

DRAFT

EIGHTH
FIVE YEAR PLAN
(1992-97)

AND

ANNUAL PLAN
1992-93

SECTORAL PROFILE

GOVERNMENT OF UTTAR PRADESH
PLANNING DEPARTMENT

DECEMBER, 1991

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CHAPTER - I
AGRICULTURE
CROP HUSBANDRY

Agriculture is the predominant occupation in the State, presently engaging nearly 75 percent of the total work and contributing 44 percent of the State's total income at constant prices of 1980. The State has about 14 percent of country's gross cropped area and its contribution to the country's foodgrain production was 19.7 percent at the end of 1989-90. The average foodgrain yield in U.P. at the end of 1989-90 was 1651 kg. The figures reveal the low productivity of the resources employed in agriculture in the State, particularly when compared to States like Punjab and Haryana. The most significant factor causing low productivity, apart from natural calamities, is increasing fragmentation of land holdings which makes the adoption of modern agronomic practices uneconomical. Lack of assured supply of irrigation, inadequate extension efforts, poor adoption of modern practices and feudal production relations in rural areas are also responsible for low productivity. In spite of the various short-comings mentioned above the production of foodgrains, especially rice and wheat, has increased over the years. The production of various crops during the Eighties is given below :

Table - 1 Production and productivity during Seventh Plan
(000'M.T.)

Crops	1980-81	1984-85	1989-90
1	2	3	4
1. Rice	5569 (10.53)	7175 (13.00)	9483 (17.47)
2. Wheat	13385 (16.50)	15675 (18.69)	17684 (20.47)
3. Pulses	2526 (8.84)	2705 (9.37)	2413 (8.08)
4. Kharif Food Grains	8116 (8.96)	10913 (12.02)	13109 (14.97)
5. Rabi Foodgrains	16832 (14.75)	19005 (16.56)	20680 (17.66)
6. Total Foodgrains	24948 (12.19)	29918 (14.56)	33789 (16.51)
7. Oilseeds	1553 (5.27)	1024 (6.02)	1147 (7.24)

Figures in brackets are productivity Qtl/ha

2. The above data show that there has been a consistent rise in the total foodgrain production. The rise is attributed mainly to record increase in production of rice and wheat crops. In the case of pulses and oilseeds the output is almost stagnant, the basic reason being unavailability of inputs like High Yielding Varieties (HYV) seeds etc. in adequate quantities and inadequate infrastructural and extension support. The State has potential for increasing productivity and catching up with States like Punjab and Haryana by using the latest technologies and agronomic practices.

3. A comparative inter-State picture of productivity is presented in the table below :

Table - 2 Inter-State Productivity of Principal Crops
(Qtl/Ha)

Crops	Punjab			Haryana			U.P.		
	1980-81	1986-87	1989-90	1980-81	1986-87	1989-90	1980-81	1986-87	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Wheat	27.24	34.96	35.90	24.39	28.37	-	16.50	19.34	20.47
2. Rice	27.36	33.29	35.10	26.02	24.57	-	10.53	13.61	17.47
3. Food-grain	24.58	32.43	34.20	15.97	20.23	-	12.19	14.70	16.51
4. Pulses	7.03	7.96	6.20	8.97	6.98	-	8.84	8.81	8.10
5. Oil-seeds	7.72	8.98	-	6.08	7.82	-	5.27	4.68	7.24

It is evident from the above table that Punjab and Haryana are far ahead of Uttar Pradesh in productivity of rice and wheat, and there is a steady rise in productivity of oil seeds in these States, whereas in U.P. there is a decline in productivity not only in oilseeds but pulses also.

4. Chemical fertilizers play significant role in increasing the production of foodgrain crops. The recommended doses of fertilizer are still not commonly used by the farmers either because of financial limitations or due to the absence of knowledge regarding the correct proportions.

5. Compared to Uttar Pradesh, in the States of Haryana and Punjab, the use of chemical fertilizers is much higher, resulting in better yields. The comparative figures of fertilizer

consumption are given below :

Table - 3 Inter-State Comparison of fertilizer consumption

(Qt1/ha)

States	Years			
	1973-74	1978-79	1985-86	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5
1. Haryana	22.31	36.94	65.50	94.40
2. Punjab	55.35	89.55	157.40	158.60
3. Uttar Pradesh	20.23	20.29	78.70	83.00
4. India	16.75	28.90	48.40	65.40

6. Besides chemical fertilizers, irrigation is also a very important input, since without proper irrigation facilities, neither fertilizers nor good quality seeds can be used effectively.

7. The gross irrigated area of Haryana and Punjab in 1978-79 was 2979 and 5506 thousand hectares respectively which increased to 3678 and 6514 thousand hectares respectively in 1985-86. In Uttar Pradesh the gross irrigated area which was 10575 thousand hectares in 1978-79 increased to 12148 thousand hectares only which is a much lower percentage of the total cultivated area. This shows that despite the many schemes that were launched for providing irrigation much remains to be done. Further, what ever irrigation potential was created during past Plan periods could not be fully utilised due to various factors like absense of field channels, leakage, seepage etc. The figures show that upto 1989-90 a total of 66.58 lakh hectares of irrigation potential was created in the State, but the utilization was only 56.96 lakh hectares, leaving a gap of 9.62 lakh hectares unutilized.

