Factory (CDF) Ranikhet owned by Provincial Cooperative Federation (PCF). One Soyabean Complex including a Vanaspati Plant, is also under construction, which, after commissioning, has to be organised and handed over, as a Soyabean Growers Society, to Apex Federation.

95. Under Cooperation, an outlay of Rs.350.00 lakhs was proposed against which as amount of Rs.288.47 lakhs is likely to be spent during 1980-85. For the Seventh Plan (1985-90), an outlay of Rs.613.00 lakhs has been proposed out of which an outlay of Rs.183.00 lakhs is proposed for 1985-86 as against an outlay of Rs.115.00 lakhs for 1984-85. The main physical achievements of the Sixth Plan (1980-85) and Targets proposed for the Seventh Plan (1985-90) and 1985-86 are given below :

TABLE 16—Selected Physical Targets—Cooperation

| Item                               | Sixth Plan | 1980—83                              | 1983—84     | 1984-85 |             | Proposed Target | Target 1985-86 |
|------------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|---------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|
|                                    | (1980—85)  | Achievement (Level Target March '83) | Achievement | Target  | Achievement | 1985—90         |                |
| (1)                                | (2)        | (3)                                  | (4)         | (5)     | (6)         | (7)             | (8)            |
| 1. Short Term loan (Rs. in crores) | 22.35      | 11.78                                | 12.00       | 13.55   | 13.55       | 17.65           | 13.90          |

TABLE 16—Concl'd.

| Item  | Sixth   | 1980—  | 1983—                  | 1984-85 |             | Proposed Target |         |
|---|---|--|------------------------|---------|-------------|-----------------|---------|
|   | Plan<br>(1980—85)<br>Target<br>(Level<br>March '83) | 1980—85<br>Achievement<br>(Level<br>March '83) | 1983—84<br>Achievement | Target  | Achievement | 1980—85         | 1985—86 |
| (1)   | (2)   | (3)  | (4)                    | (5)     | (6)         | (7)             | (8)     |
| 2. Medium term loan<br>(Rs. in crore)             | 4.57  | 7.90   | 7.80                   | 6.85    | 6.85        | 9.15            | 7.00    |
| 3. Long term loan<br>(Rs. in crore).              | 8.50  | 0.90   | 0.68                   | 1.20    | 0.80        | 1.20            | 0.88    |
| 4. Retail sale of fertilizer<br>(Rs. in crore).   | 5.50  | 4.78   | 7.32                   | 8.67    | 8.67        | 10.00           | 7.80    |
| 5. Agricultural Produce marketed (Rs. in crore).  | 12.00   | 6.28   | 7.35                   | 12.00   | 10.00       | 15.00           | 11.00   |
| 6. Retail sale of consumers goods (Rs. in crore). |   |  |                        |         |             |                 |         |
| (a) Urban consumers co-operatives.                | 15.00   | 3.06   | 3.44                   | 8.00    | 8.00        | 16.00           | 10.00   |
| (b) Rural Cooperatives                            | 17.04   | 9.76   | 6.14                   | 10.50   | 10.50       | 14.00           | 11.00   |
| 7. Cooperative Storage (Lakhs Tonnes).            | 0.186   | 0.21   | 0.03                   | 0.02    | 0.02        | 0.08            | 0.03    |
| 8. Owned Capacity of Cooperative (1000 Tonnes).   | 18.55   | 21.25  | 3.10                   | 2.00    | 2.55        | 8.10            | 3.60    |
| Processing Units (No.)<br>(Cumulative).           | 8   | 7  | 8                      | 8       | 8           | 8               | 8       |

96. During the Sixth Plan period, 168 rural godowns have been constructed under the world bank and 187 rural godowns are likely to be constructed with the assistance of NCDC. Efforts are being made to step up the performance of consumer cooperatives and the public distribution system is being streamlined in the hill areas. The Apex Consumers Federation has decided to open branches at Srinagar in Garhwal and at Bageshwar in Kumaon division to cater to the needs of consumer articles. Womens Consumer's cooperative society of Almora is also functioning as a part of multipurpose PACS. An Apex Cooperative Federation has been established which provides financial assistance for herbs and drug development in the area. Cooperative Credit Institutions are providing financial support through its PACS at village level, Cooperative Bank at district level and Apex Institutions at State level. These institutions are proposed to be strengthened during the Seventh Plan. Greater emphasis would be laid on the coverage of additional membership of the societies to the extent of 75% of the rural families, especially societies having predominantly scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, membership provision has been made for modernisation of D. C. B. branches. Primary marketing infrastructure will be strengthened for which marketing societies are being integrated functionally with DCDFs and PCF.

It is proposed to construct 162 godowns of 50 tonnes capacity during the Seventh Plan (1985—90), out of which 74 godowns are proposed for 1985-86 under NCDC scheme.

97. Under Cooperative processing programme 8 Rice/Paddy processing units and a Soyabean and Vanaspati Plant of PCF has been established at Haldwani. Financial assistance to deserving units will be given for making these units viable. Besides financial assistance for rehabilitation of weak wholesale Consumers stores will also be given. Drugs and herbs development scheme will be streamlined. Financial assistance is proposed to LAMPS for collection of herbs to benefit weaker communities of hill areas. For marketing and processing of fruits the newly set up organisation of Apple Apex (Haldwani) will be activated.

98. Irrigation—Except Tarai Areas of Naini Tal and Dehradun districts, hilly areas still suffer from lack of assured irrigation facilities. Inadequacy of irrigation in the hill region is evident from the fact that percentage of net area irrigated to net sown area is only about 29.6 percent as against the State average of 57.4 percent. If we exclude the Tarai Region of Naini Tal and Dehradun the average for the remaining hill areas is between 4 to 16 percent. The main thrust during the Seventh

Plan (1985-90) in this sector will be to streamline private and State minor irrigation programmes in hills. Besides construction of hill channels, hydrams/sprinkler irrigation will be given priority. The following measures are proposed to be taken to increase irrigation facilities.

1. Raising irrigation potential from streams and rivers hitherto untapped.
2. Increasing means of private minor irrigation through financial incentives.
3. In addition to the gravity flow providing irrigation facilities by lift irrigation with the use of mechanical powers as in hydrams.
4. Exploring the possibility of storing rain water as also water flow springs and

streams in tanks for irrigation as well as for drinking.

5. Further survey and identification of valley areas and compact agricultural areas for irrigation.

99. *Minor Irrigation*— Greater emphasis has been given to increase irrigation potential under 20-Point Programme. Priority has, therefore, been assigned to this programme and efforts will be made to increase, as far as possible, irrigation facilities in hills from all possible sources. In view of the special topography of the area, it is proposed to cover the possible areas, through construction of contour channels, lift schemes, guls, hydrams sprinkler irrigation, etc. and tube-wells in the foot hills. The outlays and expenditure during the Sixth Plan period and the proposal for the Seventh Plan and 1985-86 are given below :

(Rs. in lakh)

TABLE-17—Outlays and Expenditure—Irrigation.

| Works                              | Sixth Plan     | Expenditure |         | 1984-85 |                         | Proposed Outlay |         |
|------------------------------------|----------------|-------------|---------|---------|-------------------------|-----------------|---------|
|                                    | 1980-85 Outlay | 1980-83     | 1983-84 | Outlay  | Anticipated expenditure | 1985-90         | 1985-86 |
| (1)                                | (2)            | (3)         | (4)     | (5)     | (6)                     | (7)             | (8)     |
| 1. Private Minor Irrigation Works. | 700.00         | 401.55      | 201.66  | 200.00  | 206.00                  | 2212.00         | 321.00  |
| 2. State Minor Irrigation Work.    | 3000.00        | 1807.00     | 690.00  | 1000.00 | 1000.00                 | 6000.00         | 1200.00 |
| Total                              | 37000.00       | 2208.55     | 891.66  | 1200.00 | 1206.00                 | 8212.00         | 1521.00 |

100. The physical Targets and Achievements are given below :

TABLE-18—Selected Physical Targets—Irrigation.

| Item | Unit | Sixth Five Year | 1980-83     | 1983-84     | 1984-85 | Proposed Target         |         |         |
|------|------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|---------|
|      |      | 1980-85 Target  | Achievement | Achievement | Target  | Anticipated achievement | 1980-85 | 1985-86 |
| (1)  | (2)  | (3)             | (4)         | (5)         | (7)     | (6)                     | (8)     | (9)     |

*Private Minor Irrigation Works.*

(A) *Ground Water :*

|  |     |      |      |      |      |      |       |      |
|--|-----|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|
| 1. Small and Marginal Farmer's Boring. | No. | ..   | 536  | 835  | 100  | 100  | 1200  | 200  |
| 2. Pumpset on Boring                   | No. | 7070 | 8659 | 1980 | 2004 | 2004 | 10600 | 1980 |
| 3. Artisan well                        | No. | ..   | ..   | 6    | 8    | 8    | 20    | 4    |

TABLE 8—(Contd.)

| Item                                 | Unit | Sixth                             | 1980—83          | 1983-84          | 1984-85 |                                      | Proposed Target |         |
|--------------------------------------|------|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|---------|
|                                      |      | Five<br>Year<br>1980—85<br>Target | Achieve-<br>ment | Achieve-<br>ment | Target  | Anti-<br>cipated<br>achieve-<br>ment | 1980—85         | 1985-86 |
| (1)                                  | (2)  | (3)                               | (4)              | (5)              | (6)     | (7)                                  | (8)             | (9)     |
| <b>(B) Surface Water :</b>           |      |                                   |                  |                  |         |                                      |                 |         |
| 1. Pumpset on surface water.         | No.  | 5110                              | 374              | 161              | 192     | 192                                  | 1000            | 200     |
| 2. Hydram ..                         | No.  | 360                               | 196              | 76               | 75      | 75                                   | 1200            | 150     |
| 3. Guls and Hauz ..                  | No.  | 17500                             | 10324            | 3506             | 3097    | 3097                                 | 14000           | 3320    |
| (C) Irrigation Potential Additional. | Ha.  | 59000                             | 40730            | 14879            | 14160   | 14160                                | 77200           | 14620   |

101. Physical Targets and Achievements of State Minor Irrigation works are given below :

TABLE—19—Selected Physical Targets.

| Item                                    | Level at<br>the end of<br>1979-80 | Sixth                        | Likely   | Likely                                  | 1984-85<br>Likely<br>Achieve-<br>ment | Proposed Target |              |
|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
|   |                                   | Plan<br>(1980—85)<br>Targets | Achieve-<br>ment<br>Sixth<br>Plan<br>(1980—85) | Level at<br>the end of<br>Sixth<br>Plan |                                       | 1985—90         | 1985-86      |
| (1)                                     | (2)                               | (3)                          | (4)  | (5)                                     | (6)                                   | (7)             | (8)          |
| <b>State Minor Irrigation</b>           |                                   |                              |  |   |                                       |                 |              |
| 1. Hill Channels<br>(Kms.).             | 3568                              | 1488                         | 1403   | 4971                                    | 270                                   | 2000<br>(800)   | 300<br>(100) |
| 2. Tube-Well (No.)                      | 109                               | 261                          | 96   | 205                                     | 13                                    | 120             | 20           |
| 3. Irrigation Potential<br>(000 Hect.). |                                   |                              |  |   |                                       |                 |              |
| A. Channels ..                          |                                   | 22                           | 25.71  | 146.58                                  | 6.90                                  | 31.00           | 7.00         |
| B. Tube Wells                           | 111.87                            | 26                           | 9.00   |   |                                       | 12.00           | 2.00         |

102. *Medium Irrigation*—During the Sixth Plan period, two ongoing schemes have been completed. These schemes are Khatima Irrigation scheme and Laster Valley Irrigation scheme. An outlay of Rs.200.00 lakhs was proposed for the Sixth Plan against which an amount of Rs.148.00 lakhs is likely to be utilized. For the Seventh Plan period (1985—90), an outlay of Rs.250.00 lakhs is proposed, out

of which an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for 1985-86.

103. Two medium irrigation schemes, viz. Kho Barrage in Pauri-Garhwal district and Nandhor schemes in Naini Tal district are under investigation which are proposed to be taken up during the Seventh Plan. The project cost and irrigation potential envisaged under the above projects is given below :

|                            |    |                         |                      |
|----------------------------|----|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Name                    | .. | Kho Barrage             | Nandhor Barrage      |
| 2. Location                | .. | District Pauri-Garhwal. | Naini Tal (Chorgal). |
| 3. Total cost              | .. | Rs. 5.18 crore          | Rs.6.15 crore.       |
| 4. Irrigation Potential    | .. | 3498 Hect.              | 23708 Hect.          |
| 5. Year of start           | .. | 1987-88                 | 1987-88.             |
| 6. Year of Completion      | .. | 1992-93                 | 1992-93.             |
| 7. Cost Benefit Ratio      | .. | 1.12 : 1                | 2 : 1.               |
| 7. (a) Per Hect. Cost      | .. | 148000.00 per Hect.     | 2600.00 per Hect.    |
| 8. Additional Produce      | .. | 98740 Quintal           | ..                   |
| 9. Seventh Plan Projects : |    |                         |                      |
| (a) Financial              | .. | Rs.150.00 lakh          | Rs.50.00 lakh.       |
| (b) Physical               | .. | ..                      | ..                   |

104. *Power*—Power is one of the most important infrastructure for economic and social development. In order to reduce the pressure on forests for fuel in hill areas cheap electricity as alternate fuel to meet the requirements for house hold consumption needs thoughtful consideration. A high priority, therefore, has been assigned for accelerating the pace of power development especially rural electrification and optional utilization of hydro-potential through micro/mini hydel schemes during the Seventh Plan period. During the Seventh Plan major thrust will be directed towards the following measures :

1. To electrify all villages and Harijan Bastis by the end of Seventh Plan.
2. To tap the micro/mini hydro-electric potential.
3. To strengthen the transmission system and sub-stations to cope with the load growth.

4. To develop renewable/alternate sources of energy viz. bio-gas, water powered mills, solar and wind power, energy plantation and introduction of fuel saving smokless chulhas, devices like Nutan stoves and other more efficient methods of combustion under subsidised schemes.
5. To encourage consumption of soft coke, kerosene-oil, cooking gas etc. by improving availability and providing financial support on transport/cost and other incentives.
6. To provide electric power for development of cottage industries in cluster of villages.
7. To devise ways and means for conserving energy.

105. The outlays and expenditure for power development are given below :

TABLE 20—*Outlays and Expenditure Power* (Rs. in Lakh)

| Programme | Sixth Plan Outlay | Expenditure |         | 1984-85 Anticipated Expenditure | Proposed outlay |         |
|-----------|-------------------|-------------|---------|---------------------------------|-----------------|---------|
|           |                   | 1980—83     | 1983—84 |                                 | 1985—90         | 1985-86 |
| (1)       | (2)               | (3)         | (4)     | (5)                             | (6)             | (7)     |
| 1. Total  | 6050.00           | 2645.03     | 1137.89 | 1796.00                         | 19000.00        | 3540.00 |
| 2. MNP.   | 2581.00           | 993.70      | 358.19  | 836.80                          | 11052.00        | 1702.00 |

106. The anticipated levels of achievements by the end of the Sixth Plan (1980—85) in respect of micro-generation and village electrification etc. are given below :

1. Installed micro-generation capacity. KW. 13922
2. Construction of 66/33kv. lines. Ckt.kms. 921.29
3. Constructon of 66/33/11 secondary sub-station (No.) 42

4. Electrification of villages (No.) 6878
5. Electrification of Harijan Bastis (No.) 4394
6. Energisation of Private Tube-wells/Pump-sets (No.) 4982

107. The targets proposed for the Seventh Five Year Plan and 1985-86 as against Sixth Plan targets are given below:

TABLE : 21—*Physical Targets*

| Item                      | Sixth Plan | 1980—83 Achievement | 1983-84 Achievement | 1984-85 |                         | Proposed target |         |
|---------------------------|------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------|-------------------------|-----------------|---------|
|                           |            |                     |                     | Target  | Anticipated Achievement | 1980—85         | 1985-80 |
| (1)                       | (2)        | (3)                 | (4)                 | (5)     | (6)                     | (7)             | (8)     |
| 1. Micro Generation (KW.) | 1800       | 300-116.4           | ..                  | 1600    | ..                      | 5000            | 1600    |

TABLE 21—(Concl'd.)

| Item  | Sixth Plan | 1980-83 Achievement | 1983-84 Achievement | 1984-85 |                         | Proposed | target  |
|---|------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------|-------------------------|----------|---------|
|   |            |                     |                     | Target  | Anticipated Achievement | 1985-85  | 1985-88 |
| (1)   | (2)        | (3)                 | (4)                 | (5)     | (6)                     | (7)      | (8)     |
| 2. Transmission and Distribution (lines) CKT Kms. | 1086       | 142.58              | 110.7               | 110     | 110                     | 2000     | 500     |
| 3. Sub-Station (Nos.)                             | 38         | 10                  | 3                   | 5       | 5                       | 46       | 10      |
| 4. Rural Electrification of Villages:             |            |                     |                     |         |                         |          |         |
| (a) By CEA (Definition) (Nos.)                    | 4929       | 2018                | 550                 | 700     | 700                     | 8032     | 1100    |
| (b) By LT Mains (Nos.)                            | 4929       | 2137                | 547                 | 700     | 700                     | 8032     | 1100    |
| (c) Electrification of Harijan Basti (No.)        | 4929       | 1854                | 488                 | 560     | 560                     | 6000     | 880     |
| (d) Energisation of PTWs/P.Sets (Nos.)            | 1755       | 1086                | 312                 | 283     | 283                     | 1500     | 150     |

## \*Retirement of diesel Micro hydel Schemes

108. Mini and Micro-Hydel Schemes— execution. The schemes shall be commis  
The following micro hydel schemes are under sioned as per schedule given below :

TABLE 22—Mini and Micro hydel Schemes

| Scheme                      | Cost (Rs. in lakh) |         | Installed Capacity (MW) |         | Commis-<br>sioning<br>Schedule |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|
|                             | Approved           | Revised | Approved                | Revised |                                |
| (1)                         | (2)                | (3)     | (4)                     | (5)     | (6)                            |
| 1. Tapovan (Chamoli)        | 78.07              | 110.00  | 3 × 250                 | 2 × 400 | 12/85, 3/86                    |
| 2. Sureingad (Pithoragarh)  | 76.03              | 105.00  | 3 × 250                 | 2 × 400 | 12/85, 3/86                    |
| 3. Therali (Chamoli)        | 65.48              | 65.00   | 2 × 200                 | 1 × 400 | 3/88                           |
| 4. Sitapur Chatti (Chamoli) | 56.71              | 57.00   | 2 × 100                 | 1 × 200 | 6/88                           |
| 5. Badrinath Ext. (Chamoli) | 6.06               | ..      | 1 × 30                  | ..      | 3/87                           |
| 6. Kedarnath (Chamoli)      | 3.18               | ..      | 4 × 5                   | ..      | 3/87                           |
| 7. Chamoli Ext. (Chamoli)   | 33.76              | ..      | 1 × 200                 | ..      | 3/87                           |
| 8. Gangotri (Uttarkashi)    | 3.22               | ..      | 4 × 5                   | ..      | 3/87                           |
| 9. Gangotri Extn.           | 34.34              | ..      | 1 × 200                 | ..      | 3/87                           |

109. The schemes given below have been identified as viable micro-generation schemes. The project reports have been submitted for approval.

| Scheme          | Capacity (KW.) | Estimated Cost (Rs. in lakh) |
|-----------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Sobla ..     | 6000           | 746.75                       |
| 2. Seraghat     | 500            | 126.50                       |
| 3. Jeolokote    | 500            | 99.98                        |
| 4. Kanchauti    | 2000           | 302.58                       |
| 5. Chirkila ..  | 1500           | 202.35                       |
| <b>Total</b> .. | <b>10500</b>   | <b>1478.16</b>               |

110. Besides above mentioned schemes few more schemes with micro-hydel-potential have been identified. The schemes are under advance stages of investigation and project formulation. The work on schemes shall be taken up during the Seventh Plan after approval. A list of such schemes with estimated cost is given below :

| Scheme        | Capacity (KW) | Estimated Cost (Rs in lakh) |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Harsila .. | 1000          | 150.00                      |
| 2. Arakote .. | 100           | 28.44                       |



| <i>Scheme</i>    | <i>Capacity</i><br>(KW) | <i>Estimated Cost</i><br>(Rs. in lakh) |
|------------------|-------------------------|--|
| 3. Pilangad      | 3000                    | 400.00                                 |
| 4. Hanomanchatti | 400                     | 94.91                                  |
| 5. Ghagharia     | 100                     | 27.20                                  |
| 6. Budha Kedar   | 500                     | 79.56                                  |
| 7. Mandal ..     | 400                     | 81.30                                  |
| 8. Phool Chatti  | 300                     | 75.00                                  |

mills, solar cookers/heaters, hydrams, micro hydel generation fuel saving techniques coal LPG, Kerosene oil and Char-coal made from forest waste etc., will be encouraged.

113. For the various activities of Non-conventional Energy Development Agency (NEDA) through the Department of Additional sources of Energy, an amount of Rs.30.00 lakh was spent during 1983-84 and Rs.85.00 lakh are likely to be spent in 1984-85. An outlay of Rs.1000.00 lakh is proposed for the Seventh Plan (1985-90). For 1985-86, an outlay of 200.00 lakh is proposed. The programme wise outlays are given below :

TABLE 23—*Outlays-Non-conventional Sources of Energy*

| Items   | (Rupees in lakh)          |                         |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------------|
|   | Seventh Plan<br>(1985-90) | First Year<br>(1985-86) |
| (1)   | (2)                       | (3)                     |
| 1. Organisational ..                                      | 50.0                      | 10.0                    |
| 2. Solar Energy ..  | 545.0                     | 118.2                   |
| 3. Bio-Energy ..  | 132.0                     | 25.4                    |
| 4. Wind Energy ..   | 106.0                     | 18.0                    |
| 5. Energy Conservation                                    | 17.0                      | 3.4                     |
| 6. Micro-Hydel Energy                                     | 90.0                      | 13.0                    |
| 7. Intergrated Rural<br>Energy Programme<br>(I. R. E. P.) | 60.0                      | 12.0                    |
| Total ..  | 1000.0                    | 200.0                   |

114. Under the programmes proposed by NEDA, the main targets proposed for the Seventh Plan and 1985-86 are given below :

TABLE 24—*Physical Target—Non-conventional Energy Sources*

| Items  | Unit      | 1983-84<br>Achie-<br>vement | 1984-85<br>Target | Seventh Plan<br>(1985-90,<br>proposed<br>Target | 1985-86<br>Pro-<br>posed<br>Target |
|--|-----------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| (1)  | (2)       | (3)                         | (4)               | (5)   | (6)                                |
| 1. Setting up of Energy villages in Hill districts.            | villages. | ..                          | 16                | 16  | 10                                 |
| 2. Installation of specific Renewable Energy systems/devices : |           |                             |                   |   |                                    |
| (i) Solar energy   |           |                             |                   |   |                                    |
| (a) Solar cooker Institutional                                 |           |                             |                   |   |                                    |
| (a) (Large size)   | Ncs.      | ..                          | ..                | ..  | 5                                  |
| (b) Small size   | Do.       | 100                         | 80                | 80  | 50                                 |

TABLE -24 (Concl'd.)

| Item  | Unit                | 1983-84<br>Achieve-<br>ment | 1984-85   |   | Seventh<br>Plan<br>(1985-90)<br>Proposed<br>target | 1985-86<br>Proposed<br>Target |     |
|---|---------------------|-----------------------------|---|---|--|-------------------------------|-----|
|   |                     |                             | Target  | Antici-<br>pated<br>achieve-<br>ment                    |  | (6)                           | (7) |
| (1)   | (2)                 | (2)                         | (3)   | (4)   | (5)  | (6)                           | (7) |
| (ii) <i>Solar Water Heaters :</i>   | Nos. }              |                             |   |   |  |                               |     |
| (a) District hospital/P.H.C. (500 lit./<br>day).  | Do. }               | 11000                       | 24000<br>Litre<br>(Insti-<br>tution<br>concern-<br>ed). | 24000<br>Litre<br>(Insti-<br>tution<br>concern-<br>ed). | 3  | 2                             |     |
| (b) Guest houses/Rest Houses (2,000 lit/<br>day).   |                     |                             |   |   |  |                               |     |
| (2) <i>Solar Timber Seasoning Kiln :</i>  |                     |                             |   |   |  |                               |     |
| (a) Forest Corporation Department ..  | Nos.                | ..                          | 2   | 2   | 3  | ..                            |     |
| (b) Other public undertaking institu-<br>tions (for industry).  | Do.                 | ..                          | ..  | ..  | 3  | 1                             |     |
| (3) <i>Solar Grain Dryer/Solar Cabinet Dryer</i>  | Do.                 | 21                          | 17  | 17  | 1  | ..                            |     |
| (4) <i>Solar House</i> .. .. .  | Do.                 | 2                           | ..  | ..  | 2  | ..                            |     |
| (5) <i>Solar Powered Cold Storage and Air-<br/>conditioning :</i>   |                     |                             |   |   |  |                               |     |
| (a) Solar Powered cold storage ..   | Ncs.                | ..                          | ..  | ..  | 1  | 1                             |     |
| (b) Small Chilling Centre in remote<br>villages.  | Do.                 | ..                          | ..  | ..  | 8  | 4                             |     |
| (6) <i>Solar Photovoltaic System—</i>   |                     |                             |   |   |  |                               |     |
| (a) Pumping System for irrigation ..  | Nos.                | ..                          | ..  | ..  | 15   | 3                             |     |
| (b) Pumping System for drinking wa-<br>ter supply.  | Do.                 | ..                          | ..  | ..  | 16   | 2                             |     |
| (c) Lighting System for street-lighting<br>and T. V.  | Do.                 | 2                           | 10  | 10  | 40   | 8                             |     |
| (7) <i>Bio-Energy —</i>   |                     |                             |   |   |  |                               |     |
| (a) Bio-mass energy .. .. .   | No. of trees        | ..                          | ..  | ..  | 100000   | 40000                         |     |
| (b) Sulabh Bio-energy .. .. .   | Do.                 | ..                          | ..  | ..  | 8  | 3                             |     |
| (8) <i>Energy Conservation :</i>  |                     |                             |   |   |  |                               |     |
| (a) Construction of Chulha .. .. .  | Nos.                | ..                          | ..  | ..  | 5000   | 1000                          |     |
| (b) Paru Fuel Plant .. .. .   | Do.                 | ..                          | ..  | ..  | 2  | 1                             |     |
| (9) <i>Micro Hydrel Energy :</i>  |                     |                             |   |   |  |                               |     |
| Installation of micro-hydel plant   | Do.                 | ..                          | ..  | ..  | 8  | 1                             |     |
| (10) <i>Wind Energy—</i>  |                     |                             |   |   |  |                               |     |
| (a) Wind Chargers .. .. .   | Do.                 | ..                          | ..  | ..  | 15   | 3                             |     |
| (b) Small aerogenerators .. .. .  | Do.                 | ..                          | ..  | 7   | 9  | 1                             |     |
| (c) Medium Aerogenerators .. .. .   | Do.                 | ..                          | 1   | 1   | 5  | 1                             |     |
| (11) <i>Subsidy to various users/Motivators :</i>   |                     |                             |   |   |  |                               |     |
| (a) <i>Solar Energy :</i>   |                     |                             |   |   |  |                               |     |
| Solar cooker (at the rate of 33.3%<br>or maximum Rs.150 each).  | Do.                 | 500                         | 3000  | 3000  | 2000   | 1000                          |     |
| (b) <i>Wind Energy—</i>   |                     |                             |   |   |  |                               |     |
| Wind pumps (Rs.12,000 each sys-<br>tem).  | Do.                 | 12                          | 20  | 20  | 50   | 10                            |     |
| (c) <i>Energy Conservation—</i>   |                     |                             |   |   |  |                               |     |
| Subsidy for energy audit steady<br>in small and medium scale indus-<br>try (at the rate of 75% to an<br>average of Rs.75,000 steady). | Nos. of<br>industry | ..                          | ..  | ..  | 30   | 6                             |     |



this programme, the following schemes are being implemented during the Sixth Plan.

| Scheme   | Total cost of the project (Rs. in lakh) |
|--|---|
| 1. Environmental improvement for Badrinath Dham.                                   | 13.90                                   |
| 2. Preparation of schemes for Eco-development of Naini Tal lake.                   | 1.50                                    |
| 3. Preparation of scheme for Environmental Improvement of Purnagiri (Pithoragarh). | 0.50                                    |
| 4. Studies on water quality of Naini Tal lake.                                     | 1.58                                    |

119. During the Seventh Plan (1985—90), efforts would be directed towards maintenance of balance in the eco-system through coordination programmes for various activities and model development programmes in the field of pollution control and environmental law, environmental impact assessment of development projects. Eco-development of sensitive eco-system areas such as mined areas of Doon Valley, degraded hill slopes of Almora district etc. will be taken up. Various development programmes for conservation of natural living resources will be initiated. Different programmes of environmental education, training, awareness, research promotion and information systems will also be undertaken. For the Seventh Plan 1980—85 an outlay of Rs.200.00 lakhs is proposed for the activities given below :

TABLE—26—Proposed outlays for Seventh Plan (Rs. in lakh)

| Activities  | Proposals of expenditure |         |
|---|--------------------------|---------|
|   | 1985—90                  | 1985-86 |
| (1)   | (2)                      | (3)     |
| 1. Pollution control and Environmental law.   | 30.00                    | 6.00    |
| 2. Environmental impact assessment.   | 29.00                    | 2.00    |
| 3. Eco-development  | 96.00                    | 20.00   |
| 4. Conservation of natural living resources.  | 25.00                    | 8.00    |
| 5. Environmental education, awareness, training research promotion and information. | 12.00                    | 2.00    |
| 6. Strengthening of Directorate.  | 8.00                     | 2.00    |
|   | 200.00                   | 40.00   |

120. *Industries and Mineral* : The fragile hill environment, together with lack of infrastructural facilities and the difficult terrain does not make for the establishment of heavy industries in the hills. The main scope, therefore, is limited to medium, small and cottage industries such as electronics, optics, precision instruments, light engineering wool based, pharmaceuticals, herb-based and units based on processing of hill fruits. units etc. For ecological consideration in the case of mining industry strict controls and regulations are necessary. Besides, mandatory provision for rehabilitation of mined areas in mining leases needs immediate attention.

121. Major thrust will be directed towards the development of medium, small scale village and cottage industry in hills. Following industries will be encouraged :

1. Resource based industries compatible with environmental security.
2. Foot-loos industries.
3. Electronics, precision instruments, optics, light engineering.
4. Industry based on traditional crafts, handicrafts and wool based, high value low volume items.
5. Fruit and vegetable processing, milk processing, industry based on forest waste herbs etc.
6. Flour mills, oil expellers and other units based on local resources.
7. Local resource based units need to be encouraged particularly in small village units around a micro power generator or wind mill in remote area.
8. Traditional handicrafts to be encouraged by design and Marketing support.
9. Handloom and Khadi industries, especially woollen handloom and polyvastra.
10. Sericulture and oak-tusser rearing, twisting and weaving units.

122. The outlay and expenditure during the Sixth Plan and proposed outlay for the Seventh Plan (1985-90) and Annual Plan

1985-86 for the development of Industries and Minerals are given below :

TABLE-27—*Outlay and Expenditure-Industry and Minerals*

(Rs. in lakh)

| Sector                                 | Sixth Plan outlay 1980-85 | Expenditure    |               | 1984-85       |                         | Proposed outlay |                |
|--|---------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
|  |                           | 1980-83        | 1983-84       | Outlay        | Anticipated Expenditure | 1985-90         | 1985-86        |
| (1)                                    | (2)                       | (3)            | (4)           | (5)           | (6)                     | (7)             | (8)            |
| 1. Large and Medium Industries.        | 1832.00                   | 443.66         | 151.54        | 250.00        | 250.00                  | 4000.00         | 800.00         |
| 2. Village and Small Scale Industries. | 1384.00                   | 427.67         | 155.80        | 425.00        | 533.05                  | 3400.00         | 700.00         |
| 3. Geology and Mining.                 | 400.00                    | 199.07         | 89.23         | 80.00         | 80.00                   | 600.00          | 100.00         |
| <b>Total</b>                           | <b>3616.00</b>            | <b>1070.40</b> | <b>404.57</b> | <b>755.00</b> | <b>763.05</b>           | <b>8000.00</b>  | <b>1600.00</b> |

123. There is limited scope for the establishment of heavy industries due to fragility of hill environment and lack of infrastructural facilities. Major thrust during the Seventh Plan period will be directed towards the development of tiny and small scale village and cottage industries in the hill areas. Besides efforts would also be made for such medium industries where pollution problems are manageable and which do not affect ecological disturbance and distortion. Incentives and promotional measures to encourage resource based industries, particularly pollution free small and cottage industries, viz. electronics, optics, precision instruments, light engineering, pharmaceuticals, herb based units, handloom and sericulture industries, handicrafts whose products have high value and low volume have been built in ,

#### MEDIUM AND LARGE INDUSTRIES

124. Under this sector different State Corporations, viz. Kumaon and Garhwal Development Corporations and its subsidiaries (Scheduled Tribes Development Corporations), HORTICO, State Industrial Development Corporation, State Mineral Development Corporation, State Cement Corporation and State Electronics Corporation etc. are being provided share capital and loan by the State for promoting/establishing resource based, pollution free industries exclusively in the hill areas for which an outlay of Rs.4000.00 lakhs is proposed for the Seventh Plan and outlay of Rs.800.00 lakhs for 1985-86.

125. In the large and medium sector, several industries having investment of more than Rs.4000 crores are being set up in the hill areas. These heavy industries include H. M. T. Watch Complex, Bharat Electronics Ltd., Hindustan Refractory, Hindustan Photo Films Units Bagasse-based paper unit, Steel Wire Unit, etc. These units are likely to provide employment to nearly 40,000 persons. They will also generate ancillary units in small scale sector.

126. Under the new policy of industrialisation of backward districts, all the eight hill districts are placed under special Category. In special category districts, 25% Central Capital subsidy, 75% transport subsidy and other incentives are admissible. It has been decided to encourage atleast one small scale industry having an investment of more than Rs.2.00 lakh in every growth centre. Under this scheme 164 units have been established.

127. *U.P.State Textile Corporation*—Two spinning mills one at Kashipur and another at Jaspur have been established. A sizing plant in the Kashipur Spinning Mills will be installed to extend facilities to weavers. A hosiery complex in hill areas is proposed to be established in seventh Plan. This project of an approximate capacity of 200 TPA (of which cotton hosiery may be 72% woollen hosiery 24% and synthetic 4%) is expected to cost Rs.1 crore with a turnover of Rs. 2.25 crores per annum. This project will provide employment to about 400 persons.

128. *U. P. State Cement Corporation*—This corporation will take up establishment of Mandarasu Cement Project in Dehradun district. In addition Mini cement plants based CRI vertical shaft klin technology are being set-up in joint/assisted sector by the Regional Development Corporations. One plant at Rani-pokhri in Dehradun with 100 TDP capacity is under construction. Mini Cement plant at Lohaghat and Gangolihat in district Pithoragarh and Khairna in district Almora are also being established.

129. *U. P. Electronics Corporation* : This corporation has under taken promotional units for manufacture of following electronic items in Hill areas :

1. Low cost Transistorised Receiver sets. Kotdwar, Dehradun, Lansdown and Bhimtal.
2. T. V. sets cabinets, general purpose components, resistors and capacitors etc. Besides, setting up of an electronics test and development centre. Muni-Ki-Reti and Bhimtal.
3. Electronics Industrial Estates and complexes. Muniki reti, Kotdwar, Mussoorie/Dehradun, Bhimtal, Ramnagar and Almora.

130. An electronics Test and Development Centre at Muni-Ki Reti and one at Bhimtal is being established. For the development of electronics industry in Seventh Plan, state, joint sector assisted projects will be established, encouraged and promoted. Besides design development centre, test-development centre, Tool room and Electronics Estates will also be established. The details are given below :

(1) *LTDC-cum-Tool Room for Hill areas*—The following electronics test and development centre-cum-tool room for hill areas are proposed to be established.

(2) *Bhimtal* : It will cover Kumaon Region particularly growth centres of Almora, Bhowali, Bhimtal and Ramnagar.

(3) *Muni-Ki-Reti* : It will cover Garhwal region and provide facilities to units in Kotdwara, Mussoorie/Dehradun and Muni-ki-reti electronic estates.

Based on the survey of hill areas carried out by U. P. Electronics Corporation the following electronic estates are proposed :

- (1) *Almora*—It is recommended that an industrial estate which will have all infrastructure facilities, eight sheds in phase I and another eight sheds in phase II will be provided in this estate for electronics industry.
- (2) *Bhimtal*—It is proposed to set up an industrial estate at Bhimtal, which will have 16 sheds.
- (3) *Dehradun*—Considering Dehradun as good locations for electronic industries, it is proposed to establish an Electronic Estate to develop local entrepreneurship.

131. A new concept of training to meet the growing needs of electronic industry in the hills by employing semi-skilled certificate and diploma holders in Teletronix at Bhimtal to upgrade their skills and equip the trainees per skilled jobs and as entrepreneurs is contemplated. In the same frame a Science and Technology Entrepreneurs Park (STEP) at Bhimtal is contemplated. The STEP will be set-up in collaboration with Department of Science & Technology Government of India, and Small Industries Research and Development Organisation. Bhimtal will be the mother institution to nurse the nursery industries. Six nursery industrial sheds are contemplated in the First phase Kumaon and Pantnagar Universities will collaborate in research aspects of the projects.

132. An integrated Electronic Training and Industrial complex at Ramnagar with assistance from UNIDO under the aegis of Development Commission, Small Industries, Government of India is also being set up.

133. *U. P. State Industrial Development Corporation*—This Corporation is developing infrastructure facilities in the shape of plate and sheds to facilitate establishment of industrial units. Besides, under joint ventures sector one watch manufacturing unit in Bhowali (Nainital) and a watch case manufacturing unit has been established by this corporation. In addition to these, it is also proposed to provide infrastructure facilities in 'Zero Industry' districts in hill areas during the Seventh Plan. The corporation has proposed to acquire land and develop industrial areas in Zero Industry Districts and special Hill Region Districts. During Seventh Plan, industrial area in four districts viz. Tehri Garhwal (50 acres) Pauri Garhwal (50 acres), Uttar Kashi (50 acres) and Chamoli (50 acres) are proposed.

134. *U. P. Cooperative Sugar Factories Federation Ltd*—There are three sugar factories in operation the hill region. During the Sixth Plan, establishment of one new sugar Factory at Gadarpur has been taken up which is likely to be commissioned in 1985-86. Expansion programme of Nadehi (Nainital) sugar factory will be completed during 1984-85. Thus the total crushing capacity of the cooperative sugar factories in the hill region is likely to be increased to 6,250 tonnes per day. The expansion programme of Bazpur distillery has also been completed. During the Seventh Plan period it is proposed to establish one Paper Plant unit and one Bottling Factory.

135. *Garhwal and Kumaon Development Corporation*—Promotional as well as commercial activities to augment industrial development are being taken up by these two Regional Corporations. Establishment of industries, promoting tourism by conducting package tours, construction of rest houses, tent colonies and other facilities for tourists, marketing of fruits, herbs etc. is being taken up by these Corporations. In addition to the existing industries, possibilities of establishing new projects are also being explored. A number of unit in joint and assisted sector are also being promoted. The new projects/units which are being taken up are Paper pulp unit, G. I. Wire Plant, Mini cement plant, soap stone, synthetic paints and varnish, Binocular manufacturing unit, electronic units, Flush Door Factory etc. Kumaon Development Corporation is also participating in Indian Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Corporation as a joint sector project for processing of herbs and preparation of Ayyurvedic drugs. Efforts are being made by Kumaon and Garhwal Scheduled Tribes development Corporation to assist local measures, by providing facilities for woollen handloom. Production and training centres, sale centres and Raw Material Depots have been established. These activities are proposed to be augmented and expanded during the Seventh Plan and an

Integrated Woollen handloom Development Project for Kumaon and Garhwal has been drawn up.

#### VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES

136. Various incentives are being provided through growth centres and District Industries Centre Scheme, IRD and TRYSEM Programmes, Entrepreneurial development and one window assistance concept have also been taken up. By the end of 1980-81, 3,986 small scale units were established in the hill areas. During the year 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83, 3,091 units have been established and 950 units are likely to be established during 1984-85. For the Seventh Plan 1,985-90, it is proposed to establish 8,000 small scale and cottage industries, out of which 1,600 units are proposed for 1985-86. A design centre for the development of traditional crafts is being established. Provision has also been made for package programmes through DICs and growth centres. It is also proposed to establish electronic complexes in hill districts.

137. During the Seventh Plan, emphasis has been laid on rationalisation of fiscal incentives and provision of such infrastructure as would assist industrial growth in remote corners of the State. Efforts are also being made to introduce appropriate technology in production and training to improve the skills of artisans. A programme for human resource development through adequate training and entrepreneurial motivation will also be under taken.

138. The District Industries Centre Scheme has been strengthened and reorganised and technical and managerial skills are being streamlined to make single window concept at DICs more realistic.

139. *Industrial Estates*—Industrial estates have played an important role in promotion of industrial development. The present position of Industrial estates is as under :

TABLE 28—*Industrial Estates*

| Division  | Districts   | Number of Industrial Estates | Place of Industrial Estates | Sheds | Plots |
|-----------|-------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|
| (1)       | (2)         | (3)                          | (4)                         | (5)   | (6)   |
| 1. Kumaon | 1. Nainital | 3                            | 1. Bhimtal                  | 12    | ..    |
|           |             |                              | 2. Rudrapur                 | ..    | 52    |
|           |             |                              | 3. Kashipur                 | 14    | 47    |
|           | 2. Almora   | 1                            | 1. Patal Devi               | 12    | ..    |
| Total 4   |             |                              |                             | 38    | 99    |

Table 28 (Concl'd)

| Division   | Districts        | Number of Industrial Estates | Place of Industrial Estates | Sheds | Plots |
|------------|------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|
| (1)        | (2)              | (3)                          | (4)                         | (5)   | (6)   |
| 2. Garhwal | 1. Pauri Garhwal | 1                            | 1. Kotdwar                  | 12    | 15    |
|            | 2. Dehra Dun     | 2                            | 1. Dehra Dun                | 16    | 24    |
|            |                  |                              | 2. Vikas Nagar              | 10    | 9     |
|            | Total            | 3                            |                             | 38    | 48    |

140. The industrial estates at Balbhadrapur and Shrikot both in Pauri-Garhwal district are nearing completion. Five industrial estates are proposed to be established during the Seventh Plan viz., (1) Muni-Ki-Reti (Pauri-Garhwal), (2) Bin 'Pithoragarh' (3) Chamoli, (4) Uttar kashi, (5) Khatima (Naini Tal).

141. Due to increasing demand from entrepreneurship in some of the hill area it is proposed to expand the capacities of the following three existing industrial estates, Kashipur (Naini Tal), Bhimtal (Naini Tal) and Patal Devi (Almora). It is also proposed to establish mini industrial estates of one hectare in blocks. Besides, it is proposed to provide separate feeder to industrial areas and adequate infrastructure in the existing industrial estates.

142. During the Seventh Plan and Annual Plan 1985-86, various promotional programmes like District Industries Centres, Industrial Co-operatives for Non-Textiles, subsidy on generating sets and assistance to sick units are proposed to be augmented. Under integrated margin money loan scheme, loan will be extended upto Rs. 3 lakhs. This will encourage the establishment of small scale units. Five Percent State capital subsidy will be given to SSI units in all districts. Besides five percent additional subsidy will be given to ancillary units.

143. The carpet training programme is proposed to be strengthened. The training is also proposed for brass-ware artisans. The Papri Wood Centre, Ringal Utilization Centres and Design Development centre will be continued during the Seventh Plan. It is proposed to streamline and extend the Khadi and village Industries Board activities, which includes spinning and weaving of wool, distribution of improved implements, bee keeping and other cottage and village units trading. presently, there are 21 departmental centres functioning in the districts of Chamoli, Uttar Kashi Pithoragarh and Dehra Dun. The KVIC also provides facilities by procuring scarce raw materials and also arranges the supply of improved implements and tools at economical rates to the agencies implementing the KVIC programmes.

Main thrust during the Seventh Plan under Khadi and Village industries will be on (1) Hill Wool Scheme, (2) Blanket Production Programme, (3) Rebate on sale of Khadi, (4) Technical assistance programme for development of village industries, (5) Loan management, marketing, (6) Setting up of Udyog Grams, (7) Establishment of Research and Development Centres at Divisional headquarters.

144. *Handloom and Sericulture*—Under Handloom and Sericulture programme, through promotional measures viz., financial assistance for modernisation of looms improved equipment, dye house, handloom co-operatives have been taken up in the Sixth Plan. A pilot project at Kashipur/Jaspur (Naini Tal) is functioning for printing and weaving with facilities of modern design, colour and weaving for cotton handloom. A design centres at Kashipur and two quality control centres at Kashipur and Dehra Dun are also functioning. The design centres provides training in block cutting, block-printing and hand weaving for cotton handloom. These centres will be strengthened during the Seventh Plan. During the Seventh Plan period it is proposed to strengthen and improve the level of skills by organising handloom industrial cooperatives, training, adoption of modern techniques, design, printing and processing and marketing facilities etc. for streamlining the working of woollen handloom industry, it is proposed to organise individual handloom weavers co-operatives and bring them under Intensive Handloom Development Project. With a view to promoting woollen handloom industry in a coordinated manner, an integrated wool development scheme to provide raw materials, training in weaving and dyeing, carding, finishing facilities has been taken up during the Sixth Plan. These schemes will be continued in the Seventh Plan. A shawl weaving and production centre, 13 carpet weaving centres are also functioning in the hill areas.

145. Out of about 2,600 looms in hill districts about 1500—2000 are still not covered under any assistance programme. In order to provide these necessary assistance, inputs and



modern facilities, training and equipment, two comprehensive projects, one each for Kumaon and Garhwal. Intensive Handloom Development Project for wool have been drawn. The project cost is about 800 lakhs and it will benefit 600 looms in Garhwal and 409 looms in Kumaon Division. Financial assistance from Government of India has also been sought for these projects.

146. Under sericulture programme production of mulberry and Tassar cocoons are being through various promotional and incentive programmes of model Chaki and demonstration centres and distribution of mulberry plants etc. It is proposed to intensify and increase mulberry and oak Plantation including extension of rearing silk worms; reeling

of silk, twisting of yarn etc., during the Seventh Plan.

147. During the Seventh Plan (1985—90) the new schemes proposed are : (1) Upgradation of design Centre, Kashipur, (2) Establishment of process House for woollen industry (Processing units one each in Garhwal and Kumaon, (3) Establishment of reeling plants (4) Setting up cocoons and silk, products marketing Organisation.

148. The physical targets and achievement under Village and Small Scale Industries during the Sixth Plan (1980—85) and proposed targets for the Seventh Plan and 1985-86 are given below :

TABLE—29—Physical Targets and Achievements:

| Item   | Sixth  | 1980-83 | 1983-84 | 1984-85 |        | Seventh | 1985-86 |
|--|--------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|
|  | Plan   | Achie-  | Achie-  | Target  | Achie- | Plan    | Propos- |
|  | Target | vement  | vement  | Target  | vement | 1985—90 | ed      |
|  |        |         |         |         |        | Target  | Target  |
| (1)  | (2)    | (3)     | (4)     | (5)     | (6)    | (7)     | (8)     |
| <i>Small Scale Industries :</i>              |        |         |         |         |        |         |         |
| 1. Units functioning (No.)                   | 2800   | 1295    | 970     | 950     | 950    | 8000    | 1600    |
| 2. Production (Rs. in lakh)                  | 1207   | 544     | 230     | 225     | 225    | 1500    | 300     |
| 3. Persons employed (No.)                    | 41200  | 7730    | 7278    | 6550    | 6550   | 5000    | 1000    |
| <i>Industrial Estates :</i>                  |        |         |         |         |        |         |         |
| 1. Estates functioning (No.)                 | 10     | 22      | 9       | 10      | 10     | 25      | 5       |
| 2. Number of Units                           | 244    | 223     | 68      | 244     | 244    | 500     | 100     |
| 3. Production (Rs. in lakh)                  | 100    | 429     | 187     | 100     | 100    | 200     | 30      |
| 4. Employment (No.)                          | 1200   | 1710    | 690     | 1200    | 1200   | 2000    | 400     |
| <i>Handloom :</i>                            |        |         |         |         |        |         |         |
| 1. Production of Handloom cloth (lakh mtrs.) | 15.00* | 37.54   | 19.09   | 20.00   | 20.00  | 25.00*  | 21.00   |
| 2. Employment of beneficiaries (000' Nos.)   | 1.50   | 1.40    | 0.09    | 0.35    | 0.35   | 1.50    | 0.30    |
| <i>Sericulture :</i>                         |        |         |         |         |        |         |         |
| 1. Production of raw silk (000' kgs.)        | 20.00* | 20.92   | 14.40   | 16.00   | 16.00  | 25.00*  | 19.00   |
| 2. Employment of beneficiaries (000' Nos.)   | 6.00   | 1.33    | 0.35    | 1.50    | 1.50   | 5.00    | 0.80    |

\*Level

149. *Mineral Development* : Under this programme mineral investigations, exploratory and geo-chemical surveys and study of minerals in the stream sediments are being carried out. Besides, commercial exploitation of proven deposits is also being taken up. As a result of various developmental activities during the Sixth Plan (1980—85) period, the mineralization of tungsten was found in parts of Almora

and Chamoli district. Detailed investigation was commenced in 4 selected blocks and deposit in 2 of these blocks was brought to the level of exploratory mining and bench scale test. Systematic prospecting to assess the deposits of placer fold were commenced. Seven gold bearing areas in the drainage of Ramganga and Kosi rivers in parts of Pauri Garhwal and Nainital were delineated. Selected blocks

in the drainage of Sona, Khotri and Khoh rivers and Chilkhana block of Pauri Garhwal were covered in detailed assessment and the deposit has been brought to the level of optimising process for pilot scale mining. Besides, additional reserves of 0.7 million tonnes of polymetallic ore (copper-lead-zinc) in Askot deposit have been proved. The deposit has been brought to the level of exploratory mining. New mineralization of lead-zinc associated with Krol carbonate formation in Dehra Dun and Pehri Garhwal districts has been discovered and preliminary assessment has been completed. Detailed investigation has been commenced. Reserves of chemical grade limestone in Pithoragarh and Nainital districts has been proved. Reserves of magnesite have also been proved in Almora district. New anomalous areas of basemental and radioactive minerals have been delineated in regional surveys and follow up work to assess them has been commenced. New Scheme for study on Problems of Engineering Geology as related to road construction and also selected landslide areas has been commenced. Measures to regulate mining activity on scientific lines and in accordance with mining laws has been taken to check hazards related to mining, enhance state revenue from minerals and also to minimise environmental pollution.

150. The main thrust during the Seventh Plan for the mineral development would be on :

- (i) The expansion of exploration activities which will cover raw materials for the development of small and medium scale industry.
- (ii) Exploration towards the development of larger and mini cement capacity in the hill areas.
- (iii) Regional and basic geological investigations for the search of hidden mineral deposits.
- (iv) Intensifying search and exploration of minerals deficient in the country and imported from abroad.
- (v) Intensification of exploration in the field of refractory minerals.
- (vi) Setting up of a geo-technical cell for the evaluation for environmental hazards due to mining operation in the area. Cell would also carry out geomorphic and geo-hydrological evaluation.
- (vii) Study on problems of Engineering Geology related to construction activity and also stability of Hill sides.

151. During the Seventh Plan period it is proposed to further increase the production at the existing mines and plan new projects for developing chemical, fertilizer and refractory industries in Hills. At the same time necessary R and D inputs have been provided for the development of new mineral products, giving special emphasis to the high value commodities. With this view, new projects, like rock phosphate development, and Tungsten (scheelite) and gold beneficiation are proposed to be taken up.

152. The State Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., is at present operating seven Mines in the State of Uttar Pradesh and the run of mine ore is sold in the open market. One of these mines, the Lambidhar Limestone Mine, located near Mussoorie, is being developed to produce 4.5 lakh tonnes per year of high grade limestone at estimated cost of Rs.10.90 crore. This mine would also meet the requirements of a calcium carbide plant of 21000 T.P.Y. capacity, being established by the U. P. Carbide and Chemicals Limited, as subsidiary of U. P. State Mineral Development Corporation Limited. The Carbide Plant and Lambidhar Project are anticipated to be completed in 1984-85 and September 1985 respectively. This corporation developed a shelf of projects for the hill areas, viz., (1) Mining and beneficiation of Tungsten (scheelite) ores in Kumaon Himalayas (2) Mining and beneficiation of magnesite ores in Kumaon Himalayas, (3) Mining of Talc in Kumaon Himalayas and (4) Mining and beneficiation of complex copper, lead, zinc ores in Pithoragarh and Dehra Dun Districts.

153. This Corporation has proposed to take-up following new projects during the Seventh Plan (1985-90) period :

1. Scheelite (Tungsten) Mining and Beneficiation, district Almora.
2. Magnesite Beneficiation, district Almora.
3. Base Metal (Copper) Mining and Mineral Beneficiation district, Pithoragarh.
4. Placer gold mining and Recovery, district Pauri Garhwal.

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES :

154. Roads being the life line of hill areas, the development of Roads in the hill areas is treated in the core sector of the economy. Roads in hills are a condition precedent for developing primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of the economy, as also opening up of the remote and inaccessible areas. A high priority has, therefore been assigned for the development of roads and bridges during Seventh Plan period.

155. In view of the ecological factors, the road building strategy has been modified for the Seventh Plan period and instead of concentrating on arterial motor roads, there will be a mix of main motor roads, feeder roads and bridle paths with emphasis in the later two categories. This new mix will enable to linking of more rural areas and village clusters and at the same time reduce pressure on land and forests. The major thrust for the road programme in the hill areas would be on—

- (1) Development of all-weather arterial roads to connect key and important potential areas of horticulture, industrial activity, growth centres, marketing centres, and tourist centres. Stress on larger coverage of villages from lesser investment in motor road construction by switching to a mix of motor roads light vehicle roads, link/feeder roads and bridle roads.
- (2) Construction of bridle roads in thinly populated inaccessible remote areas.
- (3) To connect cluster of villages with rural roads.
  - (a) 100 percent coverage of village clusters having population of 500 and above.
  - (b) 100 percent coverage of village clusters having population between 250 and 500.
- (4) To evolve a suitable technology of roads construction compatible with the need for maintenance/regeneration of the eco-balance of the region. To apply corrective measures to arrest soil erosion due to road construction and other factors causing ecological degradation.
- (5) Provide adequate number of foot-bridges for connecting remote and inaccessible areas.
- (6) Supplement road system by suitable gravity ropeways for transporting produce.
- (7) Emphasis in the Seventh Plan will also be given to introduction of modern technology to ensure smooth all year round traffic to meet the growing traffic demands of the area. Main arterial roads will be strengthened and modernised, the crust thickness designed as per requirements of traffic and keeping in view the California Bearing Ratio of the soil in different reaches. Semi dense carpet will be laid over bitumenous macadam to provide strength and smooth riding quality.

The major problem in proper maintenance of hill roads are fragile areas sensitive to land slides and slips. So far it has been tackled by engineering protection works which are both costly and provide short-term remedy. It is proposed to sanction projects for treatment of sensitive slip prone area separately to enable long-term protection measures to be undertaken and both engineering works and biological treatment undertaken simultaneously. Important Research Institutions e.g. Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee, Central Road Research Institute, New-Delhi, Central Soil and Water Conservation Research Institute Dehradun, Engineering Geology Division Survey of India, Dehra Dun and Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehra Dun are being associated with these projects. Projects for the various landslides/slip zones studied by these institutes will be based on their recommendations, other projects will be framed on the basis of recommendations of the departmental geologists and practical experience of engineering officers.

156. During the Sixth Plan period, norm under MNP for rural roads was 100 percent coverage of cluster of villages having population above 500 and 50 percent coverage of villages having population between 250 and 500. However, due to constraints of resources, cost escalation and effect of the inherent delay in land transfer under the Forest Conservation Act, 1980, the desired coverage could not be achieved during the Sixth Plan (1980—85). However, since road construction strategy has been modified, for the Seventh Plan (1985—90), coverage according to above norms are expected to be achieved. In view of the change in strategy of mix of roads and requirements of development of road net-work, the norm under MNP for hills for the Seventh Plan is envisaged as under :

- (1) 100 percent coverage of village clusters having population of 500 and above.
- (2) 100 percent coverage of village clusters having population between 250 and 500.