8. Apart from fertilizer and irrigation, plant protection measures and coverage under high yielding varieties (HYV) also have substantial impact on enhancement of productivity. The achievement in these areas is given below :

Table - 4 Coverage Under High Yielding Varieties

Year	Seed distribution (000* Qtls)	Plant Protection (Technical grade material) (000* M.Tonnes)	Area Coverage (000*hectare)
1	2	3	4
1985-86	583	6.01	11397
1986-87	523	6.65	11494
1987-88	523	6.92	10508
1988-89	480	8.48	12555
1989-90	662	8.91	12670

It is clear from the above data that during the Seventh Plan period there has been an increase in area brought under HYVs and the use of pesticides and insecticides has also increased.

9. During the Annual Plans 1990-91 and 1991-92 mainly on-going programmes were continued. The stress was on increasing the productivity of various foodgrain crops. For enhancing the production of pulses and oilseeds, area-specific schemes were launched. Consequently, against the foodgrain target of 385.00 lakh tonnes, 352.85 lakh tonnes of foodgrain were produced in 1990-91. For the year 1991-92, against a target of 392.00 lakh tonnes, production is estimated to be 355 lakh tonnes. The production of oilseeds in 1990-91 was 13.26 lakh tonnes, while for 1991-92 the target was fixed at 13.50 lakh tonnes.

10. The analysis of agriculture production in the preceding pages shows that inspite of constraints the performance has been quite encouraging, but much has to be done to catch up with more progressive States. With rapid increase in population and limitations of land resources, it has become imperative to remove various technological and infrastructural problems coming in the way of productivity increase. These problems have to be tackled in the Eighth Plan.

Strategy and Approach to the Eighth Five Year Plan

11. The strategy for the Eighth Plan is briefly stated below :

1. Ensuring enhancement in agricultural production to neutralize the effect of population increase on per capita availability.
2. Judicious exploitation of land and other natural resources in a sustained manner with proper maintenance of the environmental balance.
3. Balanced spatial development in different agro-climatic zones.

12. In order to accelerate the pace of agricultural development the special programmes for rice and the special foodgrain production programme for maize, millet, wheat, pulses and oilseeds will continue in the Eighth Plan. In the field of extension and propagation of modern cultivation practices the Agriculture Extension (Training & Visit) scheme will continue as part of the ongoing programmes.

13. The new programmes that are proposed in the Eighth Plan are briefly stated below:

1. Scheme for strengthening of Agricultural Training Centres: The State Agricultural Management Institute, Rahman Khera, supported by three Agricultural Schools, four Soil Conservation Training Centres and Usar

Reclamation Training Centre at Rae Bareilly play a very important role in the development and propagation of agricultural technology.

The existing training facilities are inadequate for meeting the training needs. It is proposed to improve the facilities and make them adequate for providing training to 2700 farmers and 9418 workers in the Plan period.

- II. Integrated Pest Management Programme (IPM): In the past expensive chemicals have been used to check the spread of pests and diseases. These have harmful side effects on the human, bovine and vegetative environment. To avoid such hazards steps would be taken to avert the occurrence of these diseases through other biological means.

Under the scheme IPM centres are proposed to be established at the regional level. These centres would undertake survey, surveillance and training programmes. Laboratories for biological control of pests and diseases would also be established.

- III. Establishment and Strengthening of Farmers Agriculture Service Centre (C.S): The scheme is proposed to be launched jointly by the Agriculture Department and U.P. Agro Industrial Corporation Ltd. Under this scheme six Service Centres are proposed to be established every year. Farm machinery and equipment would be leased to farmers on suitable rent.

- IV. Scheme for popularisation of Improved Agricultural Implements: The use of improved agricultural implements can enhance production upto 20 percent. However, the small and marginal farmers cannot afford them because of their high cost. Under this scheme it is proposed to provide 50 percent subsidy upto a limit of Rs.10,000/- on certain identified implements costing more than Rs.1000 each.

- V. Scheme for strengthening of Agriculture Department: With the introduction of decentralised planning the work of data collection, processing and evaluation has considerably increased. At the headquarter level, however, there has been little improvement in the information management system.

In order to cope with the increased quantum of information collection, transmission and analysis of data, and also to ensure effective coordination between districts and the State headquarters the present information system would be modernized. Computers etc. would be used for this purpose.

VI. Scheme for Production, Development and Popularization of Hybrid Seeds in U.P.: Seed is the single most important biological factor which makes a sizable impact on productivity. The State is, however, handicapped on account of the non-availability of hybrid seeds with sustained high productivity and resistance to pest and diseases as also suitability for rainfed areas.

Under this programme it is envisaged to produce and popularise seeds through hybridization and genetic regeneration in crops of oilseeds, pulses and coarse grains. The scheme would be launched on State farms in collaboration with the seed industry and research organisations.

SUGARCANE DEVELOPMENT

14. Uttar Pradesh is the largest sugarcane producing State in the country. It accounts for more than half of the cane area and about 42 % of the country's cane production. The cane cultivation in some districts, particularly in west and central U.P. is significant.

15. The sugarcane economy in the State has been consistently improving. At the end of 1990-91, achievement regarding sugarcane area and total output was 18.30 lakh hectare and 1020.68 lakh tonnes against the target of 18.60 lakh hectare and 1004 lakh tonnes respectively and it is expected to achieve the level of 18.55 lakh hectare and 1047 lakh tonnes respectively at the end of 1991-92. In spite of the fact that the State was affected by natural calamities, the above production was possible by stepping up the distribution of fertilizers, certified seed, plant protection, field demonstrations and required credit support to farmers. The quantum of distribution of important inputs like nitrogen was 122.18 thousand metric tonnes while seed distribution reached up to 4.55 lakh metric tonnes. The field demonstration and area spray on ratoon crop covered 5.66 and 167 thousand hectare respectively during 1990-91.