157. The norms proposed for hills are essential because of the fact that about 92 per cent of the total villages in hills are below 500 population and on account of terrain nature of settlement is small and scattered. Besides, the main emphasis during the Seventh Plan will be on completion of essential arterial roads to connect villages, potential markets, places of tourist importance, growth centres, tribal and Scheduled Caste areas with priority in link roads, foot bridges and bridle paths during

the Seventh Plan period. The spillover works at the end of Sixth Plan period in respect of roads and bridges alone is about Rs.243 crores. Besides new roads would also be required for economic and industrial development. The minimum requirement of funds for roads and bridges during the Seventh Plan period has

been assessed at about Rs.300 crores. However, in view of constraints of resources, an outlay of Rs.250.00 crores is proposed for the Seventh Plan. The outlay and expenditure during the Sixth Plan (1980—85) and proposed outlay for 1985—90 and 1985-86 are given below :

TABLE—30—Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakh)

| Programme                  | Sixth Plan Outlay | Expenditure |         | 1984-85 |                         | Proposed Outlay |         |
|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------|---------|---------|-------------------------|-----------------|---------|
|                            |                   | 1980—83     | 1983-84 | Outlay  | Anticipated expenditure | 1980—85         | 1985-86 |
| (1)                        | (2)               | (3)         | (4)     | (5)     | (6)                     | (7)             | (8)     |
| <i>Roads and Bridges :</i> |                   |             |         |         |                         |                 |         |
| (a) Total ..               | 12500.00          | 7879.00     | 2918.68 | 2400.00 | 2400.00                 | 25000.00        | 4000.00 |
| (b) MNP. ..                | 9635.00           | 6077.00     | 2254.00 | 1900.00 | 1900.00                 | 19750.00        | 3250.00 |

158. The physical targets and achievements during the Sixth Plan (1980—85) and proposed targets for the Seventh Plan (1985—90) and 1985-86 are given below :

TABLE : 31—Physical Targets and Achievements

| Item  | Sixth Plan Target | Achievement |         | 1984-85 |                         | Proposed Target |         |     |
|---|-------------------|-------------|---------|---------|-------------------------|-----------------|---------|-----|
|   |                   | 1980—83     | 1983-84 | Target  | Anticipated Achievement | 1985—90         | 1985-86 |     |
| (1)   | (2)               | (3)         | (4)     | (5)     | (6)                     | (7)             | (8)     |     |
| 1. Construction of Roads                                  | }                 | 2568        | 1658    | 343     | 300                     | 300             | 1733    | 300 |
| (a) Motor Roads (km.)                                     |                   |             |         |         |                         |                 |         |     |
| (b) Light Vehicle Roads (km.)                             |                   |             |         |         |                         |                 |         |     |
| (c) Bridle Roads (km.)                                    | ..                | ..          | ..      | 129     | 129                     | 968             | 100     |     |
| 2. Reconstruction and improvement of existing roads (km.) | 1100              | 634         | 159     | 150     | 150                     | 2053            | 220     |     |
| 3. Construction of Bridges (No.)                          | 175               | 69          | 21      | 30      | 30                      | 269             | 35      |     |

159. *Tourism*—Keeping in view the long range potentiality of tourism in the hill areas main thrust would be to develop it as an industry. Stress will be laid on the following measures to develop tourism in the hill areas during the Seventh Plan period :

- (1) Increasing suitable accommodation for tourists especially for middle and low income group tourists and pilgrims.
- (2) Development of places of scenic beauty to attract more tourists.

- (3) Development of way-side amenities, viz. goods transport hotelling and catering, transit rest spots, viewpoints, shelters etc.
- (4) Augmenting publicity through various media.
- (5) Development of satellite towns adjacent to over crowded tourist resorts, and thereby attracting tourists to off beat places.
- (6) Encouraging off-season tourism by promoting mountaineering, trekking and winter sports.
- (7) Coordination of various tourism activities on commercial lines.
- 8) Development of small tourism complexes with proper linkages.
- (9) Developing tourism in private sector i.e. providing incentives to encourage local people for taking up tourism as an industry. It is proposed to provide incentives to 20,000 people in the private sector to take to tourism industry.
- (10) Encourage increase in duration of stay by tourists through various facilities and to take steps to attract foreign tourists.
- (11) To develop wild life (flora and fauna) for attracting tourists.
- (12) Make tourism a substantial source for manpower utilization.

160. For the development of tourism an outlay of Rs.750.00 lakh was allocated for the Sixth Plan (1980—85) against which an expenditure of Rs. 819.67 is anticipated by the end of 1984-85. For the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985—90), an outlay of Rs. 2732.00 lakh is proposed out of which an outlay of Rs.509.00 lakh is earmarked for 1985-86 as against the likely expenditure of Rs.250.00 during 1984-85.

161. By the end of 1979-80, accommodation facilities of 1620 beds in 39 units was provided for tourists. It is estimated that additional facilities of about 1560 beds would be completed in the Sixth Plan (1980—85) raising the number of beds to 3180 by the end of the Sixth Plan. The main stress has been towards provision of adequate accommodation facilities in important tourist resorts and yatra routes, etc. Besides, development and beautification of tourist resorts and peripheral places was also undertaken. Promotional and commercial aspects of the tourism are also being taken up by Kumaon and Garhwal Development Corporations. Kumaon and Garhwal Development Corporations take conducted package

tours, manage tourists rest houses and provide hotelling and catering facilities etc. For promotion of tourism in the private sector a special scheme "Rin Upadan Yojana" has been launched under which provisions of subsidy to local people for construction of accommodation and other facilities and amenities to meet the requirements of the tourists, hotelling and catering and other allied activities is being provided. Under the above incentive scheme a subsidy of 20 per cent of the loan obtained either through institutional finance or community sources is available.

162. For promotion of tourism, adequate provision has been made for publicity, mountaineering and trekking, training and guides etc. during the Seventh Plan. Work on winter sports resort has been started in the Sixth Plan and a comprehensive project submitted to Government of India for assistance. The total cost of the project is Rs.534.68 lakh. Out of this Rs.219.45 lakh is proposed as central assistance for construction of tourists bungalow at Auli and installation of shi-lifts and other skiing equipment and infrastructure at Auli-Joshimath.

163. During the Seventh Plan (1985—90), construction of 46 units with an accommodation of 544 beds is proposed.

164. For encouraging low income group tourists, yatra tourists and youth groups dormitory accommodation units on the pattern of yastriniwas are proposed. For mountaineers, trekkers and nature lovers log cabins have been proposed at 9 places. It is proposed to develop and beautify 35 places in Seventh Plan.

165. *Education*—Recognising the role of education as the main instrument for development of man power resource, greater emphasis will be laid on improving the quality of education and universalization of elementary education with special emphasis on girls education during the Seventh Plan. For the development of education the main thrust will be :

- (1) Extension of educational facilities in remote inaccessible rural areas and relatively less developed areas. Priority to make good the imbalance, if any, in the coverage of elementary education viz. a primary school within 1 km. and junior high school within 3 km. distance.
- (2) Streamlining education for girls.
- (3) Extending and improving facilities for science education.
- (4) Qualitative improvement and diversification of higher education.

- (5) Making use of the existing facilities to the fullest extent by reducing wastage. Tackle drop out problem more effectively.
- (6) Meeting the requirement of buildings, libraries and equipments etc.
- (7) Vocationalization of education at various levels.
- (8) Emphasis on the improvement and expansion of education of weaker sections especially Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, under 20—point programme.

166. The link between education and development is of great importance for the hills. The strategy will, therefore, be on vocation oriented education specifically related to accepted development programmes. A change in emphasis on education in hill areas envisages following imperatives :

- (a) An occupation based design for education needs.

(b) Propagation of extension work by school going children in the eco-units in accordance with resource plants prepared by Catchment Management Boards. In this way education will be directly related to actual development. This kind of extension is particularly useful in plantation and maintenance of forests.

(c) Health education is another prime necessity.

(d) Designing Adult Education around occupations and improvement of conditions of life (sanitation, methods of cooking and efficient use of fuel, use of human waste for community bio-gas and compost making etc).

167. The outlay and expenditure during the Sixth Plan and Seventh Plan are given below :

TABLE 32—Outlay and expenditure

(Rs. in lakh.)

| Sector                   | Sixth Plan (1980-85) outlay | Expenditure |         | 1984-85 |                         | Proposed outlay |         |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|---------|---------|-------------------------|-----------------|---------|
|                          |                             | 1980-83     | 1983-84 | Outlay  | Anticipated expenditure | 1985-90         | 1985-86 |
| (1)                      | (2)                         | (3)         | (4)     | (5)     | (6)                     | (7)             | (8)     |
| <i>General Education</i> |                             |             |         |         |                         |                 |         |
| (a) Total                | 4700.00                     | 3456.55     | 1507.65 | 1509.00 | 2358.64                 | 10966.95        | 1589.03 |
| (b) MNP                  | 2343.68                     | 1311.36     | 641.77  | 668.59  | 878.55                  | 5618.82         | 897.83  |

168. The levels of main achievements in the Sixth Plan and Targets proposed for the Seventh Plan are given below :

TABLE 33—Target and Achievements

| Item                                    | Sixth Plan Target | 1980-83 Achievement | 1983-84 Achievement | 1984-85 |                         | Seventh Plan 1985-90 Target | 1985-86 Proposed target |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
|   |                   |                     |                     | Target  | Anticipated Achievement |                             |                         |
| (1)                                     | (2)               | (3)                 | (4)                 | (5)     | (6)                     | (7)                         | (8)                     |
| <i>Education</i>                        |                   |                     |                     |         |                         |                             |                         |
| 1—Elementary Education (Age Group 6—11) |                   |                     |                     |         |                         |                             |                         |
| (a) Enrolment ('000)                    |                   |                     |                     |         |                         |                             |                         |
| 1. Total                                | 728               | 610                 | 629                 | 639     | 639                     | 731                         | 655                     |
| 2. Girls                                | 325               | 246                 | 256                 | 262     | 262                     | 304                         | 270                     |
| (b) Percentage Enrolment                |                   |                     |                     |         |                         |                             |                         |
| 1. Total                                | 104               | 91                  | 92                  | 91      | 91                      | 92                          | 91                      |
| 2. Girls                                | 96                | 76                  | 77                  | 78      | 78                      | 80                          | 78                      |

TABLE 33—Target and Achievement

| Item  | Sixth Plan Target | 1980-83 Achievement | 1983-84 Achievement | 1984-85 Target | 1984-85 Achievement | Seventh Plan 1985-90 Target | 1985-86 Proposed target |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1)   | (2)               | (3)                 | (4)                 | (5)            | (6)                 | (7)                         | (8)                     |
| <b>(ii) Classes VI—VIII (Age group 11—14)</b>       |                   |                     |                     |                |                     |                             |                         |
| <b>(a) Enrolment ('000)</b>                         |                   |                     |                     |                |                     |                             |                         |
| Total   | ..                | 305                 | 223                 | 243            | 250                 | 250                         | 262                     |
| Girls   | ..                | 109                 | 71                  | 71             | 74                  | 74                          | 81                      |
| <b>(iii) Percentage</b>                             |                   |                     |                     |                |                     |                             |                         |
| Total   | ..                | 78                  | 63                  | 64             | 64                  | 64                          | 66                      |
| Girls   | ..                | 60                  | 41                  | 40             | 40                  | 40                          | 43                      |
| <b>2—Secondary Education</b>                        |                   |                     |                     |                |                     |                             |                         |
| <b>(i) Classes IX—X</b>                             |                   |                     |                     |                |                     |                             |                         |
| Enrolment. '000                                     |                   |                     |                     |                |                     |                             |                         |
| Total   | ..                | 146                 | 116                 | 131            | 146                 | 146                         | 149                     |
| Girls   | ..                | 44                  | 34                  | 39             | 44                  | 44                          | 45                      |
| <b>(ii) Classes XI—XII</b>                          |                   |                     |                     |                |                     |                             |                         |
| Enrolment ('000)                                    |                   |                     |                     |                |                     |                             |                         |
| Total   | ..                | 72                  | 57                  | 64             | 72                  | 72                          | 73                      |
| Girls   | ..                | 25                  | 19                  | 22             | 25                  | 25                          | 29                      |
| <b>3. Enrolment in non-formal Education</b>         |                   |                     |                     |                |                     |                             |                         |
| <b>(Part time/continuation classes)</b>             |                   |                     |                     |                |                     |                             |                         |
| (i) Age group (6—11) ('000')                        |                   | 100                 | 48                  | 80             | 100                 | 100                         | 103                     |
| (ii) Age group (11—14) ('000)                       |                   | 15                  | 6                   | 10             | 10                  | 10                          | 12                      |
| <b>4. Adult Education</b>                           |                   |                     |                     |                |                     |                             |                         |
| (i) No. of participants ('000)<br>(Age group 15—35) |                   | 300                 | 120                 | 77             | 75                  | 77                          | 132                     |
| <b>(ii) No. of Centres opened under— (No.)</b>      |                   |                     |                     |                |                     |                             |                         |
| (a) Central Programmes                              | ..                | 1500                | 4036                | 2400           | 2400                | 2400                        | 2400                    |
| (b) State's Programmes                              | ..                | 100                 | 200                 | 100            | 100                 | 100                         | 600                     |
| (c) Other programmes                                | ..                | ..                  | 314                 | 176            | ..                  | 80                          | 1400                    |
| <b>5. Teachers : (No.)</b>                          |                   |                     |                     |                |                     |                             |                         |
| (i) Primary Classes (I—V)                           | ..                | 19781               | 19264               | 19424          | 19584               | 19584                       | 23011                   |
| (ii) Middle Classes (VI—VIII)                       | ..                | 8662                | 8658                | 8858           | 8858                | 8858                        | 9158                    |
| (iii) Secondary (IX—X)                              | ..                | 11374               | 8854                | 9734           | 9734                | 10445                       | 11595                   |
| <b>6. School/Colleges (No.)</b>                     |                   |                     |                     |                |                     |                             |                         |
| (i) Primary School                                  | ..                | 7528                | 7241                | 7356           | 7431                | 7519                        | 7825                    |
| (ii) Junior High School                             | ..                | 1423                | 1429                | 1464           | 1469                | 1530                        | 1590                    |
| (iii) Secondary School                              | ..                | 718                 | 678                 | 694            | 704                 | 770                         | 781                     |



169. *Elementary Education*—In the programme of universalisation of education the first priority has been given to the opening of new schools and removal of regional imbalances. Besides, efforts would also be made for expansion of non-formal system of education to achieve the goal of universalization of Elementary Education. During the Seventh Plan it is proposed to open 1520 Primary and 325 Middle schools in the rural areas according to the norms enumerated in objectives of the Plan and 20 Primary schools would be opened in the Urban areas. It is also proposed to provincialise and upgrade 30—Non-Government recognized Senior Basic Schools. At present most of the Primary and Junior High Schools are without buildings. Even those schools which have buildings are also in a poor shape. It is proposed to provide grants for 358 Primary and 270 Senior Basic Schools for buildings during the Seventh Plan period. Provision has also been made for teaching materials and science equipments etc. for qualitative improvement of elementary education. Besides, incentive schemes like free supply of text books uniforms and merit scholarships particularly for the students of the weaker section of the community would also be continued. Provision for grants to Basic Shiksha Parishad for supplementing Project Schemes in Tribal areas and UNICEF assisted I. C.D.S. Block Areas has also been made. Development of school complexes at the elementary level will be taken up during the Seventh Plan. During the Sixth Plan all single teacher primary schools in hills have been converted into two-teacher schools. This minimum norm of teachers at the Primary level would be continued during the Seventh Plan. For providing a background to the vocational education, provision for teaching tailoring and embroidery to girls of senior basic schools has been made. Non-formal education facilities would be expended in different blocks of the hill areas. It is proposed that 5250 NFE Centres would be opened during the Seventh Plan period.

170. *Secondary Education*—At present there are 735 Government and Privately managed Higher Secondary Institutions out of which 655 Institutions are for boys and 80 for girls. To sustain the pressure of admission at the higher secondary stage more facilities would be provided to the existing institutions for which addition of more sections and starting additional subjects is proposed. However, priority would be given to the education of girls specially in rural, backward and remote areas. It is proposed to open 41 new

Government High Schools and 25 Government Intermediate Colleges during the Seventh Plan period. Provision for construction of spill-over works and for new construction of Science Laboratories, special repairs to buildings of the Government Higher Secondary Institutions has been made. There are about 35—un-aided privately managed Higher Secondary schools in hill areas. It is proposed to bring 25 recognized Higher Secondary Institutions on the grants-in-aid list during the Seventh Plan period. As the teaching of science has been made compulsory with the introduction of the 10 year general education, provision has been made for recognition in science group to the aided Higher Secondary Institutions and for development of libraries of the aided Higher Secondary Institutions. For vocationalization of Secondary education also adequate provision has been made.

171. *Higher Education*—At present there are two universities in the hill region— one at Naini Tal and the other at Srinagar (Garhwal). Besides, there is an Agricultural University at Pantnagar (Naini Tal). The total number of affiliated colleges including Government Degree and Postgraduate colleges in the hill area is 29. Emphasis will be on consolidation and quantitative improvement of higher education in the Seventh Plan. It is proposed that the opening of Colleges will be restricted to only educationally backward areas where the need is clearly made out on sound academic consideration.

172. It is proposed to implement recommendations of Kothari Commission/ Three year Degree courses from July 1985 as also the recommendations of Vice-Chancellors conference of the U. P. Universities held in 1983 at Lucknow for adoption of the idea of new education. Provision has also been made for bringing non aided Degree Colleges on grants-in-aid list and maintenance grant for expansion of the aided Degree Colleges. Provision for restructuring of higher education courses based on the pattern suggested by the U. G. C. and for non-formal education in Degree colleges for girls and grant to aided Degree colleges for matching contribution against the U.G.C. grants and other development has been made.

173. Considering the geographical and economic conditions of the hill area it is considered proper to introduce a new scheme of scholarship for those students who pass their degree examination from any of the colleges or universities situated in the hill areas to enable them to pursue postgraduate education any where in hill areas, if such facility does not



exist in the colleges from where they pass their degree examinations. This would ease the demand for opening of new post-graduate colleges and subjects in the hills. A Provision has been made for purchase of land and construction of new buildings of Government Colleges, construction of hostel/extension of buildings and electrification, strengthening of the existing Government Degree Colleges and residential buildings for staff.

174. *Teacher Education*—There are two Govt. Normal schools in each of the eight hill district—one for the boys and the other for girls. Besides, there is one Regional Institute of Education at Almora. For meeting the requirements of B.T.C. trained teachers, it is proposed to strengthen and re-organise existing Government Normal Schools, and the Regional Institute of Education. Provision has also been made for and in service training refresher courses to Primary, Middle and Secondary School teachers for qualitative improvement in education.

175. To inculcate scientific attitude amongst students' organisation of science exhibition at district and regional level and a massive programme of population education is proposed. Short intensive training programmes for teachers at all levels including teacher educators, supervisors and educational administrators undertaken during the Sixth Plan period would be continued and at the regional level population education cells would be established.

176. *Adult Education*—According to the census of 1981 literacy rate in U. P. is 27.38 percent comprising 38.78 percent for males and 14.42 percent for female, whereas the percentage of literacy in hills is 39.27 percent and corresponding figures for males and females are 54.01 percent and 24.13 percent respectively. The percentage of literacy in hills is higher as compared to the State figures. Efforts would be made to raise this percentage still further through adult education programme so that all could participate actively in the process of national development and share its benefits. For expansion of adult education, districts with low literacy rate have been given priority and 75 percent adult education centres would cater to the need of women. Besides, extension of functional literacy scheme, continuing education and follow up programme, establishment of Adult Education Regional Resource Centres during the Seventh Plan Period are also proposed. Provision for vocational training in selected adult education centres for women has also been made.

177. Promotion of sports, extra curricular activities and youth welfare programmes would continue. Scholarship to talented stu-

dent players, know your State and Country and leadership and training of students, cultural and other co-curricular activities will be continued. Under the scheme of "Balchar", it is proposed to organise scouting and girls Guiding Training camps regularly at the State level.

178. It is proposed to extend the facilities of self-study to the people of different age-groups and community. For this purpose provision for establishment and development of Government Divisional, District and Branch Libraries, non-recurring grant to public libraries, grant to libraries science teaching centres and development of children libraries has been made.

179. *Sports* :Efforts will be made to expand sports activities in the hill areas for which programmes for organisation of coaching camps, tournaments, coaching etc. will be intensified during the Seventh Plan period. Besides, construction of stadia, play grounds, sports hostels will also be taken-up. At present stadia at Kashipur, Almora, Ransi, Gopeshwar and a Multipurpose sports stadia at Almora, Narendra Nagar and Dehra Dun are under construction. One stadium at Haldwani has been constructed during the Sixth Plan period. Stadia under construction would be completed during the Seventh Plan period. It is proposed to establish sports hostels at Dehra Dun, Pithoragarh and Haldwani where boarding, lodging and training facilities would be provided. It is also proposed to equip different stadia with multi-purpose halls, swimming pools, gymnastic and physiotherapy centres. In view of the dearth of residential accommodation in hills, construction of quarters for coaches/staff is proposed during the Seventh Plan period.

180. For above programmes, an outlay of Rs.200.00 lakh is proposed for the Seventh Plan period as against the anticipated expenditure of Rs.76.42 lakh for the Sixth Plan. For 1985-86 an outlay of Rs.25.00 lakh is proposed.

181. *Technical Education*—The thrust for technical education programme will be on the following :

1. Improvement of skills and job-oriented technical training suitable for hills and streamlining the technical training programme in the light of basic requirement of man-power for agriculture, industries, tourism, forestry, horticulture, livestock development, micro-hydel projects and other engineering trades to provide suitable technically qualified services in the hills..
2. Consolidating and strengthening the existing polytechnics.

3. Optimum utilization of the available facilities and services.
4. Improving the quality of training by better management, equipment/machines and provisions of buildings and suitably trained staff.
5. Diversification of courses/trades especially suited to hill areas.
6. The job training programmes will be devised to forge more meaningful linkages between training and employment.

182. At present 9 diploma level polytechnics at Srinagar (Garhwal), Nainital, Almora (Dwarahat), Pithoragarh (Lohaghat), Uttar Kashi, Nainital (Kashipur), Narendranagar (Tehri Garhwal), Dehradun and Gochar (Chamoli) are functioning. The intake capacity is 1160.

183. For the development of technical education in hills, an outlay of Rs.282.00 lakh was proposed for the Sixth Plan (1980-85), against which an amount of Rs.435.96 lakh is likely to be spent. An outlay of Rs.2500.00 lakh is proposed for the Seventh Plan (1985-90), out of which an outlay of Rs.509.00 lakh is proposed for 1985-86 against an outlay of Rs.175.00 lakh of 1984-85.

184. During Seventh Five Year Plan, the main emphasis will be on consolidation of the existing facilities provided in the hill region for technical education, removal of regional imbalances, qualitative improvement of diploma level trainees and to provide technical training facilities to women. It is also proposed to establish two Regional Engineering Colleges in hills one each in Kumaon and Garhwal to cater to the needs requirements of technical manpower. Keeping in view the requirements of the area, it is also proposed to establish 5 new boys polytechnics and 2 girls polytechnics during the Seventh Plan period.

185. Due to rapid technological advancement in various fields, new courses are required to be opened to meet the needs and for optimal exploitation of resources of hill region. It is, therefore, proposed to start Civil Engineering at Narendranagar, Pharmacy and Electronics at Kashipur. Besides, the above courses, Radio and Television Engineering, Medical Lab. Technology, Computer Technology and Computer Programing, Hydrology, Travel and Tourism, Interior Decoration, Commercial Art, Beauty Culture, Data Processing and Business Applications are also proposed to be started at suitable places in Seventh Five Year Plan.

186. Facilities according to the A. I. C. T. E. recommendations in all the existing polytechnics of hill areas could not be provided in the Sixth Plan. To consolidate and to provide the desired facilities according to norms the programmes proposed to be implemented are : (1) To provide land, building and equipment according to the norms, (2) Modernisation of equipment, (3) Re-organisation of Library, (4) Student Amenities, (5) Staff Quarters (6) Maintenance staff and (7) Mini-Bus etc.

187. With a view to improving technical skills of women and make to them self dependant, courses/trades proposed in the girls polytechnics are : (1) Electronics, (2) Textile Design, (3) Stenography and Secretarial Practice, (4) Architecture, (5) Library Science, (6) Medical Lab. technology, (7) Radio and Television, (8) Pharmacy and (9) Hospital Engineering.

188. The girls polytechnics are proposed to be established at Kashipur and Dehradun and boys polytechnics are proposed in Chamaba (Tehri), Gopeshwar (Chamoli) Pauri (Pauri Garhwal), Almora and Pithoragarh.

189. At present training grant is sanctioned at the rate of Rs.165 per student which is insufficient in view of increasing prices. It is, therefore, proposed to increase the rate of training grant from Rs.165 per student to Rs.500 per student as per recommendations of A. T. C. T. E. during the Seventh Plan.

190. In view of the increasing use of computers in various fields, it is proposed to provide one microprocessor or mini-computer for every polytechnic in the hill region. Special coaching for weaker section students in concerned polytechnics in the area is also proposed to be provided. The audio-visual aids and reprographic facilities can make the learning process more efficient and easier hence it is proposed to set up Learning Resource Centre in the polytechnics of Hill Region.

191. All India Council for Technical Education has observed that reliable information system for the need of manpower is a prerequisite for planning of technical education. Therefore, to build up a first rate National Manpower Information System, a Sub-Nodal Centre is also proposed to be established in each polytechnic.

192. *Craftsmen Training*—The main objective in this sector is to provide adequate skilled manpower in field of trade and industry, job oriented training to educated youth for self-employment and diversification of courses/trades specially suited to hill areas, consolidation and strengthening of training in existing

Industrial Training Institutions, and qualitative improvement etc. during the Seventh Plan.

193. Presently, there are 18 I. T. Is. and 4 G. I. T. Is. functioning with an intake capacity of 4472 in 27 trades. There are 656 seats for girls. In addition to these, one new I. T. I. and 4 branch I. T. Is. are also being established during 1984-85 with intake capacity of 352 seats. Thus, at the end of Sixth Plan there will be 23 Training Institutes and 4 Branch I. T. Is. with seating capacity of 5016 including 768 seats for girls in the Hill Regions of the State. Out of 23 Training Institutes and 4 branch I. T. Is. 15 Institutions are being run in rented buildings where the available space is very scarce. Construction work of 6 I. T. Is. are in progress. Priority has therefore, been accorded in Seventh Plan for the construction of buildings for the I.T.Is. so that the institutes are permanently affiliated by National Council. The main thrust will be on the qualitative improvement in training by making up the deficiencies of buildings, staff, tools and equipment etc.

194. For the Sixth Plan Period an outlay of Rs.285.00 lakh was proposed against which Rs.422.69 lakhs is likely to be spent. For the Seventh Plan (1985-90), an outlay of Rs.2000.00 lakh is proposed and an outlay of Rs.350.00 lakh is proposed for 1985-86 against the likely expenditure of Rs.184.37 lakh for 1984-85. During the Sixth Five Year Plan, efforts were concentrated on the construction of I. T. Is. buildings and making up of the deficiency of tools and equipments, increasing the intake capacity and opening of new trades in the existing I. T. Is. By introducing additional courses/trades and expansion of intake capacity, 350 new seats were added during 1980-84. One new I. T. I. and 5 branch I. T. Is. are being established during 1984-85 and it is expected that 544 seats in useful trades will be added.

195. It is proposed to open 3 new I. T. Is. one exclusively for girls in Nainital District and one I.T.I. exclusively for Scheduled Tribes at Chakrata. In addition to this 30 branch I. T. Is. at block level are also proposed to be opened. Out of these branch I. T.Is. at Khatima, Bajpur, Munsiri and Joshimath, will cater the needs of Scheduled Tribes. On the basis of availability of land and the needs new Institutions will be opened in 1985-86.

196. Under the continuing scheme "Expansion and strengthening of Training Institutes" efforts for completion of incomplete construction works, construction of new buildings and purchase of land, making up of

the deficiencies of tools and equipment as well as to replace obsolete model machines by modern machinery, making up of deficiencies of staff as per norms. In addition to the above it is also proposed to add to the existing trades and seats in I. T. Is. to introduce new disciplines as per requirement of the local industries in the existing I. T. Is. It is also proposed to provide special training courses to unemployed and under employed trainees in accordance with the requirements of the industries being set up in the hills. To keep pace with new innovations and modern technology, it is proposed to send the existing training personnel in batches, to Advance Training Institutes for short-term training programmes. Provision has also been made for Research and Planning, strengthening of Apprenticeship Training programme etc. for the Seventh Plan and Annual Plan 1985-86.

197. *Employment Service*—Emphasis has been laid on strengthening of Employment Exchanges and establishment of coaching cum-guidance centres for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward classes besides opening of University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau for imparting vocational guidance and occupational information to the students. Stress would also be laid on promoting self employment programmes. In view of the increasing work load, it is proposed to modernise the employment exchanges with computer for promoting efficiency in employment services.

198. Against an outlay of Rs.3.00 lakh for the Sixth Plan, the anticipated expenditure is about Rs.5.85 lakh during 1980-85. For the Seventh Plan 1985-90, an outlay of Rs.25.00 lakh is proposed, out of which Rs.5.00 lakh has been earmarked for 1985-86.

199. There are at present 3 Regional Employment Exchanges, 5 District Employment Exchanges, 4 Town Employment Exchanges, 2 University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau functioning in the hill Region besides 1 Job Development Unit and 2 Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres for Scheduled Castes/Tribes and Backward classes.

200. During the Sixth Plan one Town Employment Exchange, one University Employment Bureau and one Coaching cum-Guidance Centre for Scheduled Castes/Tribes and Backward classes have been established during the Sixth Plan. It is hoped that one coaching-cum-guidance centre and one University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau shall start functioning during 1984-85. These programmes will be streamlined in the Seventh Plan. It is also proposed to construct a building for the Regional Employment Exchange, Dehradun.

201. *Labour Welfare*—The main thrust under labour welfare programme during the Seventh Plan 1985-90 will be on the effective enforcement of Minimum wages Act, particularly for the protection of relatively unrecognised and weaker sections of working class, streamlining enforcement of labour laws, identification and progressive rehabilitation of bonded labour, encouraging workers participation in the management promoting general efficiency of labour welfare machinery ensuring safer and better working conditions for the workers etc.

202. An outlay of Rs.120.00 lakh was proposed for labour welfare schemes for the Sixth Plan, against which an expenditure of Rs.169.59 lakh is anticipated during 1980-85. For the Seventh Plan (1985-90), an outlay of Rs.200.00 lakh is proposed, out of which an outlay of Rs.35.00 lakh has been earmarked for 1985-86 as against the likely expenditure of Rs.59.68 lakh during 1984-85.

203. Special emphasis was laid on rehabilitation programme for bonded labour particularly under 20-Point Programme during the Sixth Plan and cent per cent target of 1980-85 was achieved by rehabilitating 6269 bonded labourers in the 1st three years, 1980-83. After further identification of bonded labourers in 1983-84 and 1984-85, 80 bonded labourers have been rehabilitated during 1983-84 and 3150 bonded labourers are likely to be rehabilitated in 1984-85. For the Seventh Plan 1985-90, a target of rehabilitating 2500 bonded labourers is proposed, out of which 500 bonded labourers are proposed to be identified in 1985-86.

204. Under other labour welfare schemes, 2 labour Inspector Offices at Pithoragarh and Tanakpur (Nainital) have been established during the Sixth Plan period. For the Seventh Plan 1985-90, provision has been made for new labour welfare centre and additional facilities in existing centres and construction of building for Government welfare centres. Besides, some new schemes will also be taken up, viz. creation of labour centres, creation of separate authority for wages, gratuity and workers compensation claims, setting up of labour Inspector Office at Tehsil and Block level to ensure minimum wages to agricultural labour under 20-Point Programme etc.

205. *Medical and Health* : The basic objective of Health Planning is to organise medical and health services in such a way as to secure prevention of diseases and provide proper curative services to the people for their physical and social well being. The main emphasis will be on the following :

- (1) Strengthening and expansion of health services in unserved rural areas by upgrading primary health centres and providing one PHC for every 20,000 population and one sub-centre for every 3000 population in the hilly and tribal areas.
- (2) Control and eradication of communicable diseases.
- (3) Adequate attention to mitigate intra-regional imbalances in health services, especially the areas inhabited by scheduled tribes and scheduled castes.
- (4) Provision of rural dispensaries to cater to the need of the population within easy reach, i.e. one dispensary for every 5000 population or one dispensary within a radius of 5 km. of area.
- (5) Consolidation and re-organisation of health services by removing deficiencies of staff, providing modern equipments, buildings, and referral services.
- (6) Gear up training facilities and improving the quality of services.
- (7) Encourage development of Indian systems of medicines.
- (8) Multi-purpose health workers in remote areas to look after preventive and curative aspects especially of children and women.
- (9) Improve nutritional standards and provide adequate immunization service
- (10) Introduce school health education programmes.
- (11) Emphasis on family welfare programme so as to bring down the high growth rate of population.

206. In view of the requirements for medical and health facilities in the hill areas, an outlay of Rs.4718.00 lakhs is proposed for the Seventh Plan (1985—90) as against the

anticipated expenditure of Rs.1598.88 lakhs during the Sixth Plan (1980—85). The outlay and expenditure under this sector is given below :

TABLE 34—Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakh)

| Programme | Sixth Plan outlay | Expenditure |         | 1984-85 |                         | Proposed Outlay |         |
|-----------|-------------------|-------------|---------|---------|-------------------------|-----------------|---------|
|           |                   | 1980-83     | 1983-84 | Outlay  | Anticipated Expenditure | 1985—90         | 1985-86 |
| (1)       | (2)               | (3)         | (4)     | (5)     | (6)                     | (7)             | (8)     |
| (a) Total | 1800.00           | 688.34      | 410.54  | 500.00  | 615.20                  | 4718.00         | 800.00  |
| (b) MNP.  | 785.26            | 205.78      | 109.95  | 110.51  | 110.51                  | 1694.00         | 250.50  |

207. During the Sixth Five Year Plan, efforts have been made to provide medical and public health facilities in the hill areas specially in the remote, Tribal and Scheduled Caste areas. The norms laid down for hills were to establish one Primary Health Centre for every 20,000 population one sub-centre for every 3000 population and one dispensary for every 5000 population. The anticipated position by the end of Sixth Plan is expected to provide 70 percent coverage of P. H. Cs. and 95 percent coverage of sub-centres. As regards the establishment of dispensaries, there will be as many as 945 dispensaries (of all system of medicine) by the end of Sixth Plan. As such, each dispensary will be covering about 4900 persons. During the Sixth Five Year Plan as many as 50 P. H. Cs., 708 sub-centres, 145 Allopathic dispensaries, 49 Ayurvedic disps. and 25 Homoeopathic dispensaries have been established in the hill areas. Further, three Primary Health Centres were also upgraded into 30 bedded. P. H. Cs. during the Sixth Five Year Plan. Specialist services have also been provided, viz. 8 I. C. C. units, 5 ENT units, 21 Medical and surgical units, 21 children units, 16 Pathology units, 24 Dental units and 2 Plastic and burn units. Besides the above one general Training Centre in Chamoli, 7 Ambulances in the important hospitals and two Ambulances on yatra routes for facility of pilgrims have been provided. During the Seventh Plan period, medical facilities are proposed to be provided in the unserved and inaccessible areas and emphasis has been laid on strengthening of infrastructure, equipment, buildings para-medical facilities and modern/specialist services, protection and control of venereal diseases in rural areas under 20-Point Programme.

208. There is dearth of buildings, both functional and non-functional, in hills. For improving the medical and health facilities it is proposed to provide buildings for hospitals and dispensaries, P. H. Cs. and sub-centres as also residential buildings for doctors and staff during the Seventh Plan. It is proposed to construct 400 sub-centres, 42 Primary Health Centres, seven community Health centres 50 Allopathic dispensaries etc. Besides this, 350 additional beds will also be provided to the district and other important Hospitals of the Hill districts. Moreover, two base hospitals one at Srinagar in Garhwal and another at Almora in Kumaon division will be completed and established with all specialist services during the Seventh Plan period. Besides construction of Sulabh Sauchalayas on Yatra Routes will also be undertaken.

209. Under the specialist services, 5 Dental units, 5 E.N.T. Units, 3 Anaesthesia units, 5 Emergency units, 3 Orthopaedic units, and three Pathology units are proposed to be established during the Seventh Plan. Provision for Pathological labs. at divisional level, establishment of Herbal units, and establishment of Zonal Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic offices have also been made. It is also proposed to establish five E. S. I. Dispensaries and emergency units in the existing E. S. I. Dispensaries.

210. It is proposed to take-up construction work of 17 Primary Health Centres, 7 Community Health Centres, 100 sub-centres, 10 nurses quarters, 25 Allopathic dispensaries, two patient relation sheds, staff quarters at 8 places, pacca urinals at 8 places on yatra routes 5 Ayurvedic dispensaries, and two Homoeopathic dispensaries during the year 1985-86.

In addition, extra rooms for the proposed specialist services will also be constructed. Besides, it is proposed to establish two Community Health Centres, two Anesthesia units and two Radiology units in the year 1985-86. One Ambulance, establishment of one Regional Pathological lab. one Ayurvedic dispensary, one Herbal unit, one Zonal depot for raw Ayurvedic drugs, and one homoeopathic dispensary is proposed for the year 1985-86. Establishment of one E. S. I. Dispensary and emergency services at two existing E. S. I. dispensaries are also proposed for the year 1985-86.

211. *Water Supply and Sewerage* : The hill areas suffer from acute scarcity of drinking water. The primary necessity is to provide potable and safe drinking water in rural areas especially under twenty point programme. As per departmental survey 7771 scarcity villages were identified in 1972. This number has since increased to about 10972 (3201 additional villages) according to the survey conducted by Jal Nigam during 1980. Besides, some other villages also suffer from scarcity of safe/potable drinking water. On account of ecological reasons *viz.* drying up of water sources etc., more problem villages may come up in the near future. A high priority is, therefore, assigned for rural drinking water programme during the Seventh Plan period. The main objective will be to provide drinking water facilities to all remaining scarcity villages during the Seventh Plan period. Stress will also be laid on making adequate provision for renovation of defunct schemes, of urban water supply and sewerage.

212. *Urban Water Supply and Sewerage* : So far 49 local bodies of hill area have been provided with drinking water facility. Two local bodies (Dugadda and Bir Bhadra) are proposed to be served during the Seventh Plan period. Besides the above, some new towns as per 1981 census would also be taken up to provide water supply facility. In hills, so far only 11 local bodies have been covered with partial sewerage facilities. It is proposed to cover cent percent towns having more than one lakh population with sewerage treatment and augmentation of sewerage systems in the Seventh Plan. Provision has also been made for conversion of dry laterines into flush laterines. Under rural sanitation programme, 25 percent rural population is to be covered with sanitary toilet during a decade. This programme will also be taken-up.

213. Under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARP), it is proposed to provide drinking water facility in 1139 villages including 850 problem villages, out of which 300 villages including 225 problem villages are proposed for 1985-86.

214. *Harijan Drinking Water Scheme* : Under this scheme of Rural Development Department 2769 diggies are likely to be constructed during the Sixth Plan (1980-85) against a target of 2500 diggies. For the Seventh Plan (1985-90) it is proposed to construct 400 diggies, out of which 200 diggies are proposed for 1985-86. The outlays and expenditure under drinking water supply programme are given below :

TABLE 35—*Outlay and Expenditure.*

| Item  | Sixth Plan outlay | Expenditure |         | 1984-85 |                         | Proposed Outlay |         |
|---|-------------------|-------------|---------|---------|-------------------------|-----------------|---------|
|   |                   | 1980-83     | 1983-84 | Outlay  | Anticipated Expenditure | 1985-90         | 1985-86 |
| (1)   | (2)               | (3)         | (4)     | (5)     | (6)                     | (7)             | (8)     |
| 1. <i>Jal Nigam</i> :                               |                   |             |         |         |                         |                 |         |
| (a) Total ..  | 9000.00           | 5981.10     | 2935.10 | 2400.00 | 2400.00                 | 24500.00        | 3300.00 |
| (b) MNP ..  | 8500.00           | 5282.56     | 2717.05 | 2045.00 | 2045.00                 | 17500.00        | 2350.00 |
| 2. Rural Development Department (MNP up to 1984-85) | 250.00            | 135.85      | 50.00   | 65.00   | 65.00                   | 100.00          | 50.00   |
| Total : Water Supply and Sewerage :                 |                   |             |         |         |                         |                 |         |
| (a) Total ..  | 9250.00           | 6116.95     | 2985.10 | 2465.00 | 2465.00                 | 24600.00        | 3350.00 |
| (b) MNP ..  | 8750.00           | 5418.41     | 2767.05 | 2110.00 | 2110.00                 | 17500.00        | 2350.00 |



*Rural Housing—*

215. Provision of housing for rural poor, has been given a high priority during the Seventh Plan (1985—90) in the hill areas. Greater emphasis has also been laid under 20-Point Programme and Minimum Needs Programme for housing facility to rural poor, especially for weaker section, viz. Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and landless labourers.

In view of the magnitude of the problem of housing in hill areas, a target of 1000 houses per district per year has been proposed for the Seventh Plan period. The financial and physical targets and achievements of the Sixth Plan (1980—85) and proposed targets for the Seventh Plan (1985—90) and Annual Plan 1985-86 are given below :

TABLE 36—*Financial and Physical Targets*

| Item                          | Sixth Plan          | Achievement |         | 1984-85 |                                       | Proposed Target |         |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------------|---------|---------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|---------|
|                               | (1980—85)<br>Target | 1980—83     | 1983-84 | Target  | Anti-<br>cipated<br>Achieve-<br>ments | 1985—90         | 1985-86 |
| (1)                           | (2)                 | (3)         | (4)     | (5)     | (6)                                   | (7)             | (8)     |
| A—Financial (Rs. in Lakh)     | .. 150.00           | 68.15       | 40.00   | 50.00   | 49.98                                 | 1600.00         | 320.00  |
| B— <i>Physical</i>            |                     |             |         |         |                                       |                 |         |
| Construction of Houses (Nos.) | .. 4625             | 2423        | 1403    | 1666    | 1666                                  | 40000           | 8000    |

216. *Social Housing*—Till now the social housing schemes in hilly areas were being implemented mainly through the local bodies. These local bodies were not able to execute these schemes properly due to their poor financial condition. It is, therefore, proposed to implement these schemes through U. P. Housing and Development Board. This agency has notified housing schemes in 17 Hill towns and has so far constructed 3672 houses for different income groups in hill areas through the funds obtained from institutional resources. Development Authorities for Naini Tal and Dehra Dun—Mussoorie have also been established in 1984-85 to boost up housing programme in hill districts.

217. There are certain problems, in hilly areas, viz. small sizes of settlements the needy population is divided into small groups which affect projects in economy of scale. The problem is further accentuated due to higher cost of transportation, materials and labour. These facts have however not been taken care of in the funding pattern of the different housing schemes which are currently being implemented. To keep the cost within the reasonable limits for the target groups, it is proposed to provide subsidy based on the cost of houses under the Low Income Group and economically weaker section housing schemes.

218. Based on the recommendation of the working Group constituted by the State Government and the capability of implementing

agencies and constraints of resources. An outlay of Rs.1000.00 lakh for the construction of 3140 housing units during the Seventh Plan (1985—90) and Rs.40.00 lakhs for construction of 100 housing units during 1985-86 is proposed. It is also proposed to construct another 10,400 units through institutional sources. The physical targets are given below :

TABLE 37—*Selected Physical Targets (Nos.)*

| Item  | Seventh Plan    | 1985-86         |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|
|   | Proposed Target | Proposed Target |
| (1)   | (2)             | (3)             |
| <i>Housing:—</i>  |                 |                 |
| 1. Housing Schemes for Economically Weaker section of community : |                 |                 |
| (a) Sites and Services (Units)                                    | .. 1000         | 40              |
| (b) E. W. S. Houses (Housing Units)                               | 1500            | 40              |
| 2. Low Income Group Housing (Housing Units)                       | .. 500          | 20              |
| 3. Middle Income Group Housing Schemes (Housing Units)            | .. 140          | ..              |
| 4. Land Acquisition and Area Development Scheme (Hectare).        | 60              | 3               |

**Urban Development :**

219. Four schemes are being taken up under this programme, viz., (1) Urban Development (2) Town and Regional Planning (3) Environmental Improvement of slums (MNP) and (4) Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns. An outlay of Rs.250.00 lakhs is proposed for the Seventh Plan (1985—90) and Rs.40.00 lakhs for 1985-86. Under this sector priority has been assigned to environmental improvement of slums. The slum and squatter settlements represent a definite stage in the growth of urban life in towns which suffers from basic urban services like paved path, sanitation, water supply, drainage, electricity etc. to provide these basic urban services. Three hill towns have been covered. The hill towns which have already been covered during the Sixth Plan are Dehra Dun, Almora and Kashipur. According to criteria under this scheme Ascordin towns having a population of one lakhs as per 1981 census are required to be selected as per norms. It is felt that the criteria of one lakhs population is not appropriate for hill region where the topography is such that the population is scattered in small settlements. It is, therefore, proposed to cover all such hill towns whose population is more than 15000 as per 1981 census. There are 12 such towns mentioned below :

- |              |                  |
|--------------|------------------|
| 1. Dehra Dun | 7. Ram Nagar.    |
| 2. Haldwani  | 8. Almora.       |
| 3. Kashipur  | 9. Jaspur.       |
| 5. Rudrapur  | 10. Kot Dwar.    |
| 6. Rishikesh | 11. Mussoorie.   |
| 6. Naini Tal | 12. Pithoragarh. |

220. Since three towns have already been covered, it is proposed to extend this programme in nine more towns during VII Five Year Plan. The extension of the coverage will be in two phases. In the first phase, four additional towns having population more than 25000 namely Haldwani, Rudrapur, Rishikesh and Naini Tal will be taken up and remaining five towns will be covered later on.

221. Under this scheme the Government assistance will be on the basis of Rs.250 per capita as subsidy provided to the local bodies of these towns. It is proposed to cover 50000 slum population during Seventh Five Year Plan, out of which about 9000 population is proposed to be covered in 1985-86.

**Welfare of Backward Classes :**

222. During the Seventh Plan period emphasis will continue to be laid on the progressive reduction of poverty and unemployment amongst the Scheduled Castes and

Scheduled tribes to improve their living conditions and raising the economic status of the target group. Stress would be on family focussed/beneficiary oriented programmes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the Seventh Plan. Weightage will also be given in separate quantification of funds for Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Integrated Tribal Development Projects for Scheduled Tribes and separate projects for Primitive Tribes of hill areas. Greater emphasis has also been laid for socio-economic uplift of these communities under 20-Point Programmes. The main objectives of development of above target groups are given below:

(1) Accelerating the pace of socio-economic uplift of the target groups and improving the quality of their life and to bring about significant and tangible improvement in their working and living conditions.

(2) Removing the inadequacy and backwardness in social and educational sphere.

(3) Elimination of exploitation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in all forms.

(4) Integrating the target group population in the socio-economic stream of the rest of the country.

(5) Creating an impact in the economic field so as to enable the Scheduled Castes/Tribes families to cross the poverty lines.

223. In view of the above objectives efforts will be directed towards increasing productivity levels of target groups by improving their skills in the fields of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, forestry, small village and cottage industries etc. and to provide incremental income through family focussed programmes. Besides stress would also be laid on human resource development schemes.

224. The welfare programmes envisaged for amelioration of the conditions falls in 3 main groups viz. ; (i) Education, (ii) Economic development and (iii) Health, Housing and other Schemes. Priority is continued to be assigned to educational schemes including grant of scholarship and non-recurring assistance for purchase of books and appliances. The existing rate of scholarship is very low and it has been proposed to enhance as following rates/per student during the Seventh Plan.

|                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Classes I to V     | Rs.10 p.m.          |
| Classes VI to VIII | Rs.20 to Rs.30 p.m. |
| Classes IX and X   | Rs.30 to Rs.40 p.m. |



225. The grant of scholarship in classes IX and X has been declared compulsory scholarship to these classes on the pattern of Post-matric Scholarship. Besides this re-imbursment of fees, establishment of Ashram Type Schools for girls and boys, construction of hostels in rural area, Meritorious scholarship, Special Prize Award to the students who secured 1st Division in High School/Postmatric final examinations, Opportunity Cost to girl student of Scheduled Castes, Coaching to the students who are poor in study in classes X and XII are also being continued. During Seventh Five Year Plan 1985—90 some essential new schemes under educational programmes has been introduced viz. book aid to Primary School Girls and boy students, compulsory uniform to Scheduled Caste students in Primary classes and incentive to Primary Institutions and Teachers etc.

226. For ensuring the economic development of these classes the grant for the development of Agriculture/Horticulture, Subsidy

for development of small scale cottage industries and other schemes will be continued. During the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985—90 it has been proposed that one Government Technical Training Centre will be opened in the Hill area with existing and new trades viz. Electronics-Radio, Transistor, T. V. repairing etc., so that they may avail the new employment opportunity.

227. Under health, housing and other schemes, subsidy for construction/repair of houses, Tribal Sub-Plan, around development of Bhotia, P. M. T. coaching facilities etc. will be provided.

228. During the a Sixth Plan period an expenditure of Rs.484.89 lakh is anticipated. For the Seventh Plan period, an outlay of Rs.1200.00 lakhs is proposed. For 1985-86 an outlay of Rs. 175.00 lakh is proposed as against likely expenditure of Rs.135.00 lakh for 1984-85. The groupwise proposed outlay is given below :

TABLE—38—Financial outlays Welfare of Backward Classes

| Group                     | (Rs. in lakh) |           |                      |           |                    |           |             |            |
|---------------------------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
|                           | Education     |           | Economic Development |           | Health and Housing |           | Total       |            |
|                           | 1985—90       | 1985-86   | 1985—90              | 1985-86   | 1985—90            | 1985-86   | 1985—90     | 1985-86    |
| (1)                       | (2)           | (3)       | (4)                  | (5)       | (6)                | (7)       | (8)         | (9)        |
| 1. Scheduled Castes ..    | 518           | 60        | 164                  | 34        | 125                | 15        | 807         | 109        |
| 2. Scheduled Tribes ..    | 83            | 21        | 151                  | 26        | 108                | 14        | 337         | 61         |
| 3. Other Backward Classes | 56            | 5         | ..                   | ..        | ..                 | ..        | 56          | 5          |
| <b>Total ..</b>           | <b>657</b>    | <b>86</b> | <b>315</b>           | <b>60</b> | <b>228</b>         | <b>29</b> | <b>1200</b> | <b>175</b> |

229. Physical achievements during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85 and proposed target

for Seventh Five Year Plan 1985—90 are given in lakh no. 39 :

TABLE—39—Physical Targets Welfare of Backward Classes

| Item   | Unit            | 1980—85<br>Anticipated<br>Achievement | 1985—90<br>Proposed<br>Target | 1985-86<br>Proposed<br>Target |
|--|-----------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (1)  | (2)             | (3)                                   | (4)                           | (5)                           |
| <b>1. Education Activities :</b>                         |                 |                                       |                               |                               |
| (i) Pre-matric education scholarship ..                  | No. of Students | 74267                                 | 87066                         | 4099                          |
| (ii) Other incentive like books and stationery provided. | Do.             | 6795                                  | ..                            | ..                            |
| (iii) Economic development .. ..                         | No. of Families | 3946                                  | 2400                          | 525                           |

230. *Social Welfare* : Social Welfare programme aims at increasing self reliance among socially and physically handicapped persons, destitute widows and children so as to make them self reliant. In addition to promoting institutional services, emphasis is also being laid on streamling preventive, curative and reformative service under this programme.

231. Out of the Sixth Plan outlay of Rs.120.00 lakhs for Social Welfare programme an expenditure of Rs.52.72 lakhs was incurred during the first three years 1980—83 and in 1983-84 Rs. 26.05 lakh. The estimated expenditure of 1984-85 is 49.00 lakhs. During Seventh Plan an outlay of Rs.250.00 lakhs is proposed out of which Rs.56.00 lakhs is for 1985-86.

232. The approach during the Seventh Plan would be to provided direct financial assistance to needy women and handicapped persons so that they may become self sufficient. A scheme to provide subsidy to destitute women under the IRDP is proposed to be initiated during the Seventh Plan under which 50 per cent subsidy would be provided to those women who obtain bank loan for various crafts and trades under the IRD programme. Destitute widows would get a large share of assistance during the Seventh Plan period and will benefit 4600 women at the rate of Rs.100 per month.

233. Under 20 point programme the schemes relating to I. C. D. S. projects and Nutrition programme have been included. Under State Sector three I. C. D. S. projects (Dharchula, Kirtinagar, and Chakrata) are being run in hill areas. Besides the above, 15 I. C. D. S. projects have also been sanctioned under centrally sponsored schemes for hill areas which will continue during the Seventh Plan.

234. *Soldiers Welfare* : Provision has been made for financial assistance for welfare

programme of Ex-Servicemen during 1982-83. Under these programmes provision for grant-in-aid was sanctioned for construction of hostels for children of ex-servicemen, rest-houses and Sainik Sarai for retired military persons to provide clean and cheap accomodation to meet the health needs of ex-servicemen. Additional bed strength in military hospitals of hill areas is also being provided. Under the aforesaid programme, an amount of Rs.28.28 lakh has been spent during 1982-83 and Rs.7.00 lakh during 1983-84. For 1984-85 Rs.15.00 lakh is estimated to be utilized. During Seventh Plan an outlay of Rs.138.00 lakhs is proposed, out of which Rs.36.00 lakhs is for 1985-86 to meet the requirement of Soldiers Welfare. In the Seventh Plan period it is proposed to construct Sainik Rest Houses in Tahsil headquarters of all the districts of the hill region.

235. *Nutrition* : Nutrition programme aims at ameliorating the nutritional requirements of children and lactating mothers especially of weaker sections of society. Emphasis has been given to this programme in the 20-Point Programme.

236. The programme is being implemented by three departments of the State. The rural development department runs supplementary feeding programmes (special nutrition programme) and applied nutrition programme in the rural areas. Education department looks after the midday meals programme for school-going children as also the supplementary feeding programme for pre school-going children and expectant and nursing mothers in urban areas. The social welfare department has taken up the supplementary feeding programme under integrated child development service programme in selected areas. These Programmes will Continue in Seventh Plan also. The outlay and expenditure for these programmes are given in Table no. 40.