On the basis of experience gained in the past, the Eighth Plan targets for sugarcane area, productivity and total sugarcane production have been fixed at 22.75 lakh hectare, 60 metric tonnes per hectare and 1365 lakh metric tonnes respectively.

16. The proposed target for sugarcane production is to be achieved by adopting the following strategy:

1. Use of improved, healthy and fresh seed material in sowing of sugarcane crop.
2. Better care of ratoon cane crop.

3. Application of adequate doses of fertilizers.
4. Adequate protective measures against various pests and diseases.
5. Provision for other infrastructural facilities.
6. Provision for adequate irrigation of sugarcane crop and utilising the under ground water.
7. Effective orientation of sugarcane research towards long and short term problems of sugarcane cultivation and also towards evolution, testing and multiplication of new and high yielding sugarcane varieties and its quality seed material.

17. During the year 1992-93 an outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakh under State sector and Rs.268.70 lakh including Rs.30.00 lakh for Hills has been proposed under the District sector; for the Eighth Plan period (1992-97), an outlay of Rs. 3675.00 lakh including Rs.175.00 lakh for the Hills has been proposed for cane development of the State.

18. All the proposed schemes under District sector are continuing programmes. Only one new scheme is proposed to be taken up under State sector in the Eighth Plan. Brief description of the new scheme is as follows :

19. Distribution of improved agricultural implements: Under this scheme cane growers will be provided with improved implements such as animal or power driven cane cultivators, ridge makers, stubbed shavers, seed cutter etc. so that they can grow sugarcane in a scientific manner and will also be able to save on labour costs. The rate of subsidy on such improved implements is proposed to be at par with that of agriculture, being 50 per cent of the cost to small and marginal farmers.

20. Sugarcane Research: The Sugarcane Development department is sponsoring sugarcane research education and training programmes. The research programmes are being conducted by the U.P. Sugarcane Research Council at its research stations, viz Shahjhanpur, Seorahi, Laxmipur (Deoria), Kuraghat (Gorakhpur), Gola (Lakhimpur Kheri), Kashipur (Nainital), Daurala (Meerut) and Muzaffarnagar. Under these programmes breeding of sugarcane varieties and their testing for suitability/adoptability in different tracts/soil of the State are the primary programmes along with the multiplication of these varieties. Control of pests and diseases is also under study. Training for the growers and field staff is being arranged by U.P. Ganna Kisan Sansthan, where theoretical and practical training is imparted in class rooms and the field. Mobile training and training with audio-visuals is arranged by the Sansthan. Research programmes undertaken by the U.P. Sugarcane Research council have yielded successful varieties like UP5, UP6, UP8, COS 8118, COS 8408, COS 8214 COS 8312, COS 8436, COS 88230, COS 90265, COS 88216, COS 90269, U.P. 12, COS 87220, COS 87225, COS 87222, COS 89218 and COS 86233 which have been released for general cultivation while COS 8009 and COS 8016 are suited for water logged areas.

21. An outlay of Rs.1.75 crore has been proposed for the Eighth Plan which includes Rs.0.35 crore for the year 1992-93.

Horticulture(Plains)

22. The varying agroclimatic conditions and soil characteristics of various regions in U.P. are conducive for growing a wide variety of horticultural crops like fruits, vegetables, tuber crop (potato, sweet potato, colocaries) and ornamental plants, as also spices and plants of medicinal value. Given the limited possibilities of increasing agriculture area the need for utilization of the inherent horticulture potential of the existing land has gained importance. This was facilitated by the fact that many such crops can be grown even on waste land and could be extremely beneficial to small and marginal farmers with low productivity and smaller land holdings. Horticulture has great potential in generating employment by supporting the establishment of small scale processing units for horticulture produce.

23. In order to diversify agricultural activities to include horticulture, constant efforts have been made during the past Plan periods and specific area based programmes were taken up. The programme was however, taken up in an organised and coordinated manner from the Fifth Plan. The results were very encouraging. The State launched various schemes to increase the area as well as the production of fruits, vegetables and potatoes. Performance of these three areas of activity are briefly analysed as below :

24. Fruit Production: The area under fruit production and production in the First Plan is estimated to have been 1.00 lakh hectares and 5.00 m. tonnes respectively, which increased to 6.98 lakh hectares and 56.60 lakh tonnes at the end of the Sixth Plan. In the Seventh Plan, with the introduction of a number of area based fruit crop schemes, the level of area and production of fruit appreciably increased. The yearwise area, production and productivity of fruits is given in the following table :

Table - 5 Area, Production and Productivity of Fruits during Seventh Plan

Year	Area (Lakh Ha)	Production (Lakh M. Tonnes)	Productivity (M.Tonnes/Ha)
1984-85 level	5.80	38.39	6.62
1985-86	6.01	48.70	8.10
1986-87	6.25	49.45	7.91
1987-88	6.48	51.62	7.97
1988-89	6.75	52.61	7.79
1989-90	6.98	56.60	8.10

25. Vegetables : In the field of vegetable production the area and production also registered a steady increase. The area under vegetables in the First Plan was 1.00 lakh hectares and

10.00 metric tonnes, which increased to 7.41 lakh hectares and 89.92 metric tonnes by the end of the Sixth Plan. Owing to concerted efforts and development of new varieties of vegetables, the area and production during the Seventh Plan has considerably increased. The performance have been as below :

Table - 6 Area, Production and Productivity of Vegetables

Year	Area (lakh hec)	Productivity (lakh M. Tonnes)	Productivity (Mton/Ha)
1	2	3	4
1984-85 Level	7.41	89.92	12.13
1985-86	7.55	95.00	12.58
1986-87	7.71	100.46	13.03
1987-88	7.95	102.55	12.90
1988-89	8.24	105.24	12.77
1989-90	8.30	108.40	13.06

26. Potato : Potato production has been outstanding in the State. Although upto the Fourth Plan the area and production had been consistently increasing, yet the impact was not substantial. The area upto Fourth plan increased to 1.87 lakh hectares as against a meagre 0.97 lakh hectares in the First Plan. By the end of the Sixth Plan however, the area under potatoes increased to 3.05 lakh hectare, registering a sharp jump of 1.18 lakh hectares. On the production side the trend was similar. The level of production of potatoes in the First Plan was 6.86 lakh m. tonnes, and rose to 17.20 lakh metric tonnes by the end of the Fourth Plan. From the Fifth Plan onwards a steep rise in production started and by the end of the Sixth Plan it reached 52.56 lakh m. tonnes. Although during the Seventh Plan there has been only a slight increase in the area, the production kept increasing due to productivity gains.

27. The performance, in terms of area production and productivity of potatoes, during the Seventh Plan is as under :

Table - 7 Area, Production and Productivity of Potato

Year	Area (lakh ha.)	Production (lakh M.T.)	Productivity (M.T./ha.)
1984-85 level	3.09	52.56	17.00
1985-86	2.88	37.91	13.17
1986-87	2.83	54.65	19.33
1987-88	3.15	61.11	19.38
1988-89	3.32	61.21	18.43
1989-90	3.37	61.78	18.33

28. In order to encourage the farmers to grow fruit and vegetables arrangements have been made to provide high quality seeds and plants through departmental nurseries and seed

multiplication farms established in various parts of the State. The activities of production units encompassed not only production of seeds and plants but also bee-keeping and storage facilities. The details regarding units established so far are given below :

<u>Units</u>	<u>Number</u>
A. <u>Production Units</u>	
1. Nurseries (Govt.)	151
2. Nurseries (Private)	803
3. Vegetable Seed Multiplication farms	13
4. Potato Seed Multiplication farms	22
5. Multipurpose Farms	1
6. Govt. Gardens	9
7. Progeny Orchards	9
8. Experiment and training centres	5
9. Betel vine experimental centre	1
B. <u>Other Units</u>	
1. Fruit preservation centres	95
2. Food craft institutes	10
3. Fruit preservation and community canning institute	1
4. Bee keeping centres	2
5. Private cold storages	725
6. Govt. cold storages	3
7. Cold storages of Cooperative sector	81

29. To preserve and promote mango, guava and 'aonla' special measures have been taken. Special fruit belts have been declared and districts have been identified for certain specific types of fruits.

30. During the Annual Plans of 1990-91 and 1991-92 main thrust was towards increasing output through area and productivity enhancement. Accordingly, all available resources were mobilized to achieve this objective. During 1990-91, against an outlay of Rs.545 lakh, actual expenditure was Rs.482.24 lakh while in 1991-92, the anticipated expenditure is Rs.818.0 lakh against an outlay of Rs. 793.00 lakh.

Horticulture Development (Hills)

31. The hill region of Uttar Pradesh has immense potential for growing horticultural crops, especially high value fruit crops like apple, pear, almond, citrus etc. The geographical and climatic conditions of the region are more favourable for fruit and vegetable cultivation than other crops. Such crops are not only helpful for economic development but also contribute in maintaining the ecological balance and provide essential ingredients for human consumption and processing in agro-based industries.

32. To exploit the existing potential, keeping in mind the local needs, a number of horticultural schemes were launched during the past Plan periods. A brief analysis of the past performance is given in the following paragraphs:

33. Fruits : In order to increase the area and production of fruits many schemes were launched. Some externally aided programmes were also taken up for development of high quality planting material and production of high value fruits. For genetic improvement of local stock plants were imported from Italy under the Indo-Italian programme. The orchardists and cultivators were provided subsidies on saplings of various fruits and horticulture crops as a measure of incentive. Through World Bank assistance an integrated scheme for horticulture development was launched. Under this, varietal improvement and source area stations (VISA) were established. Model orchards communications facilities like rope-ways, marketing facilities etc. were developed.

34. The performance of horticulture development during the Seventh Plan is given in the following table :

Table - 8 Physical Progress-Seventh Plan

Item	1984-85 Level	Seventh Plan (Additional)	
		Target	Acheivement
1	2	3	4
1. Area under Orchard (ha)	141554	40000	32802
2. Area under Vegetable (ha)	34141	15000	14803
3. Area under Potato (ha)	11546	5000	4078
4. Control of Pest and disease (lakh ha)	0.37	1.65	2.03
5. Rejuvenation of orchards	10068	40000	44992
6. Production(lakh M.T.)			
(a) Fruit	3.30	4.20	3.98
(b) Vegetable	1.30	1.80	2.38
(c) Potato	1.46	3.00	3.04

36. **Eighth Five Year Plan:** For the Eighth Plan following thrust areas have been identified:

1. Productivity and quality improvement of horticulture produce through production and distribution of good quality planting material, hybrid vegetable seeds, popularising recommended doses of fertilizers, pesticides etc. and post-harvest management of horticulture crops.