TABLE—40—*Outlay and Expenditure-Nutrition*

(Rs. in lakh)

| Item                           | Sixth<br>Five<br>Year<br>Plan<br>Outlay | Actual Expenditure |              | 1984-85      |                                      | Seventh Plan<br>Proposed outlay |               |
|--------------------------------|---|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|
|                                |   | 1980—83            | 1983-84      | Outlay       | Antici-<br>pated<br>Expendi-<br>ture | 1985—90                         | 1985-86       |
| (1)                            | (2)                                     | (3)                | (4)          | (5)          | (6)                                  | (7)                             | (8)           |
| <b>1. R.M.N.P. :</b>           |   |                    |              |              |                                      |                                 |               |
| (a) Education De-<br>partment. | 30.00                                   | 3.90               | 3.26         | 5.00         | 5.00                                 | 50.00                           | 10.00         |
| (b) Rural Develop-<br>ment.    | 55.00                                   | 26.21              | 15.00        | 20.00        | 20.00                                | 175.00                          | 30.00         |
| (c) Social Welfare             | 55.00                                   | 22.00              | 32.35        | 50.00        | 50.00                                | 450.00                          | 75.00         |
| <b>Total RMNP. . .</b>         | <b>140.00</b>                           | <b>52.11</b>       | <b>50.61</b> | <b>75.00</b> | <b>75.00</b>                         | <b>675.00</b>                   | <b>115.00</b> |
| <b>2. Non-RMNP :</b>           |   |                    |              |              |                                      |                                 |               |
| Applied Nutri-<br>tion.        | 50.00                                   | 22.00              | 12.00        | 15.00        | 15.00                                | 175.00                          | 20.00         |
| <b>Total-Nutrition . . .</b>   | <b>190.00</b>                           | <b>74.11</b>       | <b>62.61</b> | <b>90.00</b> | <b>90.00</b>                         | <b>850.00</b>                   | <b>135.00</b> |

ANNEXURE I  
SUMMARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDI-

| Head /Sub-head of<br>Development                                    | Sixth Five-Year Plan<br>Agreed outlay |           | 1980—83 Actual<br>Expenditure |           | 1983-84 Actual<br>Expenditure |           |
|---|---------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|-----------|
|   | Total                                 | M.N.P.    | Total                         | M. N. P.  | Total                         | M. N. P.  |
| (1)   | (2)                                   | (3)       | (4)                           | (5)       | (6)                           | (7)       |
| <b>I—Agriculture and Allied Sectors</b>                             |                                       |           |                               |           |                               |           |
| 1. Research and Education   | 125.00                                | ..        | 115.79                        | ..        | 6.00                          | ..        |
| 2. Crop Husbandry.—   |                                       |           |                               |           |                               |           |
| (a) Agriculture   | 250.00                                | ..        | 144.64                        | ..        | 74.58                         | ..        |
| (b) Horticulture  | 1,350.00                              | ..        | 564.27                        | ..        | 302.52                        | ..        |
| (c) Rural development   | 14.00                                 | ..        | 7.74                          | ..        | 4.16                          | ..        |
| (d) Cane  | 45.00                                 | ..        | 26.43                         | ..        | 10.50                         | ..        |
| (e) Assistance to Small<br>Marginal Farmers.                        | ..                                    | ..        | ..                            | ..        | 67.37                         | ..        |
| <b>Sub-Total (2)</b>  | <b>1,659.00</b>                       | <b>..</b> | <b>743.08</b>                 | <b>..</b> | <b>459.13</b>                 | <b>..</b> |
| 3. Soil and Water Conservation                                      |                                       |           |                               |           |                               |           |
| (a) Agriculture   | 750.00                                | ..        | 434.84                        | ..        | 189.35                        | ..        |
| (b) Forest  | 1950.00                               | ..        | 1524.89                       | ..        | 424.67                        | ..        |
| (c) Watershed management  | 800.00                                | ..        | 4.12                          | ..        | 177.15                        | ..        |
| <b>Sub-Total (3)</b>  | <b>3,500.00</b>                       | <b>..</b> | <b>1963.85</b>                | <b>..</b> | <b>191.17</b>                 | <b>..</b> |
| 4. Animal Husbandry   | 750.00                                | ..        | 340.04                        | ..        | 198.84                        | ..        |
| 5. Dairy Development  | 100.00                                | ..        | 25.64                         | ..        | 27.38                         | ..        |
| 6. Fisheries  | 15.00                                 | ..        | 10.00                         | ..        | 7.00                          | ..        |
| 7. Forest   | 1,360.00                              | ..        | 854.00                        | ..        | 434.00                        | ..        |
| 8. Marketing  | 25.00                                 | ..        | 4.00                          | ..        | 15.00                         | ..        |
| 9. Storage and Warehousing  | 25.00                                 | ..        | 0.44                          | ..        | ..                            | ..        |
| <b>Total I—Agriculture and allied<br/>Sectors.</b>                  | <b>7,559.00</b>                       | <b>..</b> | <b>4,056.84</b>               | <b>..</b> | <b>1,938.52</b>               | <b>..</b> |
| <b>II—Rural Development</b>   |                                       |           |                               |           |                               |           |
| 1. I. R. D. and additional<br>I. R. D. Programmes.<br>(State share) | 1,735.00                              | ..        | 1,301.23                      | ..        | 344.00                        | ..        |
| 2. N. R. E. P. (State share)  | 1000.00                               | ..        | 221.57                        | ..        | 975.00                        | ..        |
| 3. D. P. A. P. (State share)  | ..                                    | ..        | ..                            | ..        | ..                            | ..        |
| 4. Community Development and<br>Panchayati Raj.                     |                                       |           |                               |           |                               |           |
| (a) Panchayat Raj   | 15.00                                 | ..        | 6.00                          | ..        | 4.00                          | ..        |
| (b) Pradeshik Vikash Dal  | 10.00                                 | ..        | ..                            | ..        | ..                            | ..        |
| (c) Rural Engineering   | 150.00                                | ..        | 88.69                         | ..        | 39.77                         | ..        |
| (d) Rural Development   | 150.00                                | ..        | 95.00                         | ..        | 52.29                         | ..        |
| (e) Grant to Zila Parishad  | 106.00                                | ..        | 54.00                         | ..        | 46.46                         | ..        |
| (f) Grant to Development<br>Blocks.                                 | 294.00                                | ..        | 171.00                        | ..        | 178.00                        | ..        |
| <b>Sub-Total (4)</b>  | <b>725.00</b>                         | <b>..</b> | <b>414.69</b>                 | <b>..</b> | <b>320.52</b>                 | <b>..</b> |

## TURF AND OUTLAYS—HILL AREA SUB-PLAN

(Rs. in lakh)

| 1984-85         |          | Seventh Plan 1985-90    |          |                 |          | 1985-86                  |                 |        |                          |
|-----------------|----------|-------------------------|----------|-----------------|----------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------|--------------------------|
| Approved outlay |          | Anticipated expenditure |          | Proposed outlay |          | Of which capital content | Proposed outlay |        | Of which capital content |
| Total           | M. N. P. | Total                   | M. N. P. | Total           | M. N. P. |                          | Total           | M.N.P. |                          |
| (8)             | (9)      | (10)                    | (11)     | (12)            | (13)     | (14)                     | (15)            | (16)   | (17)                     |
| 6.00            | ..       | 6.00                    | ..       | 756.00          | ..       | ..                       | 106.00          | ..     | ..                       |
| 95.00           | ..       | 95.00                   | ..       | 1,281.00        | ..       | 220.00                   | 207.00          | ..     | 45.00                    |
| 435.00          | ..       | 435.00                  | ..       | 7,155.00        | ..       | 4336.84                  | 800.00          | ..     | 320.79                   |
| 5.00            | ..       | 8.00                    | ..       | 155.00          | ..       | 50.00                    | 38.00           | ..     | 19.00                    |
| 11.00           | ..       | 11.00                   | ..       | 166.00          | ..       | ..                       | 20.00           | ..     | ..                       |
| 223.00          | ..       | 223.00                  | ..       | 1557.00         | ..       | ..                       | 312.00          | ..     | ..                       |
| 769.00          | ..       | 772.00                  | ..       | 10,314.00       | ..       | 4,606.84                 | 1,377.00        | ..     | 384.79                   |
| 190.00          | ..       | 234.80                  | ..       | 1500.00         | ..       | 50.00                    | 250.00          | ..     | 20.00                    |
| 475.00          | ..       | 475.00                  | ..       | 4500.00         | ..       | ..                       | 600.00          | ..     | ..                       |
| 450.00          | ..       | 450.00                  | ..       | 11500.00        | ..       | ..                       | 1475.00         | ..     | ..                       |
| 1115.00         | ..       | 1159.80                 | ..       | 1,7500.00       | ..       | 50.00                    | 2,325.00        | ..     | 20.00                    |
| 250.00          | ..       | 250.00                  | ..       | 1747.00         | ..       | 313.50                   | 350.00          | ..     | 118.00                   |
| 40.00           | ..       | 40.00                   | ..       | 175.00          | ..       | ..                       | 35.00           | ..     | ..                       |
| 10.00           | ..       | 10.00                   | ..       | 100.00          | ..       | 60.00                    | 15.00           | ..     | 2.00                     |
| 625.00          | ..       | 625.00                  | ..       | 10700.00        | ..       | ..                       | 1152.00         | ..     | ..                       |
| 15.00           | ..       | 15.00                   | ..       | 87.00           | ..       | 72.00                    | 16.00           | ..     | 14.00                    |
| 6.00            | ..       | 6.00                    | ..       | 100.00          | ..       | 100.00                   | 15.00           | ..     | 15.00                    |
| 2836.00         | ..       | 2883.80                 | ..       | 41479.00        | ..       | 5252.34                  | 5391.00         | ..     | 675.79                   |
| 824.00          | ..       | 800.00                  | ..       | 4,153.00        | ..       | ..                       | 824.00          | ..     | ..                       |
| 300.00          | ..       | 300.00                  | ..       | 4,000.00        | ..       | ..                       | 650.00          | ..     | ..                       |
| ..              | ..       | ..                      | ..       | 1725††          | ..       | ..                       | 345.00††        | ..     | ..                       |
| 8.00            | ..       | 278.00                  | ..       | 350.00          | ..       | ..                       | 50.00           | ..     | ..                       |
| 7.00            | ..       | 7.00                    | ..       | 100.00          | ..       | ..                       | 15.00           | ..     | ..                       |
| 40.00           | ..       | 40.00                   | ..       | 250.00          | ..       | ..                       | 45.00           | ..     | ..                       |
| 50.00           | ..       | 50.00                   | ..       | 300.00          | ..       | ..                       | 50.00           | ..     | ..                       |
| 28.00           | ..       | 28.00                   | ..       | 200.00          | ..       | ..                       | 40.00           | ..     | ..                       |
| 89.00           | ..       | 89.00                   | ..       | 890.00          | ..       | ..                       | 178.00          | ..     | ..                       |
| 222.00          | ..       | 492.00                  | ..       | 2090.00         | ..       | ..                       | 378.00          | ..     | ..                       |

†† Not included in Total and Sub-totals.

| Head/Sub-head of development                                       | Sixth Five-Year Plan<br>1980—85<br>Agreed outlay |                | 1980—83<br>Actual Expenditure |               | 1983-84<br>Actual Expenditure |               |
|--|--|----------------|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
|  | Total  | M.N.P.         | Total                         | M.N.P.        | Total                         | M.N.P.        |
| (1)  | (2)  | (3)            | (4)                           | (5)           | (6)                           | (7)           |
| 5. Special Programme for<br>Rural Development.<br>I.T.D.P. .. .. . | 100.00   | ..             | ..                            | ..            | ..                            | ..            |
| <b>Total II—Rural Development</b>                                  | <b>3,560.00</b>                                  | <b>..</b>      | <b>1,937.49</b>               | <b>..</b>     | <b>939.52</b>                 | <b>..</b>     |
| <b>III—Co-operation :</b>  |  |                |                               |               |                               |               |
| 1. Co-operative development  | 350.00   | ..             | 118.62                        | ..            | 54.85                         | ..            |
| 2. Co-operative Audit Organi-<br>sation.                           | 8.00   | ..             | 3.38                          | ..            | 2.07                          | ..            |
| <b>Total III—Co-operation] ..</b>                                  | <b>358.00</b>                                    | <b>..</b>      | <b>122.00</b>                 | <b>..</b>     | <b>56.92</b>                  | <b>..</b>     |
| <b>IV—Irrigation and Flood<br/>Control :</b>                       |  |                |                               |               |                               |               |
| 1. Major and Medium Irriga-<br>tion.                               | 200.00   | ..             | 118.00                        | ..            | 20.00                         | ..            |
| 2. Minor Irrigation :  |  |                |                               |               |                               |               |
| (a) Private Minor Irrigation                                       | 700.00   | ..             | 401.55                        | ..            | 201.66                        | ..            |
| (b) Irrigation Department  | 3000.00  | ..             | 1807.00                       | ..            | 690.00                        | ..            |
| <b>Total (2)</b>   | <b>3700.00</b>                                   | <b>..</b>      | <b>2208.55</b>                | <b>..</b>     | <b>891.66</b>                 | <b>..</b>     |
| 3. Flood Control .. .. .   | 300.00   | ..             | 182.84                        | ..            | 60.00                         | ..            |
| <b>Total IV—Irrigation and Flood<br/>Control.</b>                  | <b>4200.00</b>                                   | <b>..</b>      | <b>2509.39</b>                | <b>..</b>     | <b>971.66</b>                 | <b>..</b>     |
| <b>V—Power :</b>   |  |                |                               |               |                               |               |
| 1. Power .. .. .   | 6050.00  | 2581.00        | 2645.03                       | 993.70        | 1137.89                       | 358.19        |
| 2. New Sources of Energy ..  | ..   | ..             | ..                            | ..            | 30.00                         | ..            |
| <b>Total V—Power</b>   | <b>6050.00</b>                                   | <b>2581.00</b> | <b>2645.03</b>                | <b>993.70</b> | <b>1167.89</b>                | <b>358.19</b> |
| <b>VI—Industry and Minerals :</b>                                  |  |                |                               |               |                               |               |
| 1. Village and Small<br>Industry :                                 |  |                |                               |               |                               |               |
| (a) Industries Department  | 1084.00  | ..             | 309.03                        | ..            | 126.19                        | ..            |
| (b) Handloom .. .. .   | 300.00   | ..             | 118.64                        | ..            | 29.61                         | ..            |
| <b>Sub-Total (1)</b>   | <b>1384.00</b>                                   | <b>..</b>      | <b>427.67</b>                 | <b>..</b>     | <b>155.80</b>                 | <b>..</b>     |

ANNEXURE I—(contd.)  
(Rs. in lakh)

| 1984-85         |        | Seventh Plan 1985—90    |        |                 |          |                          | 1985-86         |         |                          |
|-----------------|--------|-------------------------|--------|-----------------|----------|--------------------------|-----------------|---------|--------------------------|
| Approved outlay |        | Anticipated expenditure |        | Proposed outlay |          | Of which capital content | Proposed outlay |         | Of which capital content |
| Total           | M.N.P. | Total                   | M.N.P. | Total           | M.N.P.   |                          | Total           | M.N.P.  |                          |
| (8)             | (9)    | (10)                    | (11)   | (12)            | (13)     | (14)                     | (15)            | (16)    | 17                       |
| 50.00           | ..     | 50.00                   | ..     | 1000.00         | ..       | ..                       | 150.00          | ..      | ..                       |
| 1396.00         | ..     | 1666.00                 | ..     | 11243.00        | ..       | ..                       | 2002.00         | ..      | ..                       |
| 115.00          | ..     | 115.00                  | ..     | 613.00          | ..       | 250.60                   | 183.00          | ..      | 85.90                    |
| 3.00            | ..     | 3.00                    | ..     | 20.00           | ..       | ..                       | 3.00            | ..      | ..                       |
| 118.00          | ..     | 118.00                  | ..     | 633.00          | ..       | 250.60                   | 186.00          | ..      | 85.90                    |
| 10.00           | ..     | 10.00                   | ..     | 250.00          | ..       | 250.00                   | 10.00           | ..      | 10.00                    |
| 200.00          | ..     | 206.00                  | ..     | 2212.00         | ..       | 360.00                   | 321.00          | ..      | 40.00                    |
| 1000.00         | ..     | 1000.00                 | ..     | 6000.00         | ..       | 6000.00                  | 1200.00         | ..      | 1200.00                  |
| 1200.00         | ..     | 1206.00                 | ..     | 8212.00         | ..       | 6360.00                  | 1521.00         | ..      | 1240.00                  |
| 75.00           | ..     | 197.00                  | ..     | 685.00          | ..       | 685.00                   | 100.00          | ..      | 100.00                   |
| 1285.00         | ..     | 1418.00                 | ..     | 9147.00         | ..       | 7295.00                  | 1631.00         | ..      | 1350.00                  |
| 1796.00         | 836.80 | 1796.00                 | 836.80 | 19000.00        | 11052.00 | 19000.00                 | 3540.00         | 1702.00 | 3540.00                  |
| 75.00           | ..     | 85.00                   | ..     | 1000.00         | ..       | ..                       | 200.00          | ..      | ..                       |
| 1871.00         | 836.80 | 1881.00                 | 836.80 | 20000.00        | 11052.00 | 19000.00                 | 3740.00         | 1702.00 | 3540.00                  |
| 300.00          | ..     | 303.12                  | ..     | 2600.00         | ..       | ..                       | 525.00          | ..      | ..                       |
| 125.00          | ..     | 129.93                  | ..     | 800.00          | ..       | 64.00                    | 175.00          | ..      | 8.00                     |
| 425.00          | ..     | 433.05                  | ..     | 3,400.00        | ..       | 64.00                    | 700.00          | ..      | 8.00                     |

| Head/Sub-head of development                            | Sixth Five-Year Plan<br>1980—85<br>Agreed outlay |                | 1980—83<br>Actual Expenditure |                | 1983—84<br>Actual Expenditure |                |
|---|--|----------------|-------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
|   | Total  | M.N.P.         | Total                         | M.N.P.         | Total                         | M.N.P.         |
| (1)   | (2)  | (3)            | (4)                           | (5)            | (6)                           | (7)            |
| 2. Medium and Large Industry                            | 1832.00  | ..             | 443.66                        | ..             | 159.54                        | ..             |
| 3. Mining :   |  |                |                               |                |                               |                |
| (a) Geology and Mining<br>Department.                   | 250.00   | ..             | 118.07                        | ..             | 51.23                         | ..             |
| (b) Mineral Development<br>Corporation.                 | 150.00   | ..             | 81.00                         | ..             | 38.00                         | ..             |
| Sub-Total (3)   | 400.00   | ..             | 199.07                        | ..             | 89.23                         | ..             |
| <b>Total VI—Industry and Mining ..</b>                  | <b>3616.00</b>                                   | <b>..</b>      | <b>1070.40</b>                | <b>..</b>      | <b>404.57</b>                 | <b>..</b>      |
| VII. <i>Transport and Com-<br/>munication :</i>         |  |                |                               |                |                               |                |
| 1. Roads and Bridges ..                                 | 12500.00   | 9635.00        | 7879.00                       | 6077.00        | 2918.69                       | 2254.00        |
| 2. Railway ..   | ..   | ..             | 6.84                          | ..             | 56.00                         | ..             |
| 3. Ropeway ..   | ..   | ..             | 135.00                        | ..             | 70.00                         | ..             |
| 4. Tourism ..   | 750.00   | ..             | 402.64                        | ..             | 168.00                        | ..             |
| <b>Total VII—Transport and Com-<br/>munication.</b>     | <b>13250.00</b>                                  | <b>9635.00</b> | <b>8428.48</b>                | <b>6077.00</b> | <b>3212.69</b>                | <b>2254.00</b> |
| VIII. <i>Scientific Services and<br/>Research :</i>     |  |                |                               |                |                               |                |
| 1. Science and Technology ..                            | ..   | ..             | 7.00                          | ..             | 2.00                          | ..             |
| 2. Environmental Pro-<br>gramme ..                      | 10.00  | ..             | ..                            | ..             | ..                            | ..             |
| 3. Water Pollution Control.                             | ..   | ..             | ..                            | ..             | ..                            | ..             |
| <b>Total VIII—Scientific Services<br/>and Research.</b> | <b>10.00</b>                                     | <b>..</b>      | <b>7.00</b>                   | <b>..</b>      | <b>2.00</b>                   | <b>..</b>      |
| IX. <i>Social and Community<br/>Services :</i>          |  |                |                               |                |                               |                |
| I. <i>Education—</i>                                    |  |                |                               |                |                               |                |
| (a) Education Department ..                             | 4700.00  | 2343.68        | 3456.55                       | 1311.36        | 1507.65                       | 641.77         |
| (b) Art and Culture ..                                  | 20.00  | ..             | 12.93                         | ..             | 5.89                          | ..             |
| (c) Technical Education ..                              | 282.00   | ..             | 167.92                        | ..             | 93.04                         | ..             |
| (d) Sports and Youth Services                           | 80.00  | ..             | 37.99                         | ..             | 13.43                         | ..             |
| Sub-Total (1)   | 5082.00  | 2343.68        | 3875.39                       | 1311.36        | 1620.01                       | 641.77         |
| 2. Medical and Health ..                                | 1800.00  | 785.26         | 688.34                        | 205.78         | 410.54                        | 109.95         |
| 3. <i>Water Supply—</i>                                 |  |                |                               |                |                               |                |
| (a) Jal Nigam ..  | 9000.00  | 8500.00        | 5981.15                       | 5282.59        | 2935.00                       | 2717.05        |
| (b) Jal Sansthan ..                                     | ..   | ..             | ..                            | ..             | ..                            | ..             |
| (c) Rural Development De-<br>partment.                  | 250.00   | 250.00         | 135.85                        | 135.85         | 50.00                         | 50.00          |
| Sub-Total (3)   | 9250.00  | 8750.00        | 6117.00                       | 5418.44        | 2985.00                       | 2767.05        |



ANNEXURE I—(Contd.)  
(Rs. in lakh)

| 1984-85         |                | Seventh Plan 1985-90    |                |                 |                 |                          | 1985-86         |                |                          |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Proposed outlay |                | Anticipated Expenditure |                | Proposed outlay |                 | Of which capital content | Proposed outlay |                | Of which capital content |
| Total           | M.N.P.         | Total                   | M.N.P.         | Total           | M.N.P.          |                          | Total           | M.N.P.         |                          |
| (8)             | (9)            | (10)                    | (11)           | (12)            | (13)            | (14)                     | (15)            | (16)           | (17)                     |
| 250.00          | ..             | 250.00                  | ..             | 4000.00         | ..              | ..                       | 800.00          | ..             | ..                       |
| 60.00           | ..             | 60.00                   | ..             | 430.00          | ..              | ..                       | 70.00           | ..             | ..                       |
| 20.00           | ..             | 20.00                   | ..             | 170.00          | ..              | ..                       | 30.00           | ..             | ..                       |
| 80.00           | ..             | 80.00                   | ..             | 600.00          | ..              | ..                       | 100.00          | ..             | ..                       |
| <b>755.00</b>   | ..             | <b>763.05</b>           | ..             | <b>8000.00</b>  | ..              | <b>64.00</b>             | <b>1600.00</b>  | ..             | <b>8.00</b>              |
| 2400.00         | 1900.00        | 2400.00                 | 1900.00        | 25000.00        | 19750.00        | 25000.00                 | 4000.00         | 3250.00        | 4000.00                  |
| 10.00           | ..             | 10.00                   | ..             | 50.00           | ..              | 50.00                    | 10.00           | ..             | 10.00                    |
| 80.00           | ..             | 80.00                   | ..             | 200.00          | ..              | 200.00                   | 50.00           | ..             | 50.00                    |
| 250.00          | ..             | 250.00                  | ..             | 2732.00         | ..              | 1877.16                  | 509.00          | ..             | 369.23                   |
| <b>2740.00</b>  | <b>1900.00</b> | <b>2740.00</b>          | <b>1900.00</b> | <b>27982.00</b> | <b>19750.00</b> | <b>27127.16</b>          | <b>4569.00</b>  | <b>3250.00</b> | <b>4429.23</b>           |
| 20.00           | ..             | 20.00                   | ..             | 200.00          | ..              | ..                       | 40.00           | ..             | ..                       |
| ..              | ..             | ..                      | ..             | 20.00           | ..              | ..                       | 4.00            | ..             | ..                       |
| <b>20.00</b>    | ..             | <b>20.00</b>            | ..             | <b>220.00</b>   | ..              | ..                       | <b>44.00</b>    | ..             | ..                       |
| 1500.00         | 668.59         | 2358.64                 | 878.55         | 10967.00        | 5618.92         | 2369.72                  | 1580.00         | 897.83         | 372.89                   |
| 10.00           | ..             | 10.00                   | ..             | 150.00          | ..              | ..                       | 23.00           | ..             | ..                       |
| 175.00          | ..             | 175.00                  | ..             | 2500.00         | ..              | 410.00                   | 500.00          | ..             | 100.00                   |
| 25.00           | ..             | 22.05                   | ..             | 200.00          | ..              | 114.00                   | 25.00           | ..             | 11.50                    |
| 1710.00         | 668.59         | 2565.69                 | 878.55         | 13817.00        | 5618.92         | 2893.72                  | 2128.00         | 897.83         | 484.39                   |
| 500.00          | 110.51         | 500.00                  | 110.51         | 4718.00         | 1694.00         | 3936.45                  | 800.00          | 250.50         | 691.51                   |
| 2300.00         | 2040.00        | 2300.00                 | 204.000        | 24000.00        | 17000.00        | 24000.00                 | 3150.00         | 2200.00        | 3150.00                  |
| 100.00          | 5.00           | 100.00                  | 5.00           | 500.00          | 500.00          | 500.00                   | 150.00          | 150.00         | 150.00                   |
| 65.00           | 65.00          | 65.00                   | 65.00          | 100.00          | ..              | 100.00                   | 50.00           | ..             | 50.00                    |
| <b>2465.00</b>  | <b>2110.00</b> | <b>2465.00</b>          | <b>2110.00</b> | <b>24600.00</b> | <b>17500.00</b> | <b>24600.00</b>          | <b>3350.00</b>  | <b>2350.00</b> | <b>3350.00</b>           |

| Head/Sub-head of Development  | Sixth Five-Year Plan<br>Agreed outlay |               | 1980—83 Actual<br>Expenditure |               | 1983-84 Actual<br>Expenditure |              |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|--------------|
|   | Total                                 | M. N. P.      | Total                         | M. N. P.      | Total                         | M. N. P.     |
| (1)   | (2)                                   | (3)           | (4)                           | (5)           | (6)                           | (7)          |
| <b>4. Housing (Excluding Police Housing)</b>                                |                                       |               |                               |               |                               |              |
| (1) Housing Department  | 25.00                                 | ..            | ..                            | ..            | 1.00                          | ..           |
| (2) House sites for landless labourers and housing for rural poor—          |                                       |               |                               |               |                               |              |
| (a) Development of house sites.   | 25.00                                 | 25.00         | 6.85                          | 6.85          | 1.50                          | 1.50         |
| (b) Housing for rural poors (Rural Development Department.)                 | 150.00                                | 150.00        | 68.15                         | 68.15         | 40.00                         | 40.00        |
| <b>Sub-Total 2</b>  | <b>175.00</b>                         | <b>175.00</b> | <b>75.00</b>                  | <b>75.00</b>  | <b>41.50</b>                  | <b>41.50</b> |
| (3) <i>Construction of Buildings</i>  |                                       |               |                               |               |                               |              |
| (a) Judicial  | 125.00                                | ..            | 29.12                         | ..            | 20.00                         | ..           |
| (b) Revenue   | 150.00                                | ..            | 48.12                         | ..            | 24.20                         | ..           |
| (c) State Department-Pool houses/officers hostels.                          | 310.00                                | ..            | 37.08                         | ..            | 19.68                         | ..           |
| (d) Stamp and Registration.   | ..                                    | ..            | 0.89                          | ..            | ..                            | ..           |
| (e) Jail  | 30.00                                 | ..            | 2.27                          | ..            | 4.23                          | ..           |
| (f) Public Works Department   | ..                                    | ..            | 68.58                         | ..            | 92.99                         | ..           |
| (g) House Building advance to Govt. employees.                              | ..                                    | ..            | 10.00                         | ..            | 15.29                         | ..           |
| <b>Sub-Total 3</b>  | <b>615.00</b>                         | <b>..</b>     | <b>196.06</b>                 | <b>..</b>     | <b>176.39</b>                 | <b>..</b>    |
| <b>Sub-Total 1 to 3</b>   | <b>815.00</b>                         | <b>175.00</b> | <b>271.06</b>                 | <b>75.00</b>  | <b>218.89</b>                 | <b>41.50</b> |
| 5. Police Housing   | 80.00                                 | ..            | 48.80                         | ..            | 25.00                         | ..           |
| 6. Urban Development  | 25.00                                 | ..            | 46.48                         | 32.40         | 15.69                         | 9.84         |
| <b>Total—Housing &amp; Urban Development.</b>                               | <b>920.00</b>                         | <b>175.00</b> | <b>366.34</b>                 | <b>107.40</b> | <b>259.58</b>                 | <b>51.34</b> |
| 7. Information & Publicity  | 7.00                                  | ..            | 3.80                          | ..            | 3.05                          | ..           |
| 8. <i>Labour and Labour Welfare—</i>  |                                       |               |                               |               |                               |              |
| (a) Labour Welfare  | 120.00                                | ..            | 99.54                         | ..            | 10.37                         | ..           |
| (b) Employment  | 3.00                                  | ..            | 1.06                          | ..            | 1.79                          | ..           |
| (c) Craftsmen Training  | 285.00                                | ..            | 176.96                        | ..            | 61.36                         | ..           |
| <b>Total 8</b>  | <b>408.00</b>                         | <b>..</b>     | <b>277.56</b>                 | <b>..</b>     | <b>73.52</b>                  | <b>..</b>    |
| 9. Welfare of scheduled castes/scheduled tribes and other backward classes. | 500.00                                | ..            | 237.12                        | ..            | 112.27                        | ..           |
| 10. Social Welfare  | 120.00                                | ..            | 52.72                         | ..            | 26.05                         | ..           |
| 11. Sainik Kalyan   | ..                                    | ..            | 28.28                         | ..            | 7.00                          | ..           |

## ANNEXURE I (contd.)

(Rs. in lakh)

| 1984-85         |         | Seventh Plan 1985-90    |         |                 |          | 1985-86                  |                 |         |                          |
|-----------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|-----------------|----------|--------------------------|-----------------|---------|--------------------------|
| Approved outlay |         | Anticipated Expenditure |         | Proposed outlay |          | Of which capital content | Proposed outlay |         | Of which capital content |
| Total           | M. N.P. | Total                   | M. N.P. | Total           | M. N.P.  |                          | Total           | M. N.P. |                          |
| (8)             | (9)     | (10)                    | (11)    | (12)            | (13)     | (14)                     | (15)            | (16)    | (17)                     |
| 1.00            | ..      | 1.00                    | ..      | 1,000.00        | ..       | 850.00                   | 40.00           | ..      | 35.00                    |
| 5.00            | 5.00    | 5.00                    | 5.00    | 50.00           | 50.00    | 50.00                    | 5.00            | 5.00    | 5.00                     |
| 50.00           | 50.00   | 49.98                   | 49.98   | 1,600.00        | 1,600.00 | 1,600.00                 | 320.00          | 320.00  | 320.00                   |
| 55.00           | 55.00   | 54.98                   | 54.98   | 1,650.00        | 1,650.00 | 1,650.00                 | 325.00          | 325.00  | 325.00                   |
| 14.00           | ..      | 12.07                   | ..      | 175.00          | ..       | 175.00                   | 25.00           | ..      | 25.00                    |
| 30.00           | ..      | 30.00                   | ..      | 500.00          | ..       | 500.00                   | 75.00           | ..      | 75.00                    |
| 50.00           | ..      | 50.00                   | ..      | 700.00          | ..       | 700.00                   | 125.00          | ..      | 125.00                   |
| ..              | ..      | ..                      | ..      | ..              | ..       | ..                       | ..              | ..      | ..                       |
| 5.00            | ..      | 3.00                    | ..      | 75.00           | ..       | 75.00                    | 10.00           | ..      | 10.00                    |
| 55.00           | ..      | 55.00                   | ..      | 350.00          | ..       | 350.00                   | 140.00          | ..      | 140.00                   |
| 20.00           | ..      | 20.00                   | ..      | 350.00          | ..       | 350.00                   | 40.00           | ..      | 40.00                    |
| 174.00          | ..      | 170.07                  | ..      | 2,150.00        | ..       | 2,150.00                 | 415.00          | ..      | 415.00                   |
| 230.00          | 55.00   | 226.05                  | 54.98   | 4,800.00        | 1,650.00 | 4,650.00                 | 780.00          | 325.00  | 775.00                   |
| 25.00           | ..      | 25.00                   | ..      | 275.00          | ..       | 275.00                   | 45.00           | ..      | 45.00                    |
| 25.00           | 19.37   | 25.00                   | 19.37   | 250.00          | 125.00   | 65.00                    | 40.00           | 22.00   | 11.00                    |
| 280.00          | 74.37   | 276.05                  | 74.35   | 5,325.00        | 1,775.00 | 4,990.00                 | 865.00          | 347.00  | 831.00                   |
| 5.00            | ..      | 5.00                    | ..      | 40.00           | ..       | ..                       | 5.00            | ..      | ..                       |
| 20.00           | ..      | 59.68                   | ..      | 200.00          | ..       | 40.10                    | 35.00           | ..      | 10.00                    |
| 3.00            | ..      | 3.41                    | ..      | 25.00           | ..       | ..                       | 5.00            | ..      | ..                       |
| 175.00          | ..      | 175.00                  | ..      | 2,000.00        | ..       | 1,340.00                 | 350.00          | ..      | 111.45                   |
| 198.00          | ..      | 238.09                  | ..      | 2,225.00        | ..       | 1,380.10                 | 390.00          | ..      | 121.45                   |
| 135.00          | ..      | 135.00                  | ..      | 1,200.00        | ..       | 1.00                     | 175.00          | ..      | ..                       |
| 40.00           | ..      | 41.00                   | ..      | 250.00          | ..       | ..                       | 56.00           | ..      | ..                       |
| 15.00           | ..      | 15.00                   | ..      | 138.00          | ..       | ..                       | 36.00           | ..      | ..                       |

| Head/Sub-head of development                  | Sixth Five Year Plan<br>Agreed outlay |                 | 1980-83<br>Actual expenditure |                 | 1983-84<br>Actual expenditure |                |
|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
|   | Total                                 | M.N.P.          | Total                         | M.N.P.          | Total                         | M.N.P.         |
|   | (1)                                   | (2)             | (3)                           | (4)             | (5)                           | (6)            |
| <b>12. Nutrition.</b>                         |                                       |                 |                               |                 |                               |                |
| <b>(1) R. M. N. P.</b>                        |                                       |                 |                               |                 |                               |                |
| (a) Education Department                      | 30.00                                 | 30.00           | 3.90                          | 3.90            | 3.26                          | 3.26           |
| (b) Rural Development                         | 55.00                                 | 55.00           | 22.00                         | 22.00           | 15.00                         | 15.00          |
| (c) Social Welfare                            | 55.00                                 | 55.00           | 22.00                         | 22.00           | 32.35                         | 32.35          |
| <b>Total (1)</b>                              | <b>140.00</b>                         | <b>140.00</b>   | <b>47.90</b>                  | <b>47.90</b>    | <b>50.61</b>                  | <b>50.61</b>   |
| <b>(2) Non-R. M.N.P. (Applied Nutrition)</b>  | <b>50.00</b>                          | <b>..</b>       | <b>26.21</b>                  | <b>..</b>       | <b>12.00</b>                  | <b>..</b>      |
| <b>Total 12.</b>                              | <b>190.00</b>                         | <b>140.00</b>   | <b>74.11</b>                  | <b>47.90</b>    | <b>62.61</b>                  | <b>50.61</b>   |
| <b>Total IX Social and Community Services</b> | <b>18277.00</b>                       | <b>12183.94</b> | <b>11520.00</b>               | <b>7090.83</b>  | <b>5559.63</b>                | <b>3620.72</b> |
| <b>X—GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES.</b>           |                                       |                 |                               |                 |                               |                |
| 1. Secretariate Services                      | 10.00                                 | ..              | 0.93                          | ..              | 1.04                          | ..             |
| 2. State Planning Institute-Hill Division.    | 80.00                                 | ..              | 3.25                          | ..              | 5.12                          | ..             |
| 3. Study and Research                         | ..                                    | ..              | ..                            | ..              | ..                            | ..             |
| 4. Economics and Statistics                   | 20.00                                 | ..              | 10.67                         | ..              | 8.43                          | ..             |
| 5. Weights and Measurement                    | ..                                    | ..              | ..                            | ..              | 0.44                          | ..             |
| 6. Gramin Bank                                | ..                                    | ..              | 3.75                          | ..              | ..                            | ..             |
| <b>Total X General Economic Services</b>      | <b>110.00</b>                         | <b>..</b>       | <b>18.60</b>                  | <b>..</b>       | <b>15.03</b>                  | <b>..</b>      |
| <b>XI—GENERAL SERVICES</b>                    |                                       |                 |                               |                 |                               |                |
| 1. Stationery and Printing                    | ..                                    | ..              | ..                            | ..              | ..                            | ..             |
| 2. Food and Civil Supply                      | 10.00                                 | ..              | 8.86                          | ..              | 7.15                          | ..             |
| <b>Total XI General Services</b>              | <b>10.00</b>                          | <b>..</b>       | <b>8.86</b>                   | <b>..</b>       | <b>7.15</b>                   | <b>..</b>      |
| <b>Grand Total</b>                            | <b>57000.00</b>                       | <b>24489.94</b> | <b>32234.00</b>               | <b>14161.58</b> | <b>14275.58</b>               | <b>6232.91</b> |

ANNEXURE I (contd.)  
(Rs. in lakh)

| 1984-85         |                | Seventh Plan (1985-90)  |                |                  |                 |                          | 1985-86         |                |                 |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Outlay          |                | Anticipated expenditure |                | Proposed outlay  |                 |                          | Proposed outlay |                | Of which        |
| Total           | M.N.P.         | Total                   | M.N.P.         | Total            | M.N.P.          | Of which capital content | Total           | M.N.P.         | capital content |
| (8)             | (9)            | (10)                    | (11)           | (12)             | (13)            | (14)                     | (15)            | (16)           | (17)            |
| 5.00            | 5.00           | 5.00                    | - 5.00         | 50.00            | 50.00           | ..                       | 10.00           | 10.00          | ..              |
| 20.00           | 20.00          | 20.00                   | 20.00          | 175.00           | 175.00          | ..                       | 30.00           | 30.00          | ..              |
| 50.00           | 50.00          | 50.00                   | 50.00          | 450.00           | 450.00          | ..                       | 75.00           | 75.00          | ..              |
| 75.00           | 75.00          | 75.00                   | 75.00          | 675.00           | 675.00          | ..                       | 115.00          | 115.00         | ..              |
| 15.00           | ..             | 15.00                   | ..             | 175.00           | ..              | ..                       | 20.00           | ..             | ..              |
| 90.00           | 75.00          | 90.00                   | 75.00          | 850.00           | 675.00          | ..                       | 135.00          | 115.00         | ..              |
| <b>5438.00</b>  | <b>3038.47</b> | <b>6830.83</b>          | <b>3248.41</b> | <b>53163.00</b>  | <b>27262.92</b> | <b>40301.27</b>          | <b>7940.00</b>  | <b>3980.33</b> | <b>5478.35</b>  |
| 2.00            | ..             | 2.00                    | ..             | 25.00            | ..              | ..                       | 3.00            | ..             | ..              |
| 10.00           | ..             | 10.00                   | ..             | 90.00            | ..              | ..                       | 10.00           | ..             | ..              |
| 10.00           | ..             | ..                      | ..             | 50.00            | ..              | ..                       | 10.00           | ..             | ..              |
| 12.00           | ..             | 9.55                    | ..             | 75.00            | ..              | ..                       | 12.00           | ..             | ..              |
| 2.00            | ..             | 2.90                    | ..             | 15.00            | ..              | ..                       | 2.00            | ..             | ..              |
| ..              | ..             | 11.25                   | ..             | 37.00            | ..              | ..                       | ..              | ..             | ..              |
| 36.00           | ..             | 34.80                   | ..             | 292.00           | ..              | ..                       | 37.00           | ..             | ..              |
| ..              | ..             | ..                      | ..             | 97.25            | ..              | ..                       | 10.25           | ..             | ..              |
| 5.00            | ..             | 5.00                    | ..             | 75.00            | ..              | ..                       | 15.00           | ..             | ..              |
| 5.00            | ..             | 5.00                    | ..             | 172.25           | ..              | ..                       | 25.25           | ..             | ..              |
| <b>16500.00</b> | <b>5775.27</b> | <b>17855.48</b>         | <b>5985.21</b> | <b>172331.00</b> | <b>58064.92</b> | <b>101103.87</b>         | <b>27165.00</b> | <b>8912.33</b> | <b>15567.27</b> |

## ANNEXURE II

## Outlay and Expenditure under Minimum Needs Programme (MNP)

(Rs. in lakh)

| Name of the Programme                       | Sixth<br>Five Year<br>Plan<br>Agreed<br>outlay | 1980—83<br>Actual<br>Expendi-<br>ture | 1983-84<br>Actual<br>Expendi-<br>ture | 1984-85            |                                      | Seventh Plan 1985-90<br>Proposed outlay |                                | 1985-86        | Proposed                       |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|
|   |  |                                       |                                       | Approved<br>outlay | Antici-<br>pated<br>expendi-<br>ture | Total                                   | Of which<br>capital<br>content | Total          | Of which<br>capital<br>content |
| (1)   | (2)  | (3)                                   | (4)                                   | (5)                | (6)                                  | (7)                                     | (8)                            | (9)            | (10)                           |
| 1. Rural Electrification.. ..               | 2581.00  | 993.70                                | 358.19                                | 836.80             | 836.80                               | 11052.00                                | 1052.00                        | 1702.00        | 1702.00                        |
| 2. Rural Roads .. ..                        | 9635.00  | 6077.00                               | 2254.00                               | 1900.00            | 1900.00                              | 19750.00                                | 19750.00                       | 3250.00        | 3250.00                        |
| 3. Elementary Education .. ..               | 2245.44  | 1305.51                               | 638.00                                | 663.68             | 873.64                               | 5310.47                                 | 72.00                          | 870.55         | 12.00                          |
| 4. Adult Education .. ..                    | 98.24  | 5.85                                  | 3.77                                  | 4.91               | 4.91                                 | 308.45                                  | ..                             | 27.28          | ..                             |
| 5. Rural Health .. ..                       | 785.26   | 205.78                                | 109.95                                | 110.51             | 110.51                               | 1694.00                                 | 1585.00                        | 250.50         | 250.50                         |
| 6. Rural Water Supply .. ..                 | 8750.00  | 5418.44                               | 2767.05                               | 2110.00            | 2410.00                              | 17500.00                                | 17500.00                       | 2350.00        | 2350.00                        |
| 7. Rural Housing .. ..                      | 175.00   | 75.00                                 | 41.50                                 | 55.00              | 54.98                                | 1650.00                                 | 1650.00                        | 325.00         | 325.00                         |
| 8. Environmental Improvement of Slums .. .. | ..   | 32.40                                 | 9.84                                  | 19.37              | 19.37                                | 125.00                                  | ..                             | 22.00          | ..                             |
| 9. Nutrition .. ..                          | 140.00   | 47.90                                 | 50.61                                 | 75.00              | 75.00                                | 675.00                                  | ..                             | 115.00         | ..                             |
| <b>Total .. ..</b>                          | <b>24409.94</b>                                | <b>14161.58</b>                       | <b>6232.91</b>                        | <b>5775.27</b>     | <b>5985.21</b>                       | <b>58064.92</b>                         | <b>51609.00</b>                | <b>8912.33</b> | <b>7889.50</b>                 |

## Physical Targets and Achievements—Hil Area Sub-Plan

| Sl. no.                                  | Item          | Unit          | Sixth          | 1980—          | 1983-84        | 1984-85        | Seventh        | 1985-86        | Proposed Target for |                |                |                |                |
|--|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|  |               |               | Five           | 83             | Achieve-       | Target         | Achieve-       | Plan           | Target              | 1986-87        | 1987-88        | 1988-89        | 1989-90        |
| (0)                                      | (1)           | (2)           | Year           | Achieve-       | ment           | Target         | ment           | (1985-         | proposed            | (10)           | (11)           | (12)           | (13)           |
|  |               |               | Plan           | ment           |                |                |                | 90)            |                     |                |                |                |                |
|  |               |               | (1980—85)      | Target         |                |                | Target         | proposed       |                     |                |                |                |                |
|  |               |               | Target         |                |                |                |                |                |                     |                |                |                |                |
| <b>I—AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES</b> |               |               |                |                |                |                |                |                |                     |                |                |                |                |
| <b>1. Production of Foodgrains</b>       |               |               |                |                |                |                |                |                |                     |                |                |                |                |
| (i)                                      | Rice          | .. 000 Tonnes | 600.00         | 408.70         | 462.51         | 600.00         | 600.00         | 600.00         | 470.00              | 500.00         | 530.00         | 565.00         | 600.00         |
| (ii)                                     | Wheat         | .. ..         | 630.00         | 529.24         | 543.39         | 630.00         | 630.00         | 700.00         | 565.00              | 600.00         | 635.00         | 665.00         | 700.00         |
| (iii)                                    | Maize         | .. ..         | 58.00          | 48.96          | 61.63          | 58.00          | 58.00          | 70.00          | 58.00               | 60.00          | 62.00          | 64.00          | 70.00          |
| (iv)                                     | Other Cereals | .. ..         | 277.00         | 270.89         | 347.52         | 277.00         | 277.00         | 345.00         | 315.00              | 325.00         | 326.00         | 345.00         | 345.00         |
| (v)                                      | Pulses        | .. ..         | 35.00          | 17.64          | 15.10          | 35.00          | 35.00          | 35.00          | 22.00               | 25.00          | 27.00          | 31.00          | 35.00          |
| <b>Total—Foodgrains</b>                  |               |               | <b>1600.00</b> | <b>1282.43</b> | <b>1430.45</b> | <b>1600.00</b> | <b>1600.00</b> | <b>1750.00</b> | <b>1430.00</b>      | <b>1510.00</b> | <b>1590.00</b> | <b>1670.00</b> | <b>1750.00</b> |
| <b>2. Commercial Crops</b>               |               |               |                |                |                |                |                |                |                     |                |                |                |                |
| <b>(i) Oilseeds</b>                      |               |               |                |                |                |                |                |                |                     |                |                |                |                |
| <b>(a) Major Oilseeds</b>                |               |               |                |                |                |                |                |                |                     |                |                |                |                |
|  | Sesamum       | .. ..         | 0.50           | 0.10           | 0.21           | 0.50           | 0.50           | 1.25           | 0.50                | 0.60           | 0.75           | 1.00           | 1.25           |
|  | Others        | .. ..         | 9.50           | 6.63           | 8.09           | 9.50           | 9.50           | 16.75          | 9.50                | 11.40          | 13.25          | 15.00          | 16.75          |
| <b>Total</b>                             |               |               | <b>10.00</b>   | <b>6.73</b>    | <b>8.30</b>    | <b>10.00</b>   | <b>10.00</b>   | <b>18.00</b>   | <b>10.00</b>        | <b>12.00</b>   | <b>14.00</b>   | <b>16.00</b>   | <b>18.00</b>   |

ANNEXURE III (contd.)

| Sl. no. | Item   | Unit         | Sixth                                       | 1980—                  | 1983-84          | 1984-85 | Seventh          | 1985—                                       | Proposed Target for |         |         |         |         |
|---------|--|--------------|---|------------------------|------------------|---------|------------------|---|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|         |  |              | Five<br>Year<br>Plan<br>(1980—85)<br>Target | 83<br>Achieve-<br>ment | Achieve-<br>ment | Target  | Achieve-<br>ment | Plan<br>(1985<br>—90)<br>Target<br>proposed | proposed            | 1986-87 | 1987-88 | 1988-89 | 1989-90 |
|         | (1)  | (2)          | (3)   | (4)                    | (5)              | (6)     | (7)              | (8)   | (9)                 | (10)    | (11)    | (12)    | (13)    |
|         | (b) Others—  | .. ..        |   |                        |                  |         |                  |   |                     |         |         |         |         |
|         | Soyabean   | .. ..        | 16.00                                       | 14.83                  | 15.50            | 16.00   | 16.00            | 25.00                                       | 18.00               | 20.00   | 22.00   | 24.00   | 25.00   |
|         | Total, all Oilseeds (a+b)                                | ..           | 26.00                                       | 21.56                  | 23.80            | 26.00   | 26.00            | 43.00                                       | 28.00               | 32.00   | 36.00   | 40.00   | 43.00   |
|         | (ii) Sugarcane (Cane)                                    | .. 000 Bales | 390   | ..                     | 3700             | 3900    | 3600             | 5230  | 3920                | 4250    | 4640    | 5040    | 52.30   |
| 3.      | <i>Major Horticulture Crops :</i>                        |              |   |                        |                  |         |                  |   |                     |         |         |         |         |
| 1.      | Area to be brought under orchard.                        | 000 hect.    | 129   | 122                    | 132              | 138     | 138              | 40  | 6                   | 7       | 8       | 9       | 10      |
| 2.      | Area to be brought under vegetable cultivation           | ..           | 26  | 30                     | 32               | 33      | 33               | 15  | 1                   | 2       | 3       | 4       | 5       |
| 3.      | Control of pest and diseases against horticultural crops | ..           | 125   | 31                     | 31               | 30      | 30               | 135   | 31                  | 32      | 33      | 34      | 35      |
| 4.      | Rejuvenation of old orchards                             | ..           | 30  | 8                      | 8                | 6       | 6                | 40  | 6                   | 7       | 8       | 9       | 10      |
| 5.      | Area to be developed under potato cultivation            | ..           | 32  | 32                     | 34               | 35      | 35               | 15  | 1                   | 2       | 3       | 4       | 5       |
| 6.      | Production of Fruits                                     | .. (tonnes)  | 3.30  | 2.75                   | 2.75             | 3.30    | 3.30             | 4.20  | 3.50                | 3.70    | 3.90    | 4.10    | 4.20    |
| 7.      | Production of Potato                                     | .. ..        | 3.10  | 2.90                   | 3.30             | 3.10    | 3.10             | 3.60  | 3.20                | 3.20    | 3.40    | 3.50    | 3.60    |
| 8.      | Production of vegetable                                  | ..           | 1.30  | 1.10                   | 1.24             | 1.30    | 1.30             | 1.80  | 1.40                | 1.50    | 1.60    | 1.70    | 1.80    |
| 4.      | <i>Improved seeds</i>                                    |              |   |                        |                  |         |                  |   |                     |         |         |         |         |
|         | (i) Production of Seeds                                  |              |   |                        |                  |         |                  |   |                     |         |         |         |         |
|         | (a) Cereals  | ..           | 0.479                                       | 0.210                  | 0.425            | 0.479   | 0.479            | 0.835                                       | 0.500               | 0.550   | 0.640   | 0.740   | 0.835   |
|         | (b) Pulses   | ..           | 0.015                                       | 0.005                  | 0.100            | 0.015   | 0.015            | 0.100                                       | 0.024               | 0.034   | 0.052   | 0.072   | 0.100   |
|         | (c) Oilseeds   | ..           | 0.016                                       | 0.011                  | 0.015            | 0.016   | 0.016            | 0.068                                       | 0.017               | 0.025   | 0.029   | 0.046   | 0.068   |
|         | Total (i)  | ..           | 0.500                                       | 0.226                  | 0.450            | 0.500   | 0.500            | 1.003                                       | 0.541               | 0.609   | 0.721   | 0.858   | 1.003   |



|   |      |        |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                    |
|---|------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------|
| (ii) Distribution of seeds  |      |        |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                    |
| (a) Cereals   | ..   | Tonnes | 3.934   | 0.613   | 1.856   | 3.934   | 3.934   | 4.912   | 4.671   | 4.706   | 4.819   | 4.854   | 4.912              |
| (b) Pulses  | ..   | "      | 0.060   | 0.039   | 0.487   | 0.060   | 0.060   | 0.065   | 0.061   | 0.062   | 0.063   | 0.064   | 0.065              |
| (c) Oilseeds  | ..   | "      | 0.203   | 0.316   | 0.405   | 0.023   | 0.023   | 0.500   | 0.400   | 0.440   | 0.460   | 0.480   | 0.500              |
| Total (ii)  |      | ..     | 4.197   | 0.968   | 2.748   | 4.197   | 4.197   | 5.447   | 5.152   | 5.208   | 5.342   | 5.398   | 5.477              |
| 5. Chemical Fertilizers   |      |        |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                    |
| (i) Nitrogenous (N)   | '000 | Tonnes | 48.00   | 35.10   | 45.97   | 48.00   | 48.00   | 56.00   | 50.00   | 51.50   | 53.00   | 54.50   | 56.00              |
| (ii) Phosphatic (P)   | "    | "      | 17.50   | 13.97   | 17.15   | 17.50   | 17.50   | 24.00   | 20.00   | 21.50   | 22.00   | 23.00   | 24.00              |
| (iii) Potassic (K)  | "    | "      | 9.50    | 5.95    | 9.48    | 9.50    | 9.50    | 10.00   | 8.00    | 8.50    | 9.00    | 9.50    | 10.00              |
| Total (5)   |      | ..     | 75.00   | 55.02   | 72.52   | 75.00   | 75.00   | 90.00   | 78.00   | 81.50   | 84.00   | 87.00   | 90.00              |
| 6. Plant Protection—  |      |        |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                    |
| Area coverage   | '000 | ha.    | 1000.00 | 913.29  | 902.45  | 1000.00 | 1000.00 | 1250.00 | 1050.00 | 1100.00 | 1150.00 | 1200.00 | 1200.00            |
| 7. Area under distribution of—  |      |        |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                    |
| (i) Fertilizers   | "    | "      | 1500.00 | 1370.00 | 1400.00 | 1500.00 | 1500.00 | 1525.00 | 1505.00 | 1510.00 | 1515.00 | 1520.00 | 1525.00            |
| (ii) Pesticides   | "    | "      | 1000.00 | 913.29  | 902.45  | 1000.00 | 1000.00 | 1250.00 | 1050.00 | 1100.00 | 1150.00 | 1200.00 | 1200.00            |
| 8. High Yielding Varieties—   |      |        |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                    |
| (i) Rice—Total Area Cropped   | "    | "      | 285.00  | 272.61  | 279.34  | 285.00  | 285.00  | 310.00  | 290.00  | 295.00  | 300.00  | 305.00  | 310.00             |
| Area under HYV.   | "    | "      | 175.00  | 132.52  | 134.04  | 175.00  | 175.00  | 200.00  | 180.00  | 185.00  | 190.00  | 195.00  | 200.00             |
| (ii) Wheat—Total Area Cropped   | "    | "      | 410.00  | 377.44  | 406.00  | 410.00  | 410.00  | 440.00  | 420.00  | 425.00  | 430.00  | 435.00  | 440.00             |
| Area under HYV.   | "    | "      | 215.00  | 193.79  | 214.28  | 215.00  | 215.00  | 240.00  | 220.00  | 225.00  | 230.00  | 235.00  | 240.00             |
| (iii) Maize—Total area Cropped  | "    | "      | 45.00   | 37.72   | 44.34   | 45.00   | 45.00   | 50.00   | 46.00   | 47.00   | 48.00   | 49.00   | 50.00              |
| Area under HYV.   | "    | "      | 10.00   | 6.80    | 7.69    | 10.00   | 10.00   | 10.00   | 10.00   | 10.00   | 10.00   | 10.00   | 10.00              |
| Total Area under the above cereals.   | "    | "      | 740.00  | 687.77  | 730.46  | 740.00  | 740.00  | 800.00  | 756.00  | 767.00  | 778.00  | 789.00  | 800.00             |
| Total Area under the HYV of above cereals.                                  | "    | "      | 400.00  | 333.11  | 356.01  | 400.00  | 400.00  | 450.00  | 410.00  | 420.00  | 430.00  | 440.00  | 450.0 <sup>0</sup> |
| 9. Dryland/Rainfed Farming—   |      |        |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                    |
| (i) Development of Selected Micro-Watershed—                                |      |        |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                    |
| (a) Number of Watersheds taken up.  | No.  |        | 148.00  | 148.00  | 158.00  | 158.00  | 158.00  | 158.00  | 158.00  | 158.00  | 158.00  | 158.00  | 158.00             |
| (b) Area covered under watersheds.  | '000 | ha.    | ..      | 6.59    | 30.88   | 30.50   | 30.50   | 30.50   | 30.50   | 30.50   | 30.50   | 30.50   | 30.50              |
| (c) Area under land development.  | "    | "      | 32.00   | 7.50    | 7.65    | 7.35    | 7.70    | 7.70    | 7.70    | 7.70    | 7.70    | 7.70    | 7.70               |
| (ii) Area covered outside the selected watersheds by dry farming practices. | '000 | ha.    | ..      | 42.85   | 52.92   | 38.50   | 50.00   | 60.00   | 52.00   | 54.00   | 56.00   | 58.00   | 60.00              |