2. Expansion of area under fruits of outstanding merits, high yielding varieties of vegetables, spices, betelvine and ornamental gardening.
 3. To impart education and training for farmers thorough demonstrations for adopting improved techniques of cultivation
 4. Development of new technologies like tissue culture for making available high quality saplings in adequate quantity.
36. In order to achieve the above objectives, besides the on going schemes, certain new schemes have been proposed under fruit, vegetables and other areas of horticultural activities. A brief account of such new schemes under each category is presented in the following paragraphs :

Fruits

37. Top working on wild grown Aonla and Ber in Sonabhadra district
38. Soil and Tissue Analysis Mobile Laboratories
39. Establishment of Tissue Culture Laboratory for Mass Production of Proto-type Plants
40. Establishment of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Centres
41. Control of Mango Shoot Gallmaker in Tarai Districts
42. Subsidy on horticultural loans distributed through Commercial Banks : In order to reduce the interest burden on farmers and to encourage them to avail loan facilities it is proposed to subsidise the rate of interest on such loans.
43. Rejuvenation of old apple and citrus gardens in concentrated areas : Because of poor financial conditions the orchardists are unable to rejuvenate their old gardens. It is proposed that through supply of essential fertilizers and nutrients, use of alkaline calcium, plantation of mother plants and top working of new high yielding varieties, the old gardens would be rejuvenated.
44. Storage and marketing of horticulture produce through cooperative societies : The production of high value fruits like apple, peach, apricot, plum, pear and citrus is constantly increasing. It is estimated that out of the total production approximately sixty percent will be available for marketing. The present structure of cooperatives for storage and marketing will be strengthened.
45. Horticulture development with World Bank assistance : Under the scheme imported planting material would be multiplied. Production of breeder seed of potatoes will be increased at Gagar (Nainital) Potato farm to meet the requirements of the hill region.

46. DinDayal Horticulture Development Programme : The scheme will be implemented in four Blocks of Almora and Chamoli. Under this scheme plants of apple, pear, walnut and Citrus shall be planted in selected orchards. Subsidy on the following items is proposed to be provided for establishment of orchards :

1. Digging of pits, planting material, fertilizer and pesticides.
2. Provision of tree guards for protection of plants.
3. Construction of tanks for irrigation
4. Subsidy to SC/ST cultivators.

47. Riverbed cultivation of Zaid Vegetables :- Nearly 15 lakh hectares waste land around the large and small rivers, known as 'diara land' is available for vegetable cultivation. So far no organised efforts have been made to utilize this area. Under this scheme it is proposed to take up 20 districts for promotion of vegetable crops in such areas. It is envisaged to provide improved seeds/planting material and other inputs to the growers. About 25 hectares in each district will be covered under this programme.

48. Financial Assistance to State Agricultural Universities for Seed production : The Agricultural Universities are responsible for development of hybrid and breeder seeds of vegetables and oramental plants as also elite clones of fruit plants. In order to strengthen the capabilities of Universities it is proposed to provide a sum of Rs.10.00 lakh to each University during the year 1992-93. In subsequent years contingent grant is proposed to be provided.

49. Establishment and Strengthening of Potato Seed Multiplication Farms : Potato is the major horticultural crop in the State. Potato seed is produced on 22 departmental farms and in the fields of growers of the Tarai Seeds Development Corporation. The requirement of potato seed is about 12 lakh tonnes whereas the availability is only 5000 tonnes. In order to increase the production of seed the existing farms will be strengthened and subsidy will be provided to private growers/cooperative societies for growing seeds.

50. Apart from the above programmes, in the area of ornamental gardening, seeds of flowers like gladioli, tuberose, lilies etc. will be produced. There is enormous potential for production of medicinal and aromatic crops. It is proposed to provide incentives for cultivation of 'menthol' and 'lemongrass'. Subsidy is also proposed to encourage certain plants for the extraction of oil. Initially this programme is proposed in Barabanki and Lucknow districts as a pilot project.

51. Formation of Horticulture Cooperative Societies : In order to give good returns to the cultivators it is essential to develop an organised marketing system. During the Eighth Plan

period Horticulture Produce Cooperative Societies will be formed in major fruit and vegetable producing areas. These societies will provide collection, packing and transportation facilities to the growers and will get 50 percent assistance from National Horticulture Board. The State Govt. would have to provide 25 percent assistance in the form of share money. Thus marketing infrastructure would be developed.

52. Small and Marginal Farmers Programme (SMFP) : This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, started in the year 1983-84 on 50:50 sharing basis. Subsidy at the rate of Rs.3000 to small farmers, Rs.4000 to marginal farmers and Rs.5000 to Scheduled Cast/Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries of this category is given for boring. Average rate of subsidy per beneficiary comes out to be Rs.3800 with an assumption that 25 percent of the total number of beneficiaries are small farmers.

53. Owing to the limited financial resources of the State Government it was decided to reduce the unit cost of pumpsets to Rs.6000 for consumption of subsidy which has been made admissible at the rate of 25 percent (Rs.1500) and 33.5 percent (Rs.2000) to small and marginal farmers respectively.

54. An outlay of Rs.22024.00 lakh was approved for the Seventh Plan period. During this period actual expenditure of Rs.17968.49 lakh was incurred, and for the current year 1991-92 an outlay of Rs.7423.00 lakh, including Rs.223.00 lakh for Hills, has been approved.

55. During the Eighth Plan period, this scheme will continue. An outlay of Rs.334.00 crore including Rs.9.00 crore for Hills has been proposed. Against the above proposed outlay a target of 10.00 lakh shallow tubewells is fixed. For the year 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.56.56 crore is proposed. A target of 2.00 lakh shallow tubewells has been proposed for the year 1992-93.

Soil and Water Conservation

57. Although the State is richly endowed with soil and water resources, it has not been possible to make optimum use of these resources due to neglect of certain important conservational and environmental aspects. The result is that much of the potential is being depleted and environmental degradation with adverse impact on soil texture etc. is the result. According to available data, out of 297.59 lakh hectares of total reported area, approximately 67.35 lakh hectares of non-agriculture land is suffering from various land distortions. The area under gullies, ravines, salinity and alkalinity is about 24.68 lakh hectares. In addition about 18.7 lakh hectares land suffers from waterlogging and floods which varies from year to year depending upon the intensity of rains.

58 Given the diverse agro-climatic conditions of the State it was felt that the State should be categorised into various agro-climatic zones on the basis of land terrain, ecology, soil formation and climatic factors. Accordingly, following zones were classified :-

1. Hilly districts of Himalayan region comprising Kumaon and Garhwal division.
2. Indo-Gangetic plains including gullies and various areas of the Yamuna and Chambal rivers.
3. Central plateau region of Bundelkhand, and Mirzapur district.

59. During the Seventh Plan the department of soil and water conservation launched various programmes of soil conservation and usar reclamation. Soil conservation work requires heavy investments and it is noteworthy that some programmes are being financed by European Economic Community and the World Bank.

60. The progress made upto Seventh Five Year Plan is given below :

Table-9 Progress of Soil Conservation Programme
(Area Lakh ha)

Category of Problem Area	Extent of Problem	Area Treated upto Sixth Plan	Area Treated during Seventh Plan		Balance Area to be treated
			Actual upto March '89	Anticipated for 1989-90	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Area affected with moderate to mild erosion	36.74	27.45	4.69	0.90	3.33
2. Gullies and Ravines	12.30	0.27	0.31	0.17	11.54
3. Saline and Alkaline	12.38	1.06	0.27	0.17	10.99

61. The above table shows that inspite of various efforts the problem of reclamation of waste land remains as grave as ever. In the absence of adequate provisions for pucca constructions and maintenance of onform protection/reclamation works, they do not last very long due to heavy rains and other climatic factors.

62. The hill areas of the State have special problems of soil management due to the typical ecological/environmental circumstances. In order to check the degradation of fertile soil

of this region two major schemes, based on the principle of watershed management were taken up with the assistance of World Bank and E.E.C. A brief account of these two schemes is given in the following paragraphs.

63. World Bank aided Himalayan Watershed Management Project : The Himalayan Watershed Management project was originally approved for Rs.63.58 crore for a period of Seven Years. To meet this expenditure an I.D.A. loan of 46.2 million U.S. dollars from the World Bank was to be utilized over the project period. The cost was later revised to Rs.87.92 crores and time extended to 10 years. The area of operation was targeted to 3120 sq. km. covering 9 sub-watersheds. The projects for these sub-watersheds covered 83 micro watersheds.

64. European Economic Community (EEC) aided South of Bhagirathi Project-Phase-II : The area south of the Bhagirathi lying within the Bhagirathi watershed in Tehri district is the area for this project. The total area of phase-II is about 727.62 kms.. The project cost is estimated to be about Rs.26.62 crore. The watershed management programme was taken up by dividing the sub-watershed into micro-watersheds with a specific area of operation.

65. The main emphasis was laid on soil and water management. The physical progress is as following.

Table - 10 Physical Progress

Schemes	Unit	1990-91		1991-92
		Target	Achievement	Targets
1	2	3	4	5
1. Soil Conservation in Plains	ha	45600	47659	21600
2. Water shed	ha	16000	24035	35000
3. Mata tila	ha	3015	3255	3100
4. Sone Yojna	ha	3000	2241	3000
5. Gomti yojna	ha	9180	15270	12000
6. D.P.A.P.	ha	12300	13562	13489
7. Revolve Reclamation	ha	7028	6891	10894
8. Usar Reclamation	ha	6750	5927	6750
9. Bhumi Sena	ha	12000	10656	12000
10.E.E.C.	ha	11417	9578	13845

66. Eighth Plan and Annual Plan 1992-93: The priorities for soil and water conservation work for the Eighth Plan are as under :-

1. Promotion of an integrated multi-disciplinary approach to watershed management.
2. Moisture conservation in rainfed watersheds and introduction of dry land technology for food, fuel and fodder production.
3. Emphasis on ravine and usar reclamation.

Soil Conservation (Forest Department) Under this sector there are seven schemes in operation in the State sector and six are Centrally Sponsored (100 percent).

68. Development of Civil and Soyam Forests (State sector) : The Civil/Soyam forests are scattered over small chunks covering approximately 8000 sq. km. in the 8 hill districts of the State.

69. Due to unrestricted and indiscriminate felling, grazing, encroachment and unconditioned rights of the local people in these forests for decades, the Civil and Soyam forests had become denuded of vegetation and trees causing ecological imbalance, large scale soil erosion, heavy floods and loss of natural water resources.

70. With a view to minimise the extent of soil erosion to improve the ecology of the region and to meet the pressing demand for fuel and fodder in the hills, it is of paramount importance to afforest such denuded hill tracts and also carry out minor engineering works.

71. To carry out these works a scheme of development of Civil and Soyam forests was proposed under forestry sector during Fifth Plan. But, from 1979-80 this scheme is being implemented under the soil conservation sector. Other State Plan soil conservation schemes which were being implemented in the hills have also been merged with this scheme. The works being carried out by five forest divisions have been sanctioned under this scheme. It is proposed to continue this scheme during the Eighth Plan.