## ANNEXURE III (contd.)

| Sl. no.                                  | Item  | Unit                     | Sixth                                       | 1980—                  | 1983-84          | 1984-85 | Seventh          | 1985-86   | Proposed Target for |         |         |         |         |
|--|---|--------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------|---------|------------------|---|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|  |   |                          | Five<br>Year<br>Plan<br>(1980—85)<br>Target | 83<br>Achieve-<br>ment | Achieve-<br>ment | Target  | Achieve-<br>ment | Plan<br>(1985 proposed<br>—90<br>Target<br>Proposed | Target              | 1986-87 | 1987-88 | 1988-89 | 1989-90 |
| (0)                                      | (1)   | (2)                      | (3)   | (4)                    | (5)              | (6)     | (7)              | (8)   | (9)                 | (10)    | (11)    | (12)    | (13)    |
| <b>10. Soil Conservation :</b>           |   |                          |   |                        |                  |         |                  |   |                     |         |         |         |         |
| <i>Area Coverage :</i>                   |   |                          |   |                        |                  |         |                  |   |                     |         |         |         |         |
|  | (i) Agricultural  | (Cumulative)<br>'000 ha. | 101.20                                      | 89.90                  | 97.67            | 105.82  | 105.82           | 193.02  | 118.32              | 134.12  | 152.02  | 172.02  | 193.02  |
|  | (ii) Forest   | "                        | 162.03                                      | 46.96                  | 17.48            | 20.02   | 20.02            | 141.10  | 20.10               | 20.10   | 27.50   | 32.05   | 41.35   |
| <b>11. Cropped Area (cumulative)—</b>    |   |                          |   |                        |                  |         |                  |   |                     |         |         |         |         |
|  | (i) Net   | "                        | 800.00                                      | 770.00                 | 780.00           | 800.00  | 800.00           | 825.00  | 805.00              | 810.00  | 815.00  | 820.00  | 825.00  |
|  | (ii) Gross  | "                        | 1500.00                                     | 1370.00                | 1400.00          | 1500.00 | 1500.00          | 1525.00   | 1505.00             | 1510.00 | 1515.00 | 1520.00 | 1525.00 |
| <b>12. Agricultural marketing :</b>      |   |                          |   |                        |                  |         |                  |   |                     |         |         |         |         |
|  | (i) Total number of markets at<br>mandi level.                                  | No. (cumu-<br>lative)    | 6   | ..                     | ..               | 6       | 6                | 33  | 8                   | 13      | 18      | 24      | 33      |
|  | (ii) Regulated markets  | "                        | 5   | ..                     | ..               | 5       | 5                | 15  | 7                   | 9       | 11      | 13      | 15      |
|  | (iii) Sub-market yards  | "                        | 1   | ..                     | ..               | 1       | 1                | 18  | 4                   | 7       | 10      | 14      | 18      |
|  | (iv) Sub-market yards developed   | "                        | ..  | ..                     | ..               | 1       | 1                | 11  | 3                   | 5       | 7       | 9       | 11      |
| <b>13. Storage :</b>                     |   |                          |   |                        |                  |         |                  |   |                     |         |         |         |         |
| <i>Owned capacity with :</i>             |   |                          |   |                        |                  |         |                  |   |                     |         |         |         |         |
|  | State Warehousing Corpora-<br>tion.   | '000 tonnes              | 17.00                                       | ..                     | ..               | 4.00    | 4.00             | 50.00   | 7.50                | 10.00   | 10.00   | 10.00   | 12.50   |
| <b>14. Animal Husbandry and Dairy</b>    |   |                          |   |                        |                  |         |                  |   |                     |         |         |         |         |
| <i>Products :</i>                        |   |                          |   |                        |                  |         |                  |   |                     |         |         |         |         |
|  | (i) Milk  | '000 tonnes              | 350   | 334                    | 342              | 349     | 350              | 406   | 360                 | 371     | 382     | 394     | 406     |
|  | (ii) Eggs   | Million                  | 328   | 292                    | 313              | 342     | 328              | 380   | 338                 | 348     | 358     | 369     | 380     |
|  | (iii) Wool  | Lakh kg.                 | 6.42  | 5.68                   | 6.17             | 7.57    | 6.42             | 7.82  | 6.68                | 6.95    | 7.23    | 7.52    | 7.82    |
| <b>15. Animal Husbandry Programmes :</b> |   |                          |   |                        |                  |         |                  |   |                     |         |         |         |         |
|  | (i) No. of Frozen Semen (bull)<br>stations.                                     | Nos. (cum.)              | 2   | 2                      | 2                | 2       | 2                | 2   | 2                   | 2       | 2       | 2       | 2       |
|  | (ii) No. of inseminations per-<br>formed with exotic bull se-<br>men per annum. | "<br>Lakhs               | 160,000                                     | 85800                  | 34675            | 35000   | 35000            | 270,000   | 40,000              | 50,000  | 55,000  | 60,000  | 65,000  |
|  | (iii) Number of cross-breed<br>animals (females).                               | Lakhs No.                | 18000                                       | 8938                   | 3672             | 5000    | 5000             | 27000   | 4000                | 5000    | 5500    | 6000    | 6500    |

|  |               |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|--|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| (iv) Establishment of sheep breeding farms.  | No. (cum.)    | 1     | 1     | 1     | 1     | 1     | 1     | 1     | 1     | 1     | 1     | 1     |
| (v) Sheep and Wool Extension Centres.  | "             | 28    | 21    | 28    | 28    | 28    | 56    | 35    | 47    | 49    | 56    | 56    |
| (vi) Intensive sheep development project-cum-marketing centres.                            | "             | 1     | 1     | 1     | 1     | 1     | 1     | 1     | 1     | 1     | 1     | 1     |
| (vii) Intensive egg and poultry production-cum-marketing centres.                          | "             | 1     | 1     | 1     | 1     | 1     | 1     | 1     | 1     | 1     | 1     | 1     |
| (viii) Veterinary hospitals  | "             | 44    | 74    | 79    | 88    | 88    | 163   | 113   | 138   | 163   | 163   | 163   |
| (ix) Veterinary dispensaries   | "             | 84    | 134   | 143   | 168   | 168   | 318   | 198   | 228   | 258   | 288   | 318   |
| 10. Dairy Programme :  |               |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| (i) Fluid Milk Plants (including composite and feeder/balancing milk plants) in operation. | "             | 5     | 5     | 5     | 5     | 5     | 5     | 5     | 5     | 5     | 5     | 5     |
| (ii) Dairy co-operative unions   | "             | 6     | 6     | 6     | 6     | 6     | 6     | 6     | 6     | 6     | 6     | 6     |
| 17. Forestry :   |               |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| (i) Industrial and Paper Pulp-wood Plantation.   | 000 ha.       | 22.71 | 17.43 | 4.91  | 4.82  | 4.82  | 45.50 | 5.00  | 8.00  | 10.00 | 11.00 | 11.50 |
| (ii) Fuelwood Plantation   | "             | 2.50  | 1.98  | 1.76  | 3.28  | 3.28  | 37.40 | 5.39  | 5.50  | 6.50  | 7.50  | 7.51  |
| (iii) Fodder development   | 000 nos.      | ..    | ..    | ..    | ..    | ..    | 25.00 | 2.00  | 3.00  | 5.00  | 7.00  | 8.00  |
| (iv) Communications :  |               |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| (a) New Roads  | kms.          | 40    | 52    | 16    | 23    | 23    | ..    | ..    | ..    | ..    | ..    | ..    |
| (b) Improvement of existing roads.   | "             | 1040  | 433   | 230   | 244   | 244   | 375   | 150   | 150   | 175   | 200   | 200   |
| III. Co-OPERATION :  |               |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| (i) Short term loans   | (Rs. crore)   | 22.35 | 11.78 | 12.00 | 13.55 | 13.55 | 17.65 | 13.90 | 14.81 | 15.73 | 16.71 | 17.65 |
| (ii) Medium term loans   | "             | 4.57  | 7.90  | 7.80  | 6.85  | 6.85  | 9.15  | 7.00  | 7.53  | 8.07  | 8.61  | 9.15  |
| (iii) Long term loans  | "             | 8.50  | 0.90  | 0.68  | 1.20  | 0.80  | 1.20  | 0.88  | 0.96  | 1.04  | 1.12  | 1.20  |
| (iv) Retail Sale of fertilisers  | "             | 5.50  | 4.78  | 7.32  | 8.67  | 8.67  | 10.00 | 7.80  | 8.30  | 8.90  | 8.50  | 10.00 |
| (v) Agricultural produce marketed  | "             | 12.00 | 6.28  | 7.35  | 12.00 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 11.00 | 12.00 | 13.00 | 14.00 | 15.00 |
| (vi) Retail sale of consumer goods by urban consumer cooperatives.                         | "             | 15.00 | 3.06  | 3.44  | 8.00  | 8.00  | 16.00 | 10.00 | 11.00 | 12.00 | 13.50 | 16.00 |
| (vii) Retail sale of consumer goods through co-operatives in rural areas.                  | "             | 17.04 | 9.76  | 6.14  | 10.50 | 10.50 | 14.00 | 11.00 | 12.50 | 13.00 | 13.50 | 14.00 |
| (viii) Co-operative storage  | Lakhs tonnes. | 0.186 | 0.21  | 0.03  | 0.02  | 0.025 | 0.80  | 0.036 | 0.045 | ..    | ..    | ..    |
| (ix) Processing units :  |               |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Installed/organized  | No. (cum.)    | 8     | 7     | 8     | 8     | 8     | 8     | 8     | 8     | 8     | 8     | 8     |

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## ANNEXURE III (Contd.)

| Item   | Unit         | Sixth                                       | 1980—                  | 1983-84          | 1984-85 | Seventh          | Projected Target                            |                               |         |         |         |         |
|--|--------------|---|------------------------|------------------|---------|------------------|---|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|  |              | Five<br>Year<br>Plan<br>(1980—85)<br>Target | 83<br>Achieve-<br>ment | Achieve-<br>ment | Target  | Achieve-<br>ment | Plan<br>(1985-<br>90)<br>Target<br>proposed | 1985-86<br>Target<br>proposed | 1986-87 | 1987-88 | 1988-89 | 1989-90 |
| (1)  | (2)          | (3)   | (4)                    | (5)              | (6)     | (7)              | (8)   | (9)                           | (10)    | (11)    | (12)    | (13)    |
| <b>IV. IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL.</b>                     |              |   |                        |                  |         |                  |   |                               |         |         |         |         |
| <b>1. Minor Irrigation</b><br>(Private M. I. and State M.I.) |              |   |                        |                  |         |                  |   |                               |         |         |         |         |
| <b>(i) Ground Water—</b>                                     |              |   |                        |                  |         |                  |   |                               |         |         |         |         |
| (a) Potential  | .. '000 ha.  | 31.56                                       | 34.53                  | 12.92            | 11.03   | 11.03            | 66.00                                       | 12.00                         | 13.00   | 14.00   | 14.00   | 13.00   |
| (b) Utilisation  | .. "         | 12.56                                       | 30.93                  | 12.82            | 13.63   | 13.63            | 58.00                                       | 10.20                         | 11.70   | 12.30   | 13.30   | 15.00   |
| <b>(ii) Surface—</b>   |              |   |                        |                  |         |                  |   |                               |         |         |         |         |
| (a) Potential  | .. "         | 75.44                                       | 24.70                  | 10.25            | 10.03   | 10.03            | 53.00                                       | 11.50                         | 9.00    | 11.50   | 11.50   | 9.50    |
| (b) Utilisation  | .. "         | 61.74                                       | 15.30                  | 10.35            | 12.23   | 12.23            | 34.00                                       | 5.20                          | 5.90    | 8.30    | 10.90   | 16.50   |
| <b>2. Major and Medium Irrigation—</b>                       |              |   |                        |                  |         |                  |   |                               |         |         |         |         |
| (a) Potential  | .. "         | 6.00  | 6.00                   | ..               | ..      | ..               | ..  | ..                            | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      |
| (b) Utilisation  | .. "         | ..  | 1.80                   | 2.40             | 3.00    | 3.00             | ..  | ..                            | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      |
| <b>3. Flood Control—</b>                                     |              |   |                        |                  |         |                  |   |                               |         |         |         |         |
| Area provided with protection                                | ..           | 1.00  | 0.60                   | 0.20             | 0.30    | 0.60             | 2.00  | 0.40                          | 0.50    | 0.50    | 0.50    | 0.50    |
| <b>V. POWER :</b>  |              |   |                        |                  |         |                  |   |                               |         |         |         |         |
| (i) Electricity generated                                    | .. Kw.       | 1800  | 300-116.4              | ..               | 1600    | ..               | 5000  | 1600                          | 470     | 600     | 1000    | 1330    |
| (ii) Transmission and distribution lines (220 KV and above). | .. Kms.      | 1086  | 143.58                 | 110.7            | 110     | 110              | 2000  | 500                           | 360     | 370     | 380     | 390     |
| <b>(iii) Rural Electrification</b>                           |              |   |                        |                  |         |                  |   |                               |         |         |         |         |
| <b>(a) Villages electrified.</b>                             |              |   |                        |                  |         |                  |   |                               |         |         |         |         |
| (1) By CEA Definition.                                       | ..           | 4929  | 2018                   | 550              | 700     | 700              | 8032  | 1100                          | 1350    | 1650    | 1900    | 2032    |
| (2) L.T. Mains.  | ..           | 4929  | 2137                   | 547              | 700     | 700              | 8032  | 1100                          | 1350    | 1650    | 1900    | 2032    |
| <b>(b) Electrification of Harijan Basties.</b>               |              |   |                        |                  |         |                  |   |                               |         |         |         |         |
| (c) Tube-wells/Pump-sets energised by electricity.           | ..           | 1755  | 1086                   | 312              | 283     | 283              | 1500  | 150                           | 225     | 300     | 375     | 450     |
| <b>VI. INDUSTRY AND MINERALS :</b>                           |              |   |                        |                  |         |                  |   |                               |         |         |         |         |
| <b>1. Village and Small Industries—</b>                      |              |   |                        |                  |         |                  |   |                               |         |         |         |         |
| <b>(i) Small Scale Industries—</b>                           |              |   |                        |                  |         |                  |   |                               |         |         |         |         |
| (a) Units functioning  | .. No.       | 2800  | 1295                   | 970              | 950     | 950              | 8000  | 1600                          | 1600    | 1600    | 1600    | 1600    |
| (b) Production   | .. Rs. lakhs | 1207  | 544                    | 230              | 225     | 225              | 1500  | 300                           | 300     | 300     | 300     | 300     |
| (c) Persons employed   | .. No.       | 41200                                       | 7730                   | 7278             | 6550    | 6550             | 50000                                       | 10000                         | 10000   | 10000   | 10000   | 10000   |

## (ii) Industrial Estates/Areas :

|                              |      |          |      |      |     |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |
|------------------------------|------|----------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (a) Estates/Area functioning | Nos. | 10       | 22   | 9    | 10  | 10   | 25   | 5    | 5   | 5   | 5   | 5   |
| (b) No. of Units             | ..   | 244      | 223  | 68   | 244 | 244  | 500  | 100  | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| (c) Production               | ..   | Rs.lakhs | 100  | 429  | 187 | 100  | 100  | 200  | 30  | 30  | 30  | 300 |
| (d) Employment               | ..   | Nos.     | 1200 | 1710 | 690 | 1200 | 1200 | 2000 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 |

## VII. TRANSPORT:—

## Roads—

## (i) State Highways :—

|                |    |            |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|----------------|----|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| (a) Surfaced   | .. | Kms. (cum) | 1,310 | 1,299 | 1,299 | 1,299 | 1,299 | 1,309 | 1,299 | 1,279 | 1,299 | 1,304 | 1,309 |
| (b) Unsurfaced | .. | ..         | ..    | ..    | ..    | ..    | ..    | ..    | ..    | ..    | ..    | ..    | ..    |
| Total          | .. | —          | 1,310 | 1,299 | 1,299 | 1,299 | 1,299 | 1,309 | 1,299 | 1,299 | 1,299 | 1,304 | 1,309 |

## (ii) Major District Roads :—

|                |    |    |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|----------------|----|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| (a) Surfaced   | .. | .. | 1,313 | 1,304 | 1,304 | 1,304 | 1,304 | 1,304 | 1,304 | 1,304 | 1,304 | 1,304 | 1,304 |
| (b) Unsurfaced | .. | .. | ..    | ..    | ..    | ..    | ..    | ..    | ..    | ..    | ..    | ..    | ..    |
| Total          | .. | .. | 1,313 | 1,304 | 1,304 | 1,304 | 1,304 | 1,304 | 1,304 | 1,304 | 1,304 | 1,304 | 1,304 |

## (iii) Other District Roads :—

|                |    |    |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|----------------|----|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| (a) Surfaced   | .. | .. | 4,131 | 4,106 | 4,116 | 4,126 | 4,126 | 4,126 | 4,126 | 4,126 | 4,126 | 4,126 | 4,126 |
| (b) Unsurfaced | .. | .. | ..    | ..    | ..    | ..    | ..    | ..    | ..    | ..    | ..    | ..    | ..    |
| Total          | .. | .. | 4,131 | 4,106 | 4,116 | 4,126 | 4,126 | 4,126 | 4,126 | 4,126 | 4,126 | 4,126 | 4,126 |

## (iv) Village Roads :—

|                |    |    |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|----------------|----|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| (a) Surfaced   | .. | .. | ..    | ..    | ..    | ..    | ..    | ..    | ..    | ..    | ..    | ..    | ..    |
| (b) Unsurfaced | .. | .. | 3,815 | 3,009 | 3,342 | 3,761 | 3,761 | 7,135 | 4,281 | 4,881 | 5,576 | 6,342 | 7,135 |
| Total          | .. | .. | 3,815 | 3,009 | 3,342 | 3,761 | 3,761 | 7,135 | 4,281 | 4,881 | 5,576 | 6,342 | 7,135 |

## (v) Total Roads :—

|                |    |    |        |       |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
|----------------|----|----|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| (a) Surfaced   | .. | .. | 6,754  | 6,709 | 6,719  | 6,729  | 6,729  | 6,739  | 6,739  | 6,729  | 6,729  | 6,734  | 6,739  |
| (b) Unsurfaced | .. | .. | 3,815  | 3,009 | 3,342  | 3,761  | 3,761  | 7,135  | 4,281  | 4,881  | 5,576  | 6,342  | 7,135  |
| Total          | .. | .. | 1,1569 | 9,718 | 1,0061 | 1,0490 | 1,0490 | 1,3874 | 1,1020 | 1,1610 | 1,2305 | 1,3076 | 1,3874 |

## ANNEXURE III (Contd.)

| Sl. No.                                    | Item | Unit    | Sixth                           | 1980—          | 1983-84     | 1984-85 | Seventh     | Projected Target               |                         |         |         |         |         |
|--|------|---------|---------------------------------|----------------|-------------|---------|-------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|  |      |         | Five Year Plan (1980—85) Target | 83 Achievement | Achievement | Target  | Achievement | Plan (1985-90) Target proposed | 1985-86 Target Proposed | 1986-87 | 1987-88 | 1988-89 | 1989-90 |
| (0)  | (1)  | (2)     | (3)                             | (4)            | (5)         | (6)     | (7)         | (8)                            | (9)                     | (10)    | (11)    | (12)    | (13)    |
| <b>VIII—SCIENTIFIC SERVICES RESEARCH</b>   |      |         |                                 |                |             |         |             |                                |                         |         |         |         |         |
| <b>IX. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES</b>   |      |         |                                 |                |             |         |             |                                |                         |         |         |         |         |
| <i>Education :</i>                         |      |         |                                 |                |             |         |             |                                |                         |         |         |         |         |
| <b>A. Elementary Education—</b>            |      |         |                                 |                |             |         |             |                                |                         |         |         |         |         |
| <b>(i) Classes I—V (age-group 6—10)</b>    |      |         |                                 |                |             |         |             |                                |                         |         |         |         |         |
| <b>(a) Enrolment :—</b>                    |      |         |                                 |                |             |         |             |                                |                         |         |         |         |         |
| Boys                                       | ..   | .. '000 | 403                             | 384            | 373         | 377     | 377         | 427                            | 385                     | 393     | 403     | 415     | 427     |
| Girls                                      | ..   | .. "    | 325                             | 248            | 256         | 262     | 262         | 304                            | 270                     | 278     | 286     | 295     | 304     |
| Total                                      | ..   | .. "    | 728                             | 630            | 629         | 639     | 639         | 731                            | 655                     | 671     | 689     | 710     | 731     |
| <b>Percentage to age-group :</b>           |      |         |                                 |                |             |         |             |                                |                         |         |         |         |         |
| Boys                                       | ..   | .. %    | 110                             | 104            | 104         | 103     | 103         | 104                            | 103                     | 103     | 103     | 103     | 104     |
| Girls                                      | ..   | .. %    | 96                              | 76             | 77          | 78      | 78          | 80                             | 78                      | 79      | 79      | 80      | 80      |
| Total                                      | ..   | .. %    | 104                             | 91             | 92          | 91      | 91          | 92                             | 91                      | 91      | 91      | 72      | 92      |
| <b>(b) Enrolment of Scheduled Castes :</b> |      |         |                                 |                |             |         |             |                                |                         |         |         |         |         |
| Boys                                       | ..   | .. '000 | 69                              | 57             | 59          | 60      | 60          | 72                             | 62                      | 64      | 66      | 69      | 72      |
| Girls                                      | ..   | .. "    | 34                              | 27             | 31          | 35      | 35          | 49                             | 37                      | 40      | 43      | 46      | 49      |
| Total                                      | ..   | .. "    | 103                             | 84             | 90          | 95      | 95          | 121                            | 99                      | 104     | 109     | 115     | 121     |
| <b>Percentage to age-groups :—</b>         |      |         |                                 |                |             |         |             |                                |                         |         |         |         |         |
| Boys                                       | ..   | .. %    | 117                             | 102            | 104         | 102     | 102         | 109                            | 103                     | 105     | 105     | 108     | 109     |
| Girls                                      | ..   | .. %    | 63                              | 52             | 58          | 65      | 65          | 80                             | 67                      | 71      | 74      | 78      | 80      |
| Total                                      | ..   | .. %    | 91                              | 78             | 82          | 84      | 84          | 95                             | 86                      | 89      | 90      | 93      | 95      |

(c) *Enrolment of Scheduled Tribes* :—

|       |    |    |      |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|-------|----|----|------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Boys  | .. | .. | ,000 | 16 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 18 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 18 |
| Girls | .. | .. | "    | 10 | 8  | 9  | 10 | 9  | 12 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 |
| Total | .. | .. | "    | 26 | 22 | 24 | 26 | 25 | 30 | 27 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |

*Percentage to age-group* :—

|       |    |    |   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|-------|----|----|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Boys  | .. | .. | % | 114 | 108 | 115 | 114 | 114 | 120 | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 | 120 |
| Girls | .. | .. | % | 83  | 67  | 75  | 77  | 75  | 86  | 85  | 85  | 86  | 86  | 86  |
| Total | .. | .. | = | 100 | 88  | 96  | 100 | 96  | 103 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 103 |

(d) *Classes VI—VIII (age-group 11—13)* :

*Enrolment* :

|       |    |    |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|-------|----|----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Boys  | .. | .. | ,000 | 196 | 182 | 172 | 176 | 176 | 202 | 181 | 186 | 191 | 196 | 202 |
| Girls | .. | .. | "    | 109 | 71  | 71  | 74  | 74  | 112 | 81  | 88  | 96  | 104 | 112 |
| Total | .. | .. | "    | 305 | 233 | 243 | 250 | 250 | 314 | 262 | 274 | 287 | 300 | 314 |

*Percentage to age-group* :—

|       |    |    |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|-------|----|----|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Boys  | .. | .. | % | 95 | 82 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 86 | 85 | 85 | 86 | 86 | 86 |
| Girls | .. | .. | % | 60 | 41 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 59 | 43 | 46 | 49 | 52 | 54 |
| Total | .. | .. | % | 78 | 63 | 64 | 64 | 64 | 71 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 70 | 71 |

(e) *Enrolment of Scheduled Castes* :—

|       |    |    |      |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|-------|----|----|------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Boys  | .. | .. | ,000 | 20 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 25 | 17 | 19 | 21 | 23 | 25 |
| Girls | .. | .. | "    | 7  | 4  | 4  | 6  | 6  | 10 | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 |
| Total | .. | .. | "    | 27 | 18 | 19 | 22 | 22 | 35 | 23 | 26 | 29 | 32 | 35 |

*Percentage to age-group* :—

|       |      |    |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|-------|------|----|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Boys  | Boys | .. | % | 61 | 44 | 47 | 48 | 48 | 68 | 50 | 54 | 58 | 64 | 68 |
| Girls | ..   | .. | % | 24 | 14 | 14 | 21 | 21 | 30 | 20 | 23 | 26 | 28 | 30 |
| Total | ..   | .. | % | 44 | 30 | 31 | 35 | 35 | 50 | 36 | 39 | 43 | 47 | 50 |

(f) *Enrolment of Scheduled Tribes* :—

|       |    |    |      |   |   |   |   |   |    |   |   |   |    |    |
|-------|----|----|------|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|---|---|----|----|
| Boys  | .. | .. | '000 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 7  | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7  | 7  |
| Girls | .. | .. | "    | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3  | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3  | 3  |
| Total | .. | .. | "    | 8 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 |

## ANNEXURE III (Contd.)

| Sl. no.   | Item | Unit | Sixth                           | 1980—          | 1983-84     | 1984-85 | Seventh     | 1985-86                        | Projected Target |         |         |         |         |
|---|------|------|---------------------------------|----------------|-------------|---------|-------------|--------------------------------|------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|   |      |      | Five-Year Plan (1980—85) Target | 83 Achievement | Achievement | Target  | Achievement | Plan (1985—90) Target proposed | Target proposed  | 1986-87 | 1987-88 | 1988-89 | 1989-90 |
| (0)   | (1)  | (2)  | (3)                             | (4)            | (5)         | (6)     | (7)         | (8)                            | (9)              | (10)    | (11)    | (12)    | (13)    |
| <i>Percentage to age-group :</i>                                    |      |      |                                 |                |             |         |             |                                |                  |         |         |         |         |
| Boys ..   | ..   | %    | 62                              | 71             | 71          | 63      | 63          | 81                             | 75               | 75      | 75      | 12      | 81      |
| Girls ..  | ..   | %    | 43                              | 33             | 29          | 43      | 43          | 43                             | 43               | 43      | 43      | 81      | 43      |
| Total ..  | ..   | %    | 55                              | 50             | 50          | 53      | 53          | 63                             | 60               | 60      | 60      | 43      | 63      |
| <b>B. Secondary Education :</b>                                     |      |      |                                 |                |             |         |             |                                |                  |         |         |         |         |
| <b>(i) Classes IX-X :</b>   |      |      |                                 |                |             |         |             |                                |                  |         |         |         |         |
| <i>Enrolment :</i>  |      |      |                                 |                |             |         |             |                                |                  |         |         |         |         |
| Boys ..   | ..   | '000 | 102                             | 82             | 102         | 102     | 102         | 116                            | 104              | 107     | 110     | 113     | 116     |
| Girls ..  | ..   | "    | 44                              | 34             | 39          | 44      | 44          | 50                             | 45               | 46      | 47      | 48      | 50      |
| Total ..  | ..   | "    | 146                             | 116            | 141         | 146     | 146         | 166                            | 149              | 153     | 157     | 161     | 166     |
| <b>(ii) Classes XI-XII (General Classes) :</b>                      |      |      |                                 |                |             |         |             |                                |                  |         |         |         |         |
| <i>Enrolment :</i>  |      |      |                                 |                |             |         |             |                                |                  |         |         |         |         |
| Boys ..   | ..   | "    | 47                              | 38             | 42          | 47      | 47          | 54                             | 48               | 49      | 50      | 52      | 54      |
| Girls ..  | ..   | "    | 25                              | 19             | 22          | 25      | 25          | 29                             | 25               | 26      | 27      | 28      | 29      |
| Total ..  | ..   | "    | 72                              | 57             | 64          | 72      | 72          | 83                             | 73               | 75      | 77      | 80      | 83      |
| <b>C. Enrolment in Non-Formal (Part-time/continuation) classes.</b> |      |      |                                 |                |             |         |             |                                |                  |         |         |         |         |
| <b>(i) Age-group 6—10 :</b>   |      |      |                                 |                |             |         |             |                                |                  |         |         |         |         |
| ..  | ..   | "    | 100                             | 48             | 80          | 100     | 100         | 125                            | 103              | 108     | 112     | 118     | 125     |
| <b>(ii) Age-group 11—13 :</b>                                       |      |      |                                 |                |             |         |             |                                |                  |         |         |         |         |
| ..  | ..   | "    | 15                              | 6              | 10          | 10      | 10          | 20                             | 12               | 14      | 16      | 18      | 20      |



**D. Adult Education :**

(i) Number of participants (age-group 15—35). '000

|  |     |     |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|--|-----|-----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|  | 300 | 120 | 77 | 75 | 77 | 813 | 132 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 |
|--|-----|-----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

(ii) No. of Centres opened under :

|                        |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |      |      |      |      |      |
|------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|
| (a) Central Programme  | Nos. | 1500 | 4036 | 2400 | 2400 | 2400 | 12000 | 2400 | 2400 | 2400 | 2400 | 2400 |
| (b) State Programme    | "    | 100  | 200  | 100  | 100  | 100  | 8100  | 600  | 1200 | 2100 | 2100 | 2100 |
| (c) Voluntary Agencies | "    | ..   | ..   | ..   | ..   | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..   | ..   | ..   | ..   |
| (d) Other Programmes   | "    | ..   | 314  | 176  | ..   | 80   | 7000  | 1400 | 1400 | 1400 | 1400 | 1400 |

**E. Teachers :**

|                                       |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|---------------------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| (i) Primary Classes I—V               | Nos. | 19781 | 19264 | 19424 | 19584 | 19584 | 25491 | 23011 | 23631 | 24251 | 24871 | 25491 |
| (ii) Middle Classes VI—VIII           | "    | 8662  | 8658  | 8858  | 8858  | 8858  | 10483 | 9158  | 9458  | 9758  | 10108 | 10483 |
| (iii) Secondary Classes IX—X          | }    | 11374 | 8854  | 9734  | 9734  | 10445 | 12400 | 11595 | 11805 | 12045 | 12262 | 12400 |
| (iv) Higher Secondary Classes XI—XII. |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |

**2. Health and Family Welfare :**

(i) Hospitals :

|           |            |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |    |     |
|-----------|------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|
| (a) Urban | Nos. (cum) | 70  | 70  | 70  | 70  | 70  | 73  | 72  | 72  | 72  | 72 | 73  |
| (b) Rural | "          | 425 | 435 | 430 | 425 | 425 | 415 | 425 | 425 | 425 | 40 | 415 |

(ii) Beds (Allopathic) :

|                                       |                             |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| (a) Urban hospitals and dispensaries. | "                           | 2543   | 2453   | 2537   | 2543   | 2543   | 3097   | 2647   | 2647   | 2647   | 2847   | 3097   |
| (b) Rural hospitals and dispensaries. | "                           | 2780   | 2740   | 2760   | 2780   | 2780   | 3230   | 2832   | 2858   | 2930   | 3002   | 3230   |
| (c) Bed population ratio              | "                           | 1/923  | 1/917  | 1/924  | 1/923  | 1/923  | 1/813  | 1/906  | 1/910  | 1/906  | 1/872  | 1/813  |
| (iii) Nurse and Doctor Ratio          | No/Ratio                    | 1/1    | 1/1    | 1/1    | 1/1    | 1/1    | 1.5/1  | 1.2/1  | 1.3/1  | 1.3/1  | 1/3.1  | 1.5/1  |
| (iv) Doctor Population Ratio          | No. (per 1000 (population)) | 1/4046 | 1/4202 | 1/4093 | 1/4046 | 1/4046 | 1/3690 | 1/3913 | 1/3923 | 1/3922 | 1/3890 | 1/3690 |

(v) Health Centres :

|                              |           |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|------------------------------|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| (a) Sub-centres              | No. (cum) | 1337 | 1237 | 1287 | 1337 | 1337 | 1337 | 1337 | 1337 | 1337 | 1337 | 1337 |
| (b) Primary Health Centres   | "         | 128  | 108  | 118  | 128  | 128  | 153  | 128  | 128  | 133  | 143  | 153  |
| (c) Community Health Centres | "         | 4    | 3    | 4    | 4    | 4    | 19   | 6    | 7    | 9    | 11   | 19   |

(vi) Training of Auxiliary Nurse-Mid-wives.

|                    |   |      |     |      |      |      |      |     |     |     |      |      |
|--------------------|---|------|-----|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|------|------|
| (a) Institutes     | " | 6    | 6   | 6    | 6    | 6    | 6    | 6   | 6   | 6   | 6    | 6    |
| (b) Annual Intake  | " | 1330 | 780 | 1055 | 1330 | 1330 | 1375 | 275 | 550 | 825 | 1100 | 1375 |
| (c) Annual outturn | " | 1021 | 521 | 746  | 1021 | 1021 | 1375 | 275 | 550 | 825 | 1100 | 1375 |

## ANNEXURE III (Contd.)

| Serial no.   | Item               | Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) | 1980-83     |                     | 1984-85 |             | Seventh Plan (1985-90) Target Proposed | 1985-86 Target Proposed | Projected Target |         |         |         |      |
|--|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|---------|-------------|--|-------------------------|------------------|---------|---------|---------|------|
|  |                    |                                | Achievement | 1983-84 Achievement | Target  | Achievement |  |                         | 1986-87          | 1987-88 | 1988-89 | 1989-90 |      |
| (1)  | (2)                | (3)                            | (4)         | (5)                 | (6)     | (7)         | (8)                                    | (9)                     | (10)             | (11)    | (12)    | (13)    |      |
| <b>3. Sewerage and Water Supply:</b>                                     |                    |                                |             |                     |         |             |  |                         |                  |         |         |         |      |
| <b>(i) Towns</b>   |                    |                                |             |                     |         |             |  |                         |                  |         |         |         |      |
| <b>(a) Original Schemes</b>  |                    |                                |             |                     |         |             |  |                         |                  |         |         |         |      |
|  | Towns covered      | Nos.                           | 2           | 1                   | 1       | 1           | ..                                     | ..                      | ..               | ..      | ..      | ..      |      |
|  | Population covered | lakhs.                         | 0.3         | 0.15                | 0.15    | 0.15        | ..                                     | ..                      | ..               | ..      | ..      | ..      |      |
| <b>(b) Augmentation Schemes</b>  |                    |                                |             |                     |         |             |  |                         |                  |         |         |         |      |
|  | Towns covered      | Nos.                           | ..          | ..                  | ..      | ..          | 18                                     | 3                       | 3                | 5       | 4       | 3       |      |
|  | Population covered | lakhs                          | ..          | ..                  | ..      | ..          | 2.7                                    | 0.45                    | 0.45             | 0.75    | 0.60    | 0.45    |      |
| <b>(ii) Other Towns</b>  |                    |                                |             |                     |         |             |  |                         |                  |         |         |         |      |
| <b>(a) Original Schemes</b>  |                    |                                |             |                     |         |             |  |                         |                  |         |         |         |      |
|  | Towns covered      | Nos.                           | ..          | ..                  | ..      | ..          | 10                                     | 2                       | 2                | 3       | 3       | ..      |      |
|  | Population covered | lakhs                          | ..          | ..                  | ..      | ..          | 1.5                                    | 0.30                    | 0.30             | 0.45    | 0.45    | ..      |      |
| <b>(b) Augmentation Schemes</b>  |                    |                                |             |                     |         |             |  |                         |                  |         |         |         |      |
|  | Towns covered      | Nos.                           | ..          | ..                  | ..      | ..          | 10                                     | 1                       | 2                | 2       | 2       | 3       |      |
|  | Population covered | lakhs.                         | ..          | ..                  | ..      | ..          | 1.5                                    | 0.15                    | 0.30             | 0.30    | 0.30    | 0.45    |      |
| <b>(c) Rural Water Supply</b>  |                    |                                |             |                     |         |             |  |                         |                  |         |         |         |      |
| <b>(i) Minimum Needs Programme (State Sector)</b>                        |                    |                                |             |                     |         |             |  |                         |                  |         |         |         |      |
| <b>(a) Piped Water Supply</b>  |                    |                                |             |                     |         |             |  |                         |                  |         |         |         |      |
|  | Villages covered   | Nos.                           | 4250        | 1935                | 860     | 900         | 900                                    | 4475                    | 625              | 850     | 920     | 1000    | 1080 |
|  | Population covered | lakhs.                         | 9.64        | 4.28                | 1.78    | 2.13        | 2.13                                   | 8.95                    | 1.25             | 1.70    | 1.84    | 2.00    | 2.16 |
| <b>(ii) Central Sector (ARP)</b>   |                    |                                |             |                     |         |             |  |                         |                  |         |         |         |      |
| <b>(a) Piped Water Supply</b>  |                    |                                |             |                     |         |             |  |                         |                  |         |         |         |      |
|  | Villages covered   | Nos.                           | ..          | 99                  | 290     | 300         | 300                                    | 1139                    | 300              | 300     | 300     | 239     | ..   |
|  | Population covered | lakhs.                         | ..          | 0.25                | 0.60    | 0.70        | 0.70                                   | 2.28                    | 0.60             | 0.60    | 0.60    | 0.60    | ..   |
| <b>4. Housing—</b>   |                    |                                |             |                     |         |             |  |                         |                  |         |         |         |      |
| <b>(i) Urban Housing—</b>  |                    |                                |             |                     |         |             |  |                         |                  |         |         |         |      |
| <b>(a) Housing scheme for economically weaker sections of community—</b> |                    |                                |             |                     |         |             |  |                         |                  |         |         |         |      |

|   |                |      |       |      |       |       |       |      |        |        |        |        |
|---|----------------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| (1) Sites and services  | Nos.           | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    | ..    | 1000  | 40   | 110    | 200    | 300    | 350    |
| (2) E. W. S. Houses   | ..             | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    | ..    | 1500  | 40   | 210    | 300    | 450    | 500    |
| (b) Low Income Group Housing Scheme.                                      | ..             | 30   | 6     | ..   | 6     | 6     | 500   | 20   | 55     | 100    | 150    | 175    |
| (c) Middle-Income Group Housing Scheme.                                   | ..             | 30   | ..    | ..   | ..    | ..    | 140   | ..   | 20     | 33     | 40     | 47     |
| (d) High Income Group Housing Scheme.                                     | ..             | 80   | ..    | ..   | ..    | ..    | ..    | ..   | ..     | ..     | ..     | ..     |
| (e) Land Acquisition and Area Development Scheme (Area developed).        | Ha.            | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    | ..    | 60    | 3    | 11     | 14     | 15     | 17     |
| 5. Urban Development—   |                |      |       |      |       |       |       |      |        |        |        |        |
| (i) Financial Assistance to Local Bodies—                                 |                |      |       |      |       |       |       |      |        |        |        |        |
| Remunerative Schemes—   |                |      |       |      |       |       |       |      |        |        |        |        |
| (a) Shops and Market Centres.   | No.            | ..   | ..    | ..   | ..    | ..    | 25    | 5    | 5      | 5      | 5      | 5      |
| (ii) Town and Regional Planning:  |                |      |       |      |       |       |       |      |        |        |        |        |
| (a) Master Plans prepared   | Nos.           | 8    | 3     | 2    | 3     | 3     | 5     | 1    | 1      | 1      | 1      | 1      |
| (b) Regional Plans prepared   | ..             | 2    | 1     | ..   | 1     | 1     | 2     | ..   | ..     | 1      | ..     | 1      |
| (iii) Environmental Improvement of Slums (MNP)—                           |                |      |       |      |       |       |       |      |        |        |        |        |
| Persons benefited   | ..             | ..   | 44847 | 3440 | 13600 | 13600 | 50000 | 9000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 11,000 |
| 6. Labour and Labour Welfare—   |                |      |       |      |       |       |       |      |        |        |        |        |
| (i) Craftsmen Training—   |                |      |       |      |       |       |       |      |        |        |        |        |
| (a) No. of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs)                          | ..             | 18   | 18    | 18   | 18    | 19    | 22    | 22   | 22     | 22     | 22     | 22     |
| (b) Intake capacity   | ..             | 4520 | 4440  | 4472 | 4600  | 5016  | 6200  | 5944 | 6200   | 6200   | 6200   | 6200   |
| (c) Number of persons undergoing training.                                | ..             | 4520 | 4047  | 4205 | 4600  | 5016  | 6200  | 5944 | 6200   | 6200   | 6200   | 6200   |
| (d) Outturn   | ..             | 3070 | 2093  | 2300 | 2800  | 3004  | ..    | ..   | ..     | ..     | ..     | ..     |
| (ii) Apprenticeship Training—   |                |      |       |      |       |       |       |      |        |        |        |        |
| (a) Training places located   | ..             | 1000 | 1017  | 1143 | 1300  | 1300  | 5500  | 3500 | 4000   | 4500   | 5000   | 5500   |
| (b) Training places utilised  | ..             | 845  | 912   | 1300 | 1300  | 1300  | 5500  | 3500 | 4000   | 4500   | 5000   | 5500   |
| (c) Apprentices trained   | ..             | 700  | 431   | 497  | 800   | 800   | 4000  | 2000 | 2600   | 3000   | 3500   | 4000   |
| (ii) Labour Welfare   |                |      |       |      |       |       |       |      |        |        |        |        |
| Rehabilitation of bonded Labour   |                |      |       |      |       |       |       |      |        |        |        |        |
| Under the Centrally sponsored schemes of Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour. | No. of persons | 4499 | 6269  | 80   | 3150  | 3150  | 2500  | 500  | 500    | 500    | 500    | 500    |

ANNEXURE III—(Conold.)

| Serial no.                                 | Items  | Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85) Target | 1980—          | 1983-84     | 1984-85 |             | Seventh Plan (1985-90) Target proposed | Proposed Target |                           |         |         |        |        |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|----------------|-------------|---------|-------------|--|-----------------|---------------------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
|  |  |                                       | 83 Achievement | Achievement | Target  | Achievement | 1985-86 Proposed                       | 1986-87         | 1987-88                   | 1988-89 | 1989-90 |        |        |
| (0)  | (1)  | (2)                                   | (3)            | (4)         | (5)     | (6)         | (7)                                    | (8)             | (9)                       | (10)    | (11)    | (12)   | (13)   |
| <b>7. Welfare of Backward Classes</b>      |  |                                       |                |             |         |             |  |                 |                           |         |         |        |        |
| <i>(i) Pre-matric education incentives</i> |  |                                       |                |             |         |             |  |                 |                           |         |         |        |        |
|  | (a) Scholarships/stipends  | Nos.                                  | 82733          | 40947       | 17327   | 17993       | 17993                                  | 87066           | 4099                      | 6175    | 8998    | 11857  | 14871  |
|  | (b) Other incentives like boarding, grants, books/stationery and uniforms. | No. of Students.                      | 6945           | 3195        | 1834    | ..          | 1766                                   |                 | included in item no. 1(a) |         |         |        |        |
|  | (c) Ashram Type Schools  | Nos. (cum.)                           | ..             | 2           | ..      | ..          | ..                                     | 4               | --                        | --      | --      | ..     | ..     |
| <i>(ii) Economic Aid</i>                   |  |                                       |                |             |         |             |  |                 |                           |         |         |        |        |
|  | (a) For Agriculture  | No. of families                       | 2000           | 1150        | 650     | ..          | 729                                    | 1500            | 305                       | 275     | 300     | 300    | 320    |
|  | (b) For Cottage Industry   | "                                     | 1000           | 1150        | 317     | ..          | 381                                    | 900             | 220                       | 150     | 160     | 180    | 190    |
| <i>(iii) Others</i>                        |  |                                       |                |             |         |             |  |                 |                           |         |         |        |        |
|  | (a) Hostels started  | Nos.                                  | ..             | ..          | ..      | ..          | ..                                     | ..              | ..                        | ..      | ..      | ..     | ..     |
|  | (b) Hostel building constructed  | "                                     | ..             | ..          | ..      | ..          | ..                                     | 19              | 2                         | 3       | 4       | 5      | 5      |
| <b>8. Social Welfare</b>                   |  |                                       |                |             |         |             |  |                 |                           |         |         |        |        |
| <i>(i) Child Welfare</i>                   |  |                                       |                |             |         |             |  |                 |                           |         |         |        |        |
|  | (a) ICDS—Beneficiaries   | No.                                   | 61,111         | 27554       | 35944   | 44000       | 44000                                  | 375000          | 62500                     | 83333   | 83,333  | 83,333 | 83,333 |
| <i>(ii) Women Welfare</i>                  |  |                                       |                |             |         |             |  |                 |                           |         |         |        |        |
|  | (a) Training-cum-Production Centres  |                                       |                |             |         |             |  |                 |                           |         |         |        |        |
|  | Units  | No.                                   | 1              | ..          | 1       | 1           | 1                                      | ..              | ..                        | ..      | ..      | ..     | ..     |
|  | Beneficiaries  | Nos.                                  | 50             | ..          | 50      | 50          | 50                                     | ..              | ..                        | ..      | ..      | ..     | ..     |

(iii) *Welfare of Handicapped persons*

(a) *Programme for the Blind*

|                               |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|-------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Units .. .. Nos.              | 1  | .. | 1  | 1  | 1  | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Beneficiaries .. Total (cum.) | 20 | .. | 20 | 20 | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

(b) *Programme for the Deaf*

|                               |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|-------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Units .. .. Nos.              | 1  | .. | 1  | 1  | 1  | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Beneficiaries .. Total (cum.) | 15 | .. | 15 | 15 | 15 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

(c) *Programme for the Orthopaedically Handicapped*

|                               |    |    |    |    |    |     |    |    |    |    |    |
|-------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Units .. .. Nos.              | 1  | .. | 1  | 1  | 1  | ..  | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Beneficiaries .. Total (cum.) | 50 | .. | 50 | 50 | 50 | 250 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |

(d) *Scholarships (Beneficiaries).*

|    |    |    |    |    |    |      |     |     |     |     |     |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1500 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

(iv) *Welfare of destitute and poor.*

Financial assistance to

|                                      |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Women (Beneficiaries) .. Total (cum) | 200 | 600 | 200 | 1562 | 1562 | 4950 | 4950 | 4950 | 4950 | 4950 | 4950 |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|

| Point no. | Item   | Unit              | 1979-80 Level | Sixth Plan 1980-85 Target | 1980-83 Achievement | 1983-84 Anticipated Achievement | 1984-85 |                         | Seventh Plan 1985-90 Target | 1985-86 Target |
|-----------|--|-------------------|---------------|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|---------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
|           |  |                   |               |                           |                     |                                 | Target  | Anticipated Achievement |                             |                |
| (1)       | (2)  | (3)               | (4)           | (5)                       | (6)                 | (7)                             | (8)     | (9)                     | (10)                        | (11)           |
| 1         | (A) Increase in Irrigation Potential through :                     |                   |               |                           |                     |                                 |         |                         |                             |                |
|           | (1) Major and Medium Irrigation                                    | .. '000 ha.       | 56.17         | 6.00                      | 6.00                | ..                              | ..      | ..                      | 6.00                        | ..             |
|           | (2) State Minor Irrigation   | .. ..             | 111.87        | 48.00                     | 19.00               | 8.30                            | 6.90    | 6.90                    | 43.00                       | 9.00           |
|           | (3) Private Minor Irrigation                                       | .. ..             | ..            | 59.00                     | 40.23               | 14.80                           | 14.16   | 14.16                   | 76.00                       | 14.50          |
|           | (B) Dry Land Farming :   |                   |               |                           |                     |                                 |         |                         |                             |                |
|           | (1) Under Micro Watershed  | } ha.             | ..            | ..                        | 48558               | 83800                           | 69000   | 69000                   | 90500                       | 82500          |
|           | (2) Outside the watershed by general farm practices.               |                   | ..            | ..                        | ..                  | ..                              | ..      | ..                      | ..                          | ..             |
|           | (3) Community nursery of Paddy                                     |                   | .. ha.        | 1653                      | 5000                | 3900                            | 5731    | 6000                    | 6021                        | 8500           |
| 2         | (A) Pulses :   |                   |               |                           |                     |                                 |         |                         |                             |                |
|           | (1) Area   | .. '000 ha.       | ..            | ..                        | 30.00               | 35.45                           | 35.00   | 35.00                   | 45.00                       | 37.00          |
|           | (2) Production   | .. 000 M.T.       | ..            | ..                        | 17.04               | 15.10                           | 20.70   | 20.70                   | 35.00                       | 22.00          |
|           | (B) Oil Seeds :  |                   |               |                           |                     |                                 |         |                         |                             |                |
|           | (1) Area   | .. '000 ha.       | ..            | ..                        | 174.70              | 180.20                          | 183.50  | 183.50                  | 210.00                      | 190.00         |
|           | (2) Production   | .. 000 M.T.       | ..            | ..                        | 145.00              | 150.00                          | 157.00  | 157.00                  | 170.00                      | 160.00         |
| 3         | (A) Integrated Rural Development :                                 |                   |               |                           |                     |                                 |         |                         |                             |                |
|           | (1) Number of families benefited                                   | .. No.            | ..            | 255000                    | ..                  | 57537                           | 51800   | 51600                   | 267000                      | 53400          |
|           | (2) Number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes families benefited. | .. No.            | ..            | 76500                     | ..                  | 16129                           | 15480   | 15480                   | 77400                       | 16020          |
|           | (B) N. R. E. P. :  |                   |               |                           |                     |                                 |         |                         |                             |                |
|           | (1) Employment generated   | .. Lakh Man-days. | ..            | 115.00                    | 74.03               | 31.29                           | 42.80   | 42.80                   | 200.00                      | 40.00          |
| 6         | Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour                                    | .. No.            | 1786          | 9499                      | 6260                | 80                              | 3150    | 3150                    | 2500                        | 500            |
| 8         | Rural Water Supply :   |                   |               |                           |                     |                                 |         |                         |                             |                |
|           | (A) By Jal Nigam :   |                   |               |                           |                     |                                 |         |                         |                             |                |
|           | (1) Total villages (Additional) State Sector.                      | No.               | 3012          | 4250                      | 1935                | 860                             | 900     | 900                     | 4475                        | 625            |
|           | (2) Total villages (Additional) Central Sector.                    | No.               | ..            | ..                        | 99                  | 290                             | 300     | 300                     | 1139                        | 300            |

|    |   |                  |      |       |       |       |       |       |        |       |
|----|---|------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
|    | (B) By Rural Development Deptt :                                    |                  |      |       |       |       |       |       |        |       |
|    | Construction of diggies   | .. No.           | 1242 | 2500  | 1672  | 547   | 650   | 650   | 400    | 200   |
| 9  | Construction of Houses by Rural Development Department :            | .. No.           | ..   | ..    | 2423  | 1403  | 1666  | 1666  | 10466  | 1900  |
| 10 | (A) Environmental Improvement of Slums                              |                  |      |       |       |       |       |       |        |       |
|    | Population benefited  | .. No.           | ..   | ..    | 44847 | 3440  | 13600 | 13600 | 50,000 | 9000  |
|    | (B) (1) Sites and Services  | .. No. of units. | ..   | ..    | ..    | ..    | ..    | ..    | 1,000  | 40    |
|    | (2) E. W. S. Houses   | .. No.           | 104  | 180   | ..    | ..    | ..    | ..    | 1,500  | 40    |
| 11 | Electricity :   |                  |      |       |       |       |       |       |        |       |
|    | (1) Electrification of villages                                     | .. No.           | 3610 | 4929  | 2018  | 550   | 700   | 700   | 8032   | 1100  |
|    | (2) Electrification of Harijan Bastis                               | .. No.           | 1492 | 4929  | 1854  | 488   | 560   | 560   | 6000   | 800   |
|    | (3) Energization of PTW/Pumpsets                                    | .. No.           | 3301 | 1755  | 1086  | 312   | 283   | 283   | 1500   | 150   |
| 12 | (A) Afforestation :   |                  |      |       |       |       |       |       |        |       |
|    | (1) Trees Planted (Forest Department)                               | Lakh no.         | 2517 | 2265  | 1198  | 580.9 | 584   | 584   | 3805   | 744   |
|    | (2) Distribution of Plants (Horticulture Department)                | Lakh no.         | ..   | 175   | 95    | 37.7  | 35    | 35    | 185    | 37    |
|    | (B) Additional Sources of Energy :                                  |                  |      |       |       |       |       |       |        |       |
|    | (1) Construction of Hydrants  | .. No.           | 30   | 300   | 196   | 76    | 75    | 75    | 1000   | 130   |
|    | (2) Artesian Wells  | .. No.           | ..   | ..    | ..    | 6     | 8     | 8     | 50     | 10    |
|    | (3) Bio-gas Plants  | .. No.           | ..   | ..    | 460   | 412   | 484   | 610   | 5000   | 650   |
| 14 | Public Health Programme :   |                  |      |       |       |       |       |       |        |       |
|    | (1) Establishment of P.H.Cs.  | .. No.           | 78   | 50    | 30    | 10    | 10    | 10    | 25     | ..    |
|    | (2) Establishment of Primary Health Sub-Centres.                    | No.              | 658  | 708   | 579   | 50    | 79    | 79    | ..     | ..    |
| 15 | Welfare of Women and Children :                                     |                  |      |       |       |       |       |       |        |       |
|    | (1) Nutrition to pregnant ladies and children below 6 years of age. |                  |      |       |       |       |       |       |        |       |
|    | (a) Education Department  | .. No.           | 2000 | 4700  | 4700  | 4700  | 4700  | 4700  | ..     | ..    |
|    | (b) Rural Development Department                                    | No.              | 7500 | 97000 | 42083 | 16558 | 22400 | 22400 | 123287 | 25715 |
|    | (c) Social Welfare Department                                       | .. No.           | 6666 | 61111 | 27554 | 35944 | 44000 | 44000 | 375000 | 83333 |
|    | (2) I. C. D. S. Beneficiaries (Women and Children).                 | No.              | 6666 | 61111 | 27554 | 35944 | 44000 | 44000 | 375000 | 83333 |
| 16 | Education :   |                  |      |       |       |       |       |       |        |       |
|    | (A) Enrolment in age-group 6 to 11 years (Class I to V).            |                  |      |       |       |       |       |       |        |       |
|    | (1) Formal education  | .. 000 No.       | 528  | 728   | 610   | 629   | 639   | 639   | 731    | 655   |
|    | (2) Non-formal education  | .. 000 No.       | ..   | 100   | 48    | 80    | 100   | 100   | 125    | 103   |
|    | (B) Enrolment in age-group 11 to 14 years (Class VI to VIII).       |                  |      |       |       |       |       |       |        |       |
|    | (1) Formal education  | .. 000 No.       | 180  | 305   | 233   | 243   | 250   | 250   | 314    | 26    |
|    | (2) Non-formal education  | .. 000 No.       | ..   | 15    | 6     | 10    | 10    | 10    | 20     | 12    |

## ANNEXURE IV—(Concl.)

| Point no. | Item   | Unit       | 1979-80 Level | Sixth Plan 1980-85 Target | 1980-83 Achievement | 1983-84 Anticipated Achievement | 1984-85 |                         | Seventh Plan 1985-90 Target | 1985-86 Target |
|-----------|--|------------|---------------|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|---------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
|           |  |            |               |                           |                     |                                 | Target  | Anticipated Achievement |                             |                |
| (1)       | (2)  | (3)        | (4)           | (5)                       | (6)                 | (7)                             | (8)     | (9)                     | (10)                        | (11)           |
|           | (C) Adult Education—Number of participants (15 to 35 years of age) |            |               |                           |                     |                                 |         |                         |                             |                |
| 18        | Village and Small Industry :                                       | 000 No.    | 32            | 300                       | 120                 | 77                              | 75      | 77                      | 813                         | 132            |
|           | (1) Establishment of Village and Small Industry.                   | No.        | ..            | 2800                      | 1295                | 970                             | 950     | 950                     | 8000                        | 1600           |
|           | (2) Employment generated in above industries.                      | No.        | ..            | 41200                     | 7730                | 7278                            | 6550    | 6550                    | 50000                       | 10000          |
|           | (3) Handlooms brought under Cotop. fold                            | No.        | 2051          | 500                       | 305                 | 44                              | 100     | 100                     | 500                         | 100            |
|           | (4) Production of Handloom Cloth                                   | Lakh Metre | 11.83         | 15.00                     | 37.54               | 19.09                           | 20.00   | 20.00                   | 25.00                       | 21.00          |
|           | (5) Training of persons in Handloom                                | No.        | 78            | 400                       | 133                 | 82                              | 80      | 80                      | 400                         | 80             |
|           | (6) Production of Raw Silk   | 000 kg.    | 4.30          | 20.00                     | 20.92               | 14.40                           | 16.00   | 16.00                   | 25.00                       | 18.00          |



## (2) EASTERN REGION

1. The Eastern region comprising 15\* districts is one of the three backward regions of the State. The population of the region, according to 1981 census, is 416.52 lakh persons, constituting 38 percent of the State's population. The region has a high density of population of 485 persons per sq. km., as compared to 377 for the entire State. The population of Schedule castes and Scheduled tribes is 87.88 lakhs, constituting 21.1 percent of the total population of the region. The corresponding percentage for the State is 21.4. The urbanisation of the region is poor. Only 10.69 percent of the population lives in urban areas, whereas 89.31 percent resides in rural areas.

2. According to 1981 census, 79.08 percent of the workers are engaged in agriculture. This shows relatively much heavier dependence of population on agriculture. The percentage distribution of workers in the Eastern Region is given below :

TABLE 1—*Economic classification of workers.*

| Economic Group                             | Percentage of workers to total workers |               |
|--|--|---------------|
|  | Eastern region                         | U.P.          |
| (1)  | (2)                                    | (3)           |
| 1. Cultivators and agricultural labourers. | 79.08                                  | 74.55         |
| 2. Household Industries etc.               | 4.74                                   | 3.69          |
| 3. Other Services ..                       | 16.18                                  | 21.76         |
| <b>Total</b> ..                            | <b>100.00</b>                          | <b>100.00</b> |

\* (1) Allahabad, (2) Azamgarh, (3) Bahraich, (4) Ballia, (5) Basti, (6) Deoria, (7) Faizabad (8) Ghazipur, (9) Gonda, (10) Gorakhpur, (11) Jaunpur, (12) Mirzapur, (13) Pratapgarh, (14) Sultanpur and (15) Varanasi.

3. *Soil, rainfall and climate*—The region has mainly alluvial soil, which is very fertile but it is inter-spersed with patches of saline lands at some places. The texture of soils of Tarai districts viz., Bahraich, Gonda, Basti, Gorakhpur and Deoria is mostly 'Domat' Matiyar, Sandyloam and clay, whereas the texture of soil in Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Varanasi and Ballia districts varies from Sandyloam to loam, including "Karail" soils and

patches of Usar land at some places. The soils of Faizabad, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Allahabad and Mirzapur districts are mostly Matiyar and Domat, with patches of Usar land in Sultanpur and Pratapgarh districts. Thus, the soil characteristics of the region divide it into the three specific segments. The problem of salinity (Usar) mainly affects the districts of Allahabad, Sultanpur, Azamgarh, Pratapgarh and Jaunpur.

4. The climate of the region is mostly tropical and the average annual rainfall varies from 1200 to 1400 mm. However, the rainfall in the northern Tarai belt is somewhat higher, being 1450 mm. per annum. The maximum temperature in the region ranges from 40.2° C to 46.5° C in the summer season. The winter season is generally cold and dry with a variation in minimum temperature from 2.4° C to 4.5° C.