72. The achievements during the Seventh Plan, Annual Plans 1990-91 and 1991-92 and the projections for the Eighth Plan are as below :

Table - 11 Physical and Financial progress

Period	Survey and Demarcation (ha)	Afforestation/ Pasture Development (ha)	Minor Engineering works (Nos)	Conversion of low density forest to normal density (ha)	Financial (LakhRs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Seventh Plan					
1985-90	35,792	23,698	9083	30,369	2645.06
1990-91 (Actual)	6100	3,845	1760	5,214	544.94
1991-92 (Anticipated)	6000	3,870	2,350	4,900	575.00
Proposed for Eighth Plan					
1992-97	24,000	15,480	9,400	19,600	4780.00
Annual Plan					
1992-93 (Proposed)	6,000	2,860	2,360	4,900	600.00

73. Soil Conservation work in the catchment of River Valley Project Ram Ganga : This Centrally Sponsored Scheme was started in the year 1961-62, when a soil conservation division was created in Ranikhet to carry out soil conservation work in the catchment of Ramganga reservoir built across the river near Kalagarh to check the siltation of the dam through afforestation, development of pastures, treatment of agricultural land, plantation of fruit trees and construction of minor engineering works. Till the end of the Fifth Plan 34,643 ha. afforestation/pasture development, 1947 ha. treatment of agricultural land and 8493 (NM) minor engineering works have been done with an expenditure of Rs.772.42 lakh.

75. The achievements during Seventh Plan (1985-90), Annual Plans

1990-91 and 1991-92 and projections for the Eighth Plan (1992-97) are given in the following table :

Table - 12 Achievements under afforestation

Period	Physical		
	Afforestation (ha)	Minor Engineering works (Nos)	Financial (lakh Rs.)
1	2	3	4
Seventh Plan (1985-90)	7016	683	406.32
1990-91 (Actual)	1500	65	55.25
1991-92 (Anticipated)	1500	L.S.	12,800
Proposed for Eighth Plan (1992-97)	6,000	L.S.	730.00
1992-93 (Proposed)	1500	L.S.	146.00

76. Integrated Wasteland Development Project : This Centrally Sponsored Scheme was started in 1978-79 for taking up planning, implementation, co-ordination and monitoring of all works connected with soil and water conservation on agricultural and non-agricultural land in the Himalayan region. The objectives of the scheme are :-

- (a) Survey of land use and delineation of micro watersheds requiring different degrees and types of treatments.
- (b) Improvement of pastures and afforestation on degraded land or wasteland.
- (c) Raising of seedlings suitable for use as fodder, fuel and small timber for planting in agricultural fields by farmers.
- (d) Improvement of pasture conditions in the alpine areas. The Land Survey Directorate created under this scheme has completed the survey works in the hills and some projects have also been prepared.

77. Upto the end of Sixth Plan afforestation/pasture development over 35,215 ha., treatment of agricultural land (124 ha.), distribution of seedlings (105.60 lakhs), and 5591 minor engineering works have been completed at an expenditure of Rs.1010.60 lakhs.

78. Achievement during the Seventh Plan and Annual Plans

1990-91, 1991-92. and proposals for the Eighth Plan are given as under :

Table - 13 Achievements in Hill Areas

Period	Physical					Financial (Rs. lakh)
	Afforestation/ pasture development (ha)	Fodder development (ha)	Density Improvement (ha)	Minor Engg. works (No.)	Survey (ha)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Seventh Plan (1985-90)	15,526	471	1513	1298	10142	868.72
1990-91	1,265	200	203	1444	-	208.04
1991-92 (Anticipated)	1,800	400	300	1890	-	243.35
Proposal for Eighth Plan 1992-97	7200	2600	1200	7560	7600	1415.00
Annual Plan 1992-93 (Proposed)	1800	400	300	1890	1900	283.00

79. Integrated watershed management in the catchment of flood prone rivers of Indo-Gangetic Basin : This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme being implemented from March 1982 in the catchment of Upper Ganga and Yamuna above Tajewala.

80. Up to the end of the Sixth Plan 4269 ha. afforestation and pasture development, 2687 different minor Engineering works and 25 road side plantation have been done at a cost of Rs.290.35 lakh.

81. Achievement/Targets during the Seventh Plan and Annual Plan 1990-91, 1991-92 and proposals for the Eighth Plan are given in the following table :

Table - 14 Target/Achievements In Hill Areas

Plan Period	Physical		Financial (Rs. in Lakh)
	Plantation (ha)	Minor Engg. works (M.S.)	
1	2	3	4
1. Seventh Plan (1985-90)	8,122	2040	426.23
2. 1990-91	2,545	129	80.01
3. 1991-92 (Anticipated)	2,666	L.S.	143.34
4. Eighth Plan (1992-97)	10,640	L.S.	740.00
5. 1992-93 (Proposed)	2,660	L.S.	148.00

83. Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve : The Nanda Devi Biosphere reserve falls in three hill districts of Chamoli, Almora and Pithoragarh with a total area of 2236.74 sq. kms. The Biosphere includes 17 villages and the forest areas near by these villages

are generally degraded due to excessive collection of fire-wood, lopping and grazing etc. It is necessary to restock and protect these forests to meet the needs of local people. This scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme started from the year 1988-89. Table below gives the details of achievements during the Seventh Plan and Annual Plans 1990-91, 1991-92 and proposals for the Eighth Plan period :-