5. The region is characterised by high density of population and very high dependence on agriculture and small fragmented agricultural holdings, resulting in low productivity, wide spread unemployment and under-employment. A real break-through in the agricultural economy of the region can be effected only through the development of small and marginal farmers.

6. A major factor adversely affecting the economy of the region is the recurrence of severe floods and droughts. The recurrence of severe floods not only results in large scale damage in the area that can ill-afford it but also inhibits initiative of the residents to take any step for improvement in agriculture. The area is also subject to incidence of droughts. Mirzapur district, Meja and Karchhana tehsils of Allahabad district and Chakia tehsil of Varanasi district are often affected by this natural calamity. In the region, rainfall is not evenly distributed throughout the year. There are often long breaks in rainfall creating drought conditions and affecting crops adversely. The erratic behaviour of the monsoon, concentrated rainfall over a short period followed by long dry spells, leads to water logging, floods and droughts, all in the same season, thus dislocating the agricultural economy of the affected areas completely. The industrial sector of the economy is very inadequately developed except for some concentration of sugar factories in certain pockets. However, in recent past some large industrial complexes in the public sector have been established, which have yet to be commissioned for production.

7. Scarcity of drinking water during summer month is another basic problem of the Eastern region. The worst affected areas are those lying south of rivers Yamuna and Ganga

in the districts of Allahabad, Mirzapur and Varanasi.

8. Severe unemployment and under-employment is widely prevalent in the region. A sizeable portion of the population from the Eastern districts has to migrate seasonally or regularly to other parts of the country in search of work. Migration to other countries such as Malaysia, Burma, Singapore had taken place in the past but has been reduced now on account of restrictions on immigration

9. *Special efforts made for improving the economy of the Eastern Region*—Since the beginning of First Five Year Plan, the State Government have been making concerted efforts to improve the economy of its backward regions including the Eastern region. Though development schemes and programmes were not formulated strictly on regional basis, a number of special schemes were included in the first two Five Year Plans to meet the needs of backward areas. It was, however, in the Third Plan that special emphasis was laid down on the development of such areas. The schemes and projects benefiting this region were specifically identified and the process of allocating relatively higher outlays for the backward areas was for the first time introduced at that time and continued with increased emphasis in the subsequent plans. It was during the Third Plan that the Joint Study Team, (Patel Committee) was constituted and submitted its report. The Team had observed that even during the first two five year Plan periods the plan outlays for eastern U. P. had increased very substantially. The table below indicates that the Second plan outlay for the region was 45 per cent more than in the first Plan in money terms but in percentage terms, it had gone down slightly.

(Rs. in crore)

TABLE 2—Outlays for Eastern U. P.

| Sl. No. | Item               | U. P.            | Eastern U. P.    |
|---------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|
| (1)     | (2)                | (3)              | (4)              |
| 1       | First Plan Outlay  | 153.36<br>(100%) | 56.69<br>(36.9%) |
| 2       | Second Plan Outlay | 260.14<br>(100%) | 83.15<br>(32%)   |

(Source : Report of the Joint Study Team, Uttar Pradesh (Eastern District) January, 1964).

10. *Allocation of Higher Outlays*—The following table, showing plan expenditure for the Eastern region, demonstrates that proportionately higher outlays were allocated in successive Five Year Plans to raise the economy of this region.

(Rs. in crore)

TABLE 3—Plan Expenditure in the Eastern Region.

| Period                    | Expenditure | Percentage to the State Expenditure |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| (1)                       | (2)         | (3)                                 |
| (i) Third Plan            | 164.24      | *                                   |
| (ii) 1966—69              | 111.89      | *                                   |
| (iii) Fourth Plan         | 248.26      | 33.93                               |
| (iv) Fifth Plan (1973—78) | 429.57      | 37.35                               |

11. *Introduction of Decentralised Planning in the State*—During the Sixth Five Year Plan, the State Government made pioneering efforts in the process of reduction of regional imbalances by introducing decentralised planning process. About 30 per cent of the total State Plan outlay was reserved for allocation to the districts to be utilised by them in accordance with the directions of district level Committees subject to the priorities and guidelines of the State Plan. The allocation of divisible plan outlays to the districts was done in accordance with a formula based on the population and levels of development of the district. In this formula, due weightages have been given to backwardness in various sectors. It is visualised that through the process of allocation of district sector outlays, the inter-district disparities will be reduced gradually. An exercise about the per capita outlay of the district sector schemes in the plain areas of the State during the years 1982-83 to 1984-85 i.e. in the first three years of the Decentralised Planning Process in the State, reveals that during the years 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85, the per capita outlays in the Eastern Region were Rs. 29.16, Rs. 30.62 and 32.76 respectively and these were higher (except for the Hill region) than the corresponding per capita outlays in the Central and Western Region and were also higher than the State average for these years. The details are given below :

Source : Draft Annual Plan 1978-79.

\*Divisible State Plan outlay figures are not available.

TABLE—4. *Per capita Plan Outlay for the District Sector.*

(Rs. in Crores)

|   | 1982-83 | 1983-84 | 1984-85 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|
| (1)   | (2)     | (3)     | (4)     |
| Eastern Region                                    | 29.16   | 30.62   | 32.76   |
| U. P. (Excluding Hills).                          | 26.40   | 27.72   | 29.67   |
| U. P. (Excluding Eastern region and Hill region). | 24.63   | 25.86   | 27.67   |

12. Through the introduction of the process of distribution of District sector outlays amongst different districts, according to a formula based on the population and level of development, the districts falling in the backward regions, including Eastern region of the State, are entitled to larger share in outlays as compared to their percentage share in the total population. The decentralised planning process, introduced in the State since 1982-83, has, thus, resulted in larger flow of resources to backward regions and densely populated areas like Eastern region.

13. The formula adopted for distribution of divisible District Sector outlay would also help, over a period of time, in reducing the inter-district disparities in the State such as backwardness in agriculture, industrial development and social infrastructural facilities (like roads, power, hospital beds and scarcity villages).

14. *Special Steps taken for Development of Eastern Region*—Besides allocating higher outlays, special schemes and projects were also included in the Third and Subsequent Plans, in accordance with the needs of the Eastern districts as also for optimal utilisation of the potentials of the area. In order to accelerate industrial development, 11 districts out of 15 districts of this region, have been selected, where concessional finance is being made available through financial institutions. Besides, Ballia, Basti and Faizabad districts have been selected for giving outright grants and subsidy to entrepreneurs for setting—up industries.

15. The districts viz., Jaunpur and Sultanpur have been declared as zero industry districts. In order to promote industrial development in these zero industry districts, a subsidy of 25 percent on fixed investment on land buildings, machinery etc., subject to a maximum of Rs. 25 lakhs, is admissible to units. A special capital subsidy of 15 percent, subject to a

maximum of Rs. 15 lakhs, will be admissible to Pioneer Units set up in zero industry tehsils, where no central investment subsidy is available. There is an exemption from sales tax for a period of seven years for the industries set up in the zero industry district.

16. Since October, 1980 the national programme of I.R.D. has been sanctioned, which is spread over all the blocks of the region (as well as the State) and this would help in reducing the inter-segmental disparities among the rural population in the long run. The Poorvanchal Vikas Nigam has been established for mobilising institutional finance and to undertake commercially viable projects for the benefit of the region. The corporation is expected to go a long way in supplementing the development programmes in the region.

*Development Programmes taken as per recommendations of the Patel Committee :*

17. On the basis of recommendations of the Patel Committee, an accelerated development programme was launched in 1964-65 in the districts of Ghazipur, Deoria, Azamgarh and Jaunpur. Later on in 1966-67, Ballia and Basti districts were also included in this programme. The Government of India provided additional assistance of Rs. 4 crores only in one year i.e. 1964-65. Thereafter no assistance was made available by the Government of India for these programmes. The State Government had been implementing the Committee's recommendations within its own limited resources and has provided funds for priority programmes in these districts. Since the required funds, as envisaged, were not made available by the Government of India, in the form of Central assistance, the targets set out by the Patel Committee, could not be achieved within the stipulated period. In spite of these constraints the targets of all sectors, as proposed in the Patel Committee Report had been achieved by the end of 1973-74 except for a few flood control schemes.

*Suggested Strategies and Proposals for the Seventh Five Year Plan :*

18. The proposals of development programmes for the Eastern region have been formulated in the framework of the objectives of the State's Seventh Five Year Plan. The main thrust of the Seventh Plan of the Eastern Region is to optimally utilise the vast human and natural resources of region and to solve the special problems of the area. The suggested strategies for the development of Eastern region will be :

- (1) Special programmes for increasing the productivity of small and marginal farms.

- (2) Increasing the productivity of rice by providing adequate inputs; evolving deep water paddy strains to withstand the early floods.
- (3) Overall increase in the agricultural production as well as in the productivity per hectare.
- (4) Extension of research facilities in oilseeds and pulses and substitution of newly evolved varieties in the cropping pattern of the region.
- (5) Preparation and phased implementation of a Master Plan for reducing flood damages on permanent basis.
- (6) Development of inland and riverine fisheries.
- (7) Massive programme of private minor irrigation works to utilise vast productive potential.
- (7) Improving the coverage of crop insurance scheme to encourage the cultivators to put in more investment on the land.
- (9) Reclamation of Usar lands in an integrated manner.
- (10) Adoption of moisture preserving technologies and dry farming in the drought prone areas.
- (11) Enhancement of employment opportunities by developing large and medium industries and village and house-hold industrial pursuits.
- (12) Large scale construction of roads and bridges to develop inter-State and intra-State transport net works.
- (13) Development of riverine transport system from Allahabad to Haldia on the river Ganga.
- (14) Tribal development programmes for denotified tribes of districts Gonda and Mirzapur.
- (15) Eradication of illiteracy on priority basis, specially female illiteracy.
- (16) Nutrition programmes for women and children.

19. The highlights of the programmes envisaged to be undertaken during the Seventh Plan period are given in the succeeding sections of sectoral programmes.

20. The sectorwise details of Seventh Plan outlays and physical targets are given in Annexure-I and II for both the Eastern and Bundelkhand regions.

### *Agricultural Production*

21. The Eastern region is characterised by high density of population and high dependence on agriculture. About 79 percent workers of this region are engaged in agriculture as against 75 percent for the entire State. The overall agricultural productivity, in terms of yield per hectare, of various crops, in the region is low, mainly due to lack of assured irrigation facilities, low level of fertilizer consumption and low availability of credit facilities. Other factors which are hindering the growth of agricultural production in the region are small holdings, recurrence of droughts and floods and problems of water logging, drainage and salinity. The percentage of small and marginal holdings constitute 91.97 percent of the total holdings of the region. Cultivators of these small holdings are not able to invest in modern agricultural practices leading to low productivity.

22. A large tract under Usar is also one of the factors for lower production in the region. The district-wise usar area in the region is given below :

|                 | (In hectares)               |        |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|--------|
| <i>District</i> | <i>User area in 1982-83</i> |        |
| 1. Azamgarh     | ..                          | 32,045 |
| 2. Faizabad     | ..                          | 26,599 |
| 3. Sultanpur    | ..                          | 42,577 |
| 4. Pratapgarh   | ..                          | 31,685 |
| 5. Allahabad    | ..                          | 68,232 |
| 6. Varanasi     | ..                          | 23,328 |
| 7. Jaunpur      | ..                          | 28,885 |
| 8. Ghazipur     | ..                          | 14,796 |
| 9. Ballia       | ..                          | 21,218 |
| 10. Gorakhpur   | ..                          | 4,006  |

23. The special efforts made by the State Government in the form of allocation of proportionally higher outlays for providing irrigation facilities through canals, State tubewells and private works and ensuring availability of fertilizers and seeds in time and in required quantities have resulted in substantial increases in the agricultural output of this region.

24. The foodgrain production of the region before the Sixth Five Year Plan was 51 lakh tonnes. The latest available estimates place the foodgrain production at about 82 lakh tonnes, which is 60.8 percent more than the production in 1979-80. Even then, the per capita availability of foodgrains per year is 194.59 Kg. in the region, as compared to 219.14 Kg. of the State.

25. In the end of 1983-84, an area of about 93 lakh hectares was covered under plant protection measures, against a target of 90 lakh hectares for the Sixth Plan. The consumption of fertilizers has reached a level of 4.52 lakh tonnes by the end of 1983-84 against a target of 6.00 lakh tonnes. The area under high yielding varieties has gone up to 39.45 lakh hectares.

26. Paddy is the principal crop in the Kharif season. The productivity of paddy in the region is far below the State average. Productivity in seven districts of Basti, Gonda, Azamgarh, Mirzapur, Ghazipur, Ballia and Bahraich ranges from 6 to 9 quintals per hectare only and for the two other districts of Gorakhpur and Sultanpur, it is about 11 quintals per hectare. The productivity in the remaining 6 districts of Jaunpur, Allahabad, Pratapgarh, Varanasi, Faizabad and Deoria ranges from 12 to 14 quintals per hectare.

27. At present, Saket-3 variety and other traditional varieties of paddy are popular in the region. Emphasis needs to be given for the cultivation of varieties suitable for specific climatic conditions. Varieties suitable for dry land rainfed agriculture and for chronically flood affected areas, where submergence in early stages is a serious problem, need to be evolved. Cauvery and Akashi varieties have given good performance under dry land conditions in Varanasi Division. However, no improved variety has yet been evolved to grow in deep water conditions in the flood prone areas of the region. The old deep-water paddy strains are not proving effective.

28. The cultivation of oilseeds and pulses offers good potential in the region. After the harvest of Kharif crops, a separate crop of rapeseed and mustard can be successfully introduced under the short duration varieties. Castor-cultivation, by planting it on the borders of fields, can also be taken up.

29. There is a need to evolve shorter duration varieties of Arhar and other crops of pulses. An Agricultural Research Centre, basically for oilseeds and pulses, needs to be established in the region.

30. The up-lands, where paddy is not successful, need to be developed for Maize and Bajra etc. for stabilising the crop production. The varieties of rabi maize, as evolved by the Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Varanasi, need to be popularised.

31. More agricultural input distribution points need to be established in the region. These supply centres should be located at the identified Rural Growth/Service Centres of the Development blocks. Timely supply of agri-

cultural inputs would go a long way towards increase in the agriculture production.

32. It is essential that the existing seven Extension Training Centres and the Farmers' Training Centres of the Rural Development Department, Acharya Narendra Dev Agricultural University, Faizabad, Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi and Agricultural Institute, Naini, Allahabad are properly mobilised to play significant and defined roles in the dissemination of latest know-how among the farmers of the region.

33. During the Seventh Plan, the following special programmes will be implemented in this region with a view to increase the productivity and income and creating more avenues for employment :

1. Scheme of Rice Project in all the 15 districts of the region.
2. Scheme for Re-organisation of Agricultural Extension Administration.
3. Centrally Sponsored Scheme of pulses crops.
4. Scheme of Crop Insurance.
5. Technological inputs to support accelerated agricultural foodgrain production.

34. Plan outlay of Rs.7,302.23 lakhs is proposed to be provided to the region for the Seventh Plan as against Rs.14,000 lakhs for State. During this period an area of about 11.0 lakh hectares and 0.15 lakh hectares will be covered under pulses and Jute respectively. Besides, 102.00 lakh and 1.50 lakh hectares of land will be covered under plant protection and crop insurance schemes respectively.

35. *Cane Development*—Cane Development activities in the reserved areas of sugar factories are carried out by the Cane Development Department of the State. Out of 94 sugar factories in U. P., 41 sugar factories are in operation in the Eastern Region of the State.

36. The average sugarcane area, average yield per hectare and total production in the State and the Eastern region during 1980-81 to 1983-84 are given in the following Table :

TABLE 5.—Area, Average Yield and Production:

| Item                                  | State  | Eastern Region |
|---------------------------------------|--------|----------------|
| (1)                                   | (2)    | (3)            |
| 1. Sugar cane area (Lakh hectares)    | 15.29  | 2.68           |
| 2. Average Yield per hectare (Tonnes) | 46.59  | 42.6           |
| 3. Production (Lakh tonnes)           | 710.89 | 114            |



37. It would be seen from the above Table that the average yield of sugarcane in the Eastern region is less than the State average and this calls for taking necessary steps for raising the average yield of the region. The main strategy of stepping up the average yield per hectare during the Seventh Plan will be to provide all necessary inputs such as fertilizers, improved implements, plant protection and assured irrigation, through private and institutional agencies. New schemes regarding construction of small drains for improving the water-logged conditions prevailing in the reserve areas of sugar factories, especially in the Eastern region of the State and construction of inter-village link-roads have also been included in the Seventh Plan proposals.

38. For the State, total outlays of Rs.2566 lakhs for the Seventh Plan period and Rs.304 lakhs for the year 1985-86 have been earmarked for the Cane Development programmes. These figures includes non divisible outlays. Against this, outlays of Rs.477.75 lakhs for the Seventh Plan and Rs.48.78lakhs for the year 1985-86 have been earmarked for the cane development activities in the Eastern Region.

39. Sugarcane Research Stations at Gorakhpur and Luxmipur Seed Multiplication Centre at Seorahi (Deoria) and Sugarcane Breeding Station at Seorahi are looking after the research aspect and catering to the needs of cane growers of the Eastern region. Considering the importance of research work in raising the low cane productions in the State it is proposed to pay more attention to these programmes and outlays of Rs.35 lakhs and Rs. 5 lakhs have been earmarked for the Seventh Plan and Annual Plan 1985-86 respectively.

40. The Training Centre at Gorakhpur is imparting training to the cane growers and Rs.20 lakhs during the Seventh Plan and Rs. 2.50 lakhs during the year 1985-86 have been provided for the purpose.

41. *Horticulture*—The Eastern region possesses a very high potential for the cultivation of vegetables on a large scale. Already, vegetables in bulk are exported to Calcutta from Jaunpur district. Geographical and climatic conditions of the region are very conducive for the cultivation of various horticultural crops and fruits. Vigorous attempts are being made to increase the production of fruits and vegetables (including potato) in suitable areas of the Eastern Region. During the Seventh Five-Year Plan Period, more attention would be given to increase the productivity of all horticultural crops, rather than increasing the

area under horticulture. Private entrepreneurs will be encouraged for the production of quality seeds plants. High value fruit crops like citrus and mango will receive special attention. Latest and advanced technical expertise would be made available to the orchardists at the Block level instead at the District level.

42. An outlay of Rs.330.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Eastern region during the Seventh Plan period, as against Rs.2,810.00 lakhs for the State as a whole which includes non divisible outlays. With the establishment of District and Block Level nurseries, 100 lakhs fruit plants and 125 lakh ornamental plants will be produced in the region. During the Seventh Plan period and Annual Plan 1985-86 the small targets for the extension of area under vegetables and potato have been fixed at 4,500 hectares and 3,000 hectares respectively. Under the scheme of horticultural development in the backward areas, an additional area of 7,500 hectares under vegetables, 10,500 hectares under spices and 800 hectares under potato crop will be added in the region. During the Seventh Plan period, it is also proposed to produce 6 lakhs fruit plants and 9 lakhs ornamental plants under a separate scheme of establishing progeny orchards in Basti District.

43. *Agricultural Marketing*—For providing impetus to the growers it is necessary to have proper marketing facilities available in the areas. For this purpose, construction of Mandi Yards in the regulated mandis is necessary, Rajya Krishi Utpadan Mandi Parishad was established in the State in the year 1973-74. Mandi Samitis, under the overall control of the Mandi Parishad, are making all out efforts to ensure enforcement of the provisions of the marketing regulation Act including development of modern market yards, construction of link roads, culverts etc.

44. The main aim of the parishad is to provide certain basic facilities for orderly marketing, within a negotiable distance of 5—10 kms. from the farms. The main strategy for the Seventh Five-Year Plan for the State as also the Eastern region will be as follows:

(a) Development of primary and subsidiary market yards and rural godowns in order to provide marketing facilities in the close proximity of rural producers.

(b) To educate the producers regarding maintaining proper quality of the produce and provide cleaning and grading facilities in the market yards to ensure better and competitive prices for the farmers produce.

45. An outlay of Rs.291.10 lakh has been proposed for the agricultural marketing schemes for the Eastern region during the Seventh Five Year Plan, out of which Rs.270.80 lakhs will be in the shape of grant-in-aid through which 25 principal market yards, 125 subsidiary yards and 60 rural godowns will be constructed and developed. It is also proposed to establish 61 grading units, three supervisory grading centres and two agmark Grading Laboratories in the remaining regulated marketed with an outlay of Rs.20.30 lakh proposed in the State sector for the Eastern region.

#### *Soil Conservation :*

46. To increase the agricultural production in the Eastern region, it is essential to conserve and efficiently manage land and water resources. It is estimated that nearly 19.60 lakh hectares land area is affected by various soil and water conservation problems in the region which include 30 lakh hectares land of saline soils. For proper use of land resources, soil and land use inventories need to be built up urgently through the latest techniques developed for this purpose.

47. In order to protect the agricultural land, reduction of soil erosion and water losses and to reclaim denuded and degraded lands through integrated watershed development, 1.01 lakh hectares of land has been treated under flood programme and 20.23 thousand hectares of usar land has been reclaimed under usar reclamation programme during 1980-84.

48. During the Seventh Plan Period, soil erosion control measures are proposed to be intensified with emphasis on water conservation and water harvesting measures. Usar reclamation programme will also be intensified during the Seventh Plan. The Seventh Plan outlay for soil conservation programmes of Eastern region is Rs.3697 lakh. It has been envisaged that 1,55,000 hectares of land will be treated under "Treatment of Eroded and Degraded Lands Scheme" during the Seventh Plan. Besides 39,500 hectares of Usar land will also be reclaimed during this period.

49. *Animal Husbandry :* Animal husbandry is the second most important occupation (next to agriculture) in the rural areas of the Eastern region of the State. The cattle population of the region, as per 1978 census, is 195.13 lakhs and that of poultry is 27.49 lakhs. The breed however, is poor and the yield of milch cattle is very low.

50. The main activities of the animal husbandry sector are oriented towards provision of protective veterinary services and to enter to promotional and developmental re-

quirements. Upgradation of livestock through cross breeding programmes, development of fodder for proper feeding of livestock and implementation of poultry programmes is proposed.

51. The strategy and approach with regards to Animal Husbandry programmes during the Sixth Five Year Plan was to cross-breed cattle with exotic breeds and upgrading of cow and buffaloes of local breeds. During the Seventh Five Year Plan, larger area as under cross-breeding with greater emphasis on deep frozen semen technology, would be taken up. Other indigenous breeds will be conserved and nucleus of pure germ plasm will be created to be used in breeding programmes. Efforts to provide breeding facilities at the door would be made with quicker means of transport for deep frozen semen and liquid nitrogen. More intensive programme of fodder cultivation will be taken up. Improved varieties of fodder will be grown on the existing livestock farms. Registered growers schemes will be introduced, so as to associate the progressive farmers in the programme of fodder seed production.

52. To provide veterinary aid to the livestock, more veterinary hospitals and dispensaries would be established and coverage of 35000 cattle population by one hospital by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan is planned. More medicines and better services would be provided in the flood affected areas. For this, special mobile squads would be established. The disease diagnostic and investigation services would be strengthened and the Centrally aided programme of control of diseases would be intensified.

53. To procure better variety of wool, the Sheep Development Programme, through cross-breeding will further be enhanced and wool grading and marketing centres would be strengthened. Up-grading of goats and cross-breeding in pigs will be further accelerated.

54. To ensure greater availability of eggs and chicken, highly productive poultry strains will be introduced. The present capacity of the farms will be increased. Package inputs and marketing facilities, through co-operative societies, would be provided. More attention would be paid on publication and distribution of literature and audio-visual aids, and organisation of livestock shows, so as to arouse mass awareness.

55. During the Seventh Five Year Plan, the following Animal Husbandry programmes are proposed to be taken up.

56. *Veterinary Service and Animal Health :* To provide adequate veterinary aid

to the livestock in the Eastern region, 120 veterinary hospitals and 60 veterinary dispensaries will be established during the Seventh Five Year Plan. During 1985-86, 9 veterinary hospitals and 9 veterinary dispensaries will be established. Veterinary disease investigation and diagnostic services would be provided at 8 laboratories. Seven veterinary hospitals would be provincialised during the Seventh Five Year Plan and 3 hospitals during 1985-86.

57. *Cattle Development* : To strengthen the Cattle breeding infrastructure with the use of frozen semen, 3 more frozen semen banks under hard will be established during the Seventh Five Year Plan registration, preservation and propagation of superior germ, 7500 quality animals on milk recording basis will be registered during the Seventh Five Year Plan and 3000 animals during 1985-86. 750 pure breed animals during the Seventh Five Year Plan and 30 animals during 1985-86 would be selected for maintaining germ plasm.

58. Under income enhancement programme for the rural poor, cross-breeding of cattle with the help of BAIF, will be taken up Support programme, in the shape of veterinary aid and fodder facilities, will be provided.

59. Artificial insemination infrastructure will be further strengthened. Transport facilities for Liquid Nitrogen and deep frozen semen would be provided alongwith the residential facilities to the technical personnels, so that their services may be fully utilised.

60. The two existing livestock farms in the Eastern region, will be reorganised so as to produce excellent quality bulls and heifers and to make available superior fodder seed for distribution among farmers. Surplus heifers and cows will be made available to I. R. D. beneficiaries.

61. *Sheep, Goat and Pig Development* : 5000 improved rams during the Seventh Five Year Plan, 1000 rams during 1985-86 would be distributed to the breeders, so as to improve the local breed of sheep.

Sheep Breeding Farm, Bhainsora, Varanasi would further be strengthened. 31 more sheep and Wool Ram Centres will be established during the Seventh Five Year Plan period and 7 such centres would be established during 1985-86. Existing 5 Sheep Wool and Ram Centres would be strengthened during the Seventh Five Year Plan and one centre opened during 1985-86. To eradicate a parasitic infestation, 20.80 lakh sheep will be mass drenched during the Seventh Plan and 3.40 lakh during 1985-86. Improved breed of bucks will be kept at 75 more veterinary hospitals during

the Seventh Plan and 15 during 1985-86, 5000 improved breed buck will be distributed to the breeders during the Seventh Plan and 1000 during 1985-86. Goat breeding farm at Laxmi-pur, Deoria will be further expanded.

62. To improve the breed of the local pigs, more pure breed bears will be provided at 100 veterinary hospitals during the Seventh Plan period and 20 during 1985-86. Pig Breeding Farm Arazilines, Varanasi will be expanded.

63. *Poultry Development* : To enhance the availability of eggs and chicken, 3 poultry farms will be expanded and strengthened during the Seventh Plan and 2 farms during 1985-86.

(i) Poultry production programme, under the applied Nutrition Programme, in collaboration with the UNICEF, will be taken up 150 blocks in the Seventh Plan period and 30 blocks in 1985-86.

(ii) Four new Intensive Poultry Development Projects would be established during the Seventh Plan period.

(iii) One feed manufacturing centre would further be expanded one feed analytical laboratory would be established. One poultry training centre for poultry breeders would be established during the Seventh Plan period.

Two Carcass Utilization Centres would be established in Seventh Plan period and one Centre during 1985-86.

64. For implementation of this animal husbandry programmes and outlay of Rs.2948.64 lakh has been proposed for the entire Eastern region. For 1985-86, an outlay of Rs.445.68 lakh has been provided.

65. *Dairying and Milk Supply*—The main activities of Dairy Development Sector are :

1. Organising activities for enhancement of milk production and regular collection from rural areas.
2. Processing of milk.
3. Developing an efficient infrastructure for the marketing of milk products in urban areas.

66. Dairy Development Programme covers all the districts of the region except Bahraich district under two major schemes, viz, Operation Flood II, support programme of 'BAIF Scheme' and other general schemes.

67. It is envisaged to organise the entire activities of procurement, processing and



marketing of milk and milk products within the over all framework of cooperative societies, known as the "Anand Pattern Societies". Under this system, milk producer societies will be established in villages and milk collection shall take place directly from the individual producer members. Milk would be weighed and tested and milk prices will be paid on the basis of quality. The societies would, therefore send milk to Central Milk Society, viz. Milk Union, where the necessary processing facilities exist. Besides, animal health cover will be provided by organising Mobile Veterinary Units. In this way, the milk producer would get the necessary veterinary facilities at his door. In addition, artificial insemination facilities are proposed to be provided in every society by the Milk Union during the Seventh Plan

68. Keeping in view of the above strategy and objectives, it is proposed to organise 2643 societies in the Eastern region during the Seventh Plan, which will procure 2.48 lakh litres of milk per day. An outlay of Rs.1166.14 lakh has been earmarked for Dairy Development Programmes during the Seventh Plan for the Eastern region, which will include an outlay of Rs.57.88 lakh for 1985-86. Besides the programmes mentioned above, training will be imparted to the Secretaries of the societies for enabling them to maintain accurate accounts, look after the work of societies, undertake quality testing of milk products and carry out extension activities relating to both dairy and dairying husbandry.

69. *Fisheries Development*—The Eastern region has vast potential for fisheries development. The districts of Mirzapur and Varanasi have a number of large and medium reservoirs while other districts of the Eastern region abound in a number of good heels, tanks and ponds which are mostly owned by respective Gram Samajs. Upto the Fifth Plan period, main emphasis was on the development of reservoir fisheries and little attention was paid to small waters belonging to private individuals or the Gram Samajs.

70. The fishermen are the backbone of fisheries development in the State, and they are from the economically backward and weaker sections of the society, living mostly under the poverty line. Village tanks and ponds available in the Eastern region can be profitably utilised for fish culture. These also offer tremendous scope for the production of protein-rich fish food on the one hand and employment generation in the rural areas on the other hand.

71. Keeping in view the above factors during the Sixth Five Year Plan period, Fish Farmers Development Agencies (F.F.D.A.s) were established in all the districts of the region, to encourage fish culture in the rural

areas. In the region, following development programmes are in progress :

(1) Arranging long leases of village tanks to private pisciculturists.

(2) Providing credit support to fish farmers for the purpose of improvement of tanks and first-year inputs by way of arranging bank loans.

(3) Giving financial support, i.e. subsidy at the rate of 25 per cent the bank loan for the purpose of improvement of tanks and first year inputs.

(4) Training of fish farmers in the use of modern techniques of fish culture.

(5) Launching of massive demonstration, training and extension programmes in order to encourage fish farmers to adopt scientific fish farming.

(6) Supply of fingerlings to fish farmers.

72. The existing F.F.D.A.s will continue in the Seventh Plan as well. As a result of implementation of the scheme, an additional water area of 7500 hectares is proposed to be brought under fish culture during the Seventh Plan in the Eastern region. In all, about 7500 persons will be given training in fish culture techniques. The supply of fingerlings will also be increased. During the year 1985-86, 1500 hectares of water area will be brought under fish culture and 1500 fish farmers will be imparted training in modern techniques of fish culture.

73. An outlay of Rs.800.00 lakh is proposed for the fisheries development in the Eastern region, during the Seventh Five Year Plan period, out of which Rs.150.00 lakh is earmarked for the year 1985-86.

74. *Forest*—According to land utilisation statistics, the area under Forest in Eastern region is 8.26 lakh hectares which constitutes 9.6 per cent of the reporting area. Thus, the area under forest in the Eastern region is inadequate. Possibilities of increasing forest cover are very limited and the main emphasis has to be on enhancing its quality. Potential for increasing forest cover is, however, available by converting part of area of 2.2 lakh hectares under culturable waste.

75. Two plantation schemes viz. (i) plantation of species of economic and industrial importance and (ii) plantation of fast growing species have been in operation since the beginning of the First Plan. The main objective of these two schemes is to meet the acute demand of raw material for wood based industries. A number of forest developmental schemes were added in each of the successive

Five Year Plans. A large scale social forestry programme has been in progress since the beginning of the Sixth Plan. Under this programme, afforestation work is being done in uncultivated lands. Through social forestry, fuel, fodder and timber wood will be made available to the local population of the area. Besides, plantations of 'Arjun' trees are being undertaken, for giving a boost to the development of sericulture.

76. For the Seventh Plan period, an outlay of Rs.5035.00 lakh has been proposed, including an outlay of Rs.733.00 lakhs for 1985-86. The highest priority has been accorded to social forestry programme, for which an outlay of Rs.38.90 crore has been proposed for the Seventh Plan period. The following are the other important schemes included in the Seventh Plan proposals.

| Name of scheme                          | Seventh Plan<br>Outlay<br>(Rs. in lakh) |
|---|---|
| 1. Industrial and pulp-wood plantation. | 480.00                                  |
| 2. Rural fuel wood plantation.          | 245.00                                  |
| 3. Rehabilitation of degraded forests.  | 20.00                                   |
| 4. Communication—                       | 65.00                                   |
| 5. Buildings                            | 185.00                                  |
| 6. Development of forest parks.         | 75.00                                   |
| 7. Drinking water and electricity.      | 75.00                                   |

77. The highlights of physical programmes in the Seventh Plan include plantation of trees of industrial importance and of pulp-wood over an area of 13000 hectares and social forestry project in 22000 hectares. Work of rehabilitation of degraded forests will be undertaken over an area of 1000 hectares. Under rural fuel plantation scheme, 5.10 crores seedlings will be raised.

78. *Poverty-alleviation Programmes*—Unemployment and under-employment have been the chronic problems in the rural areas of the Eastern region. These get accentuated during the lean period of agricultural operations. For providing supplementary income to the weaker section of society and employment opportunities to the jobless in the rural areas, two schemes, namely, National Rural Employment Programme (N. R. E. P.) Integrated Rural Development Programme (I. R. D.P.) are also being implemented.

79. *National Rural Employment Programme (N. R. E. P.)* Through the N. R. E. P., rural infrastructure (like construction of link roads, promotion of rural housing, construction of rural godowns etc.) is being streng-

thened. In the Eastern region, an amount of Rs.24000 lakhs has been proposed for the Seventh Five Year Plan, out of which Rs.6,000 lakhs will be utilised during 1985-86. Under N. R. E. P. an employment potential of 1650 lakh mandays is proposed to be created during the plan period, 1985-90 and during 1985-86, potential of 330 lakh mandays of employment is likely to be generated.

80. *Integrated Rural Development Programme*—The Integrated Rural Development Programme has been initiated for supplementing the incomes of the family, specially of those living below the poverty line and providing them with suitable income earning assets. Programmes like rearing of milch cattle, bullocks, pigs, small animals and procuring improved implements or other inputs for agricultural development, have been included for different segments of the rural population to suit their requirements. It is proposed to benefit 1,000 families per Block per year during the Seventh Five Year Plan period. For the Eastern region, an outlay of Rs.34,400 lakh has been proposed during the Seventh Plan, out of which, 3,440 lakhs will be made available for 1985-86.

81. Both the National Rural Employment Programme and Integrated Rural Development Programme, as before, will be implemented on 50:50 basis to be shared equally by the Central and the State Governments.

82. *Pradeshik Vikas Dal*—The activities of Pradeshik Vikas Dal area directed towards Youth Welfare in the Rural Areas. The Pradeshik Vikas Dal organises Yuvak Mangal Dals, provides incentives and infuses spirit of devotion among the rural youths. The Department also imparts training to volunteers in rifle shooting and helps the police force in fairs and Mela. The Department has a District Organiser in all the districts and also a Block Organiser in every Development Block. The Block Organiser selects candidates from among the rural youths who are supposed to function as extension workers and pioneers in the adoption of new techniques in agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry etc. The Department also establishes Vyayamshalas to extend facilities of physical exercises for the rural youths in order to make them strong physically. The Pradeshik Vikas Dal also organises sports at the Block and District headquarters.

83. The outlay for Seventh Plan will be Rs.185.81 lakh for the Eastern Region, out of which an outlay of Rs.31.52 lakh is proposed for the year 1985-86.

84. *Divisional Development Corporation*—In the State, Divisional Development Corporations were set up in the backward and neglected areas. It was envisaged that the Corporations would mobilise institutional finance by utilising their share capital as margin money and would set up agro and forest based industries. They would also take up marketing of agricultural inputs or set up other commercial ventures to bring about an overall prosperity to the undeveloped pockets of the regions concerned. The Corporations are also required to undertake such activities as may help in boosting the agricultural production, such as installation of community tubewells establishment of Agro-service Centres and take up soil-reclamation operations in the affected areas.

85. In the beginning nine Divisional Development Corporations were set up in the plain areas of the State, the first to be established being the Poorvanchal Vikas Nigam with headquarters at Faizabad which covered Gorakhpur and Faizabad Divisions. Later on Divisional Development Corporations were established in each Division and in the Eastern region besides Poorvanchal Vikas Nigam, Faizabad, separate Divisional Development Corporations have been set up at Gorakhpur Varanasi and Allahabad.

86. The work of these Corporations is looked after by a Board of Directors with the Commissioner of the Division, as its Chairman. All the District Magistrates of the Division act as Directors of the respective Boards of the Divisional Development Corporations.

87. The Corporations take up such infrastructure development and income generation activities as are not taken up under the sectoral plans of different departments. These include setting up of small and medium agro-processing plants, community irrigation works small and medium industries, marketing of fertilizers etc. The activities in the Seventh Plan will also be on the above lines.

88. *Consolidation of Holdings*—Reconsolidation operations are being done in region at present. Reconsolidation was started in Musafirkhana tahsil of Sultanpur district in 1979-80. Faizabad and Azamgarh districts were also taken up for reconsolidation during 1980-81. In 1981-82 reconsolidation work was taken up in Shahganj tahsil of Jaunpur district Domariaganj tahsil of Basti district. During the year 1982-83 reconsolidation work was taken up in Soaron tahsil of Allahabad and Saidpur tahsil of Ghazipur district.

89. During the Seventh Plan period an outlay of Rs.12893.13 lakh has been provided for consolidation works and against this

outlay, an amount of Rs.4260.85 lakh has been proposed for the Eastern region. It is proposed to consolidate 1.50 lakh hectares of additional area in the Eastern region during the Seventh Plan.

90. *Co-operation*—Keeping in view the vast population of the region, there is an imperative need of implementing a large number of need based programmes in the co-operative sector in an integrated manner, so that forward and backward linkages could be ensured in an effective way. Co-operatives can play a major role in the development of the region by its different schemes and programmes, such as distribution of agricultural inputs to the members of the co-operative societies and advancing loans to the members belonging to the weaker section. At present there are 15 District Co-operative Banks with its 368 branches in the region. Besides, 3799 P.A.C.S., 17 Central Consumer Cooperative Stores, 66 marketing Societies and 15 District Co-operative Development Federations are also functioning in the region.

91. While formulating the strategy for the Seventh Five Year Plan and year 1985-86 full attention has been directed towards strengthening the primary co-operatives. The main thrust in the Seventh Five Year Plan will be as follows:

(1) Strengthening the existing co-operative infrastructure, supply of agricultural credit, continue to be the most important programme of the cooperatives during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(2) Making the re-organised PACS multi-purpose by providing them State/Institutional assistance.

(3) Providing a very strong base for agricultural production by considerably improving credit flow and agricultural inputs.

(4) Strengthening the Public distribution system and consumers activities.

(5) Providing credit for anti-poverty programmes like IRD and for weaker sections like weavers, fisherman etc.

(6) Concerted efforts for increasing the flow of co-operative credit to deprived sections like Scheduled Caste and Scheduled tribes.

(7) Strengthening the education, training and extension base for the co-operative employees and non-official co-operative.

The itemwise details of the outlays of the Seventh Five Year Plan and of 1985-86 are as follows.

92. *Banking*—An outlay of Rs.2445.84 lakh for the Seventh Five Year Plan and Rs.307.73 lakh for the annual plan 1985-86 has been proposed out of which Rs.60.00 lakh and Rs.13.80 lakh has been allotted to this region respectively. This amount will be spent on modernisation of D. C. B. branches, risk fund for consumption to weaker section, interest free medium term loan for the purchase of shares of S. C. and S. T. /State share participation in co-operative credit institutions, managerial subsidy to new D. C. B. branches and for loan for agricultural credit stabilization fund.

93. During the Seventh Five Year Plan and in the year 1985-86 the institutional finance will be provided as per details given below :

TABLE 6—*Institutional Finance During the Seventh Plan.*

| Programme   | Seventh Plan target |        | 1985-86 target |        |
|-------------|---------------------|--------|----------------|--------|
|             | Entire State        | Region | Entire State   | Region |
| (1)         | (2)                 | (3)    | (4)            | (5)    |
| Short term  | 125.00              | 150.00 | 325.00         | 120.00 |
| Medium term | 70.00               | 17.00  | 50.00          | 12.00  |
| Long term   | 95.00               | 35.00  | 75.00          | 25.00  |

94. *Consumers*—Under the public distribution system and consumers activities Rs.4016.05 lakhs for the Seventh Five Year Plan and Rs.416.77 lakhs for the year 1985-86 has been proposed for the entire State, out of which Rs.1282.50 lakhs and Rs.110.00 lakhs has been allotted to this region respectively. The main programmes under this scheme are to provide subsidy for price fluctuation fund, margin money to primary agricultural Co-operative societies, rehabilitation of weak consumers co-operative stores and subsidy for mobile shops.

95. *Marketing and Rural Godowns*—Co-operative Marketing Societies have been organised in all the regulated Mandies of the State. It is proposed to increase the storage capacity during the Seventh Five Year Plan period by constructing new godowns. During the Seventh Plan a total outlay of Rs.1556.14 lakhs and for year 1985-86 Rs.301.96 lakhs has been proposed for the scheme details of which are given in subsequent paragraphs ;

(a) *Construction of rural godowns under NCDC III*—In the Seventh Plan in the State a total number of 1597 godowns are to be constructed out of which 764, rural godowns are to be constructed in the region. During the year 1985-86, 335 such godowns will be constructed in the region.

(b) *Price fluctuation fund to marketing societies*—There are 67 marketing societies in the region out of 250 in the entire state, During the Seventh Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs.3.00 lakhs and for the year 1985-86 Rs.0.60 lakhs has been provided for the region out of the total state outlay of Rs.12.00 lakhs for the plan period.

(c) *Margin money to marketing societies*—To increase working capital of the marketing societies Rs. 0.10 lakh per unit is provided as margin money Rs.5.00 lakhs has been provided for the Seventh Five Year Plan to cover such 50 societies. In the eastern region 17 such societies are to be covered in the plan period. An assistance of Rs.1.70 lakhs has been provided to the region in the plan out of which Rs. 0.50 lakh is for the year 1985-86 to assist 5 such societies.

(d) *Margin money to PACS and Block Unions for fertilizer business.*—To meet the ever increasing demand of fertilizer, the working capital base of PACS and Block unions is to be strengthened. For this purpose an amount of Rs.0.15 lakh per unit is provided to the cooperative institutions. Only 1170 societies of the Eastern region are selected for this assistance of Rs.20 lakh for the plan period and Rs.3.00 lakh for the annual plan 1985-86.

(e) *Margin money to D. C. D. F. for fertilizer business.*—A provision of Rs.50 lakh has been made in this item and it is proposed to provide assistance of Rs. 1.00 lakh to each D. C. D. F. during the plan period. Accordingly a provision of Rs.15.00 lakhs for the region during the plan and Rs.4.00 lakhs for the period 1985-86 has been made.

(f) *Margin money to marketing societies for fertilizer and improvement business.*—A provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been

made for the Seventh Five Year Plan under this scheme. Eastern region will get Rs.1.50 lakhs for the plan period and Rs.0.30 lakh for the annual plan 1985-86.

(g) *Subsidy for opening of branches of marketing societies.*—There are 424 regulated Mandies in the State and it is proposed to cover them by the existing regulated Mandies level by way of opening branches. The assistance will be provided by way of giving managerial subsidy and share capital. Thus a provision of Rs.80.00 lakhs has been provided for the Seventh Five Year Plan period for this purpose.

96. *Cold storage* : During the Seventh Five Year Plan period for the Cooperative cold storage scheme, an outlay of Rs.794.34 lakhs has been provided, out of which Rs.208.00 lakhs will be utilised for the eastern region for construction of 8 new cold storages, expansion of existing cold storages, constructing additional chambers, and for the purchase of generating sets.

97. *Processing co-operatives*—With a view to provide remunerative price to the farmers, 93 processing units had been installed by the end of 1983-84, out of which 24 units are working in the eastern region. Following programmes are proposed for the expansion of processing activities :

(a) *Establishment of modern Dal mills.*—In the on going schemes 3 modern Dal mills are proposed to be established during Seventh Five Year Plan. One such unit is to be set up during the year 1985-86 at the cost of Rs.13.00 lakh in the eastern region.

(b) *Establishment of Mini Dal Mills.*—To make full utilisation of as sets and infrastructure of marketing societies working in the region and to provide custom service for small farmers, 3 mini automatic Dal Mills are proposed to be installed in the region at the cost of Rs.4.80 lakhs per unit.

(c) *Re-organisation of processing Units.*—15 processing units of the region are proposed to be re-organised by rendering margin money to the weak units.

(d) *Establishment of Straw Board Units*—To achieve remunerative prices for agricultural waste like paddy husk, one straw board manufacturing unit at a cost of Rs.10 lakhs is proposed to be installed with the help of NCDC.

(e) *Establishment of Mini Cement Plant*—To provide cement to the consumers through cooperatives, a 20 T.P.D. plant

is proposed to be set up during the Seventh plan at a cost of Rs. 5.00 lakhs in the region.

(f) *Provision of Oil engines for Dal Mill*—Due to lack of adequate power supply in the eastern region 5 Dal mills are proposed to be provided with oil engines to make them viable. An outlay of Rs.3.50 lakhs at the rate of Rs.0.70 lakh per engine is proposed to be provided as subsidy from State Government.

98. *Agricultural Inputs*—There has been a significant increase in the use of certified feeds and fertilizers during the Sixth Five Year Plan. There is a vast scope for enhance use of certified seeds and chemical fertilizers in the Seventh Five Year Plan. For the Eastern region Rs.13.80 lakhs has been proposed for Seventh Plan for 92 uneconomic stores at the rate of Rs.15,000 per store as margin money so that these stores may take up the business of distribution of seeds and fertilizers effectively.

99. There are 7,000 co-operative sale points in the State. In the Seventh Five Year Plan there is a proposal of making them viable by providing margin money assistance to them so that they may be able to take up the work of distributing pesticides, insecticides and seedicides. For the 15 districts of eastern region margin money assistance to 92 cooperatives @ Rs. 5,000 per society amounting to Rs.4.60 lakhs is proposed for the Seventh Plan and Rs.0.90 lakhs for the year 1985-86.

100. *Cooperative Education, Training and Extension Scheme*—During the Seventh Five year Plan a total of Rs.1053.00 lakhs has been provided for cooperative Education, training and Extension programme, out of which the eastern region has been provided a share of Rs.312.10 lakhs for the plan period and Rs.9.56 lakhs for the year 1985-86. At present 67 Education Instructors are working in the region and they will continue to work during the entire Seventh Plan period. They have to organise 268 camps (shivirs) in a year for training 5360 non-officials/office bearers and 4,020 Shivirs in a year for training 1,00,500 members and prospective members. In addition to this, there are Junior Co-operative Training Centres at Varanasi, Ayodhya, Faizabad, and Kurwar (Sultan pur). Each Centre trains 400 Junior employees through general basic course and other short term courses. A new training centre is proposed to be set up at Gorakhpur region during the Seventh Plan. Proviison has also been made to provide new buildings to the centres having old buildings. To popularise the Cooperative Movement, it is proposed to provide a publicity van and arrange seminars and exhibitions in the region.



101. *Irrigation*—The Eastern region is, by and large, endowed with rich soil but the irrigation facilities are relatively poor. The irrigated area in the region during 1981-82 as percentage of the net area sown, was 54.2 per cent as against 72.9 per cent in the Western region and 55.2 per cent for the State as a whole. An inter-district data reveals that Bahraich, Mirzapur, Gonda and Allahabad districts are more deficient, where the net areas irrigated, as percentage of net areas sown were 22.4 34.8, 42.2 and 43.0 respectively.

102. According to the latest information available for the year 1981-82, 27.1 per cent of the total area, in the region is irrigated by major and medium canal systems. Another 10.3 per cent is irrigated by State tube-wells. Thus, only 37.4 per cent of the total irrigated area is through State irrigation works. The rest 62.6 per cent of the net irrigated area is irrigated through private efforts of the cultivators.

103. The percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area for the Eastern region for the year 1981-82 was 40.1 per cent, which was much less than the corresponding percentage (63.6 percent) for the Western region and 49.9 per cent for the State.

104. The major canal system of Sarda and Gandak while providing irrigation facilities to large area are also creating seepage and waterlogging problems in several areas. An extensive programme of augmentation-cum-control of tube-wells is essential for being taken up in Seventh Plan.

105. Presently more emphasis is given on the constructions of new canals and comparatively lesser attention is paid to the construction of new guls (water courses) proper repairs and maintenance of existing guls both in the Command areas of the State tube-wells as well as on canal outlets. The practice of providing heavy irrigations to the standing crops through canal also causes large scale wastage and leakage of water.

106. Forty-eight per cent villages of the Eastern region are devoid of power facility and cultivators have to operate diesel pump sets. Even in areas, where power is available, the duration of power supply is inadequate and is not assured.

107. The majority of holdings in the region are under small and marginal sizes, the owners of which are not accordingly strong enough to own an irrigation system of their own. For increasing the productivity of such holdings community irrigation works with the help of panchayats and co-operatives are proposed to be encouraged.

108. Sultanpur, Allahabad, Gonda and Bahraich districts are comparatively backward in the Eastern region in the matter of irrigation facilities and higher priority will be given in developing more irrigation facilities in these districts. It has been worked out that about 5,000 State tube-wells will need to be installed in the Eastern region to provide support to the agricultural programmes of this region.

109. *Seventh Plan Programmes* (1985-90)—An outlay of Rs. 570.42 lakh has been proposed during the Seventh Plan period for major and medium irrigation works of the Eastern region and through these works 5.2 lakh hectares potential will be created.

110. The major schemes of Gandak, Sarda Sahayak, Narainpur Pump canals and Sone Pump canal are projects continuing since Fifth Plan or earlier. These will be completed during Seventh Plan. Saryu Nahar Pariyojna will be the major scheme for implementation in this region and will create additional potential of 2.60 lakh hectares during Seventh Plan in districts of Bahraich, Gonda and Basti.

111. *Private Minor Irrigation*—As already mentioned, the State irrigation works are able to serve only 37.4 per cent of the irrigated area. Thus, private irrigation works have to play a prominent role for providing irrigation in the Eastern region. It is planned that with limitations of ground water availability, it is possible to complete about all the possible private minor irrigation works of this area in the next two plan periods. Keeping this in view, an amount of Rs.8,770.00 lakh has been proposed during the Seventh Plan for subsidy, against installation of private minor irrigation works. This will include Rs.915.00 lakh as subsidy during 1985-86.

112. With the completion of these works an additional potential of 17 lakh hectares is proposed to be created during the Seventh plan period out of which 3 lakh hectares is proposed to be created during 1985-86.

113. *State tube-wells*—For the Eastern region, additional 3,000 State tubewells are proposed to be installed during the Seventh Five-Year Plan period, with an outlay of Rs.200 crores. During 1985-86, 450 State tube-wells are proposed to be installed with an outlay of Rs.30.0 crores. With completion of these works, an additional irrigation potential to the extent of 3.00 lakh hectares is likely to be created and out of which 45,000 hectares potential is likely to be created during the year 1985-86.

114. *Command Area Development* : Command Area Development Programme aims at increasing the agricultural production and productivity of the area through fuller and better utilization of the irrigation potentials. In order to achieve this objective, Command Area Development Authorities are undertaking 'On Farm Development'. (OFD) programme, which includes construction and lining of field channels, construction of masonry structures and field drains to take out the accumulated waters to check water logging. These are preceded by soil surveys, topographical surveys, planning, and designing for effective Warabandi and appropriate crop rotations to ensure optimum agriculture production with maximum returns to the farmers.

115. The Sarda Sahayak and Gandak Command Area Development Projects cover a large part of the Eastern region. For implementation of various programmes of Sarda and Gandak Command Area projects, a total amount of Rs.4,914.00 lakh has been proposed for the Seventh Plan period, out of which Rs.607.00 lakh has been earmarked to be utilised during the year 1985-86. Apart from bringing ineffective changes in the cropping patterns in this region an ambitious programme has been proposed to construct field channels to irrigate an additional area of 748,000 hectares in the Eastern region.

116. *Floods*—A major factor adversely affecting the economy of the Eastern region is the incidence of large scale floods. Severe floods are a recurring feature in the region, river Ganga Gomti, Ghagra, Rapti, Sarju and Gandak cause heavy losses, when they are in spate. Since Ghagra, Sarju, Rapti and Gandak originate in Nepal, appropriate flood-control measures can be taken up with international agreements between the Government of India and Nepal. Till such time as such measures are implemented Gonda, Faizabad, Azamgarh, Basti, Gorakhpur and Deoria will remain subjected to heavy floods every year. Floods of river Ganga also damage vast areas in the districts of Mirzapur, Ghazipur and Ballia, while river Gomti inundates large areas of Sultanpur and Jaunpur districts.

117. Large scale deforestation in the upper catchment areas of these rivers, has resulted in heavy erosion leading to silting of river beds. This phenomenon has also been responsible for increase in the intensity of floods.

118. The recurrence of severe floods, not only causes large scale damages in the areas which possess great agricultural potential

but also inhibits the initiative of the cultivators to take up any measure for the improvement of land. An idea about colossal damage caused to this region can be had from the fact that in the year 1983 alone, the loss due to floods was to the extent of Rs. 319.12 crores.

119. For prevention of floods in the Eastern region, an amount of Rs.11,259.44 lakh has been proposed for the Seventh Five-Year Plan, out of which an amount of Rs.2,205.10 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1985-86.

120. Marginal embankments are proposed to be constructed for a total length of 300 kms. on various river banks for prevention of floods during the Seventh Five-Year Plan, out of which 40 kms. of marginal embankment are proposed to be completed during the year 1985-86. For draining out the accumulated water, 400 kms. of drains are proposed to be constructed during the Seventh Plan period, out of which 40 km. of drains will be constructed during the year 1985-86. Town protection work are proposed to be taken up for four towns with the implementation of various flood protection programmes, an area of 3.00 lakh hectares would be protected during the Seventh Plan period including 0.40 lakh hectares of area during the year 1985-86.

121. *Power*—Power contributes vitally to all spheres of economic activity viz. agriculture, manufacturing, servicing and other sectors. Power has, accordingly, been given highest priority in the allocation of State Plan outlays. The Eastern region is not lagging behind with respect to consumption of power. The per capita consumption of electricity in 1980-81 was 90 K. W. H., which is higher than the State average of 80 K. W. H. While formulating the sub-plan for the region, the stress has been laid on rural electrification programme. The extension of electricity will go along way in increasing agricultural production and also the establishment of cottage industries based on agricultural inputs, to provide employment in the area. Emphasis has also been laid in the Seventh Plan proposals on energization of private tube-wells and pumpsets.

122. So far physical targets are concerned, energisation of 75,000 private tube-wells pumping sets will be done in the Seventh Five-Year Plan and 20,000 private tube wells/pumping sets in the year 1985-86. Besides electrification of 12,000 villages in the Seventh Five-Year Plan and 2460 villages in 1985-86 has been envisaged.

123. *Industry*—The Eastern region occupies the lowest position in regard to industrial development amongst all the five regions

of the State. The number of persons engaged in the registered industrial establishments in 1980-81 was the lowest in this region. But so far as the productivity of workers is concerned, the region is in a better position. The value added per industrial worker in 1980-81 in the Eastern region, was Rs.13,361.00, whereas the State average was Rs.1,1571.00.

124. In the Eastern region, pressure on land is very heavy. This has to be reduced both by establishing large and medium industries and developing a network of small and cottage industries. It is encouraging to note that, of late, some large and medium industries have been established in the public sector in the region, which would definitely provide increased employment opportunities to the local people. However, massive efforts are to be made for the development of cottage and village industries, which can play an important role in uplifting the economy, as well as mitigating the menace of wide spread unemployment and under employment in the region. The present production techniques are old and primitive and have not witnessed much improvement over the past several years. There is, thus, need to modernise the production techniques and substantially expand the marketing facilities on scientific lines. Lack of finance is another constraint. The provision of credit, expansion of market facilities, improvement of skills and information on better techniques can go a longway in increasing the pace of development of village and cottage industries in this backward region. The handloom industry is a traditional industry in the region and has tremendous scope for further expansion. A massive net work of this industry can generate considerable employment opportunities. The carpet weaving at Bhadohi (Varanasi) and Mirzapur are internationally famous for their quality. This industry needs to be developed by ensuring a smooth flow of required finance

and adequate supply of raw-materials and extension of marketing facilities to the weavers.

125. A task force has been set up by the State Government to identify projects for 11 districts of the region which have maximum production possibilities, down stream linkages, up stream linkages and ancillary effects. The following aspects have been identified:

1. Tannery for finished leather.
2. Handloom and processing house.
3. Integrated plant for caustic soda.
4. Production of bi-cycles and components.
5. Steelsheets/plates/strip/mills.
6. Power tillers.
7. Aluminium Extraction Plant.
8. Solvent Extraction Complex.
9. Industries based on sugar mills and allied products.
10. Plastic complex.
11. Hosiery complex.

126. These are only illustrative and not comprehensive. The following cottage and small scale industries also have ample scope.

1. Silk Dyeing and Painting.
2. Manufacturing of Durries/Niwar.
3. Tat Patti and Sutli.
4. Leather and plastic footwear.

127. Development of bone-crushing units, fruit and vegetable preservation units, handloom units and plastic toys would be useful in the area. The units pertaining to agricultural implements can also be established.

128. *Industrial Development Programmes*— In this region there are 616 factories registered under Factories Act. The details are given as under:

TABLE 7 : Registered factories

| Industries                    | No. of Units | Investment<br>(Rs. in crores) | Employment<br>(No. of persons) | Production<br>(Rs.in crores) |
|-------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (1)                           | (2)          | (3)                           | (4)                            | (5)                          |
| 1 Large and Medium Industries | 70           | 235.42                        | 43,980                         | 286.00                       |
| 2 Small Scale Industries ..   | 546          | 16.00                         | 17,235                         | 73.00                        |

129. The following central sector industries are already operating in the region:

1. Fertilizer Factory, Phulpur.

2. Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi.
3. Singrauli Coal Fields, Mirzapur.



4. Triveni Structurals, Naini, Allahabad.
5. Indian Telephone Industry, No. 1, Allahabad.
6. Indian Telephone Industry No. 2 Naini, Allahabad.
7. Bharat Pumps and Compressors, Naini, Allahabad.
8. Opium Factory, Ghazipur.

130. Besides, Churk, Dalla and Kajrahat Cement Factories have been established in Mirzapur District under the State Sector. Bhadohi Development Authority has also been established at Bhadohi Varanasi. There is a Wool Spinning Mill also at Bhadohi.

131. The Eastern region had adequate potential for development of cottage and small scale industries. A number of sugar mills exist in the area and agricultural produce can also be utilised for development of agro-based industries. The area has adequate

potential for development of animal based industries.

123. The State Government is providing various concessions and incentives like State Capital Subsidy, Margin Money Loans, exemption from sales tax from five to seven years, generating set subsidy etc. The following details indicate the progress of the small scale units registered in the Eastern region.

| Year    | No. of SSI Units registered with the Directorate of Industries |
|---------|--|
| 1980-81 | 1442   |
| 1981-82 | 1479   |
| 1982-83 | 2029   |
| 1983-84 | 3615   |
| 1984-85 | 3450   |
|         | (Target)   |

133 The details of Industrial Estates already constructed are given as under:

TABLE 8 : Details of Industrial Estates

| District      | Location of Industrial Estates | Total No. of |       |
|---------------|--------------------------------|--------------|-------|
|               |                                | Sheds        | Plots |
| (1)           | (2)                            | (3)          | (4)   |
| 1 Allahabad   | Phoolpur                       | 10           | 47    |
| 2 Azamgarh    | Naini                          | ..           | 37    |
|               | Ghosi                          | 10           | 4     |
| 4 Bahraich    | Azamgarh                       | 11           | 15    |
| 4 Ballia      | Chitaura                       | 10           | 12    |
| 5 Basti       | Basara                         | 8            | 60    |
| 6 Deoria.     | Khalilabad                     | 18           | 79    |
| 7 Faizabad    |                                | 19           | 39    |
|               | Faizabad                       | ..           | 91    |
| 8 Ghazipur    | Bikepur                        | 10           | 6     |
| 9 Gonda       | Nawabganj                      | 8            | 64    |
| 10 Gorakhpur  | Balrampur                      | 10           | 40    |
| 11 Jaunpur    |                                | 16           | 51    |
| 12 Mirzapur   |                                | 9            | 8     |
|               | Mirzapur                       | 17           | 13    |
|               | Chunar                         | 10           | 43    |
| 13 Pratapgarh |                                | ..           | ..    |
| 14 Sultanpur  |                                | 10           | 18    |
| 15 Varanasi   | Varanasi                       | 49           | 44    |
|               | Kashi Vidyapith                | 43           | 23    |
|               | Total                          | 268          | 694   |

*Programmes of Seventh Five Year Plan for Eastern Region (Large and Medium Industries)*

134. An outlay of Rs.90.50 crores is quantified for the Seventh Five Year Plan and Rs.23.15 crore for the Annual Plan 1985-86,

During the Seventh Five Year Plan, the spill-over portion of spinning mills will be completed. Besides, expansion of one mill also be undertaken. The U. P. Cement Corporation will take up the work of installation of pre-calculator in Kajrahat—Dalla Cement

Factory and modernisation and rehabilitation of Churk Cement Factory. PICUP will take up the work of establishment of joint sector projects and provide financial assistance to the prospective entrepreneurs. Electronics Corporation will develop electronic industry in Eastern region. Adequate provision is envisaged for providing subsidy on generating sets and subsidy for backward area projects (Pioneer and Prestigious units). Besides, area development work will be taken up by the U. P. State Industrial Development Corporation. Infrastructural facilities for establishment of industries in public sector and Zero Industry districts will also be provided.

135. *Village and Small Industries*—Under this sector an outlay of Rs. 2328.50 lakh envisaged for the Seventh Plan and Rs. 392.75 lakh in 1985-86. About 11 mini Industrial Estates are proposed to be established in the Eastern region. Besides, spill-over work of establishment of about 20 industrial estates in the Eastern region will be completed during the Seventh Five Year Plan. It is also proposed to develop an Industrial Estate of one hectare in blocks. Provision has also been made for feeder lines, repairs and maintenance of industrial estates. A number of promotional programme, like development of Industrial Co-operatives (Non-Textiles), State capital subsidy on generating sets and margin money loan etc. will be taken up during the Seventh Five Year Plan. U. P. State Leather Development Corporation will also sponsor leather development programmes in the Eastern region. A Common Facility Centre for leather finishing at Basti is proposed. Besides, a common facility centre for tanning is proposed for Faizabad district, Pottery Development Centre at Nizamabad (Azamgarh) and Pottery Development Centre, Chunar (Mirzapur) will provide assistance to the local potters for development of pottery.

136. Under the Handicraft's Bhadohi Development Authority has been established in Bhadohi, Varanasi for the development of carpet industry. This programme will assist the carpet artisans during the Seventh Plan. Besides, a number of incentives will be provided for boosting up the exports from this region. Carpet Training and Development Centres will be opened for training the artisans engaged in carpet industry. U. P. Brassware Corporation and Metal Complex in Mirzapur. It is also proposed to develop Chikan Industry in this region.

137. Under the Khadi and Village Industries Sector, a programme i.e. loan management, marketing of Udyog Gram Training is proposed to be launched. With a view to develop cottage industry in every household

for providing employment to rural masses, it is proposed to launch Udyog Gram Scheme.

138. *Sugar Industry*—The production of sugarcane is being increased particularly in the tarai districts of the Eastern region. It is envisaged to establish new sugar mills in the region in the co-operative sector. With the expected expansion in the crushing capacity of the sugar mills, there will be an additional production of molasses, which can be used as an input for the installation of new distilleries.

139. *Co-operative Sugar Mills*—The primary objective of the establishment of sugar factories in the Co-operative Sector of the State is to encourage farmers for cultivation of cash crops like sugarcane, which yields them better returns. In order to achieve this objective, every facility is being made available to the cane growers through co-operatives. In the Eastern region, Aurai in Varanasi District is the first venture of this kind, where a Co-operative Sugar Factory was set up in 1971. Now there are six co-operative sugar factories in the Eastern region, out of 29 Co-operative Sugar Factories in the entire State.

140. At present, the total crushing capacity of the Co-operative Sugar Factories in the Eastern region is 7500 tonnes per day, out of the total 38050 TCD crushing capacity of all the Co-operative Sugar Factories in the State

141. During the Seventh Five Year Plan, 10 new Sugar Factories (Seven of 1500 TCD each and three of 1250 TCD each) are expected to be commissioned in the State, out of which two are likely to be commissioned in the Eastern region. During the Seventh Plan, six more distilleries are expected to be commissioned out of which two will be set up in the Eastern region (One at Nanpara, district Bahraich of 30,000 litres per day capacity and the other at Ghosi, district Azamgarh of 60,000 litres per day capacity). Proposals to upgrade four distilleries in the State from 30,000 litres per day capacity to 60,000 litres per day capacity each, would also include Nanpara (Bahraich) distillery. In the Eastern region, the expansion and manufacture of country liquor will be undertaken. In the Seventh Five Year Plan, the utilisation of by-products will be undertaken by way of establishing one unit of Paper Plant, one bottling factory, one unit for the generation of power by effluent treatment and one unit for the production of chemicals.

142. The individual expansion of Ramkola, Lakshmiganj and Jarwal Road Mills would be taken up. It is also proposed to expand Khadda Unit to 2500 TCD instead

to 2000 TCD. The modernisation-cum-expansion of other Units such as Munderwa, Bhatni, have not been proposed in the Seventh Five Year Plan because at the first instance, intensive cane development is required in the areas so as to have adequate cane for the expanded capacity.

143. It has also been proposed to establish distilleries at Khadda (Deoria) for a capacity of 5,000 litres per day at a total project cost of Rs. 350 lakh.

144. *Mineral Investigation Programmes*—During the Sixth Five Year Plan period, mineral investigations of important mineral deposits as Silica Sand, cement-grade limestone, Kankar-marl, S. M. S.-grade dolomite, high grade marble etc., have been carried out. Besides these, regional geo-chemical surveys have been carried out for the preliminary investigations for metallic mineral deposits like lead and radio active minerals in selected parts of district Mirzapur. In the rest of the districts, work related to surveys and for determining the leasing procedures for the mining of minerals and minor minerals like sand break earth, boulders etc., have been completed. Apart from regular investigation programmes, effort has been made for proper planning of development and mining of both major and minor mineral deposits, so that the revenue accruing from royalty may be enhanced. During the Sixth Plan period, the total estimated expenditure on mineral investigations and mining administration under the mineral sector in this area would be Rs.62.00 lakh. As a result of the work completed in the above areas, the following estimated/proved reserves on mineral deposits have been established:

(Reserves in M.T.)

| Name of the mineral                | Estimated | Proved |
|------------------------------------|-----------|--------|
| (1)                                | (2)       | (3)    |
| Cement grade limestone             | 336       | 177    |
| Limestone-marble (Chemical grade). | 7         | ..     |
| Limestone (blast furnace grade).   | 30        | 11     |
| Dolomite (SMS grade) ..            | 6         | 6      |
| Silica sand ..                     | 24.5      | 5      |
| Andalusite Kankar Marl             | 14.4      | ..     |

145. Proving of cement grade limestone deposits in different parts of Mirzapur, for the requirements of Churk-Ballia cement factories have been completed at the instance of the U. P. State Cement Corporation. Besides these, proving of limestone deposits in other selected areas, has also been completed for the proposed new plant in the area and it is

hoped that after the completion of the present investigation programme, sufficient limestone reserves would be available for the new projects. The discovery of dolomite deposits has been done by the Directorate in the past, and during the Sixth Plan period, the developmental work of the deposit for the supply to steel plant, is being done by the U. P. State Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. A float glass project estimated to cost Rs.110 crore to be located in district Banda is being undertaken by the U. P. State Mineral Development Corporation, based on Silica sand deposit.

146. Limestone dolomite from mines located in district Mirzapur and being operated by U. P. State Mineral Development Corporation are being supplied to various industries within and outside the State. This activity will be intensified in Seventh Plan. The emphasis will be on scientific mining techniques for preserving the ecology.

147. *Roads and Bridges*—Roads are an essential infrastructure for activating and accelerating the social, economic and industrial development of the State. Road networks are the most effective means of transport of men and materials and serve as effective tools in accelerating the development activities, like agricultural and industrial production, marketing of agricultural produce, finished goods etc. and in raising the consumption levels of the people. Besides, road networks also act as fore-runners of prosperity and open areas for more health facilities, strengthening of educational infrastructure, removal of backwardness and in pushing up the overall economic growth in the hitherto backward parts of the State.

148. The investments in the road building sector, are employment oriented in character. A good road infrastructure also helps in the reduction of consumer prices as cheaper transport costs are an important element in pricing structure of raw materials and finished goods.

149. The topography of the Eastern region is somewhat different from rest of the districts of the State. There were 19681 Km. of pucca roads upto March 1983 in the region, which work out to 47.2 Km. of pucca roads per lakh of population. This length is less than the State average of 59.7 Km. and calls for much more efforts in raising the total length of pucca roads in the region.

150. In view of above reasons, 15 eastern districts of the State, need special attention in this respect and have been proposed for intensive development in this sector. In accordance with the Bombay Plan, the required density of 32 Km. of pucca roads per 100 sq. Km. was to be achieved. It will be observed

that for this region, the requirement of total road length covers to about 28260 Km. to fulfil the norm. The actual road of pucca/metalled roads, in the Eastern region is calculated to be 19681 Km. in all. Thus, the existing road length in the region, falls short of the requirements by 8,579 Kms.

151. *Proposals for the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)*—To cope with the pressing need for the construction of new roads and bridges in this region, an outlay of Rs.360.00 crore has been proposed for the region, against a total outlay of Rs.1286.40 crore for the entire State in the Seventh Five Year Plan. Out of this, an outlay of Rs.67.80 crore has been proposed for the year, 1985-86. Due to limited resources, only 2,925 Km. of new roads are proposed for construction in the Seventh Five Year Plan. Besides, a provision of 1680 Km. length of road has been made for re-construction. 169 new bridges are also proposed to be constructed during the Seventh Plan in this region.

152. *Tourism*—Tourism is an important human activity of great significance, which also leads to several other social and economic benefits like earning of foreign exchange, generation of employment and promotion of socio-cultural exchanges. The Eastern region has some of the most important historical and Buddhist places of the country. Kushinagar, Sravasti and Sarnath are a few of those Buddhist places, which attract foreign tourists, mainly from Japan, Korea, Burma, Thailand and Sri Lanka. Besides, Ayodhya, Varanasi and Allahabad are some more tourist centres of very great importance, which are located in this region.

153. Despite increasing flow of tourists to the above places and some other centres of historical importance in the Eastern region, the development of commercial tourism has been very slow due to constraints of resources. However, in view of vast potentials to develop tourism as an industry in the Eastern region it is proposed to first of all complete the spill over developmental projects of the Sixth Five Year Plan. It is also proposed to establish Tourist Bungalows at Sravasti, Kushinagar, Balrampur and Gorakhpur and also a Yatri Niwas at Varanasi. It is further proposed to develop tourist spots at various places of known importance within the Eastern region. Wayside amenities would also be provided at Basti, Maghar, Jaunpur, Sultanpur, Faizabad, Ghazipur and some other places of the region. Youth hostels will be established at Varanasi and Allahabad.

154. *Education*—The educational level in the eastern region is the lowest amongst all the regions of the State. The literacy rate

in the region, according to 1981 census, is 24.28 male and female literacy being 37.06 percent and 10.73 percent respectively while the corresponding percentages for the entire State, are 38.76 and 14.04 respectively. The backwardness of education in the region is also reflected from the fact that the number of Primary and Junior High Schools per lakh of population, is much lesser. These are 57.78 and 11.16 respectively in the Eastern region, as compared to State average of 65.41 and 12.61 respectively.

155. Keeping the above facts in view, universalization of elementary education, with special emphasis on girls' education, is one of the main objectives of the Seventh Plan. The sectorwise details of the Seventh Plan Outlays are given in the following table :

TABLE—9 : Sectorwise Details of Outlays for the Eastern Region

| Name of the Sector                 | Proposed outlay<br>1985-90<br>(Rupees in lakh) |
|------------------------------------|--|
| (1)                                | (2)  |
| 1. Elementary Education ..         | 5633.18  |
| 2. Secondary Education ..          | 2271.81  |
| 3. Teachers Education ..           | 357.00   |
| 4. Higher Education ..             | 887.80   |
| 5. Adult Education ..              | 399.30   |
| 6. Games and Sports ..             | 83.06  |
| 7. Direction and administration .. | 67.36  |
| 8. Other programmes ..             | 113.40   |
| 9. Library Services ..             | 314.90   |
| Total ..                           | 10,127.81                                      |

156. *Elementary Education*—At the pre-primary stage, it is proposed to set up pre-primary education centres. An outlay of Rs.32 lakh has been proposed for the purpose. In the programme of universalization of elementary education, the first priority would be given to the opening of new schools in the remote and inaccessible rural areas. A sum of Rs.1535.66 lakh has been provided for opening of 659 mixed Junior Basic Schools in the rural and urban areas and 235 Senior Basic Schools for boys and girls in the rural areas. A sum of Rs.902.20 lakh has been proposed for the construction of 600 buildings of Junior Basic Schools, 350 buildings of Senior Basic Schools and 250 additional classrooms in the Junior Basic Schools. Besides, provision of Rs.253.20 lakh has been made for the appointment of additional teachers in

the Junior/Senior Basic Schools and local teachers in connection with the expansion of girls education.

157. The formal system of education alone would not be able to achieve the goal of universalization of elementary education and assistance of non-formal system of education is necessary. It is proposed to provide Rs.978.23 lakh for opening of non-formal part-time centres for children belonging to the age-group of 6—14 years. A sum of Rs.100.35 lakh has been provided for science equipments and teaching materials etc. for qualitative improvement in the elementary education.

158. Incentive schemes like free supply of text-books, uniforms and merit scholarships, particularly for the students of the weaker sections would be continued during the Seventh Plan period. A provision of Rs.125.32 lakh has been made for the purpose. A sum of Rs.2.40 lakh has been provided for efficiency award to teachers of the Junior/Senior Basic Schools.

159. The problem of health of the school children is vital. It is proposed to provide weighing machines and first-aid boxes for health check-ups and installation of hand pumps in the primary schools for drinking water. A sum of Rs.28 lakh has been made available for this purpose. A sum of Rs.229.20 lakh has been proposed for furniture/equipment and teaching materials and maintenance grant to non-government Senior Basic Schools.

160. It is proposed to open school complexes in Senior Basic Schools in each Block of every district and establish libraries in the Apex School of every school complex. Rs.153.73 lakh have been proposed for these schemes.

161. A provision of Rs.1201.09 lakh has been made for the establishment of offices of the Block Education Officers and Assistant Education Officers as well as strengthening of the offices of Basic Education Officers at the district and region levels.

162. *Secondary Education*—To sustain the pressure of admissions at the higher Secondary stage, more facilities would be provided to the existing institutions by way of allowing more sections and introduction of new subjects. This will involve an amount of Rs.64.30 lakh. A sum of Rs.83.55 lakh has been proposed for strengthening of the existing Government Higher Secondary Institutions, including provincialization of the non-government Higher Secondary Schools.

163. For promoting education of girls Junior High Schools would be upgraded to Higher Secondary standard and new Government Girls Higher Secondary Institutions would be opened, with a view to provide at least one Girls Higher Secondary Institution at every Tehsil headquarter. A sum of Rs.224 lakh has been provided for this purpose. An outlay of Rs.14 lakh has been proposed for upgrading of Government High Schools to Intermediate standard. A sum of Rs.379.77 lakh has been proposed for the construction of laboratories and buildings of the Government Higher Secondary Institutions.

164. Aided Higher Secondary Institutions would be assisted with a sum of Rs.625.04 lakh for sanitary and water facilities, implementation of new projects, development of libraries and recognition in additional subjects and science group. A sum of Rs.329 lakh has been provided for bringing up unaided Higher Secondary Institutions on grant-in-aid list. A separate provision of Rs.4 lakh has been made for efficiency grant to aided higher secondary schools. Besides, a sum of Rs.61 lakh has been provided for strengthening of schools libraries and reading rooms in each district for qualitative improvement in the Higher Secondary education.

165. For construction of educational office complexes with residential accommodations and Regional Board Office at Varanasi and strengthening of regional and district level offices, an outlay of Rs.38 lakh has been proposed. A sum of Rs.266.25 lakh has been proposed for scholarships awarded to the students of middle classes and poor students at the enhanced rates, vocational education, maintenance of educational institutions and hostels, for the fixation of solar energy devices and installation and maintenance of T.V. sets in the educational institution.

166. *Teacher Education* :—For updating and creating awareness of new ideas and practices in different areas of education, a provision of Rs.230 lakh has been made to organise refresher courses for primary/middle/secondary school teachers. Likewise, in-service/training facilities would be provided for the untrained lecturers of Government/Non-Government Training Colleges. A sum of Rs.1.60 lakh has been provided for the purpose. A provision of Rs.41.50 lakh has been made for the strengthening and reorganisation of Government Normal Schools. Besides, an outlay of Rs.62.50 lakh has been proposed for strengthening of L. T. Training Colleges and development of B. Ed. colleges



and for conducting and promoting innovative projects.

167. It is proposed to ensure the maximum utilization of the continuing education programme for inservice training. A provision of Rs.17.80 lakh has been made for the purpose. For organising Science Exhibitions of the district, regional and State levels, a sum of Rs. 3.60 lakh has been provided.

168. *Higher Education*—The main objective in the space of higher education will be consolidation and qualitative improvement. With this objective in view, it is proposed to strengthen the existing institutions and provide U. G. C. matching share to the existing Government Degree colleges. A sum of Rs.68 lakh has been provided for this purpose. For purchase of land and new constructions and extension of buildings an amount of Rs.385 lakh has been provided.

169. Non-government colleges would be assisted with a sum of Rs.258 lakh for matching contribution against the U. G. C. grant and other development schemes, maintenance grant and bringing up unaided colleges on grant-in-aid list. A sum of Rs.166.50 lakh has been provided for implementation of New Education Programme, 3 years Degree and 5 years law courses, restructuring of courses and for the establishment of a Reference Library for Research. In addition to the programmes of qualitative improvement, a provision of Rs.15.30 lakh has been made for non-formal education in the Girls Degree colleges and National Service Scheme.

170. *Adult Education*—The districts with low literacy rate, would be given priority and projects would be implemented for bringing up the literacy percentage in these districts. It is proposed that 75 per cent Adult Education centres would cater to the literacy needs of women in new projects. An outlay of Rs.399.30 lakh has been proposed for the extension of Rural Functional Literacy Scheme with State resources, strengthening of administrative machinery at the regional and district levels and establishment of Regional Resource Centre.

171. *Youth Welfare and Sports*—It is proposed to provide due place to games and sports through strengthening and reorganising administrative and directive set-up for implementation of the programmes of physical education, games and sports and co-curricular activities in the Primary and Higher Secondary schools of the region. A provision has been made for championship awards to the winner in different games and sports at the regional and district levels, and for the award of prizes and certificate to the students, establishing new records in sports and competitions. The scheme

of Scouts and Girls Guides would be implemented with greater emphasis. A sum of Rs.83.06 lakh has been provided for different schemes of games, sports and development of cultural and other co-curricular programmes.

172. *Direction, Administration and Supervision*—Educational administration is a technical job requiring high level of professional competence both as an administrator and as an educationist. For the creation of the Planning and Monitoring Education Cell at the regional and district levels, a provision of Rs.6 lakh has been made. A sum of Rs.60.88 lakh has been provided for the creation and upgradation of the post of District Inspectress of Girls Schools and Assistant Director of Basic Education.

173. *Other Programmes*—Among other programmes, the schemes of development and preliminary grants to Sanskrit Pathshalas and Arabic Madarsas would be continued during the Seventh Plan period. An outlay of Rs.113.40 lakhs has been proposed for all the schemes grouped under the heading of "other programmes".

174. *Library Services*—It is proposed that facilities of self-study would be provided to the people of different age-groups, communities and interest. A sum of Rs.303.44 lakh has been proposed for different schemes of library services.

175. *Technical Education*—To cope up with the technical man power requirements at supervisory and shop floor level in public and private sector units, which are established in the State, in fertilizer, cement, aeronautics, transport pharmaceuticals, heavy electricals, communication petro-chemicals and textile industries and in the State Government departments, such as P.W.D., Irrigation, State Electricity Board, etc. the provision and expansion of technical education opportunities in these disciplines is essential. Efforts are also to be made to generate practical and constructive strength in trainees by inter-weaving education with industrial training, so that technically trained personnel could go for gainful employment and prove more helpful for industries.

176. Up to the end of the Third Plan, the major thrust was on expansion of technical education facilities but during the Fourth Plan, emphasis was mainly on consolidation and diversification of courses. During the Fifth Plan also, the major emphasis was laid on diversification of courses and consolidation of existing facilities.

177. The Seventh Plan proposals includes an outlay of Rs.35.54 crores. The outlay for 1985-86 in Rs.5.90 crores. There are three Engineering Colleges of degree level, viz. (i) M.M.M. Engineering College, Gorakhpur,

(ii) M.N.R. Engineering College, Allahabad and (iii) Kamla Nehru Institute of Science and Technology, Sultanpur, functioning in the region. For these existing institutions of the degree level, a sum of Rs.11.00 crore has been proposed for the Seventh Plan period, including Rs.2.1 crores for the year 1985-86. It is proposed to introduce a degree course in printing technology at Allahabad, which would involve an expenditure of Rs.5.00 lakh during the Seventh Plan and Rs.1.5 lakh in the year 1985-86.

178. For the existing diploma level institutions, a sum of Rs.14.42 crores is proposed to be spent during the Seventh Plan period and Rs.3.09 crores for 1985-86.

179. Under the qualitative improvement programme for the diploma level, a sum of Rs.25.10 crore has been provided for the Seventh Plan period, against the establishment of boys and girls polytechnic, starting of new diversified courses, language laboratories, learning resources centres and vocationalised institute for the girls. The outlay for quality improvement programme for the year 1985-86 is Rs.3.86 crores.

180. *Environment and Ecology*—The Eastern region has serious problems of land degradation due to annual floods, water logging, soil erosion, etc. Its rivers are also polluted due to industrial and domestic effluents. The places of historical religious and tourist importance do not present congenial environment owing to haphazard and unscientific developments. There is also need to make the people of the area aware about environmental conservation. The activities proposed for the Seventh Plan are given below:

(A) *Pollution control*:—Pilot projects in some towns such as Varanasi, Gorakhpur, Faizabad, etc. would be launched for solid waste management and recycling of waste water pollution will be minimised through installation of sewage treatment plants. It is proposed to develop a net work of noise pollution monitoring: Kushinagar, Gorakhpur, Varanasi, Ayodhya and other towns will be taken up for environmental studies.

(b) *Environmental Impact Assessment (E. I. A.)*—It is proposed to carry out EIA for various industries in the region. In addition to proposals for new industries other development projects such as irrigation projects, thermal power projects, road construction, urban development projects, etc. will also be taken up.

181. The strategy proposed to accelerate the promotion and implementation of programmes in this region is as under—

- (1) organisation of Eco-Development camps;
- (2) environmental improvement of archaeological monuments, tourist and pilgrimage resorts;
- (3) restoration of selected Eco-System ; and
- (4) reclamation of saline soils through the use of distillery effluents.

182. The other programmes proposed for the region are :—

- (1) conservation of natural living resources ; and
- (2) environmental Education, Awareness Training Research Promotion and Information System.

183. *Medical and Health*—The poor economic condition of the population of the region, coupled with the low education levels contribute to poor health condition of the masses of the region.

184. The number of allopathic hospitals /dispensaries per lakh of population (1981-82) was only 2.20 as against 12.62 for the hill region and 3.15 for the Bundelkhand region and 2.88 in the central region. The State average was 2.87. The average indicators amply demonstrate the backwardness of Eastern region, with respect to health facilities. The number of beds in Allopathic hospitals/dispensaries, per lakh of population in 1981-82 was 39.67 as against 127.84 in the hill region, 50.65 in the Bundelkhand region and 49.31 in the entire State. The Seventh Five-Year Plan will emphasise development of health services of preventive type and reduce the reproduction rate of the population.

185. The scheme proposed for implementation during the Seventh Five-Year Plan, have been categorised under the following groups :

- (a) Hospitals/dispensaries.
- (b) Control of communicable diseases.
- (c) Minimum Needs Programmes.

186. An outlay of Rs.116.78 crores has been proposed for the Eastern region during the Seventh Plan including an outlay of Rs.12.20 crores for 1985-86.

187. *Sewerage and Water Supply*—Five important schemes, viz. (1) The Urban Water Supply Scheme, (2) Urban Sewerage, (3) Low Cost Estimation Scheme, (4) Rural Water Supply Scheme, (5) Rural Sanitation Scheme, have been proposed for the Seventh Five-Year Plan.

188. A provision of Rs.242.00 crores has been proposed in the Seventh Plan for drinking water and Sewerage facilities for the Eastern Region. Out of which Rs. 32.40 crores is proposed during the year 1985-86.

189. *Housing and Urban Development*—As per 1981 Census, the Eastern Region had an Urban population of 44.51 lakh which was 22.37 percent of the total urban population in the State. Commensurate with the trend exhibited in the State, this region had a high growth rate of 4.80 percent per annum between 1971-81, and its urban centres also increased in number from 74 in 1971 to 180 in 1981. The urban population in the region is estimated to be 55.50 lakh at the beginning of the Seventh Five Year Plan (April 1985). By the year 1991 and 2001, the urban population of this region is anticipated to reach 72.0 lakh and 115.0 lakh respectively.

190. Out of 180 urban centres in the region, 6 were class I Towns (population above 1,00,000), 10 were Class II Towns (population between 50,000 to 1,00,000 each) and 11 were Class III Towns (each with population between 20,000 to 50,000). The rest 153 towns had population below 20,000 each. The urban centres in this region are widely dispersed, there being one urban centre per 477 sq. km-

of geographical area in comparison to one centre per 403 sq. km. for the State as a whole.

191. Till now 15 Towns in this region, have been covered by Master Plans prepared by the State Town and Country Planning Department. Besides this, two Regional Plans for the development of Rihand Area and Gora-khpur-Deoria Area have also been prepared by the Department. In addition, seven towns are also covered by the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns-Scheme (IDSMT) in this region. In view of the accelerated pace of urbanisation in this region, it has become necessary to take up appropriate urban development programmes in this region in order to guide, control, and channelise economic development programmes, in this region in a balanced way. Of particular importance, is the necessity to develop and deliver an integrated system of Infrastructural facilities in this region, consequent on strengthening of the key urban institutions to discharge their functions efficiently in the context of large potentials for industrial development that have been envisaged in the State Plan.

192. The proposed financial outlay for the Urban Development under various schemes during the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) and Annual Plan (1985-86) for this region, would be as follows :

TABLE 10—Seventh Plan Outlays

(Rs. in lakh)

| Name of programme  | Proposed outlay         |                        |
|--|-------------------------|------------------------|
|  | Seventh Plan<br>1985-90 | Annual Plan<br>1985-86 |
| (1)  | (2)                     | (3)                    |
| 1. Urban Development Scheme (Financial Assistance to Local Body) | 20.00                   | 4.00                   |
| 2. Town and Regional Planning .. .. .                            | 80.00                   | 16.00                  |
| 3. Environmental Improvement of slums .. .. .                    | 1000.00                 | 200.00                 |
| 4. Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns .. .. .      | 250.00                  | 50.00                  |
| 5. U. P Urban Development and Water Supply Project .. .. .       | 6550.00                 | 700.00                 |
| 6. Urban Transport .. .. .                                       | 100.00                  | 7.00                   |
| Total .. .. .  | 8000.00                 | 977.00                 |

193. By a conservative estimate, there was a shortage of 1.13 lakh houses in the urban areas of the region in 1971. This is likely to have gone up to 1.58 lakh houses by 1981. At the beginning of Seventh Five Year-Plan, it is anticipated that there will be a shortfall of 1.83 lakh houses including replacement demands of houses for 2 percent of households. Added to this would be the requirement of 3.00 lakh new houses due to new household

formation from 1985 to 1990. Thus, 4.83 lakh houses need to be constructed in the urban areas of this region during the Seventh Five-Year Plan from all sources including constructions in the private sector.

194. The proposed allocations for Urban Housing in the State Sector under various schemes during the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985-90) and Annual Plan (1985-86) would be as follows :



TABLE 11—Seventh Plan Outlay for Urban Housing.

(Rs. in lakh)

| Name of Scheme  | Proposed outlay         |                        |
|---|-------------------------|------------------------|
|   | Seventh Plan<br>1985—90 | Annual Plan<br>1985-86 |
| (1)   | (2)                     | (3)                    |
| 1. EWS Housing :  |                         |                        |
| (a) Sites and services .. .. .                              | ..                      | ..                     |
| (b) EWS houses including houses for industrial workers } .. | 750.00                  | 80.00                  |
| (c) House building loan .. .. .                             | ..                      | ..                     |
| 2. LIG Housing .. .. .                                      | 370.00                  | 30.00                  |
| 3. MIG Housing .. .. .                                      | 150.00                  | 10.00                  |
| 4. Land Acquisition and Development .. .. .                 | 1400.00                 | 120.00                 |
| 5. Seed Capital .. .. .                                     | 500.00                  | 60.00                  |
| Total .. .. .   | 3170.00                 | 300.00                 |

195. *Labour and Labour Welfare*—The organisation of Labour Commissioner in the State tries to ensure continuity of production by checking/ending strikes/lockouts and maximise production and also ensure even and proper distribution of the profits to the workers. The department takes measures for enforcement of various labour laws, organises welfare facilities and conciliates and settles industrial disputes. This has resulted in minimising the number of strikes/lockouts and mandays lost specially during the last two years.

196. It has been noticed that benefits of increased wages schemes of welfare etc. have benefited organised workers of the cities to a larger extent. Unorganised and rural workers have now to be paid special attention. The Seventh Plan schemes have been formulated to help provide such benefits. Efforts will be made to take the machinery of the Labour Department to block level in the districts so as to benefit agricultural and unorganised workers.

197. To ensure payment of minimum wages and also to confer other benefits on rural workers, it is proposed that enforcement machinery be set up at block/tahsil level. Similarly, efforts would be made to identify and rehabilitate remaining bonded labourers by conducting intensive/extensive surveys. The Government of India's scheme (100 percent Expenditure reimbursed) of providing rural honorary organisers of block level would be extended, so as to cover all the blocks by the end of the Plan.

198. *Craftsmen Training*—In the entire State there were 79 I. T. Is and 14 G. I. T. Is. functioning on 1st August, 1984 with intake

capacity of 27,744 seats in 43 trades. At the end of the Sixth Five-Year Plan there will be 74 I. T. Is 5 branch I. T. Is and 14 G. I. T. Is having 29,696 seats.

199. In the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985—90), it has been decided to pay particular attention to the development of the economically under developed districts of Eastern Region. It is proposed to establish an Industrial Training Institute for girls at Sultanpur. Several other new trades and new seats in running trades are also proposed to be opened in different Industrial Training Institutes. It is also envisaged to strengthen the running Industrial Training Institutes established in this region by making up the deficiencies of staff, buildings, tools and equipments. The total outlay for the entire State is Rs. 4000 lakh out of which Rs. 469.00 lakh are allotted for the Eastern Region for the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985—90). For the Annual Plan 1985-86 an outlay of Rs. 657 lakh are proposed for the entire state out of which Rs. 6.00 lakh are quantified for Eastern Region.

200. *Harijan Welfare* :—The programme for the welfare of Scheduled castes include scholarships/stipends and financial aid for the purchase of books and other educational appliances for students and economic assistance to Scheduled Caste families for the development of agriculture, horticulture and household/cottage industries. Some important scheme-wise details are given below :—

201. *Welfare of Scheduled Castes* :—For the welfare of Scheduled Caste population of the Eastern region, an outlay of Rs. 3772.00 lakh has been proposed for the Seventh Five-Year Plan period. An outlay of Rs. 595.12 lakh out of the total outlay, is proposed to be utilised in

the year 1985-86. The earmarked outlays will be utilised for the implementation of various welfare schemes like award of scholarships, financial assistance for the purchase of books and also for giving subsidy to Scheduled Caste families for their economic and social upliftment.

202. In the Eastern region, about 40360 Scheduled Caste students will be benefited during the Seventh Five Year Plan period by receiving scholarships/stipends etc.

203. *Welfare of Scheduled Tribes*—A separate scheme for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes living in various parts of the Eastern Region is being operated by the Department of Harijan Welfare with an outlay of Rs.96.44 lakh for the Seventh Plan period. An outlay of Rs.16.59 lakhs will be utilised in the year 1985-86. For the educational awareness and upliftment, scholarships/stipends, and other incentives in the form of aid for the purchase of books and other appliances, are proposed to be given to 1440 students belonging to the Scheduled Tribes of the Eastern Region. 388 of these students will receive these benefits during the year 1985-86.

204. *Welfare of the Denotified Tribes*—Taking their living patterns and many other socio-economic similarities with the Scheduled Tribes, a special provision has been made by the State Government for their upliftment on the same lines as for the Scheduled Tribes. An outlay of Rs.161.08 lakh has been proposed for the welfare of denotified tribes of the Eastern Region during the Seventh Plan period, out of which, a sum of Rs.61.11 lakhs has been earmarked for the year 1985-86.

205. *Welfare of Backward Classes*—There are several castes like Lodh, Ahir, Kurmi Kori, Teli, Lohar, Kumhar etc. residing in Eastern Region who are considered to be lagging behind in their socio-economic development. To bring these castes at par with others, it has been considered necessary to improve their educational status on priority basis. An outlay of Rs.78.60 lakhs has been proposed for the Seventh Five Year Plan period and 20,837 students from these backward communities will be benefited by receiving scholarships/stipends etc.

206. *Outlay for the Eastern Region*—An outlay of Rs.4051.52 lakh has been proposed under this sector, in the Seventh Five Year Plan. It includes an outlay of Rs.651.32 lakh for the year 1985-86.

207. *Social Welfare*—The schemes of Social Welfare Department include:—

1. Award of Scholarships to physically and mentally handicapped students upto VIII class.

2. Award of Scholarships to the children of physically handicapped persons.

3. Grant to physically handicapped persons for the purchase of artificial limbs and hearing aids.

4. Grants-in-aid for the maintenance of destitutes, physically and mentally handicapped persons.

5. I.C.D.S. projects for the children.

6. Grant to destitute widows.

208. For implementation of various schemes of Social Welfare Sector, total outlay of 2104.25 lakh has been proposed for the entire state, out of which Rs.382.80 lakh have been earmarked for the Eastern region. Important Schemewise details are given below :

1. *Award of Scholarships to physically and mentally handicapped students upto VIII class*—An amount of Rs.2.25 lakhs has been proposed for the Seventh Plan period, out of which Rs.0.30 lakhs has been earmarked for the year 1985-86. About 1000 students are likely to be benefited during the Plan period. However, for 1985-86, 150 students are likely to be given scholarships.

2. *Award of Scholarships to the children of physically handicapped persons*—A sum of Rs.1.80 lakh has been proposed for the Seventh Plan period and about Rs.0.25 lakhs is earmarked for the year 1985-86. During the Seventh Plan period, about 700 students are likely to be benefited by this scheme and 20 of these students are likely to get scholarships during the year 1985-86.

3. *Grant to physically handicapped for the purchase of artificial limbs and hearing aids*—Under this scheme, an outlay of Rs.375 lakh has been proposed for the seventh plan period and out of this, a sum of Rs.0.33 lakhs is proposed to be utilised during the year 1985-86. About 750 persons of the Eastern region will be provided artificial limbs and hearing aids—during the Seventh Plan period, out of which, 25 persons will receive such aids during the year 1985-86.

4. *Grants-in-aid for the maintenance of destitutes, physically and mentally handicapped persons*—For the destitutes, physically and mentally handicapped persons of the Eastern region, a sum of Rs.20.00 lakh has been proposed for the Seventh Plan period, out of which Rs.7.00 lakh will be utilised in the year 1985-86. 2600 persons of the Eastern region will be benefited during

the Seventh Plan period, out of these, 300 persons are likely to receive benefits during the year 1985-86.

5. *Shishu Shalas in the Sweeper Colonies in the Rural Urban and slum areas*—During the Seventh Plan period, a sum of Rs.15.00 lakh is proposed to be utilized for the establishment of Shishu Shalas in six districts of the Eastern region.

6. *Intensive Child Development Scheme (I.C.D.S.) Projectes*—An outlay of Rs.85.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eastern region during the Seventh Plan period for execution of this Scheme. During the year 1985-86, Rs.21.50 lakh will be utilised.

7. *Grant to destitute Widows*—For the Welfare of destitute widows, an outlay of Rs.255.00 lakh has been proposed during the Seventh Five year Plan, out of which Rs.45.00 lakh are proposed to be spent in the year 1985-86. During the Seventh Five Year Plan, 33,100 widows are proposed to be benefited and 5000 of them will receive financial support during the year 1985-86.

209. *Nutrition*—The programme of Nutrition was initiated in the Fourth Five Year Plan within the overall ambit of the Minimum Needs Programme. The economically weaker sections of the society and all those individuals living below the poverty line are not in a position to afford balanced diet either for themselves, or for the pregnant and lactating mothers and children. Absence of balanced nutrition is manifested in the retarded and improper growth of the body, mental deficiency and to some extent blindness of individuals. Nutrition programmes aim at providing required amount of vitamins, minerals, protein etc. to needy groups to cover nutritional deficiencies.

210. The nutrition programme is being implemented through three agencies, namely, the Rural Development, Social Welfare and Education Department. The programme can be sub-divided into—

(1) Applied Nutrition Programme.

(2) Special Nutrition Programme.

The Special Nutrition Programme is envisaged to provide supplementary feeding to the pre-school children in the age group of 0-6 years

and pregnant and nursing mothers belonging to economically weaker sections of the society living below the poverty line. The other component of this programme is to provide mid-day meals to the school going children of the rural and urban areas.

211. *Nutrition Programme of the Social Welfare Department*—In the Eastern Region, an outlay of Rs.985.00 lakh has been proposed for the Seventh Five Year Plan period, out of which Rs.155.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1985-86. The beneficiaries to be covered under this programme would be 7,50,000 during the Seventh Plan period, out of which, 41,666 will be benefited during the year 1985-86. The per capita nutrition provided contains 300 calories and 12 gms. of proteins.

212. *Nutrition Programme of the Rural Development Department*—The Rural Development Department is also implementing nutrition programme for the economically weaker sections of the society, specially those living below the poverty line. The department is carrying out two schemes, under special nutrition programme, feeding pre-school/children and pregnant and nursing mothers belonging to the families as selected under the I.R.D.P. and Special Component Plan. The objective of Applied Nutrition Programme is to raise the nutritional status of children belonging to the economically and socially backward families. For the implementation of Nutrition Programme by the Rural Development Department, an outlay of Rs.265.35 lakh has been proposed for the Seventh Five Year Plan, out of which an outlay of Rs.38.22 lakh is proposed to be utilised during the year 1985-86. The Rural Development Department will provide nutrition to 2,71,846 beneficiaries during the Seventh Plan period and 35,554 of them will receive the benefit during the year 1985-86.

213. *Nutrition Programme of the Education Department*—The Education Department is also implementing the programmes or Special Nutrition and Mid-Day meals in Junior Basic Schools with the help of CARE organisation. The entire activities during the Seventh Five Year Plan period will be covered by non-plan and hence, no proposals have been incorporated for the Seventh Five Year Plan under Plan Schemes.

## (3) Bundelkhand Region

1. Bundelkhand region, consisting of five districts of Jhansi Division viz. (1) Jhansi (2) Jalaun (3) Banda (4) Hamirpur and (5) Lalitpur is one of the three backward regions of the State. According to 1981 census, the population of the region is 54.29 lakh constituting 4.9 per cent of the States population. The region is not densely populated. The density of population (1981 census) is 185, as against 377 for the State. The population of scheduled castes and tribes is 13.91 lakhs, which is 25.6 per cent of the total population of the region. The corresponding percentage for the State is 21.4. The rural and urban component of the total population of the region is 80.03 and 19.97 per cent respectively, which shows that urbanisation is less compared to other regions. As per 1981 census, 78.45 per cent of the workers are engaged in agriculture, which is the main source of livelihood. The economic classification of the population, as per 1981 census, is shown below :

TABLE I—Population distribution

| Economic Group            | Percentage of total workers |               |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
|                           | Bundelkhand                 | Uttar Pradesh |
| (1)                       | (2)                         | (3)           |
| 1. Cultivators ..         | 57.27                       | 58.01         |
| 2. Agricultural labourers | 21.18                       | 16.32         |
| 3. Household industry     | 3.59                        | 4.39          |
| 4. Other workers ..       | 17.96                       | 21.28         |
|                           | 100.00                      | 100.00        |

2. It would be seen from the above that percentage of agricultural labourers is higher in this region than that of the State as a whole. The persons engaged in household industry, as percentage of main workers, was 3.6 per cent in Bundelkhand region, which was lower than the State average of 4.4 per cent.

3. *Soil Climate and rainfall*—The region's tract is part of the central Indian Plateau, consisting mostly of low round hills, ravines and crags. The slope of the area is towards the north-east, with altitudes ranging between 300 and 450 meters above the sea-level. The region is mostly arid. The main soils of the region are mixed red and black. Out of the four types of soils found in this region, Mar and Kabar are fertile, while Parwa and Rakar are of poor fertility.

4. The climate of the region is prone to high variability of rainfall from year to year and excessive heat during summers, which is due to barrenness and rocky nature of the soils. The hot weather begins earlier and lasts longer. The average annual rainfall in the region is found to be 915.0 mm.

5. *Special Problems*—Bundelkhand region has certain special problems, such as low agricultural productivity, great paucity of roads, poor accessibility to rural areas, acute shortage of drinking water in large tracts, existence of vast areas under cultivable waste, very inadequate irrigation facilities and almost negligible industrial development. Despite comparatively large holdings possessed by households, productivity is much lower than the State average.

6. The low agriculture productivity is a consequence of soil characteristics and inadequate availability of irrigation. The topography of the area being plateau and rocky, makes the land less moisture retaining and unsuitable for intensive cultivation. The soil is, by and large, rocky and possesses less soil cover resulting in low productivity. Besides, the agricultural crops are damaged by stray cattle, which are left loose by their owners due to non-availability of fodder with them. This adversely affects the crop production in the region. In addition, the region is having wide spread problem of deep ravines, which make the area unsuitable for cultivation. These ravines also provide hide-outs to gangs of decoits and other anti social elements. An area of 2.82 lakh hectares is under ravines.

7. All the five districts of the region are frequently hit by severe droughts and have been declared as "Drought Prone Districts". Only in one year, i.e. 1981, the loss of the order of Rs.11.43 crores and the area affected was 4.02 lakh hectares. The recurrence of droughts not only causes huge damage to agriculture but also saps incentives of the cultivators to adopt improved agricultural practices. Moreover, the State Government has to incur heavy expenditure on relief measures, which could, otherwise, have been invested in various development projects, to boost-up the economy of the region.

8. Drinking water problem is quite acute in this region. The number of scarcity villages in the region constituted 38.5 per cent of the total inhabited villages. The problem is further aggravated in Pathari areas, where people have to cover long distances, just for fetching water, for drinking purposes or as an alternative take the recourse of drinking contaminated or unhygienic water, which results in the spread of water-borne diseases among the population.

9. The problem of un-employment and underemployment is acute in Bundelkhand region. It has been estimated that the total number of chronically unemployed and inadequately employed persons, as percentage of the population in the age-group of 15—59 years (in March, 1981), was 6.20 in this region, as compared to 4.9 per cent in the State,



10. Within the Bundelkhand region itself, the problem of chronically un-employed and inadequately employed was more pronounced in Hamirpur district, where the percentage was 6.67, as against 6.07% in Banda, 6.23% in Jhansi (including Lalitpur) and 5.78% in Jalaun district. The corresponding percentage for the Bundelkhand region as a whole was 6.20.

11. *Special Efforts for raising the economy of Bundelkhand Region*—In conformity with the State policy of reduction of regional disparities, comparatively higher outlays were allocated to the schemes benefiting the three backward regions including Bundelkhand since the Third Plan and this process continued with added emphasis in the successive Five Year Plans. Beside allocating higher outlays, special schemes and projects in addition to normal programmes of development, were included in the Third Five Year Plan and succeeding ones suiting to the needs of Bundelkhand area and optimally utilising its potentials. In order to accelerate industrial development, all the 5 districts of region have been selected by the Government of India, where concessional finance is made available through financial institutions. Besides, Jhansi and Lalitpur districts have been selected for giving outright grants and subsidy to entrepreneurs for setting up industries. Out of 5 districts of the region three districts viz. (1) Banda (2) Hamirpur and (3) Jalaun have been declared Zero Industry districts. In order to promote industrial development in these Zero Industry districts, a subsidy of 25 per cent on fixed investment on land buildings, machinery etc. subject to a maximum of Rs.25 lakh, is admissible to units set up in these districts. A special capital subsidy of 15 per cent, subject to a maximum of Rs.15 lakh, is admissible to Pioneer units set-up in a Zero industry tehsil, where no central investment subsidy is available.

The amount of this subsidy is 5 percent, subject to a maximum of Rs.5 lakh, in districts attracting 10 percent capital subsidy and no State subsidy is payable in such a district, where central investment subsidy of 15 percent or more is available. There is an exemption from sales tax for a period of seven years for the industries set-up in Zero industry district. Since October, 1980, the National programme of I.R.D. has been sanctioned, which spread over in all blocks of the region would help in reducing the inter-segmental disparities among the rural population in the long run.

12. For mobilising institutional finance and under taking commercially viable projects in the region, Bundelkhand Vikas Nigam has been established. The Nigam is expected to

act as a catalyst in the development of this region. An apex planning body, 'The Bundelkhand Vikas Pradhikaran' has been established, under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister. The Pradhikaran has been vested with financial power and necessary funds are allocated to it for launching of development programmes of the region. The main functions of the Pradhikaran are to undertake detailed review of various development programmes from time to time and take decisions on broad policy issues, in order to accelerate the growth in the Region.

13. With the introduction of the process of distribution of district sector outlays amongst different districts, under the decentralised planning, which is in operation in the State since 1982-83, the districts falling in the backward regions are entitled to larger share in outlays, as compared to their percentage share to the total population. The divisible district sector outlay is distributed amongst various districts according to a formula, based on the population and level of development. The decentralised planning process implemented in the State, since 1982-83, has, thus, resulted in larger flow of resources to Bundelkhand region as well as the other backward areas of the State.

14. The formula adopted for distribution of divisible district sector outlay would also help, over a period of time, in reducing the inter-district disparities in the region.

*Strategies and Proposals for the Seventh Five Year Plan :*

15. In consonance with the objective of the State's Seventh Five Year Plan, development programmes for Bundelkhand region for the corresponding plan period have been formulated. The sheet anchor of the Seventh Plan proposals for Bundelkhand region is to solve the special problems of the region and optimally utilise the potentials.

16. The suggested strategies for the development of Bundelkhand region are given below :

(1) Massive efforts to increase the yield per hectare in the area, which is the lowest among all the regions of State. Cultivation of oil seeds and pulses on an expensive scale.

(2) Covering of large areas under improved dry farming practices.

(3) Adoption of latest techniques of watershed management for conserving water and moisture.

(4) Considerable area of cultivable waste to be brought under cultivation.

(5) Intensive sheep development programme in view of vast areas available for grazing.

(6) Bringing of large areas under forest as more than six lakh hectares area in the region is under culturable waste.

(7) Inclusion of fodder development as a crucial variable in the forest plantation policy.

(8) Development of horticulture on commercial lines.

(9) Emphasis on cultivation of fodder crops and perennial grasses.

(10) Adoption of suitable agricultural engineering and soil conservation methods for arresting the severe menace of deep, medium and shallow ravines of the region.

(11) Installation of State and private tubewells by using the latest techniques of remote sensing and using deep boring rig machines.

(12) Construction of more Check Dams on 'Nalas' and developing micro watershed areas and construction of more 'Bundhis and sub-mergence Bundhis'.

(13) Establishment of industries based on minerals, which are locally available in large quantities.

(14) Construction of a number of bridges over important rivers, for inflow and outflow of passenger and goods traffic.

17. The highlights of the programmes envisaged to be undertaken during the Seventh Plan period are given in the succeeding sections of sectoral programmes.

18. The sectorwise details of Seventh Plan outlays and physical targets are given in Annexure-I and Annexure-II respectively for both the Eastern and Bundelkhand regions together.

19. *Agriculture Production*—Agriculture is the main occupation and service of livelihood of population of the Bundelkhand region. More than 78 percent of the working force is engaged in agriculture, as against 75 percent in the State. The level of agricultural development is relatively poor which is reflected from the fact that the value of agricultural produce per hectare of net area sown in the region is much lower than the State average. The position in respect of Jhansi (Rs.2274.28), Hamirpur (Rs.2265.03) and Lalitpur (Rs.1928.85) is more discouraging, where the value of agricultural produce per hectare is even less than the half of the State average of Rs.4619.28. The

average yield per hectare of major crops is much below the State average as is clear from the details in the table given below :

TABLE—2 : Average yield of major crops (1981-82)

| District    | Qtl/ha |       |      |      |       |
|-------------|--------|-------|------|------|-------|
|             | Paddy  | Bajra | Jwar | Peas | Wheat |
| (1)         | (2)    | (3)   | (4)  | (5)  | (6)   |
| 1. Jhansi   | 7.05   | 6.06  | 9.54 | 8.48 | 13.97 |
| 2. Lalitpur | 2.02   | 6.06  | 9.40 | 8.48 | 10.84 |
| 3. Jalaun   | 7.05   | 5.54  | 7.55 | 8.63 | 15.21 |
| 4. Hamirpur | 7.05   | 6.06  | 8.30 | 8.48 | 11.81 |
| 5. Banda    | 7.77   | 6.62  | 9.48 | 8.48 | 8.43  |
| Region ..   | 7.07   | 6.05  | 8.96 | 8.56 | 11.67 |
| State ..    | 10.94  | 6.97  | 8.81 | 9.22 | 16.40 |

20. Irrigation facilities : are also poorly developed in the region and only 21 percent of the net area sown was irrigated as against the State average of 55 percent.

21. The intensity of cropping in the region is much lesser than the State average. In 1981-82 it was 110.67, as against 142.9 in the State.

22. The region is drained by the Betwa and Ken rivers, which join the Yamuna and is characterised by heavy soil erosion. Vast areas constitute culturable waste and fallow land. Bundelkhand as a whole is surplus area in foodgrains. However, the surplus areas are confined to district Jalaun, parts of Hamirpur and Atarra area of Banda. The southern Pathari areas are deficit. In these areas the effect of drought is also more pronounced. Considerable portion of land is also not suitable for agriculture in plateau area on account of topography poor soil cover and other characteristics .

23. Since agriculture will continue to be the major source of income of the region the economic development of the area cannot be accelerated without development of agriculture. The entire Bundelkhand area is, however, not homogenous and can be classified into two categories viz. (i) having alluvial soil and (ii) not having alluvial soil. About 6 lakh hectares have been classified as cultivable waste as per revenue records. It is to be studied in detail as to how the best use of this area can be secured all of which is not suitable for cultivation.

24. The cropwise data reveal that only 33.2 percent of the gross area sown is utilized for Kharif, as against 66.6 percent in Rabi. The area under Zaid crops is negligible. The colossal loss of production during Kharif and Zaid, year to year, calls for serious consideration. Pulses and oilseeds are grown in sufficiently large areas but the average yield per hectare is low. High yielding varieties suited to this area should be propagated coupled with extensive demonstration in field. Taking into consideration the typical soil texture, which is rocky and having much lower capacity of moisture retention, dry farming is best suited for the area and should be adopted on a considerably large areas. Education of cultivators on a massive scale about the benefits of the dry farming, extensive field demonstration and supply of improved seeds can go a long way in making the programme of dry land farming a success.

25. Keeping in view the existing level of agricultural development, the main objectives proposed for the Seventh Plan are as follows :

(i) To accelerate agricultural growth particularly of foodgrains.

(ii) To increase avenues of employment by introducing special plans for double/multiple cropping, soil and water conservation, dry farming programme etc.

26. During the Seventh Plan emphasis would be laid on the increase of area, as well as productivity of pulses through the cultivation of pulses in rainfed areas. In Zaid the increase in area in Moong and Urd will also be emphasised. The use of bio-fertilizers and phosphatic fertilizers to increase the productivity of pulses will also be encouraged.

27. Cultivation of Rapeseed and mustard as a pure crop and wider coverage under short duration varieties would be encouraged. Caster cultivation would be encouraged by inducing cultivators to take it up as a border crop in suitable area.

28. Emphasis will be placed on extension of area under Soyabean in Kharif fallows, and increase in the productivity of Gram and Arhar. Emphasis will also be given on irrigation with full utilization of the already created irrigation potential in the region.

29. An outlay of Rs.549.40 lakh has been proposed for Bundelkhand region as compared to Rs. 14000 lakh for the State during the Seventh Plan period. The target fixed for area to be covered under pulses, plant protection service and crop insurance is 7.00 lakh hectares, 24.00 lakh hectares and 0.10 lakh hectares respectively.

30. *Horticulture*—Geographical and climatic conditions prevailing in some parts of the Bundelkhand region of the State are most congenial for successful cultivation of various horticultural crops like fruits, vegetables, tubercrops, ornamental flowers and essential oil bearing plants, spices including betels and medicinal plants. The processing of horticultural produce like ginger, canning and preservation of fruits, bee-keeping, food crafts, bakery and hotel management are some of the other important activities of horticulture. A number of schemes have been drawn up by the Horticulture Department to exploit to the maximum possible extent, the natural resources of the region and develop horticulture on scientific lines.

31. The strategy in the Sixth Plan was to increase the area and production of all the horticultural crops. In the Seventh Plan more stress will be given to increase the productivity of the horticultural crops in the existing areas. Besides, post-harvest technology such as handling, storage, processing and marketing and export of horticultural produce will be promoted in collaboration with the co-operative organisations and corporations functioning in the region.

32. An outlay of Rs.128.00 lakhs has been proposed for the horticultural development programmes during the Seventh Plan period in the region as compared to Rs.2810.00 lakh for the State as a whole. The targets fixed for the extension of additional areas under fruit plants, vegetables, spices, potato would be 2,300, 1,700, 2,400 and 1,650 hectares respectively. During this period, 7.50 lakh fruit plants and 7.50 lakh ornamental plants will also be produced in the Bundelkhand region. An additional area of 25 hectares will be brought under the betel cultivation.

33. *Agricultural Marketing*—Technological advancements in the field of agricultural production have shown spectacular results on the production front in the State. The transformation from subsistence farming to agricultural surplus has brought into sharp focus the imperative need and ensuring for adoption of appropriate marketing technology with an overall objective of bringing about desired conditions of marketing of agricultural produce and ensuring a fair and remuneration price to the power in the disposal of his produce, which will provide much incentive to farmers for adoption of improved agricultural practices to increase production.

34. For achieving this aim, the strategy in the Seventh Five Year Plan in regard to agricultural marketing is given in following paragraphs.

(a) Development of primary and subsidiary market yards and rural godowns to provide marketing facilities to the close proximity of rural producer.

(b) To educate and create awakening among producers on the quality front by providing cleaning and grading facilities in the market yards to ensure better and competitive prices of the farmers' produce.

An outlay of Rs.149.20 lakh has been provided for Bundelkhand region during the Seventh Five Year Plan for agricultural marketing sector, out of which Rs.140.40 lakh will be in the shape of grant-in-aid through which 13 principal market yards, 65 subsidiary yards and 30 rural godowns will be constructed and developed. It is also proposed to establish 20 grading units and one supervisory grading unit. An Agmark grading laboratory will also be set up to extend the desired grading facilities in the remaining regulated markets with an outlay of Rs.8.80 lakh during the Seventh Plan period.

35. *Soil Conservation*—Soil erosion is one of the important causes for the low productivity in agriculture, and this menace is progressively deteriorating the soil of the region. It would, therefore, be difficult to maintain even the present yield per hectare, if soil conservation measures are not taken up expeditiously. During the rainy season, the rivers flow in a zigzag course, which results in heavy soil erosion of the surrounding areas. In addition, the region is having wide spread problems of deep ravines, which makes that area unsuitable for cultivation.

36. As regards ravine menace an area of about 12.30 lakhs hectares of land is under ravines in the State, out of which 4.64 lakh hectares, constituting about 38% of the total ravines area, falls in the five districts of Bundelkhand Region.

37. The districtwise details of total ravinous area, area treated so far and area left for treatment are given in the following table.

TABLE 3—*Ravinous Area in Bundelkhand*  
(In lakh hect.)

| District                       | Total ravinous area | Area treated | Balance area |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|
| (1)                            | (2)                 | (3)          | (4)          |
| 1. Jhansi (including Lalitpur) | 1.00                | 0.23         | 0.78         |
| 2. Hamirpur                    | 1.29                | 0.62         | 0.67         |

(TABLE 3 conold.)

In lakh hect.

| District  | Total ravinous area | Area treated | Balance area |
|-----------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|
| (1)       | (2)                 | (3)          | (4)          |
| 3. Jalaun | 1.14                | 0.57         | 0.57         |
| 4. Banda  | 1.20                | 0.40         | 0.80         |
| Total     | 4.64                | 1.82         | 2.82         |

38. It would be seen from the above table that only 1.82 lakh hectares (38% of the total ravinous area) of the ravinous land could be treated during the past 25 years and 2.82 lakh hectares of land are yet to be reclaimed.

39. During the Seventh Plan period, 12 thousand hectares of ravinous land under Reclamation of Ravinous area scheme, 78 thousand hectares of land under treatment of eroded and degraded lands scheme and 4.50 thousand hectares of land under Reclamation of Problem Area Scheme will be brought under plough. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs. 2719 lakh has been proposed, as against Rs. 25768.67 lakh of the State during the Seventh Plan Period.

40. *Animal Husbandry*—The livestock population of Bundelkhand region as per 1978 census, is 29.88 lakhs. But the yield of milch animals is too low. For obtaining optimal yield from the existing milch cattle, there is pressing need of integrating the programmes of animal husbandry and that of fodder and forest Development. Almost all the 30 lakh cattle heads are of indigenous breed and the yield of milk is too low. The main obstacle in raising the yield of the existing milch cattle and improvement in their breed is too inadequate availability of fodder. In the absence of sufficient vegetation, coupled with poor production of fodder crops, because of rocky nature of soil and scanty rain fall, cattle in major part of the year, are not stall fed and are let loose, as stray cattle, to live up to whatever meagre fodder is available in the fields or in the forest area. The cattle grazing in the forest areas results in erosion of forest wealth, and disturbs the ecology of the region. The acute scarcity of fodder, besides severely affecting the yield of existing milch animals dissuades cultivators for going for good breed of cattle.

41. It needs mention that any improvement in cattle health can be brought only when proper arrangements for nutritive feeds and fodders are made. Because of low yield, farmers do not find it commercially sound to invest money on fodder cultivation. In order to over-come this problem, it would be



essential to provide special incentives to the farmers for extending the fodder development programme.

42. Climatic conditions in the region are best suited for goat development. There are plenty of shrubs providing an ample opportunity for grazing facility. Since rearing of goats involves comparatively much lesser investment, small/marginal farmers and landless labourers can easily be persuaded for making choice of this occupation. At present the breed in the region, by and large, is indigenous and this has to be improved considerably by intensifying the goat development programme.

43. This region has enough potential for animal husbandry. During the Seventh Five Year Plan, efforts would be made to enhance the productivity of the livestock and achieve the desired growth rate in livestock products viz. milk, eggs, meat and wool.

44. The main strategy would be to enhance the productivity of livestock by cross-breeding. More emphasis would be laid on the greater use of deep frozen technology in place of liquid semen. Indigenous breeds will be conserved and nucleus of pure germ plasma would be maintained. Better varieties of improved fodder seed will be made available to the farmers. Livestock farms will be reorganised, so as to meet the requirement of superior bulls and heifers to the I. R. D. beneficiaries. Production of improved fodder seeds will also be taken up. This area has great potential for sheep and wool development. Cross-breeding in sheep will be further strengthened and wool grading and marketing facilities will be provided through Cooperative Societies. Important breeds of goat viz. Barbari and Jamunapari will be developed. Cross-breeding in pigs will be continued.

45. To ensure greater availability of eggs and chicken, higher productive strain will be introduced. The existing poultry farms would be strengthened and their capacity will be enhanced. Disease control and diagnostic facilities would be provided. Marketing facilities through Co-operative Societies will be made available.

46. During the Seventh Plan and 1985-86, the following animal husbandry programme are proposed to be taken up.

(1) *Veterinary Services and animal health*—To provide adequate veterinary aid to the livestock in Bundelkhand region, 30 more veterinary hospitals and 15 veterinary dispensaries will be established. During, 1985-86, 3 veterinary hospitals and 3 veterinary

dispensaries would be established. Three veterinary hospitals will be provincialised. Veterinary disease diagnostic and investigation services would be provided at the laboratories.

(2) *Cattle Development*—Infrastructure for the use of deep frozen semen would be strengthened. Adequate availability of liquid nitrogen will be ensured. In the difficult terrain, where artificial insemination services are not possible, 50 natural breeding centres will be established. 5 such centres are to be established during 1985-86. 150 quality bulls will be made available and reared at Livestock farm, 28 bulls will be made available during 1985-86.

47. Under income enhancement programme for rural poor, through cattle development by the aid of BAIF, 4 cattle breeding units will be established during the Seventh Plan.

48. Training facilities to cattle breeders would be provided and 2195 cattle breeders would be trained. 100 breeders would receive training during 1985-86. 9,000 families of the poor rural folk would be benefited under Special Livestock Development Programme during Seventh Five Year Plan. During 1985-86, 900 families are proposed to be benefited. One "Goshala" is proposed to be improved and aided for production of the cross-breed heifers. Improved variety of fodder seed will be sown in 6814 hectares area during the Seventh Plan period and 516 hectares during 1985-86.

49. *Sheep and Goat Development*—2500 improved breed rams during Seventh Plan period and 500 rams during 1985-86 would be made available to the breeders in order to improve the local breed of sheep. Sheep breeding farms at Saidpur, Bharari, Ata and Orai will be strengthened. 3 Sheep Wool and Ram Centres will be strengthened during the Seventh Plan period and one such centre during 1985-86. To eradicate the parasites 3,30,000 Sheep will be mass drenched during the Seventh Plan period and 66,000 sheep during 1985-86.

50. Two wool grading and marketing centres, one at Jhansi and one at Hamirpur, would be established during the Seventh Plan period. To improve the local goat breed, improved bucks will be located at 50 veterinary hospitals during the Seventh Plan period and at 10 veterinary hospitals during 1985-86. 2500 improved breed of bucks would be made available to the breeders for breeding purposes and 500 such bucks during 1985-86.

51. *Piggery Development*—One pig breeding farm at Saidpur would be established during the Seventh Plan period. 100 improved variety of bears will be made available to the pig breeders.

52. *Poultry Development*—To enhance the availability of eggs and chicken, 2 poultry farms will be expanded and strengthened during the Seventh Plan period. One farm will be strengthened during 1985-86.

53. Poultry Production programme, under Applied Nutrition Programme, in collaboration with UNICEF will be taken up in 100 blocks during the Seventh Plan period and 10 blocks during 1985-86. 4 new intensive poultry development projects would be established during Seventh Plan and one project during 1985-86. One carcass utilization centre at Jhansi will be expanded during 1985-86.

54. For implementation of these animal husbandry programmes, an outlay of Rs. 1106.855 lak has been proposed for Bundelkhand region during the Seventh Plan. During 1985-86 an outlay of Rs.161.784 lakh has been provided.

55. *Dairying and Milk Supply*—Dairying is one of the economic supplements to agriculture. It benefits directly the weaker sections of the rural population in supplementing their incomes. It ensures not only the availability of milk, but also generates additional employment and, thus, provides the means for economic uplift of the weaker section of the rural people. Dairy Development programme covers only three districts viz. Banda, Jalaun and Hamirpur of the Bundelkhand region. The main objectives of dairy development programmes are :

(1) Raising the level of income of rural milk producers ;

(2) Providing good quality milk and milk products to consumers, particularly in urban areas at reasonable prices.

56. To achieve the objectives, the Seventh Five Year Plan programmes, envisage to organise the entire activities of procurement, processing and marketing of milk and milk products within the over all framework of co-operative societies like Anand pattern. Under this system, milk producer shall give the milk to Milk Producer Society. Collected milk would be weighed and tested and milk price payment will be made on the basis of quality. The Societies would, thereafter, send the milk to central milk society, where necessary processing facilities would be available. Animal Health facilities will be provided to the milch animal of the milk producer. Besides, technical guidance will also be given to the milk producer.

57. During the Seventh Plan it is proposed to organise 280 societies, which will procure 0.18 lakh litres milk per day in the region. An outlay of Rs.88.14 lakhs has been proposed for this programme for the Seventh Plan.

58. *Fisheries Development*—Bundelkhand region is rich in water potentials. The available waters consist of large and medium sized reservoirs and village ponds and tanks. Upto Fifth Plan period the Department of Fisheries had been occupied mainly with the development of reservoir fisheries and little attention was paid to the small waters belonging to private individuals of the Gram Samajs.

59. The Fisheries Sector serves the fishermen community, which is economically backward and weaker section of the society. A large segment of the fishermen population is still living much below the poverty line. It is necessary to promote them with gainful employment and create production assets. With this in view during the Sixth Plan period, Fish Farmers Development agencies were organised. They are arranging long term lease of Gram Samaj tanks, granting subsidy on bank loans for improvement of ponds and first year inputs for fish culture, supplying quality fish seed to the fish farmers and imparting training to the pisciculturists in the advanced scientific technique of fish culture.

60. It has been envisaged that during the Seventh Plan period, 2500 hectares of water area will be brought under fish culture and training will be imparted to 2500 persons. During the year 1985-86, 500 hectares of water area will be brought under fish culture and 500 fish farmers will be given training in modern techniques of fish culture.

61. An outlay of Rs. 75.00 lakh is proposed for the Fisheries Development during the Seventh Plan period including Rs.15.00 lakhs for 1985-86.

#### *Forest :*

62. Bundelkhand, with only 8.3 percent forest area, offers a strong case for the development of forest. In this region 3.32 lakhs hectare area is under culturable waste, constituting 11.1 percent of the reporting area. This vast area can be brought under forest cultivation. Within the region itself Hamirpur and Jalaun districts have very little (about 5 percent) forest area and afforestation programme needs to be taken up on an extensive scale in these districts.

63. In the afforestation proposals, the main point that needs to be kept in view is that at present in the forest lands the plantation policy is basically designed for purposes of timbers, firewood and other minor forest

produce and fodder has not been an intrinsic part of the forest policy. There has been little plantation of fodder species including Koo-babool etc., which are good fuel yielders. Similarly, there has been no stress on plantation of high yielding and nutritious grasses. Fodder should be included as a crucial variable in the forest plantation policy.

64. The possibility of bringing the un-cultivated lands under silvipastoral and hartipastoral systems including fuel energy plantations, needs to be explored. Besides plantation of economical forest species, fuel, fodder species like Koo-babool, Agathi would contribute to fuel and fodder.

*Programmes for Seventh Five Year Plan :*

65. For forest development in the region, an outlay of Rs.1246.00 lakh has been proposed for the Seventh Plan including an outlay of Rs.209.00 for 1985-86.

66. A resume of each of the schemes included in the Seventh Plan proposals, for which regional break up is possible, are given below :

67. *Industrial Pulpwood Plantation*—There are two plantation schemes viz :

(i) Plantation of species of economic and industrial importance and (ii) Plantation of fast growing species, continuing from first and third five year plans respectively, have been merged under this scheme. The objective of these two schemes is to meet demand of raw material for wood based industries, like paper and pulpwood, match, Katha, resin and turpentine etc.

68. For Seventh Five Year Plan, it is proposed to raise plantations over 75,000 hectares at a cost of Rs. 2785.00 lakh, out of which Rs.185.00 lakh for raising plantation over 5000 hectares are the target for Seventh Plan.

69. *Social Forestry Project aided by World Bank*—Social Forestry Project is being implemented with the assistance of the World Bank. The first phase of this project has already been completed and Second phase will be implemented in the Seventh Five Year Plan. Under this project, Rs.11500.00 lakh for 65,000 hectares has been proposed for the Seventh Five Year Plan, out of which Rs.140.00 lakh for 1300 hectares plantation is for Bundelkhand region.

70. *Rural Fuel wood plantation*—It is a centrally sponsored scheme on the basis of 50 percent centre share and 50 percent State share and was started in the year 1981-82. At present four districts of Bundelkhand region have been approved by the Government of India, under this scheme.

71. *Rehabilitation of degraded forests*—Large areas of reserved forests and waste land forests are either poorly stocked or stocking consist of inferior species. In order to rehabilitate and enrich these forests, this scheme has been proposed. The main work under this scheme will be plantation and cultural operation works.

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

73. *Buildings*—Under this scheme construction of residential quarters/office buildings for subordinate staff and touring staff have been done.

74. *Development of Forest Parks/Van Chetna Kendras*—The importance of recreation, foresting has now increased manifold due to hectic life in modern cities. With increasing industrialisation and consequent emergence of big cities the demand for out door recreating is felt strongly. This scheme envisages creation of new and maintenance of established forest parks. Strengthening of Van Chetna Kendras (forest awakening centres) is also planned.

75. *Drinking water and Electricity facilities for subordinate staff of forest department and amenities to forest labourers*—In forest areas where employees are posted, there is great inconvenience of water and electricity which adversely affects the efficiency of the staff. The scheme envisages provision of such facilities wherever possible. In addition to above, forest department employs large number of forest labourers and tongya cultivators. It is proposed to construct hutments for them under this scheme.

76. *Ravine Reclamation*—The total ravine area in the catchment of Yamuna, Chambal and Betwa rivers and their tributaries in the districts of Agra, Mainpuri, Etawah, Jhansi, Mathura, Banda etc is about 1.21 lakh hectares. The forest department has been implementing this scheme since 1964-65, in areas mentioned above with a view to check the formation of gullies and further extension of ravines and also to stabilise and conserve the soil.

77. *River Valley Project in the Catchment of Matatila Dam Project*—Matatila Dam Project is located in Lalitpur district of Bundelkhand region across river Betwa. The total catchment area of the reservoir is 20720 sq. km. Out of which 1295 sq. km. is under the control

Forest Department, U. P., which is implementing soil conservation works in that area. Outside forest area Agriculture Department is also doing soil conservation works.

78. *Poverty Alleviation Programme*—For providing additional income to rural families living below the poverty line and creating durable economic assets. Poverty alleviation programmes namely, the National Rural Employment Programme (N.R.E.P.) and Integrated Rural Development Programme (I.R.D.P.) are being implemented in the entire State including the Bundelkhand region.

79. *National Rural Employment Programme (N.R.E.P.)*—The N. R. E. P. is an employment oriented programme which include construction of village roads, rural houses and irrigation Bandhis etc.

80. In Bundelkhand Region, an amount of Rs.1400 lakhs for the Seventh Five Year Plan is being proposed which also includes a provision of Rs.280 lakh for 1985-86. (State share) With the implementation of various Schemes under this programme 15,00,000 mandays of employment are proposed to be created during the Seventh Plan period and during 1985-86, an employment potential of 3,00,000 mandays will be generated.

81. *Integrated Rural Development Programme (I. R. D. P.)*—The families belonging to weaker sections of the society, living below the poverty line, are provided opportunities of increased and sustained income through economic activities through the various schemes of I.R.D.P. 5,000 families are proposed to be selected in every Development Block of the region during the Seventh Plan period. A wide variety of projects have been identified and incorporated to suit the varied requirements of various families.

82. An outlay of Rs. One Crore per Block is proposed to be provided during Seventh Five Year Plan. For the Bundelkhand Region, an outlay of Rs.4,700 lakh has been proposed during the Seventh Five Year Plan, out of which Rs.470 lakh, have been estimated for 1985-86.

83. Central assistance for both the INREP and IRDP is available on 50 : 50 basis.

84. *Drought Prone Area Programme*—All the districts of Bundelkhand Region are drought prone. However, droughts are more frequent in 5 Blocks of Hamirpur district, 10 Blocks of Banda district, 3 Blocks of Jalaun district, 3 Blocks of Jhansi district and two Blocks of Lalitpur district. Droughts not only inhibit the farmers from sowing their fields but also cause sizable losses to the areas already sown. The 50 percent centrally sponsored

D. P. A. P. envisages to create additional irrigation potential and arrest soil erosion. For ecological regeneration, afforestation is given due attention. In view of frequent crop failures, scarcity of fodder for the cattle is greatly felt. In order to avoid such situations, programmes of pasture development have also been included in D. P. A. P.

85. In 1985-86 five Blocks of Jhansi district and four additional Blocks of Lalitpur district, have been proposed to be included in the D. P. A. P. During the Seventh Five Year Plan period, an outlay of Rs.1225.00 lakh has been proposed for the Bundelkhand region, out of which Rs.245.00 lakh are proposed to be utilised during the year 1985-86.

86. *Bundelkhand Development Corporation*—The Bundelkhand Development Corporation is one of the Divisional Corporation with Divisional Commissioner as its Chairman. The Corporation is engaged in operating a number of agro-processing Forest based and mineral based activities. During the Seventh Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs.150.00 lakh has been proposed to be provided to this Corporation out of which Rs.40.00 lakh would be provided during the year 1985-86. The corporate plans/programmes of the Bundelkhand Development Corporation, would be developed, later.

87. *Bundelkhand Vikas Pradhikaran*—The Bundelkhand Vikas Pradhikaran has been established in the year 1981 to undertake detailed reviews of various development programmes from time to time and take decision on policy issues in order to accelerate the growth in the Bundelkhand Region. The Chief Minister is the Chairman of the Pradhikaran. Necessary funds are allocated to the Pradhikaran for undertaking development programmes.

88. An outlay of Rs.1002.72 lakh has been proposed for the Seventh Five Year Plan. For the year 1985-86, an outlay of Rs.100.29 lakh has been provided.

89. The main components of the programmes proposed to be undertaken are given below :

| Sector                  | (Rs. in lakh)                |                |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|
|                         | Seventh Plan Proposed Outlay | 1985-86 Outlay |
| 1. Irrigation ..        | 73.62                        | 7.37           |
| 2. Roads and Bridges .. | 654.25                       | 65.43          |
| 3. Urban Development..  | 10.00                        | 1.00           |

(Rs. in lakh)

| Sector                   | Seventh Plan Proposed Outlay | 1985-86 Outlay |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| 4. Education ..          | 69.35                        | 6.94           |
| 5. Water Supply ..       | 92.19                        | 9.22           |
| 6. Medical and Health .. | 23.71                        | 2.37           |
| 7. Tourism ..            | 59.60                        | 5.96           |
| 8. Area Development ..   | 20.00                        | 2.00           |
| <b>Total ..</b>          | <b>1002.72</b>               | <b>100.29</b>  |

90. *Pradeshik Vikas Dal* : The programmes of Pradeshik Vikas Dal are oriented towards youth residing in the rural areas of the State. The rural youths are given training in physical fitness, swimming, etc. so that they may function as disciplined volunteers in rural functions, fairs and festivals. Vya-yam Shalas are established to extend facilities of physical exercises, and vocational training camps are organised in order to increase the incomes of rural youths.

91. In the Bundelkhand Region, besides other constructive activities, the members of Yuvak Mangal Dals/Pradeshik Vikas Dal are also encouraged to organise Village Security Dals to combat the incidents of dacoities in the dacoity prone areas of the region.

92. An outlay of Rs.62.09 lakh has been proposed for the region during the Seventh Plan, out of which an outlay of Rs.10.55 lakh has been earmarked for the Annual Plan 1985-86.

93. *Consolidation of holdings*—Consolidation of holdings occupies a prominent place in land reform measures. It also helps in raising agriculture production and leads to reduction in cost of production. The consolidation of holding work is in progress in Bundelkhand region and will be further intensified in the Seventh Plan period.

94. During the Seventh Plan Period, an outlay of Rs.12893.13 lakh has been proposed for the work of consolidation in the State. Against this outlay an amount of Rs.920.00 lakh has been proposed for Bundelkhand region, the target for delivery of possession of new chaks is 14.000 during this plan period.

95. *Cooperation*—There are 5 district Co-operative banks with 60 branches, 481 PACS, 6 Central Consumers Co-operative Stores, 25 Marketing Societies and 4 District Co-operative Banks functioning in the region at present.

96. While formulating the strategy for the programme for Seventh Five Year Plan and year 1985-86, full attention has been directed towards strengthening the primary co-operatives. The main thrust in the Seventh Five Year Plan will be as follows :

1. Strengthening the existing Co-operative infrastructure and supply of agricultural credit.

2. Making the reorganised PACS multipurpose by providing them State institutional assistance.

3. Providing a strong base for agricultural production by considerably improving credit flow and agricultural inputs.

4. Strengthening the P. D. S. and Consumer activities.

5. Providing credit for anti poverty programme like DRDA and for weaker sections like weavers, fishermen etc.

6. Concerted efforts for increasing flow of co-operative credit to deprived section like Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

7. Strengthening the education, training and extension base for the co-operative employees and non official co-operatives.

97. The details (financial and physical) of the progress proposed during the Seventh Five Year Plan for the benefit of the region is given below.

98. *Banking*—An outlay of Rs.2445.84 lakh has been proposed for Seventh Five Year Plan (1985—90) for the entire State, out of which Rs.20 lakh is allotted to this region. For the year 1985-86 Rs.4.80 lakh has been proposed for this region out of Rs.307.73 lakh of the entire State. The above amount will be spent on the modernisation of D. C. B. branches, risk fund for consumption of weaker section, interest free medium term loan for purchase of share to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes State share participation in Co-operative credit institutions, managerial subsidy to new branches of D. C. Bs., and loan for agricultural credit stabilization fund.

99. During the Seventh Five Year Plan and in the year 1985-86 the institutional finance will be provided by District Co-operative Development according to the details, given below :

| Programme   | (Rs. in crore)      |             |                |             |
|-------------|---------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
|             | Seventh Plan Target |             | 1985-86 Target |             |
|             | State               | Bundelkhand | State          | Bundelkhand |
| Short term  | 425.00              | 18.00       | 325.00         | 14.00       |
| Medium term | 70.00               | 7.00        | 50.00          | 3.50        |
| Long term   | 95.00               | 9.00        | 75.00          | 5.00        |



100. *Consumers*—Under the public distribution and consumers activities the financial outlays for the Seventh Five Year Plan and year 1985-86, Rs.4016.05 lakh and Rs.416.77 lakh has been proposed for the entire State out of which the region has a share of Rs.206.83 lakhs and Rs.32.12 lakh respectively. The main programmes under this scheme are to provide subsidy for price fluctuation fund, margin money to Primary Consumers Co-operative Societies, rehabilitation of weak consumers co-operative stores, and subsidy for mobile shops.

101. *Marketing and rural godowns*—Co-operative Marketing Societies have been organised in all the regulated Mandies of the State. It is proposed to increase the storage capacity during the plan period by constructing new godowns. During the Seventh Plan a total outlay of Rs.1556.14 lakhs has been provided including Herbs development for various items and for the annual plan 1985-86 an outlay of Rs.301.96 lakhs has been quantified for the entire State, out of which Rs.108.29 lakh and Rs.15.21 lakh respectively has been allotted for the region. Item-wise details are as under :

102. *Construction of rural godowns under N. C. D. C. III*—A total number of 1597 rural godowns of 100 M. T. capacity has to be constructed during the plan, out of which 78 has been proposed for the plan period for the region. During the year 1985-86, 38 such godowns will be constructed in the region.

103. *Price fluctuation fund to the marketing societies*.—In the region, 25 marketing societies are existing. During the Seventh Plan Period an outlay of Rs.12.00 lakh has been provided to the State under this scheme against which an amount of Rs.0.60 lakh and Rs.0.12 lakh is provided to the region for the plan period and 1985-86 respectively.

104. *Margin money to marketing societies for food grain purchase*—To increase the working capital of the marketing societies Rs.0.10 lakh per unit is provided as margin money. Rs.5.00 lakhs has been provided for the Seventh Five Year Plan to cover such 50 societies which deserve the assistance of Rs. 0.50 lakh for the Seventh Plan and Rs.0.20 lakh for 1985-86.

105. *Margin money to PACS and Block unions for fertilizer*—To meet the increasing demand of fertilizer, the working capital base of PACS and Block unions is to be strengthened. For this purpose an amount of Rs.0.15 lakh per unit is provided to the co-operative institutions. Only 475 societies

of the Bundelkhand region are selected for this assistance of Rs.700 lakhs for the Seventh Plan period and Rs.1.05 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1985-86.

106. *Margin money to D.C. D.F. for fertilizer business*—A provision of Rs 50.00 lakh has been made in this item and it is proposed to provide assistance of Rs.1.00 lakh to each D. C. D. F. during the plan period. Accordingly a provision of Rs.4.00 lakhs for the region and an outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh has been provided for the period 1985-86 respectively.

107. *Margin money to marketing societies for fertilizer business*—A total provision of Rs.5.00 lakh has been made for the Seventh Plan period, under this scheme. Bundelkhand region will get Rs.1.00 lakh for the plan period, out of which Rs.0.10 lakh has been provided for 1985-86.

108. *Subsidy for opening of branches/marketing societies*—There are 424 unregulated mandies in the State, and it is proposed to cover them by the existing regulated mandi level, by way of opening branches. The assistance will be provided by way of giving managerial subsidy and share capital. Thus a provision of Rs.80.00 lakh during the Seventh Plan period has been made for this purpose out of which Rs.17.40 lakh has been provided for Bundelkhand region. No provision during 1985-86 has been made for this item.

109. *Organisation of commodity marketing societies*—175 Soyabean grower societies are proposed to be organised during the Seventh Plan. A provision of Rs.30.00 lakh is made in the plan. Rs.0.10 lakh as subsidy and Rs.0.10 lakh as share per unit has been provided to these societies. Rs.6.00 lakhs for the Plan Period and Rs.4.00 lakh for 1985-86 has been quantified for the region.

110. *Cold Storage*—During the Seventh Five Year Plan period for the co-operative Cold Storage Scheme, an outlay of Rs.794.34 lakh has been provided out of which Rs.24.00 lakh will be utilized for Bundelkhand region, for the construction of two new cold storages for expansion of existing cold storage by way of constructing additional chambers, generating sets and other repairs.

111. *Processing Co-operatives*—With a view to provide remunerative price to the 93 processing units which have been installed by the end of 1983-84, out of which 4 had been working in the Bundelkhand region. To expand processing activities, following programmes are proposed :

*Establishment of Modern Dal Mills*—Three Dal mills are proposed to be set up during the Seventh Plan. During

1985-86 one unit is to be established at a cost of Rs.13.00 lakh.

112. *Establishment of Mini Dal Mills*—To make full utilisation of assets and infrastructure of marketing societies working in the region and to provide custom service for small farmers, 3 mini automatic Dal mills are proposed to be installed.

113. *Reorganisation of Processing Units*—Three processing units are proposed to be reorganised in the region by rendering margin money to the weak units.

114. *Agricultural inputs*—There has been a significant increase in the use of certified seeds and fertilizer during the Seventh Plan period. There is scope for enhanced use of certified seeds and chemical fertilizer in the Seventh Plan for additional agricultural production. For the Bundelkhand region under above items, Rs.4.65 lakh has been provided for the Seventh Five Year Plan for 31 stores at the rate of Rs.15,000 per store. Similarly for the year 1985-86 this will require an amount of Rs.1.85 lakhs for 13 uneconomic co-operative stores as margin money.

115. There are 7,000 cooperative sale points in the State. In the Seventh Five Year Plan there is a proposal for making them viable by providing margin money assistance to the sale points so that they may be able to take up the distribution of pesticides, insecticides, and seedicides. For the five districts of the region, an amount of Rs.1.55 lakh for 31 sale points and Rs.0.30 lakh is proposed to be utilised in year 1985-86 for 6 sale points @ Rs.5,000 per sale point.

116. *Co-operative Education, Training and Extension Scheme*—During Seventh Five Year Plan, a total of Rs.1053.00 lakh has been allocated for Education, Training and Extension programme, out of which Bundelkhand region has been provided a share of Rs.62.42 lakh for the entire plan and Rs.5.51 lakh for the year 1985-86. At present 20 Education Instructors are working in this region. In addition to this, there are two Co-operative Training Centres at Samthar and Mahoba. Each college trains 400 junior employees through general basic course and short-term courses.

117. *Irrigation*—The typical physiogeographical and arid and semi-arid conditions of this region essentially enhance the significance of irrigation for increasing agricultural production in this region. The use of ground water resources in Bundelkhand Region is restricted to a large extent because of typical topography, consisting of rocky hills, uneven

terrain, Vindhyan Plateau and poor soil cover. Ground-water Surveys have been carried out by the Directorate of Ground water Resources, U. P. The annual net recharge in Jhansi district, is estimated at 726 MCM, out of which total annual draft is about 415 M.C.M. Thus, the balance is 311 M.C.M., which can be further tapped for irrigation purposes. Ground water exists at a great depth. In Banda district, ground water is available in hard rock areas but at great depths. In Hamirpur district, about 50 percent of the area is rocky, where also boring work is difficult. However, in Jalaun district, boring work has been done at depths of 90 metres in construction of tube-wells, where ground water has been found at a depth of 6 to 20 metres.

118. The typical soil structure interspersed with rocks and stones, involves high costs for construction of irrigation wells or installation of tube-wells, which in turn results in poor irrigation facilities. Inadequate irrigation facility is the main reason for low productivity in agriculture and this has also impeded intensive cultivation. The percentage of net irrigated area to net area sown during the year 1981-82 was 21.00 percent in Bundelkhand region as a whole, which is substantially lower than the State average of 55.19 percent.

119. The inter-district position indicates that the irrigation facilities are poor in Hamirpur and Banda districts, where the percentage of irrigated area is only 14.9 and 19.7 respectively in the year 1981-82. The percentage of irrigated area, however, do not reveal the real picture about the availability of water. Canal system in Bundelkhand except for Ken Canal, provides irrigation only during Rabi season. Irrigation intensity is low and at best only one palewa and two irrigations are provided. In regard to other irrigation sources like wells, bandhi etc. also the quality of irrigation is poor.

120. The sourcewise irrigation data reveals that during the year 1981-82, highest percentage of net area sown i.e. 73.16 percent was irrigated by canals, which is the highest among the other economic regions. The lowest percentage (3.24) of the net area was irrigated by State Tube-well in this region and the rest of the area was irrigated by other sources like Bundhies etc.

121. *Major and Medium irrigation*—The limitations of ground water availability make it essential that maximum use should be made of surface water. As the main rivers of this region have their origin in Madhya Pradesh, inter state agreements are essential to utilise their total annual flows through construction

of dams and reservoirs. Such agreements have already been made for Rajghat Dam on River Betwa and Urmil Dam on River Urmil. Full founding for these projects has been provided in Seventh Plan. Similar agreements for utilisation of waters of rivers Dhasan, Ken etc. are necessary.

122. It is also necessary to conserve water in small bundhies and take steps for scientific management. An outlay of Rs. 10355.00 lakhs has been proposed for major and medium irrigation works during Seventh Plan period, out of which Rs. 2342 lakh would be utilized during 1985-86. With the implementation of various irrigation projects, an irrigation potential of 12.34 thousand hectares, will be created.

123. *Private Minor Irrigation.*—During the Seventh Plan Period 1.91 lakh hectares of irrigation potential is proposed to be created through minor irrigation works. The subsidy component of this effort is estimated at Rs. 4385 lakh, out of which Rs. 457 lakh has been earmarked for 1985-86.

124. *State Minor Irrigation Programme* :—It is proposed to install 1150 State Tube-wells in the region during the Seventh Five Year Plan period, out of which 200 State Tube-wells are proposed to be installed during the year 1985-86. The total financial outlay for the Seventh Five Year Plan is proposed to be Rs. 6000 lakhs out of which, an outlay of Rs. 1200.00 lakh has been earmarked for the year 1985-86.

125. With the execution of these schemes, an additional irrigation potential of 69,000 hectares will be created, out of which, 12000 hectares of potential is proposed to be created during the year 1985-86.

126. *Floods*—The district of Hamirpur is severely prone to floods every year since several rivers, namely, Yamuna, Betwa, Ken and Dhasan flow in and around the district. Many urban centres and villages of this district are also severely hit by floods. No other district of the region faces severe flood problems.

127. The programmes proposed to check the incidence of floods in the region are summarised below :

1. *Marginal Embankment*—2.27 Km. marginal embankments are proposed to be constructed.

2. *Town Protection*—Two towns of this region, namely Hamirpur and Banda, are proposed to be protected against floods during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

For the implementation of flood protection schemes in the region an outlay of Rs. 400.97 lakh is being proposed for the Seventh Five Year Plan out of which Rs. 93.97 lakh are earmarked for the year 1985-86 in the Bundelkhand.

128. *Command Area Development*—During the Seventh Five Year Plan, Command Area Development Programme is proposed to be taken upon the Betwa and Ken Canal systems, covering the districts of Jhansi, Jalaun, Barda and Hamirpur of the Bundelkhand Region. The programme envisages on farm development works including construction of field channels, drainage crossings. The entire programme during the Seventh Five Year Plan, will require an outlay of Rs. 2433.00 lakh, out of which Rs. 170.00 lakh is proposed to be utilised during the year 1985-86.

129. *Power*—Power is the most important infrastructure for increasing agricultural and industrial production. Power facilities in Bundelkhand region are the lowest as compared to other regions of the state. The consumption of electricity in this region is 24.—30 K.W.H. per hectare, where as the corresponding consumption in western, eastern and central regions are 223.43 K.W.H. 132.56 K.W.H. and 68.52 K.W.H. respectively. Within the region, per hectare consumption was lowest in Lalitpur followed by Jhansi and Hamirpur districts. In the matter of rural electrification, also Bundelkhand occupies the lowest place among the five regions of the State. Rural electrification programme needs to be considerably augmented specially in Jhansi, Lalitpur and Hamirpur districts, where the percentage of villages electrified is very low.

130. For the Seventh Plan period an outlay of Rs. 1805 lakh has been proposed for power development programmes has been proposed for Bundelkhand region. The outlay for the year 1985-86 is Rs. 360 lakh.

131. It is envisaged to electrify 1,700 villages during the Seventh Plan period and 340 villages during 1985-86. The Seventh Plan target also include energisation of 2,500 private tube-wells and pumpsets including 500 private tube-wells and pumpsets that would be energised during 1985-86. As far as power generation facilities are concerned, Paucka powerhouse will be fully operated during Seventh Plan. Extension of this powerhouse is proposed during Seventh Plan. It is also proposed to have an Atomic Power House in the region for which details are being examined by the Department of Atomic Energy Government of India.



132. *Industry*—The industrial sector of Bundelkhand region is inadequately developed. The percentage of workers engaged in household industries, manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs in the region in the year 1981 was 3.15, as compared to 3.69 of the State. The number of persons in registered industrial establishment per lakh of population in the year 1980-81 was the lowest (181) in Bundelkhand region, as compared to 697 of the State. Large and medium industries are rather negligible except in Jhansi District, where two heavy industries viz. BHEL and Railway Workshop, are established, all other districts of the region are devoid of any heavy or medium level industries.

133. The problem of unemployment in the region is also serious. It has been estimated that in Bundelkhand region (during March, 1981) persons chronically unemployed and persons inadequately employed and seeking work were 0.22 lakh and 1.46 lakhs respectively, making a total of 1.68 lakhs, constituting 6.2 percent of the population belonging to the age group 15—50 years, i.e. labour force. The corresponding percentage for the State was 4.9. Within the Bundelkhand region itself, the problem of chronically un-employed and inadequately employed was more pronounced in Hamirpur District, where the percentage was 6.67, as against 6.07 in Banda, 6.23 in Jhansi (including Lalitpur) and 5.78 in Jalaun District. The corresponding percentage for the Bundelkhand region as a whole was 6.20.

134. Keeping in view the extreme industrial backwardness of the region, considerable efforts are required for its development. Planned and well thought out development of resource based industries of various types appear to be an appropriate instrument of initiating a process of sustained industrial development. These industries, if organised on a dispersed basis, will help extension of manufacturing activities to rural centres. This will bring larger areas in context with the new process and generate the climate for production activities in the rural areas.

135. It is recognised that the promotion of industries is one of the major instruments for accelerating development of a backward area. The industrial backwardness of these districts, and the existence of potentials of mineral development, as forest based industries call for establishment of central industrial projects and big industrial complexes in the Joint Sector with participation of the Central Government and private industrialists.

#### *Industrial Development Programmes for Bundelkhand*

136. All the districts in Bundelkhand are industrially backward. Out of five districts Hamirpur, Jalaun and Banda are "No-Industry" districts. According to new industrial policy, priority will be given in the issue of industrial licences and registration of small-scale units in 'No-Industry' districts. Besides, package of incentives will be provided for attracting investment in the region. Intensive efforts will be made for promoting industries in these areas. The Central investment subsidy has been introduced as an incentive to overcome locational disadvantage in backward districts.

137. There are 35 factories registered under Indian Factories Act. The details are given below :

TABLE 4—Registered factories in Bundelkhand Region

| Industries                      | No. of units | Investment (Rs. in lakh) | Employment No. of persons | Production Rs. in lakh |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| (1)                             | (2)          | (3)                      | (4)                       | (5)                    |
| 1. Large and Medium Industries. | 3            | 82.12                    | 372                       | 219.88                 |
| 2. Small Scale Industries.      | 32           | 146.30                   | 1193                      | 651.82                 |

138. The State Government is providing various concessions and incentives like State Capital Subsidy, margin money loan, exemption from sales tax from five to seven years, generating set subsidy etc.

139. The following details indicate the progress of small scale industries registered in Bundelkhand region.

TABLE 5—Progress of Small Scale Industries

| Year                        | Number of SSI units registered with Directorate of Industries |
|-----------------------------|---|
| (1)                         | (2)   |
| 1980-81 .. .. .             | 423   |
| 1981-82 .. .. .             | 1493  |
| 1982-83 .. .. .             | 630   |
| 1983-84 .. .. .             | 683   |
| 1984-85 (Upto Oct.) .. .. . | 396   |

140. The State Government has provided infrastructural facilities to attract entrepreneurs. The following industrial estates have been established in Bundelkhand region.

TABLE—6 : *Establishment of Industrial Estates:*

| Location of Industrial Estates | Total number of |       |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|-------|
|                                | Sheds           | Plots |
| (1)                            | (2)             | (3)   |
| 1. Banda ...                   | 8               | 12    |
| 2. Jhansi ..                   | 18              | 29    |
| 3. Lalitpur ..                 | 8               | 22    |
| 4. Mahoba (Hamirpur)           | 8               | 12    |
| 5. Orai (Jalaun) ..            | 8               | 13    |

*Programmes of Seventh Five Year Plan (Large and Medium Industries sector) :*

141. An outlay of Rs. 21 crores has been proposed for the Seventh Five Year Plan and Rs.3.42 crores for 1985-86. During the Seventh Five Year Plan, the spill-over portion of one spinning mill will be completed. Electronics Corporation will develop electronic industry in this region. Sufficient provision is envisaged for providing subsidy on generating sets and subsidy for backward area projects (Pioneer and Prestige units). Besides, area development work will be taken up by the U. P. State Industrial Development Corporation. Infrastructural facilities for establishment of industries in public sector and Zero Industries Districts will also be provided.

*Village and Small Industries Sector :*

142. Under this sector, an outlay of Rs.628.25 lakh is envisaged for the Seventh Plan and Rs.97 lakh for 1985-86. New Industrial estates of one hectare are proposed to be established in Blocks. Besides provision has been made for feeder lines, repairs and maintenance of Industrial Estates.

143. A number of promotional programmes like development of Industrial Co-operatives (Non-textiles), State capital subsidy, subsidy on generating sets and margin money loan etc. will be taken-up during the Seventh Five Year Plan. U. P. State Leather Development Corporation will also take up the programmes of development of Leather Industry in Bundelkhand region. A Common Facility Centre for tanning at Banda and D.V.P.Plant, Jhansi (in Jt. sector) are proposed to be established. The Pottery Development Centre at Jhansi will provide assistance to the local potters for the development of pottery.

144. Under the Handicrafts programme, Carpet Training and Development Centres will be opened for training the artisans engaged in carpet industry. A number of District Sector Programmes like Sajar Vikas Yojana at Banda and Srinagar, Dhalai Yojana at Hamirpur will to continue in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

145. Under the Khadi and Village Industries Sector, a programme of loan management of Gram and training is proposed to be launched. With a view to developing a cottage industry in every household for providing employment to rural masses, it is proposed to launch Udyog Gram Scheme.

146. The Seventh Plan proposals for industrial development of the region involve an outlay of Rs.21.00 crores including an outlay of Rs.3.42 crores for 1985-86.

147. *Mineral Investigation Programme:* During the Sixth Five Year Plan period, investigation programmes for both major and minor minerals in Lalitpur, Jhansi, Hamirpur and Banda districts of the Bundelkhand Region have been undertaken. In Jalaun district, the survey work for minor minerals like sand, morum etc. has been done. Detailed investigation of silica sand, pyrophyllite-diaspore-hydromica, clay, rock phosphate and metallic mineral like copper-uranium have been completed. Besides these, metallic minerals, like nickle, molibindum, tungsten etc. have been discovered in selected parts of Lalitpur district and the preliminary surveys of the mineralised areas have been started. Investigations for the industrial use of granite slabs and agate available in the region have been done. The mineral deposits proved during the Sixth Five Year Plan period in the region, are given in the following table.

TABLE 7—*Mineral Deposits in Bundelkhand*

| Name of the mineral     | Reserves in M. T.s. |        |
|-------------------------|---------------------|--------|
|                         | Estimated           | Proved |
| (1)                     | (2)                 | (3)    |
| Rock phosphate ..       | 5                   | 3.2    |
| Prophyllite/Diaspore .. | 0.3                 | 0.2    |
| Felspar ..              | 0.1                 | ..     |
| Clay ..                 | 3                   | ..     |
| Silica sand ..          | 4.5                 | ..     |
| Iron ore ..             | 100                 | ..     |

148. The U. P. State Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., has already started exploratory minning and supply of rock phosphate deposits of the Bundelkhand region to

outside places. A proposal to set up a super-phosphate plant based on these deposits is under consideration by the Corporation. Mining lease for pyrophyllite-diaspore deposits of the area has been granted in favour of the Corporation which has started the valuation of the deposit. The Corporation has also undertaken the test work for the industrial use of the mineral. The industrial utility test of the hydromica has been carried out by the British Ceramic Research Institute U. K. under the United Nations Development Programme. The Industrial investigation has established the utility of the minerals work of proving of special grade deposits is in hand. The silica sand deposits of Bargarh area will be used in the proposed Float Glass project.

149. During the Seventh Five Year Plan period, on going programmes of the non metallic minerals rock phosphate, pyrophyllite-diaspore-hydromica, clay, etc. will be continued. New investigations on dolomite and calcirte deposits have been proposed. The proving and developmental work for exploration minning alongwith industrial test for uranium mineralisation will be undertaken. There is a proposal to undertake the evaluation of the work at the exploratory minning stage for a metallic mineral like nickle, moli-bidnum, tungsten (scheelite) etc. for the region. Regional surveys will also be undertaken to locate new mineral deposits. Under the minor mineral surveys, tests and economic feasibility studies for making polished slabs of granite will also be undertaken. The control regularisation, assessment and the procedures for minning leases will be done for the minor mineral deposits of the region. An outlay of Rs.202 lakh has been made for the mineral investigation programme during the Seventh Plan period.

150. *Roads and Bridges*—According to the Bombay Plan, a road density of 32kms. per 100 sq. km. of areas was defined to be achieved by the end of year 1981. For agriculturally developed areas, that Plan proposed that no village should be more than 6.4. km. away from a metalled road and 2.4 km. away from any type of road. There could be some relaxation in areas like Bundelkhand, where minimum distance norms of 12.8 kms. from metalled road and 2.4 km. from any type of road were considered desirable. These norms have not been attained as yet and now they have been superseded by Minimum Needs Programme norms which envisage all villages of population above 1500 and 50 per cent of villages with population of 1000—1500 being connected by all weather roads by end of Seventh Plan. It is proposed to pay special attention to road development in the area to remove its economic

backwardness. Road programme will also be assisted by the Government of India under anti-dacoity programme and it is expected that more targets will be fully achieved.

151. *Proposals for the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985—90)*.—For the development of Bundelkhand region, an outlay of Rs.120.00 crore has been proposed in the Seventh Five Year Plan period which is about 10 per cent of the entire outlay earmarked for the State. Out of this an outlay of Rs.22.60 crores has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1985-86.

152. Construction of 973 Kms. of new roads and reconstruction of 560 Kms. of roads and construction of 56 bridges are proposed for the Seventh Plan period, out of which, construction of 176 Km. of new roads 79 Km. of reconstruction of roads and construction of 12 bridges are proposed to be taken up in the Annual Plan, 1985-86. The construction of roads in Bundelkhand area will also be assisted through the centrally assisted programme of development of dacoity prone areas. This programme will take care specially of interstate roads and bridges and arterial roads.

153. *Tourism*—To develop the places of scenic beauty and to attract more and more tourists in the region, are the most important activities of tourism which are proposed to be taken up during the Seventh Five Year Plan period also.

154. In the Bundelkhand region, Chitrakut Dham, made famous in the legendary epic of Ramayana, is a renowned place in District Banda which attracts tourists and devotees from all over the country and abroad. 'Kalingar Durg' is also located in Banda District. In Jhansi the fort of the great revolutionary heroine of 1857, Rani Laxmi Bai, needs renovation for attracting tourists from all the corners of the country. Mahoba in district Hamirpur is also a famous historic place which needs to be developed as a tourist centre.

155. Keeping in view the growth of tourist flow proposed, for this region, the following objectives have been proposed for the Seventh Plan.

(a) To complete spill over schemes of previous Plans.

(b) To disperse the influx of tourists to the traditional places by developing new places as satellite tourist spots around those traditional ones.

(c) To attract more foreign tourists to see the spots of natural and scenic beauty in the region. To achieve these aims and

objects, following strategy is proposed, to be adopted during the Seventh Five Year Plan :

(i) To increase the boarding and lodging accommodation for the tourists, especially for the middle and low income groups and pilgrims.

(ii) To develop the places of scenic beauty to attract more tourists.

(iii) To develop way-side amenities, like extension of good transport facilities, development of hotels and catering services and addition of tourist, rest spots, view points and shelters etc.

(iv) Augmenting publicity through various media.

(v) Co-ordination of various activities of tourism on commercial lines.

(vi) Development of small tourist complexes.

(vii) Developing tourism in private sector by providing incentives to local people for taking up tourism as an industry.

(viii) To develop wild life (Flora and Fauna) for attracting tourists.

156. It is estimated that an amount of Rs. 1.35 crores will be spent during the Seventh Plan period. Out of this Rs. 28.00 lakhs will be spent during the year 1985-86 in the Bundelkhand regions.

157. *Education* : Recognising the role of education as the main instrument for development of man power resources and taking into consideration the socio-economic indicators, greater emphasis has been laid on universalization of elementary education and improving the quality of education with special emphasis on girls education during the Seventh Plan.

158. For the Seventh Plan, an outlay of Rs. 3364.83 lakhs has been proposed for the development of education in the Bundelkhand Region. The sectorwise details of Seventh Plan outlays are given below :

TABLE—8—Sectorwise details of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

| Name of the Sector         | (Rs. in lakhs)          |  |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|--|
|                            | Proposed Outlay 1985—90 |  |
| (1)                        | (2)                     |  |
| 1. Elementary Education .. | 2051.44                 |  |
| 2. Secondary Education ..  | 655.68                  |  |
| 3. Teacher Education ..    | 126.72                  |  |
| 4. Higher Education ..     | 277.85                  |  |
| 5. Adult Education ..      | 121.30                  |  |

Table 8 (Contd.)

| Name of the Sector                 | Proposed Outlay 1985—90 |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1)                                | (2)                     |
| 6. Games and Sports ..             | 25.31                   |
| 7. Direction and Administration .. | 11.98                   |
| 8. Other Programmes ..             | 11.09                   |
| 9. Library Services ..             | 83.55                   |
| <b>Total</b> ..                    | <b>3364.83</b>          |

159. The highlights of the physical programmes are given in the succeeding paragraphs.

160. *Elementary Education* : At the pre-primary stage, it is proposed to set up pre-school education centres. A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made for the purpose. In the programme of universalization of elementary education the first priority would be given to the opening of new schools in remote and in accessible rural areas. A sum of Rs. 696.44 lakhs has been provided for opening of 255 mixed junior basic schools in rural and urban areas and 100 senior basic schools for boys and girls in rural areas. Provision has been made for the construction of 300 buildings of junior basic schools, 200 buildings of senior basic schools and 80 additional classrooms in junior basic schools. Besides, a provision of Rs. 65.57 lakhs has been made for appointment of additional teachers in Junior/Senior Basic Schools and local teachers in connection with the expansion of girls education.

161. It is, however, realised that the formal system of education along is the goal of universalization of elementary education. Hence, recourse to non-formal system of education has become necessary. It is proposed to provide Rs. 393.46 lakhs for opening of non-formal part time centres for children belonging to the age group 6—14.

162. A provision of Rs. 32.85 lakhs has been made for science equipment and teaching materials etc. for the qualitative improvement of the elementary education. Incentive schemes like free supply of text-books and merit scholar ships, particularly for the students of the weaker sections would be continued during the Seventh Plan period and a sum of Rs. 50.85 lakhs has been provided for this purpose. A provision of Rs. 0.73 lakh has been made for efficiency award to teachers of basic schools.

163. The problem of health of the school children is vital. It is proposed to provide weighing machines and first-aid boxes for health check up and installation of hand pumps in primary schools for drinking water.

A sum of Rs.8.85 lakh has been provided for this purpose. It is proposed to open school complexes in senior basic schools in each block of every district and establishment for libraries in schools complex. Rs. 46.22 lakh have been set apart for these schemes. A sum of Rs.70.40 lakhs has been provided for furniture/equipment and teaching material and maintenance grant non-government Senior Basic Schools.

164. Sum of Rs. 181.80 lakh has been proposed for establishment of the offices for the Block Education Officers and Assistant Education officers as well as strengthening of the offices of Basic Education at the district and regional levels.

165. *Secondary Education* : To sustain the pressure of admission at the higher secondary stage more facilities would be provided to the existing institutions by way of allowing more sections and introduction of new subjects and new projects. A sum of Rs.25.68 lakhs has been proposed for the purpose and an amount of Rs.31.90 lakhs for strengthening of the existing Government Higher Secondary Institutions including provincialization of the non-government higher secondary schools for education of girls, junior high schools would be upgraded to higher secondary standard and new Government Girls Higher Secondary Institution would be opened, with a view to providing at least one girl higher secondary institution at every Tahsil level. A sum of Rs.71.33 lakhs has been proposed for this purpose. Rs.47.50 lakhs has been set apart for upgrading of Government High Schools to Intermediate Standard. Provision of Rs.118.90 lakhs has been made for construction of laboratories and buildings of the Government Higher Secondary Institutions.

166. Aided higher secondary institutions would be assisted with a sum of Rs.154.99 lakhs for sanitary and water facilities, implementation of new projects, development of libraries and recognition in additional subjects/science group. An amount of Rs.77.69 lakh has been provided for bringing up unaided higher secondary institutions on grant. In-aid list. A separate provision for Rs.1.20 lakh has been made for efficiency grant to aided-higher secondary schools. Besides, a sum of Rs.1.70 lakh has been proposed for strengthening of school libraries and reading rooms in each district for qualitative improvement of secondary education.

167. For construction of educational office complexes with residential accommodation and strengthening of regional and district

level offices, a sum of Rs.21.00 lakh has been proposed.

168. A sum of Rs.86.78 lakh has been provided for scholarship awarded to middle class and poor students at the enhanced rate, vocational education, maintenance of educational institutions and hostels for solar energy devices and installation and maintenance of T. V. sets in Educational Institutions.

169. *Teacher Education* : For updating and making aware of new practices in different areas of education, a provision of Rs.69 lakh has been made to organise refresher courses for primary/middle/secondary schools teachers. Likewise, inservice training facilities would be provided for untrained lecturers of Government/Non-Government Training Colleges.

170. It is proposed that the existing Government Normal Schools would be strengthened and reorganised. A sum of Rs.14.50 lakhs has been provided for this purpose. Besides, provision has been made for the development of B. Ed. Training Colleges and for conducting and promoting of innovative projects. Provision has also been made for reorganisation of Regional Institutes of Education located at Jhansi. It is proposed to ensure the maximum utilization of the continuing education programme for inservice training. A sum of Rs.5.32 lakh has been provided for the purpose. A provision for Rs.1 lakhs has been made for science exhibition at district, regional and State levels.

171. *Higher Education* : In the field of higher education, the main objective is consolidation and qualitative improvement with this objective in view, it is proposed to strengthen and provide the U. G. C. matching share to the existing Government Degree Colleges. A sum of Rs. 18.50 lakh has been provided for this purpose. For purchase of land and new construction and extension of buildings an amount of Rs.118.50 lakhs has been provided.

172. Non-Government Colleges would be assisted with a sum of Rs.76 lakh for matching contribution against the U. G. C. grant and other development schemes maintenance grant and bringing unaided colleges on the grant-in-aid list.

173. A sum of Rs.59.75 lakh has been provided for implementation of New Education programme, 3 years degree and 5 years Law Courses, restructuring of courses and for the establishment of Reference Library for Research.

174. In addition to the programmes Rs.5.10 lakh has been made for on-Formal Education in girls degree colleges and National Service Scheme.



175. *Adult Education*—The districts with low literacy rate would be given priority and special projects would be taken up for raising up the literacy percentage in these districts. It is proposed that 75% percent. Adult Education Centres would cater to the literacy need of women in new projects.

176. A sum of Rs.121.30 lakh has been provided for extension of rural functional literacy scheme with States resources, strengthening of administrative machinery at region and district levels and establishment of regional Resource Centre.

177. *Youth Welfare and Sports*—It is proposed to provide due place to games and sports through strengthening and reorganising administrative and directive set-up for implementation of the programmes of physical Education, Games and Sports and co-curricular activities in the primary and secondary Schools of the region. A provision has been made for championship awards to student winners at the region and district levels and for awards of prizes and certificates to the students establishing new records in sports and competitions. The scheme of Scouts and Girls Guide would be implemented with greater emphasis. A sum of Rs.35.31 lakh has been provided for different schemes of games sports and development of cultural and other co-curricular programmes.

178. *Direction Administration and Supervision*—Education is a technical job requiring a high level of professional competence both as an administrator and as an educationist. For the creation of the Planning and Monitoring Education Cell at the region and district levels a provision of Rs.1.50 lakh has been made.

A sum of Rs.10.48 lakh has been provided for creation of the post of District Inspectress of Girls, Schools and Assistant Director of Basic Education.

179. *Other Programmes*—Among other programmes the schemes of giving grant inaid to Sanskrit Pathshalas and Arabic Madarsas would be continued during the seventh plan period. A sum of Rs.11 lakh has been provided for all the schemes grouped under the heading of other programmes.

180. *Library Services*—It is proposed that facilities of self-study would be provided to the people of different age groups, communities and interest. A provision of Rs.83.55 lakh has been made for different schemes of library services for the Bundelkhand region.

181. *Technical Education*—Technical Education in Uttar Pradesh mainly relates to degree and diploma level courses. The increase in industrial activity and general economic condition will generate increased demand for technical personnel during the Seventh Plan period. Maximum emphasis will be laid on consolidation and development of education in the engineering colleges and polytechnics modernisation of laboratories and old workshops, both at degree and diploma levels diversification and reorganisation of polytechnic and diploma courses, development of sandwich courses, quality improvement programmes, including faculty development etc.

182. The Seventh Plan proposal includes an outlay of Rs.20.86 crore and the outlay for year 1985-86 is Rs.1.45 crore. One Engineering College has already been proposed to be located at Jhansi. Establishment of one more Engineering College is being considered.

183. A sum of Rs.14.75 crore has been proposed for the existing engineering college for the Seventh Plan, including Rs.20.00 lakh for the year 1985-86. For quality improvement programme, a sum of Rs.60.00 lakh has been proposed for the Seventh Plan period (including Rs.12.00 lakh for the year 1985-86) for the establishment of boys polytechnic, girls polytechnic, starting of new diversified courses and language laboratories, resource centres etc.

184. *Environment and Ecology*—The region faces severe environmental degradation problems. It has only 18 percent forest cover which is insufficient for ecological balance. The problem of deforestation is acute in the region and due to the loss of forest cover, extensive land degradation has taken place mainly along the rivers passing through it. The problem of revine lands in one of the major environmental problems in the region which is spreading fast into cultivated land and affecting human habitations, roads railways and other public properties.

185. The programmes proposed for Bundelkhand region during the Seventh Plan are given below :

- (a) Pollution Control and Environmental law.
- (b) Environmental Impact Assessment.
- (c) Eco-Development.
- (d) Conservation of Natural Living Resources
- (e) Environmental Education Awareness Training Research Promotion and Information system.

186. *Medical and Health*—During Seventh Five Year Plan main emphasis has been laid to develop the health services of preventive type and to reduce the growth rate of the population. Minimum needs programmes which includes strengthening of health infrastructure in rural areas will be given top priority. Efforts will also be made to improve the health services in urban areas. In the rural areas a net work of sub-centre, P. H. C. and Community Health Centres, under three tier system of health services will be developed during the seventh plan period.

187. The schemes proposed for implementation during the seventh five year plan, have been categorised under the following groups :

- (a) Minimum Needs Programme.
- (b) Hospitals/Dispensaries.
- (c) Control of Communicable Diseases.

188. The Seventh five year plan outlay of Health Sector is Rs.5498.00 lakh which includes Rs.4718.00 lakh for hill region. The total outlay of divisible schemes is Rs.39511.41 lakh out of which an outlay of Rs.2218.90 lakh has been proposed for Bundelkhand Region including Rs.313.40 lakh for 1985-86. The main programmes proposed on the Seventh Plan are given below :

189. It is proposed to establish 30 primary health centres during the Seventh Plan including 8 such centres in the year 1985-86. Besides 30 primary health centres buildings will be constructed in the Seventh Plan and two buildings in 1985-86. Ten Community health centres will be established in Seventh Plan and two during 1985-86. Construction of 65 sub-Centres will be completed. Three Hundred more beds will be added in the Seventh Plan including 10 beds in 1985-86. Two new allopathic dispensaries will be open and one building each of district Hospital and Tehsil hospital will be constructed. In addition to above one STD clinic will be established.

190. *Water Supply* : The State Government has been endeavouring to provide safe and potable drinking water facilities to the largest possible population, particularly, in the rural areas of the State. Since the beginning of the planning era, but more specifically, from the beginning of the Fourth Five-Year Plan, drinking water facility has been rated to be as one of the basic necessities of life. With special efforts having been made during the Sixth Plan, all the problem villages according to 1972 survey will be covered by March 1985. The coverage will, however, be inadequate in quality and quantity

and will be improved during Seven Plan. Additional problem villages which are being identified now will also be provided with drinking water supply.

191. In urban areas of the region, it is also desirable to provide underground sewerage system in order to put to an end completely the system of manual transportation of night soil for its final disposal.

192. *Programmes for the Seventh Five Year Plan* : For water supply and sewerage development the region, an outlay of Rs.70.20 crore has been proposed in the Seventh Five Year Plan including an outlay of Rs.5.04 crores for the year 1985-86.

193. Five schemes have been proposed for the Bundelkhand region for implementation in the Seventh Five Year Plan, namely, (1) Urban Water supply, (2) Urban sewerage scheme, (3) Low cost sanitation programme, (4) Rural Water Supply Scheme and (5) Rural Sanitation Scheme.

194. *Housing and Urban Development* : According to 1981-Census, the urban population of the region was 10.84 lakhs. The Urban population also grew at a higher rate of 5.57 per cent per annum in comparison to the State growthrate of 4.98 per cent which also led to a doubling of the number of urban centres in the region. The urban population of this region at the beginning of the Seventh Five-Year Plan (i.e. April, 1985) is estimated at 13.00 lakh. By the year 1991 and 2001, the urban population in this region is anticipated to reach a figure of 18.60 lakhs and 32.00 lakhs respectively.

195. In 1981, the region had 52 urban centres, out of which only Jhansi is a Class-I city. In addition, three towns are Class-II towns and six are Class-III towns. The rest 42 towns are small towns which fall below the 20,000 population mark each. However, these urban centres are widely separated, there being one urban centre per 566 sq. km. of area in comparison to one centre per 403 sq. km. for the State as a whole.

196. The terrain of this region is not very conducive to agriculture. However, there are areas of good scenic beauties and areas renowned as religious centres which attract a large number of domestic tourists. Besides, Jhansi town in this region is famous historically and attracts a large number of tourists. The region is backward in regard to availability of infra-structural facilities, low productivity of agricultural produce and almost negligible industrial development. In view of above problems and general terrain of the land, this region requires

special efforts for integrated urban development and land management policies and programmes.

197. Till now, three Towns in this region have been covered under Master Plans, prepared by the Town and Country Planning Department, U. P. Besides, the Department also prepared two Regional Plans, for Banda—Hamirpur and Jhansi—Lalitpur areas of the region. In addition, three towns, namely, Banda, Orai and Mahoba are covered under the centrally-sponsored IDSMT. In view of accelerated pace of urbanisation reflecting the need for urgent development works in the urban area of

region, it has become imperative to control and guide developments in these areas and also to plan for new growth Centres in order to diffuse economic benefits in a balanced way by having due regard to integration of various infrastructural facilities like water supply, drainage, electricity and housing. A Development Authority has also been established recently at Jhansi for its planned development.

198. The proposed allocations for Urban development in the Region under various schemes during the Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90 and Annual Plan, 1985-86 would be as follows :

TABLE—9 : Seventh Plan Outlays for Urban Development

(Rs. in Lakhs)

| Name of scheme  | Proposed Allocation  |        |         |        |
|---|----------------------|--------|---------|--------|
|   | Seventh Plan 1985—90 |        | 1985-86 |        |
|   | State                | Region | State   | Region |
| (1)   | (2)                  | (3)    | (4)     | (5)    |
| 1. Urban Development scheme (Financial Assistance to local Body). | 110.00               | 5.00   | 20.00   | 1.00   |
| 2. Town and Regional Planning .. ..                               | 410.00               | 10.00  | 52.00   | 2.00   |
| 3. Environmental Improvement of Slums .. ..                       | 5125.00              | 200.00 | 822.00  | 40.00  |
| 4. Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns.              | 1055.00              | 150.00 | 140.00  | 15.00  |
| Total .. ..   | 6700.00              | 365.00 | 1034.00 | 58.00  |

199. *Housing*—By a conservative estimate, there was a shortage of 17,288 houses in 1971 in the urban areas of the region, which is likely to have gone up to 24,000 houses in 1981. At the beginning of Seventh Five-Year Plan, a shortfall of 29,000 houses is anticipated including replacement demands of 2 per cent of households. Adding to this the new demand of newly formed households, the total magnitude of housing is anticipated at 1.29 lakhs houses during the Seventh Five-Year Plan. The State Housing and Development Board has so far concentrated its activities at Jhansi only in the Bundelkhand Region. Recently, a Development Authority has been created at Jhansi. It is expected that the Housing Board may now take up housing activities in the five major towns of the Region while the Development Authority would be taking up housing activity in Jhansi city only.

200. *Labour and Labour Welfare*—During the plan period, the new offices of Labour Inspectors at Tahsil and Block level would be opened for ensuring payment of minimum wages to agricultural workers (Point No. 5 of 20-Point Programmes). This will involve an expenditure of Rs.3.31 lakh. Four offices of Conciliation officers at District level would also be opened to look after and coordinate work at district level and it will require Rs.4.64 lakh.

201. In order to ensure speedy disposal of claim cases under payment of wages Act and Minimum wages Act etc. a separate Authority would be provided at Jhansi. One new labour welfare centre would be opened and television sets would be provided to some of the old centres. Efforts would be made to identify the remaining bonded labourers and an amount of Rs.8.69 lakhs has been earmarked for their rehabilita-



tation etc. (Point No. 6 of 20-Point Programme). Four Rural camps and four meetings (Seminars) would also be organised for unorganised workers and for arousing public opinion in favour of them.

202. An outlay of Rs.20.81 lakhs has been proposed for Seventh Plan for the Labour welfare schemes benefiting Bundelkhand region including an outlay of Rs.2.47 lakhs for 1985-86.

203. *Craftsmen Training*—During the Seventh Plan it is proposed to establish one new Industrial Training Institute at Lalitpur and one industrial Training Institute for girls at Jhansi. It is also proposed to strengthen the running Industrial Training Institutes established in this region by making up the deficiencies of Staff buildings tools and equipment.

204. An outlay of Rs.283.56 lakhs has been proposed for the craftsmen training programmes for Bundelkhand Region during Seventh Five Year Plan including an outlay of Rs.44.00 lakhs for the year 1985-86. The highlights of the programmes proposed for the Seventh Plan are briefly mentioned below :

205. *Harijan Welfare*—The programmes for the welfare of scheduled castes/tribes include :

1. Welfare of scheduled castes.
2. Welfare of scheduled tribes.
3. Welfare of denotified tribes.
4. Welfare of other backward classes.

206. *Welfare of Scheduled Castes*—For the welfare of scheduled castes an outlay of Rs.1058.35 lakh has been proposed for the Seventh Five-Year Plan, out of which Rs.166.43 lakhs will be utilised during the year 1985-86. Important schemes to be implemented in Seventh Plan, include award of scholarships/stipends to students and non-recurring financial assistance for the purchase of books and other appliances etc. 1,34,537 pre-matric scholarships to scheduled caste students is proposed in the Seventh Plan Period for Bundelkhand. 26,164 students are proposed to receive grants for the purchase of books and other educational appliances. Subsidy for the development of agriculture and horticulture is also proposed for economic upliftment of rural scheduled caste families. Likewise, for those who do not have any agricultural land, financial assistance is proposed for the development of cottage and household industries.

207. *Tribal Welfare*—The tribals generally live in and near forest areas. General development programmes do not suit them

because of their different cultural back-ground and way of living. Tribal areas in the State have been identified and several projects for their welfare have been taken in hand.

208. During the Seventh Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs.30.98 lakh has been proposed out of which a sum of Rs.6.13 lakh has been earmarked for the year 1985-86. Scholarships/Stipends to 431 tribal students are proposed in the Seventh Five Year Plan out of which 86 students will be benefited in the year 1985-86. Grant for the purchase of books and other educational appliances will be given to 215 tribal students during the Seventh Five Year Plan, out of which, 129 will receive the benefit during the year 1985-86. For economic upliftment of tribal families necessary financial assistance will be provided for the development of agriculture, horticulture and cottage industries.

209. *Denotified Tribes* : Many tribes living in the Bundelkhand region have not been notified as yet but they are leading their life in isolation from the mainstream, as primitive tribals. The State has formulated policies to treat these denotified tribes at par with the scheduled tribes as far as their socio-economic development is concerned. For the welfare of denotified tribes, an outlay of Rs.42.36 lakh has been proposed for the Seventh Plan and Rs.7.86 lakh of this outlay will be utilised in the year 1985-86. Various schemes for the welfare of denotified tribes have been launched on similar lines as are applicable to the scheduled tribes. A total number of 1437 students of denotified tribes will be given scholarships/stipends during the Seventh Plan period in the Bundelkhand Region. In addition, the families of denotified tribes will also get assistance for the development of cottage industries agriculture and horticulture in the region.

210. *Welfare of other backward classes* : In the region castes like Ahirs, Gaderias, Kurme, Koris, Barhei, Lohars, Telias, Sunars etc. constitute backward classes. The socio-economic status of these castes is generally poor. Assistance, in the form of financial and other help is required for raising their standard of living.

211. During the Seventh Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs.26.07 lakh has been proposed for the welfare of these classes in the Bundelkhand Region. The main thrust is on raising their educational standards. Scholarships to students of backward classes are given to premature students both on the criteria of merit and poverty. For economic programmes, the families are supposed avail assistance under the I. R. D. and other programmes.

*Social Welfare :*

212. Efforts are made by the State Government to provide maximum relief to the weaker sections of the society, particularly the women, mentally retarded children, beggars and handicapped persons,

213. With this background, Harijan and Social Welfare Department has proposed a total outlay of Rs.122.60 lakh for the execution of various schemes during the Seventh Five Year Plan Period, Schemewise details of which are given below :

214. 1. *Award of Scholarships to physically and mentally handicapped students up to VIII Class.* An outlay of Rs. 0.75 lakh has been proposed for the Seventh Five Year Plan to award scholarships to 500 physically and mentally handicapped students, out of which 50 students will receive such scholarships during the year 1985-86, with an outlay of Rs.0.10 lakh.

215. *Award of Scholarships to the Children of Physically handicapped persons—* An outlay of Rs.0.60 lakh has been proposed in the Seventh Plan period and Rs.0.10 lakh of this outlay will be utilised during the year 1985-86. The beneficiaries during the Seventh Five Year Plan period, are estimated to be 200, out of which 75 will receive the scholarships during the year 1985-86.

216. 3. *Grant to physically handicapped persons for the purchase of artificial limbs and hearing aids :* A sum of Rs.1.25 lakh is proposed to be utilised during the Seventh Plan Period for providing grant to the needy persons for the purchase of artificial limbs and hearing aids. During the year 1985-86, an amount of Rs.0.12 lakh has been proposed under this scheme.

217. *Grant-in-aid for the maintenance of destitutes and physically and mentally handicapped persons :* During the Seventh Plan period, an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakh is being proposed, out of which Rs.80 lakh will be utilised during the year 1985-86. In this scheme, 900 persons of Bundelkhand region will be covered during the Seventh Plan and 100 of these persons will be benefited in the year 1985-86.

218. 5. *I. C. D. S. Projects :* The execution of these projects in the Bundelkhand region during the Seventh Plan period, will require an outlay of Rs.30.00 lakh only and in the year, 1985-86, 00 Rs.6 lakh will be spent.

219. 6. *Grant to destitute widows:* For the welfare of this category of women, Rs.85 lakh will be utilised during the Seventh Five Year

Plan period, out of which Rs.15 lakh will be utilised during the year 1985-86. In the Seventh Plan, 11, 250 widows will receive the benefit, out of which, 1800 beneficiaries will receive this grant in the year 1985-86.

220. *Nutrition :* Nutrition programme forms an important component of the Minimum Needs Programme. It is also included in the 20-Point Programme of the State. The main objective of the programme is to provide well balanced nutrition to the preschool going children, primary school children and pregnant and nursing mothers belonging to the economically weaker sections of the societies. The Programme is implemented in the State through the Rural Development Department, the Social Welfare Department and the Education Department. The Education Department is also implementing the programmes of Special Nutrition and Mid-day meals in the Junior Basic Schools with the help of CARE.

221. *Nutrition Programme of the Social Welfare Department :* For Bundelkhand Region, the Department has proposed an outlay of Rs.215.00 lakh during the Seventh Five Year Plan period, out of which Rs.75.00 lakh have been earmarked for the year 1985-86. During the Seventh Plan period, 2,50,000 women and children will be benefited in this region and 1,12,998 of them will receive this benefit in the year 1985-86.

222. *Nutrition Programmes of the Rural Development Programme :* The Rural Development Department has proposed an outlay of Rs.82.95 lakh during the Seventh Five Year Plan for the Bundelkhand Region. For 1985-86, an outlay of Rs.11.88 lakh is proposed for the Nutrition programmes. The Total beneficiaries in Bundelkhand Region during the Seventh Plan period are estimated to be 84,366 and 11,034 of these beneficiaries will receive the benefit during the year 1985-86. Under Nutrition programme, a diet of 300 calories and 12 gms. of proteins is provided to each beneficiary for 300 days in a year, together with Iron and Vitamins tablets to prevent mal-nutrition among the target groups. The Rural Development Department provides supplementary feeding to the pre-school children in the age-group of 0—6 years and pregnant and lactating mothers. The Applied Nutrition Programmes envisages to bring about some effective changes in the daily dietary habits of the clientele, by organising Angan-Baries and Balbaries.

223. The problem of special nutrition and mid-day meal programme being implemented, by the Education Department is on non-plan side and as such no plan period for the programme have been provided.

## Seventh Plan outlay for the Eastern and Bundelkhand regions

ANNEXURE I  
(Rs. in lakh)

| Sector   | Seventh Plan Outlay |                |             | 1985-86 Outlay |                |             |
|--|---------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|
|  | State*              | Eastern Region | Bundelkhand | State          | Eastern Region | Bundelkhand |
| (1)  | (2)                 | (3)            | (4)         | (5)            | (6)            | (7)         |
| <i>I—Agriculture and Allied Services</i>                           |                     |                |             |                |                |             |
| <b>(1) Agriculture</b>   |                     |                |             |                |                |             |
| (i) Agriculture Production   | 14000.00            | 7302.23        | 549.40      | 2200.00        | 1154.26        | 112.22      |
| (ii) Cane Development ..   | 2344.98             | 477.75         | ..          | 283.95         | 48.78          | —           |
| (iii) Horticulture ..  | N.A.                | 330.00         | 128.60      | N. A.          | 64.40          | 24.04       |
| (iv) Agriculture Marketing   | 987.00              | 291.10         | 149.20      | 154.20         | 45.16          | 24.84       |
| (2) Soil and Water Conservation.                                   | 25768.67            | 3697.00        | 2719.00     | 4278.66        | 590.50         | 417.00      |
| (3) Animal Husbandry ..  | 9887.00             | 2948.64        | 1106.86     | 1600.00        | 445.68         | 161.78      |
| (4) Dairying and Milk Supply                                       | 2015.00             | 1166.14        | 88.14       | 519.00         | 57.88          | 22.74       |
| (5) Fisheries —  | 1332.00             | 800.00         | 75.00       | 250.00         | 150.00         | 15.00       |
| (6) Forests .. —   | 24113.00            | 5035.00        | 1246.00     | 3323.00        | 733.00         | 209.00      |
| <b>(7) Special Programme for Rural Development.</b>                |                     |                |             |                |                |             |
| (i) I. R. D. —   | N.A.                | 34400.00       | 4700.00     | N.A.           | 3440.00        | 470.00      |
| (ii) N. R. E. P. ..  | N.A.                | 24000.00       | 1400.00     | N.A.           | 6000.00        | 560.00      |
| (iii) D. P. A.P. ..  | 4725.00             | 1275.00        | 1225.00     | 945.00         | 255.00         | 245.00      |
| Divisional Development Corporation.                                | 750.00              | 250.00         | 150.00      | 200.00         | 70.00          | 40.00       |
| Bundelkhand Vikas Pradhikaran.                                     | ..                  | ..             | 1002.72     | ..             | ..             | 100.29      |
| (8) Community Development and Panchayati Raj. —PRADESHIK VIKAS DAL | 600.00              | 185.81         | 62.09       | 102.00         | 31.52          | 10.55       |
| (9) Land Reforms (Consolidation of Holdings).                      | 12893.13            | 4260.85        | 920.00      | 1897.51        | 52.17          | 164.00      |
| <i>II. Co-operation</i> ..   | 11177.00            | 2412.91        | 455.33      | 1396.00        | 275.24         | 69.42       |
| <i>II. Irrigation Flood Control and Power</i>                      |                     |                |             |                |                |             |
| (1) Irrigation ..  | 191500.00           | 57042.00       | 10355.00    | 27500.00       | 10984.00       | 2342.00     |
| (i) Ground Water ..  | —                   | —              | ..          | —              | ..             | ..          |
| (ii) State Minor Irrigation Works.                                 | 58500.00            | 20000.00       | 6000.00     | 11200.00       | 3000.00        | 1200.00     |
| (iii) Private Minor Irrigation Works.                              | 21927.00            | 8770.00        | 4385.00     | 2287.00        | 915.00         | 457.00      |
| 2. Command Area Development.                                       | 16063.00            | 4914.00        | 2438.00     | 1952.00        | 607.00         | 170.00      |
| 3. Flood Control ..  | 30685.00            | 11259.44       | 400.97      | 4100.00        | 2205.10        | 93.97       |
| 4. Power ..  | 60000.00            | 19670.00       | 1805.00     | 10000.00       | 4686.00        | 360.00      |

\*The State plan Outlays shown in the Annexure I relate only to those schemes which would benefit the Eastern and Bundelkhand regions.

Annexure I (contd.)  
(Rs. in lakh)

| Sector  | Seventh Plan Outlay |                |             | 1985-86 Outlay |                |             |
|---|---------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|
|   | State               | Eastern Region | Bundelkhand | State          | Eastern Region | Bundelkhand |
| (1)   | (2)                 | (3)            | (4)         | (5)            | (6)            | (7)         |
| <b>IV. Industry and Minerals</b>  |                     |                |             |                |                |             |
| (i) Village and Small Industries  | 13787.00            | 2328.00        | 628.25      | 2068.10        | 1392.75        | 97.00       |
| (ii) Large and Medium Industries  | 44125.00            | 9050.00        | 2100.00     | 6715.00        | 2315.00        | 342.00      |
| (iii) Handloom and Sericulture Industry.                                  | 5258.00             | 2195.00        | 721.25      | 607.00         | 258.00         | 61.00       |
| (iv) Sugar Industry ..  | 25000.00            | 5215.50        | ..          | 4000.00        | 792.47         | ..          |
| (v) Geology and Mining  | 1030.00             | 177.00         | 202.00      | 154.00         | 25.00          | 28.50       |
| <b>V. Transport and Communication :</b>                                   | 500.00              | 139.42         | 36.43       | 86.00          | N.A.           | N.A.        |
| (i) Roads and Bridges ..  | 128640.00           | 36000.00       | 12000.00    | 24100.00       | 6780.00        | 2260.00     |
| (ii) Tourism ..   | 12228.46            | 699.07         | 135.00      | 606.43         | 111.86         | 28.00       |
| <b>VI. Social and Community Services :</b>                                |                     |                |             |                |                |             |
| <b>1. Education :</b>   |                     |                |             |                |                |             |
| (i) Elementary Education  | 23815.00            | 5633.18        | 2051.44     | 3229.77        | 831.15         | 316.97      |
| (ii) Secondary Education  | 11580.13            | 2271.81        | 655.88      | 1181.15        | 65.42          | 94.01       |
| (iii) Teacher Education ..  | 1537.69             | 357.00         | 126.72      | 297.96         | 87.20          | 24.57       |
| (iv) Higher Education ..  | 5539.20             | 887.80         | 277.85      | 1005.71        | 13.85          | 37.31       |
| (v) Adult Education ..  | 1600.00             | 399.30         | 121.30      | 180.41         | 41.25          | 11.55       |
| (vi) Games and Sports ..  | 450.00              | 83.06          | 25.31       | 74.52          | 11.35          | 3.29        |
| (vii) Direction and Administration.                                       | 411.68              | 67.36          | 11.98       | 105.41         | 10.33          | 1.38        |
| (viii) Other Programme ..   | 227.00              | 113.40         | 11.00       | 23.62          | 3.89           | 1.04        |
| (ix) Libraries ..   | 1239.20             | 314.90         | 83.55       | 292.45         | 95.90          | 25.65       |
| <b>2. Technical Education ..</b>  | N.A.                | 3554.20        | 2086.00     | N.A.           | 597.65         | 149.40      |
| <b>3. Art and Culture ..</b>  |                     |                |             |                |                |             |
| <b>4. Environment and Ecology</b>   | 900.00              | 225.00         | 225.00      | 114.00         | 24.00          | 24.00       |
| <b>5. Medical and Public Health :</b>                                     |                     |                |             |                |                |             |
| (i) Minimum Need Programme.   | 21602.57            | 6920.15        | 1127.40     | 2532.84        | 72.36          | 161.70      |
| (ii) Hospital/Dispensaries  | 11769.84            | 3504.59        | 540.00      | 818.25         | 221.51         | 44.80       |
| (iii) Control of Communicable disease and other Public Health Programmes. | 6139.00             | 1253.50        | 581.50      | 1002.00        | 226.08         | 106.90      |
| <b>6. Housing and Urban Development :</b>                                 |                     |                |             |                |                |             |
| (i) Urban Development ..  | 6700.00             | 8000.00        | 365.00      | 1034.00        | 977.00         | 58.00       |
| (ii) Housing ..   | 16000.00            | 3170.00        | 570.00      | 1540.00        | 300.00         | 98.00       |
| <b>7. Information and Publicity</b>                                       |                     |                |             |                |                |             |
| <b>8. Labour and Labour Welfare</b>                                       | 200.00              | 63.42          | 20.81       | 45.00          | 13.85          | 2.47        |
| <b>9. Craftsman Training ..</b>   | 4000.00             | 469.00         | 283.50      | 657.00         | 66.00          | 44.00       |

Annexure II (contd.)  
(Rs. in lakh)

| Sector   | Seventh Plan Outlay |                |             | 1985-86 Outlay |                |             |
|--|---------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|
|  | State               | Eastern Region | Bundelkhand | State          | Eastern Region | Bundelkhand |
| (1)  | (2)                 | (3)            | (4)         | (5)            | (6)            | (7)         |
| 10. A. Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes : |                     |                |             |                |                |             |
| (i) Education .. .. .  | 11346.00            | 2927.00        | 970.00      | 1766.74        | 456.73         | 148.92      |
| (ii) Economic Development  | 1522.00             | 285.00         | 128.12      | 225.00         | 57.39          | 19.93       |
| (iii) Health Housing and other schemes.  | 1811.00             | 460.00         | 153.45      | 315.40         | 81.00          | 26.73       |
| B. Welfare of Scheduled Tribes:  |                     |                |             |                |                |             |
| (i) Education -- --  | 182.00              | 46.88          | 16.86       | 37.65          | 10.29          | 3.63        |
| (ii) Economic Development  | 177.00              | 18.00          | 4.82        | 30.00          | 2.69           | 1.00        |
| (iii) Health Housing and other schemes.  | 414.15              | 31.56          | 9.30        | 48.24          | 3.61           | 1.50        |
| C. Welfare of Denotified Tribes:   |                     |                |             |                |                |             |
| (i) Education -- --  | 184.85              | 47.68          | 15.94       | 31.00          | 8.07           | 3.03        |
| (ii) Economic Development  | 245.00              | 48.00          | 16.80       | 46.00          | 12.00          | 13.28       |
| (iii) Health Housing and other Schemes.  | 36.00               | 9.00           | 3.10        | 7.00           | 2.00           | 0.60        |
| D. Welfare of Other Backward Classes :   |                     |                |             |                |                |             |
| (i) Education .. .. .  | 282.00              | 78.60          | 26.07       | 67.97          | 17.54          | 6.10        |
| 11. Social Welfare .. .. .   | 2104.25             | 382.80         | 122.60      | 344.38         | 96.88          | 22.12       |
| Nutrition :  |                     |                |             |                |                |             |
| (i) Rural Development .. .. .  | 760.00              | 265.35         | 82.35       | 110.00         | 38.22          | 11.88       |
| (ii) Social Welfare .. .. .  | 4500.00             | 215.00         | 75.00       | 720.00         | 215.00         | 75.00       |
| GRAND TOTAL .. .. .  | 304959.76           | 67972.09       | 71578.24    | 20461.81       |                |             |

*Physical Targets for Eastern and Bundelkhand Regions*

Annexure—II

| Sector   | Units             | Seventh Plan Targets |                |                    | States  | Targets for 1985-86 |                    |
|--|-------------------|----------------------|----------------|--------------------|---------|---------------------|--------------------|
|  |                   | States               | Eastern Region | Bundelkhand Region |         | Eastern Region      | Bundelkhand Region |
| (1)  | (2)               | (3)                  | (4)            | (5)                | (6)     | (7)                 | (8)                |
| <b>I. Agriculture—</b>   |                   |                      |                |                    |         |                     |                    |
| <b>(i) Agriculture Production :</b>  |                   |                      |                |                    |         |                     |                    |
| (1) Multiplication, storage and distribution of quality seed in Plains—  |                   |                      |                |                    |         |                     |                    |
| (a) distribution of quality seeds .. .. .  | ('000 Qtls.)      | 1119.00              | 371.63         | 104.26             | 1022.00 | 346.00              | 90.39              |
| (b) Storage facility of quality seeds .. .. .  | No. of Godowns    | 300                  | 75             | 25                 | 40      | 10                  | 5                  |
| (2) Establishment of seed processing plants in the plain .. .. .   | No. .. .. .       | 51                   | 19             | 35                 | 39      | 14                  | 3                  |
| (3) Establishment of pesticides Testing Laboratories in Varanasi and Meerut (Sample analysis).                       | No. .. .. .       | 7500                 | 1250           | ..                 | 1500    | 250                 | ..                 |
| (4) Establishment of Rhizobium culture laboratories in the plains (Culture packets).                                 | Lakh No. .. .. .  | 11.25                | 3.75           | 1.25               | 2.25    | 0.75                | 0.25               |
| (5) Scheme for strengthening and analysis of quality control of Fertilizers (sample analysed).                       | Lakh No. .. .. .  | 0.2                  | 0.05           | ..                 | 0.04    | 0.01                | ..                 |
| (6) Centrally sponsored scheme of production of pulses crop (Area covered).  | Lakh Hec. .. .. . | 42.00                | 11.00          | 7.00               | 39.50   | 10.39               | 6.47               |
| (7) Scheme for Rice project in Eastern Region (Demonstrations)   | No. .. .. .       | 40,000               | 30,000         | ..                 | 9,200   | 8,000               | ..                 |
| (8) Plant Protection Service in State (Area covered) .. .. .   | Lakh Hec. .. .. . | 260.00               | 102.00         | 24.00              | 252.00  | 100.00              | 22.00              |
| (9) Centrally sponsored scheme for strengthening of pesticides quality control and their safe use (sample analysed). | No. .. .. .       | 22500                | 10000          | ..                 | 4500    | 2000                | ..                 |
| (10) Centrally sponsored package scheme of Jute, Mesta and Sun-hemp :  |                   |                      |                |                    |         |                     |                    |
| (a) Area covered under sun hemp .. .. .  | Lakh Hec. .. .. . | 1.20                 | 1.20           | ..                 | 0.25    | 0.25                | ..                 |
| (b) Area covered under Jute .. .. .  | Ditto .. .. .     | 0.65                 | 0.15           | ..                 | 0.12    | 0.03                | ..                 |
| (11) Centrally sponsored scheme for demonstration, distribution and sale of improved agriculture implements—         |                   |                      |                |                    |         |                     |                    |
| (a) implements to be distributed on subsidy .. .. .  | Lakh No. .. .. .  | 9.63                 | 9.63           | ..                 | 1.77    | 1.77                | ..                 |
| (b) Demonstration .. .. .  | No. .. .. .       | 43,300               | 43,300         | ..                 | 5040    | 5040                | ..                 |
| (12) Crop insurance scheme (area covered) .. .. .  | Lakh Hec. .. .. . | 5.00                 | 1.50           | 0.10               | 1.00    | 0.30                | 0.02               |
| Centrally sponsored scheme weed control in U. P. (area .. .. .   | .. .. .           | 7.70                 | 1.08           | 0.01               | 1.30    | 0.10                | 0.01               |

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Centrally sponsored scheme for dry land farming —

|  |                |          |          |        |        |        |     |
|--|----------------|----------|----------|--------|--------|--------|-----|
| (a) Demonstration .. .. .  | No. .. ..      | 40,000   | 12,000   | 20,000 | 8,000  | 2,400  |     |
| (b) Seed cum fertilizer drill .. .. .  | No. .. ..      | 5,000    | 1,500    | 2,500  | 1,000  | 500    |     |
| <b>(15) Strengthening of the scheme for demonstration Popularisation and distribution of implements in the plains—</b> |                |          |          |        |        |        |     |
| (a) distribution of implements .. .. .   | Lakh No. .. .. | 1.60     | 0.80     | ..     | 0.30   | 0.15   |     |
| (b) Demonstration .. .. .  | .. .. .        | 0.25     | 0.125    | ..     | 0.05   | 0.02   |     |
| Quality control of fertilizer insecticides laboratories (sample analysed).   | No. .. ..      | 20,000   | 5,000    | ..     | 4,000  | 1000   |     |
| <b>(ii) Cane Development—</b>  |                |          |          |        |        |        |     |
| (1) Distribution of plant protection appliances .. .. .  | No. .. ..      | 5175     | 1500     | ..     | 1000   | 300    |     |
| (2) Area to be treated—  |                |          |          |        |        |        |     |
| (i) Seed/Soil treatment .. .. .  | Hec. .. ..     | 2,90,000 | 150      | ..     | 40000  | 30     |     |
| (ii) Foliar Spray of area on ratoon crop .. .. .   | .. .. .        | 6,00,000 | 150      | ..     | 100000 | 30     |     |
| (3) Area under field demonstration .. .. .   | .. .. .        | 18,100   | 5,000    | ..     | 3400   | 1000   |     |
| <b>(iii) Horticulture—</b>   |                |          |          |        |        |        |     |
| <b>1. Intensification of mango Development in the State (Gonda, Varanasi, Gorakhpur)—</b>                              |                |          |          |        |        |        |     |
| (a) Plantation of orchards .. .. .   | .. .. .        | 3,000    | 1,000    | ..     | 500    | 150    |     |
| (b) Demonstrations .. .. .   | No. .. ..      | 300      | 100      | ..     | 60     | 20     |     |
| <b>2. Scheme of Establishment of progeny Orchards (District Basti)—</b>  |                |          |          |        |        |        |     |
| (a) Production of Fruit Plants .. .. .   | No. .. ..      | 6,00,000 | 6,00,000 | ..     | 100000 | 100000 |     |
| (b) Production of Ornamental plants .. .. .  | No. .. ..      | 9,00,000 | 9,00,000 | ..     | 150000 | 150000 |     |
| <b>3. Scheme of Horticulture development in Backward areas—</b>  |                |          |          |        |        |        |     |
| (a) Plantation of new orchards .. .. .   | Hec. .. ..     | 11,500   | 10,000   | 1500   | 2300   | 2,000  | 300 |
| (b) Additional area in Veg. Cultivation .. .. .  | Hec. .. ..     | 8,500    | 7,500    | 1000   | 1700   | 1,500  | 200 |
| (c) Additional Area in Spices Cultivation .. .. .  | Hec. .. ..     | 12,000   | 10,500   | 1500   | 2400   | 2,100  | 300 |
| (d) Additional Area under Potato Cultivation .. .. .   | .. .. .        | 8,250    | 8,000    | 750    | 1650   | 1,500  | 150 |
| <b>4. Establishment of District and Block level Nurseries—</b>   |                |          |          |        |        |        |     |
| (a) Production of fruit plants .. .. .   | Lakh No. .. .. | 400      | 100      | 7.5    | 80     | 20     | 1.5 |
| (b) Production of Ornamental Plants .. .. .  | .. .. .        | 500      | 125      | 7.5    | 100    | 25     | 1.5 |
| <b>5. Development of Betelvine Cultivation in selected areas (District Hamirpur)—</b>                                  |                |          |          |        |        |        |     |
| (a) Addl. area in Betelvine cultivation .. .. .  | Hec. .. ..     | 25       | ..       | 25     | 5      | ..     | 5   |
| (b) Training .. .. .   | No. .. ..      | 2500     | ..       | 2500   | 500    | ..     | 500 |

## ANNEXURE—II (Contd.)

| Sector  | Unit       | Seventh Plan Target |                   |                       | Targets for 1985-86 |                   |                       |
|---|------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
|   |            | State               | Eastern<br>Region | Bundelkhand<br>Region | State               | Eastern<br>Region | Bundelkhand<br>Region |
| (1)   | (2)        | (3)                 | (4)               | (5)                   | (6)                 | (7)               | (8)                   |
| 6. State cultivation in U. P.   |            |                     |                   |                       |                     |                   |                       |
| (a) Production of Potato seed   | Qtls.      | 100,000             | 15,000            | 5000                  | 15000               | 2000              | 1000                  |
| (b) Production of Veg. seed   | "          | 2,500               | 500               | 500                   | 500                 | 100               | 100                   |
| (IV) <i>Agricultural Marketing</i>  |            |                     |                   |                       |                     |                   |                       |
| (a) Construction of regulated market yards  | No.        | 127                 | 25                | 13                    | 108                 | 10                | 5                     |
| (b) Construction of sub-market yards  | "          | 447                 | 126               | 65                    | 127                 | 15                | 10                    |
| (c) Shifting of trades in constructed regulated market yards  | "          | 27                  | 25                | 13                    | 108                 | 10                | 5                     |
| (d) Shifting of trade in constructed sub-market yards   | "          | 447                 | 125               | 65                    | 127                 | 15                | 10                    |
| (e) Construction of rural godowns   | "          | 200                 | 60                | 30                    | 40                  | 12                | 6                     |
| (f) Capacity of storage created   | 000 Tonnes | 85                  | 25.5              | 12.7                  | 17                  | 5                 | 2.5                   |
| (g) Establishment of Commercial Grading units   | No.        | 203                 | 61                | 20                    | 40                  | 5                 | 5                     |
| (h) Establishment of supervisory grading units  | "          | 5                   | 3                 | 1                     | 1                   | 1                 | ..                    |
| (i) Establishment of Agmark Grading Laboratories  | "          | 5                   | 2                 | 1                     | 1                   | 1                 | ..                    |
| (V) <i>Soil and Water Conservation</i>  |            |                     |                   |                       |                     |                   |                       |
| (1) Soil conservation Training Centres in Plains  |            |                     |                   |                       |                     |                   |                       |
| (a) Training of Staff   | "          | 5250                | 750               | 900                   | 980                 | 140               | 150                   |
| (b) Farmers Training  | "          | 2500                | 340               | 400                   | 500                 | 70                | 80                    |
| (2) Soil and Water Conservation in Plains (Treatment of eroded and degraded land).  | 000Hec.    | 273.60              | 80.00             | 36.00                 | 49.80               | 18.00             | 6.50                  |
| (3) Centrally sponsored scheme of integrated watershed management in the catchment of flood prone river Gomti (Treatment of eroded and degraded land).                      | 000Hec.    | 142.00              | 27.00             | ..                    | 22.00               | 4.50              | ..                    |
| (4) Centrally sponsored scheme of integrated water shed management in the catchment of flood prone river Sone (Treatment of eroded and degraded lands).                     | 000 Hec.   | 36.00               | 36.00             | ..                    | 6.00                | 6.00              | ..                    |
| 5. Centrally sponsored scheme, Pilot project for the propagation of water conservation/Harvesting technology in dry farming areas (Treatment of eroded and degraded lands). | 000 Hect.  | 36.00               | 12.00             | 12.00                 | 3.00                | 1.00              | 1.00                  |



|   |  |    |              |        |        |        |       |       |       |  |
|---|--|----|--------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--|
| 6.  | Centrally sponsored scheme of survey, categorisation and restoration of long fallow and waste land. (Reclamation area).                    | .. | ..           | 12.00  | 4.50   | 4.50   | 2.00  | 0.60  | 0.60  |  |
| 7.  | Comprehensive scheme for the reclamation of alkaline (usar) land in U. P.  | .. | ..           | 125.00 | 35.00  | ..     | 17.00 | 6.00  | ..    |  |
| 8.  | Centrally sponsored scheme of Soil conservation in the catchment of River vally Project Matatilla (Treatment of eroded and degraded land). | .. | ..           | 30.00  | ..     | 30.00  | 4.00  | ..    | 4.00  |  |
| 9.  | Centrally Sponsored scheme of reclamation of ravinous area of dacoit prone districts.  | .. | ..           | 35.00  | ..     | 12.00  | 7.00  | ..    | 2.25  |  |
| VI. <i>Animal Husbandry :</i>                   |  |    |              |        |        |        |       |       |       |  |
| 1.  | Sheep and wool extension centres   | .. | No.          | 114    | 31     | ..     | 17    | 7     | ..    |  |
| 2.  | Establishment of Veterinary Hospitals  | .. | ..           | 415    | 120    | 30     | 95    | 9     | 3     |  |
| 3.  | Establishment of Veterinary Dispensaries   | .. | ..           | 350    | 60     | 15     | 70    | 9     | 3     |  |
| VII. <i>Dairing and Milk Supply :</i>           |  |    |              |        |        |        |       |       |       |  |
| 1.  | Organisation of societies  | .. | ..           | 9945   | 2643   | 280    | 3838  | 963   | 80    |  |
| 2.  | Milk Procurement per day   | .. | Lakh Litres  | 14.00  | 2.48   | 0.18   | 3.50  | 0.52  | 0.02  |  |
| VIII. <i>Fisheries :</i>                        |  |    |              |        |        |        |       |       |       |  |
| 1.  | Apea brought under fish culture  | .. | Hect.        | 24,000 | 7500   | 2500   | 4800  | 1500  | 500   |  |
| 2.  | Supply of fingerlings  | .. | No. in lakhs | 1200   | 375.00 | 125.00 | 240   | 75.00 | 25.00 |  |
| X. <i>Forests :</i>                             |  |    |              |        |        |        |       |       |       |  |
| 1.  | Industrial and pulpwood plantation   | .. | Hect.        | 75,000 | 13000  | 5000   | 15000 | 2600  | 1000  |  |
| 2.  | Social forestry project (Plantation)   | .. | ..           | 97800  | 22000  | 1300   | 19100 | 4500  | 260   |  |
| 3.  | Rural Fuel wood plantation (Raising of Seedling)   | .. | Lakh No.     | 2800   | 510    | 130    | 540   | 102   | 26    |  |
| 4.  | Rehabilitation of degraded forests   | .. | Hect.        | 2000   | 1000   | 1000   | 2000  | 200   | 200   |  |
| IX. <i>Consolidation of holdings</i>            |  |    |              |        |        |        |       |       |       |  |
|   | Delivery of possession over new chaks  | .. | Lakh -hect.  | 16.00  | 1.90   | 0.14   | 3.00  | 0.38  | 0.03  |  |
| 2. <i>Irrigation, Flood Control and Power :</i> |  |    |              |        |        |        |       |       |       |  |
| (i) <i>Irrigation :</i>                         |  |    |              |        |        |        |       |       |       |  |
|   | Potential created by different Canals/Dam  | .. | 000 Hect.    | ..     | ..     | ..     | ..    | ..    | ..    |  |
| (1)   | Sharda Sahayak   | .. | 000 Hect.    | N.A.   | 56.00  | ..     | N. A. | 10.00 | ..    |  |
| (2)   | I/c of Narayanpur Pump Canal   | .. | 000 Hect.    | ..     | 62.92  | ..     | ..    | 0.00  | ..    |  |
| (3)   | Sone Pump Canal  | .. | ..           | ..     | 29.06  | ..     | ..    | 0.00  | ..    |  |
| (4)   | Raising Meja Dam   | .. | ..           | ..     | 14.70  | ..     | ..    | 0.00  | ..    |  |
| (5)   | Sarju Nahar Pariyojana   | .. | ..           | ..     | 260.00 | ..     | ..    | 0.00  | ..    |  |
| (6)   | Sarju Pump Canal   | .. | ..           | ..     | 10.40  | ..     | ..    | 5.00  | ..    |  |
| (7)   | Kishanpur Pump Canal   | .. | ..           | ..     | 13.66  | ..     | ..    | 0.00  | ..    |  |

## ANNEXUR II (Contd.)

| Sector  | Units                | Seventh Plan Targets |                   |                       | Targets for 1985-86 |                   |                       |         |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------|
|   |                      | States               | Eastern<br>Region | Bundelkhand<br>Region | States              | Eastern<br>Region | Bundelkhand<br>Region |         |
| (1)   | (2)                  | (3)                  | (4)               | (5)                   | (6)                 | (7)               | (8)                   |         |
| (8) Yamuna Pump Canal .. .. .                         | .. .. .              | .. .. .              | 13.70             | .. .. .               | .. .. .             | 0.00              | .. .. .               |         |
| (9) Chittaur Garh reservoir ... ..                    | .. .. .              | .. .. .              | 0.78              | .. .. .               | .. .. .             | .. .. .           | .. .. .               |         |
| (10) Rohini Dam .. .. .                               | .. .. .              | .. .. .              | .. .. .           | .. .. .               | N.A.                | 0.78              | .. .. .               |         |
| (11) Sajnam Dam .. .. .                               | .. .. .              | .. .. .              | 4.27              | .. .. .               | .. .. .             | 4.27              | .. .. .               |         |
| (12) Ganta Nala .. .. .                               | .. .. .              | .. .. .              | 7.42              | .. .. .               | .. .. .             | 0.00              | .. .. .               |         |
| (13) Dhekwa Dam .. .. .                               | .. .. .              | .. .. .              | 6.01              | 7.42                  | .. .. .             | .. .. .           | .. .. .               |         |
| (14) Belan Bakar Division .. .. .                     | .. .. .              | .. .. .              | 5.70              | .. .. .               | .. .. .             | .. .. .           | .. .. .               |         |
| (15) I/C Deokali Pump Canal .. .. .                   | .. .. .              | .. .. .              | 30.00             | .. .. .               | .. .. .             | .. .. .           | .. .. .               |         |
| (16) Lining of Channel .. .. .                        | .. .. .              | .. .. .              | 5.00              | .. .. .               | .. .. .             | .. .. .           | .. .. .               |         |
| (17) Shahzad Dam .. .. .                              | .. .. .              | .. .. .              | .. .. .           | 0.42                  | .. .. .             | .. .. .           | 0.00                  |         |
| (18) Urmil .. .. .                                    | .. .. .              | .. .. .              | .. .. .           | 4.77                  | .. .. .             | .. .. .           | 0.00                  |         |
| (2) State Minor Irrigation :                          |                      |                      |                   |                       |                     |                   |                       |         |
| Installation of State Tube wells .. .. .              | No.                  | .. .. .              | 8173              | 3000                  | 1,150               | 880               | 450                   | 200     |
| (3) Private Minor Irrigation Works :                  |                      |                      |                   |                       |                     |                   |                       |         |
| Potential Created by P. M. I. Works .. .. .           | Lakh Hec.            | .. .. .              | 38.00             | 17.00                 | 1.90                | 6.80              | 3.06                  | 0.34    |
| (4) Command Area Development :                        |                      |                      |                   |                       |                     |                   |                       |         |
| Area covered by field channel .. .. .                 | 000 Hec.             | .. .. .              | 2253.00           | 748.00                | 215.00              | 351.00            | 152.00                | 15.00   |
| (5) Flood Control :                                   |                      |                      |                   |                       |                     |                   |                       |         |
| 1. Length of Marginal Embankments .. .. .             | Km.                  | .. .. .              | 500               | 300                   | 2.27                | 65                | 40                    | 2.27    |
| 2. Length of Drainage Channels .. .. .                | Km.                  | .. .. .              | 1000              | 400                   | .. .. .             | 130               | 40                    | .. .. . |
| 3. Town Protection Works .. .. .                      | Km.                  | .. .. .              | 10                | 4                     | 2                   | .. .. .           | 2                     | .. .. . |
| (6) Power :   |                      |                      |                   |                       |                     |                   |                       |         |
| (a) Energisation of private Tubewell/pumpsets .. .. . | Lakh                 | .. .. .              | 3.00              | 0.75                  | 0.025               | 0.60              | 0.20                  | 0.005   |
| (b) Electrification of villages .. .. .               | 000 No.              | .. .. .              | 30.00             | 12.00                 | 1.70                | 6.11              | 2.46                  | 0.34    |
| 3. Industry and minerals :                            |                      |                      |                   |                       |                     |                   |                       |         |
| (a) Village and Small Scale Industries :              |                      |                      |                   |                       |                     |                   |                       |         |
| (i) Establishment of small and tiny units .. .. .     | Number               | .. .. .              | 1,00,000          | 25000                 | 8000                | 16000             | 4000                  | 1500    |
| (ii) Establishment of Industrial Estate .. .. .       | .. .. .              | .. .. .              | 57                | 12                    | 1                   | 11                | 2                     | 1       |
| (b) Handloom and Sericulture :                        |                      |                      |                   |                       |                     |                   |                       |         |
| (i) Establishment of weavers colony .. .. .           | .. .. .              | .. .. .              | .. .. .           | .. .. .               | .. .. .             | .. .. .           | .. .. .               | .. .. . |
| (ii) Establishment of weavers colony .. .. .          | .. .. .              | .. .. .              | .. .. .           | .. .. .               | .. .. .             | .. .. .           | .. .. .               | .. .. . |
| (i) Establishment of weavers colony .. .. .           | Units to be establi- | .. .. .              | 10                | 1                     | 1                   | 2                 | .. .. .               | .. .. . |

|  |    |        |    |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |
|--|----|--------|----|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| (iii) Opening of raw material <del>S.S.</del> Depot                            |    |        |    |                 |                 |                 | 7               | 2               |                 |
| <b>C. Sugar Industry</b>   |    |        |    |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 | .60             |
| (i) Establishment of new sugar units   | .. | Number | .. | 10              | 2               | ..              | 3               | ..              | ..              |
| (ii) Establishment of By-Product Units :                                       |    |        |    |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |
| (a) Distilleries   | .. | Number | .. | 6               | 1               | ..              | ..              | ..              | ..              |
| (b) Establishment of chemical plant  | .. | "      | .. | 1               | ..              | ..              | ..              | ..              | ..              |
| (c) Establishment of paper plant   | .. | "      | .. | 1               | ..              | ..              | ..              | ..              | ..              |
| (d) Bottling Factory   | .. | "      | .. | 1               | 1               | ..              | ..              | ..              | ..              |
| <b>4. Roads and Bridges :</b>  |    |        |    |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |
| (a) New Construction of roads  | .. | Km.    | .. | 10796           | 2936            | 978             | 1956            | 523             | 176             |
| (b) Re-construction of roads   | .. | "      | .. | 5650            | 1630            | 560             | 795             | 238             | 79              |
| (c) Construction of Bridges  | .. | Number | .. | 570             | 169             | 56              | 115             | 35              | 12              |
| <b>5. Education :</b>  |    |        |    |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |
| (a) Elementary Education :   |    |        |    |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |
| (i) Opening of Mixed Junior Basic Schools :                                    |    |        |    |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |
| (a) In rural areas   | .. | Number | .. | 4500            | 650             | 250             | 900             | 130             | 50              |
| (b) In Urban areas   | .. | "      | .. | 45              | 9               | 5               | 9               | 2               | 1               |
| (b) Opening of Senior Basic Schools (In rural areas)                           | .. | "      | .. | 1000            | 235             | 100             | 200             | 47              | 20              |
| (B) Secondary Education :  |    |        |    |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |
| (i) Up grading and opening of Government Senior Basic Schools to high schools. | .. | "      | .. | 70              | 8               | 3               | 10              | 2               | 1               |
| (1) Opening of Government Girls High School                                    | .. | Number | .. | 60              | 18              | 6               | 12              | 4               | 2               |
| (2) Upgrading of Government High School to Intermediate College.               | .. | "      | .. | 70              | 12              | 5               | 11              | 3               | .2              |
| <b>6. Technical Education</b>  |    |        |    |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |
| (1) Degree level :   |    |        |    |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |
| (a) Institutions   | .. | Number | .. | 12              | 3               | 1               | 12              | 3               | 1               |
| (b) Intake   | .. | "      | .. | 3000            | 1040            | 180             | 2100            | 700             | 180             |
| (2) Diploma level :  |    |        |    |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |
| (a) Institutions   | .. | "      | .. | 83              | 20              | 5               | 79              | 22              | 5               |
| (b) Intake   | .. | "      | .. | 11510           | 3130            | 630             | 9935            | 3310            | 540             |
| (3) Certificate level :  |    |        |    |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |
| (a) Institutions   | .. | "      | .. | 12              | 7               | 1               | 12              | 7               | 1               |
| (b) Intake   | .. | "      | .. | 700             | 420             | 50              | 700             | 420             | 50              |
| (7) Medical and Health Water Supply  |    |        |    |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |
| (1) Medical and Health   |    |        |    |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |
| (a) Establishment of P. H. C.  | .. | Number | .. | 1025            | 400             | 30              | 200             | 80              | 8               |
| (b) Construction of P. H. C.   | .. | "      | .. | 685             | 240             | 30              | 50              | 15              | 2               |
|  |    |        |    | and spill over. | and spill over. | and spill over. | and spill over. | and spill over. | and spill over. |

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| Sector   | Unit                    | Seventh Plan Targets   |                |                    | Targets for 1985-86      |                |                    |
|--|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------|
|  |                         | State                  | Eastern Region | Bundelkhand Region | State                    | Eastern Region | Bundelkhand Region |
| (1)  | (2)                     | (3)                    | (4)            | (5)                | (6)                      | (7)            | (8)                |
| (c) Establishment of Community Health Unit                         | No.                     | 215                    | 80             | 10                 | 52                       | 15             | 2                  |
| (d) Construction of Community Health Unit                          | "                       | 127                    | 35             | 5                  |                          |                |                    |
| (e) Construction of sub-Community Health Unit                      | "                       | and spill over<br>1800 | 310            | Spill over<br>65   | Spill over works.<br>Do. |                |                    |
| (f) No of beds provided  | "                       | 7554                   | 2660           | 300                | 204                      | 40             | 10                 |
| (g) Establishment of Dispensaries                                  | "                       | 75                     | 15             | 2                  | 6                        | 3              | "                  |
| (h) Construction of Dispensaries                                   | No.                     | 70                     | 11             | 1                  | 21                       | 3              | "                  |
| (ii) <i>Water Supply and Sewerage</i>                              |                         |                        |                |                    |                          |                |                    |
| (a) Water Supply in urban area (New towns)                         | No.                     | 142                    | 38             | 14                 | 22                       | 6              | 2                  |
| (b) Sewerage in new town   | No.                     | 20                     | 4              | 1                  | 3                        | 1              | "                  |
| (c) Water Supply in rural areas                                    | No.                     | 10125                  | 3800           | 400                | 1720                     | 670            | 75                 |
| 8. <i>Housing and Urban Development</i>                            |                         |                        |                |                    |                          |                |                    |
| (a) Housing for Economically Weaker Secitions etc.                 | No.                     | 20000                  | 4000           | 800                | 2100                     | 400            | 160                |
| (b) Low Income Group Housing                                       | No.                     | 6000                   | 1200           | 300                | 500                      | 100            | 40                 |
| (c) Middle Income Group Housing                                    | No.                     | 1000                   | 200            | 50                 | 100                      | 20             | 10                 |
| 9. <i>Other Social Services</i>                                    |                         |                        |                |                    |                          |                |                    |
| (i) Labour and Labour Welfare                                      |                         |                        |                |                    |                          |                |                    |
| No. of Labour Welfare Centres                                      | No.                     | 42                     | 11             | 1                  | 18                       | 5              | "                  |
| (ii) <i>Harijan and Social Welfare</i>                             |                         |                        |                |                    |                          |                |                    |
| Distribution of Scholarship/stipend in prematric education.        | No. of students in 000. | 1663                   | 430            | 430                | 266                      | 69             | 69                 |
| (iii) <i>Social Welfare</i>  |                         |                        |                |                    |                          |                |                    |
| (a) Award of scholarship to physically handicapped                 | No. of students         | 7500                   | 1700           | 700                | 1350                     | 170            | 125                |
| (b) Grant to purchase artificial limbs to physically Handi-capped. | No. of persons          | 3200                   | 750            | 250                | 400                      | 25             | 65                 |