<u>Plan Period</u>	<u>Financial (Rs.in lakh)</u>
Seventh Plan (1985-90)	5.75
190-91	23.56
1991-92 (Anticipated)	50.09
(Proposal for Eighth Plan (1992-97))	315.00
1992-93 (proposed)	63.00

84. Kheer Ganga Project : For adequate development of land and water resources the Kheer Ganga scheme has been proposed in Kapkot development block in Almora district. The physical and financial targets under this scheme for the Annual Plan 1991-92, Eighth Plan and for 1992-93 are proposed as under :

<u>Period</u>	<u>Physical Plantation (ha.)</u>	<u>Financial (Rs. in lakh)</u>
Eighth Plan (1992-97)	500	55.00
1992-93	125	11.00

85. Matatila Dam Project : Soil conservation work is being done in the catchment of Matatila Project in order to check siltation of the dam, and plantation and minor engineering works are being taken up. The achievement for the year 1990-91, anticipated achievement for the year 1991-92 and proposals for the Eighth Plan and 1992-93 are given as under :

Table - 15 Physical and Financial Progress

Year	Financial		Physical	
	(Rs. in Lakh)	Afforestation (ha)	Minor Engineering Works (No.)	
1	2	3	4	
1. Achievement upto the end of the Seventh Plan	198.63	3,975	1,328	
2. Achievement 1990-91	22.28	235	-	
3. Anticipated Achievement 1991-92	37.50	235	-	
4. Target for the Eighth Plan(1992-97)	150.00	1,500	-	
5. Target for the year 1992-93	25.00	210	-	

Agriculture Research and Education

87. The State Government have established three Universities teaching, research etc. in Agriculture and Technology in Pant-Nagar (Nainital), Kanpur and Faizabad districts. These Universities are required to carryout fundamental and area oriented research programmes. A brief account of each university is given below : -

88. G.B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology Pantnagar : The university was established in 1960 with the objective of development of agriculture technology for the whole State. However, with the opening of two more Agricultural universities in the State, area of operation of this university has been restricted to the 8 districts of hill region and 12 districts in western region of the State.

89. The university is conducting research work in the field of foodgrain crops, fruits and vegetables, and water management. Work in areas like livestock, bio techniques, non-conventional sources of energy is also going on. The university has done appreciable work in developing mechanical devices for farming.

90. The university imparts education and training in Agricultural Sciences, and has developed many popular varieties of Wheat, Paddy, Gram, Peas and Soyabean. Some of these are as below :

Wheat	-	U.P. 1109, RR21, UP262
Rice	-	U.P.R. 104, 14, U.P.R.254
Soyabean	-	PK 472, 471, 564
Peas	-	UPC 287, Pea Pilot 2

91. C.S. Azad University of Agriculture and Technology Kanpur : This university was established in 1975 by attaching to it the college of Agriculture, Kanpur, and the College of Animal Husbandry, Mathura. The university covers 22 districts of Lucknow, Agra, Allahabad and Jhansi divisions.

92. This university has been conducting research on foodgrain crops, oil seeds, vegetable, cotton etc. Some of the important varieties developed are as under :

Wheat	-	K 8020, K 8027, K 8434
Mustard	-	YSK 8502, KR 5610
Rice	-	KR 38-155, KR 37-122, KR 37-217
Maize	-	R-2, Gram-K 850 Arhar T-36, T-8

93. Beside legume varieties like Gram Type-3, Pea Type-163 lentil Type-36 and Arhar Type-21 have been recommended all over India.

94. The animal husbandry college attached to this university is conducting research in breeding technology and has developed new methods of semen collection for improving breeding facilities.

95. Narendra Dav University of Agriculture and Technology, Faizabad : This university was established in the year 1975 and the work of developing agriculture technology suitable to the agroclimatic conditions of 15 districts of Faizabad, Gorakhpur and Varanasi Divisions was assigned to it. The university has 5 crop research centres where studies are being conducted on the specific area based problems.

96. The university has developed about-31 varieties of various crops like rice, pulses, oilseeds, and vegetables. Notable work has been done on different aspects of rice and jute resulting in the development of varieties suitable for different conditions. Research on wetland management, post harvest technology, and on the technology of low and wasteland utilization have also been carried out by this university. Some of the varieties developed are given below :

Paddy -	Suraj-52 Narendra 1,2,80118 NDR-232 NDR-626,628
Peas -	NDP 1,2,3,4 and 77
Gram -	NDG 8608

97. As a result of research on jute and mesta, UPC-94, a variety of capsularies jute for low laying areas, UPC-35 for midland conditions and C-513, a variety of Mesta have been identified.

98. Apart from developing new varieties of crops the university has been entrusted with the work of agriculture extension under the World Bank aided programme for Agriculture Extension. The university is giving guidance in improving transfer of agriculture technology from the research laboratories to cultivators.

99. However, the fact remains that the present research set up is not fully geared up to provide the technical breakthrough needed for increasing foodgrain production.

100. This is a need to reinforce efforts made in the past and provide adequate outlay and funding for Agricultural research. In the past funding has been inadequate and outlays provided in different plan periods, in the form of grant-in-aid not exceeding more than 7 to 8 crore of rupees per annum.

Agricultural Financial Institution

102. The U.P. Rajya Sahkari Krishi Evam Gramya Vikas Bank Ltd. was established in March 1959 to provide long term agricultural credit to the farmers on easy terms. An outlay of Rs. 24.00 crore

was provided for the Seventh Plan against which a provision of Rs. 21.50 crore was made in the Budget. The details of loan disbursement during the Seventh Plan are given in the table below:

Table - 16 Progress During the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90

Purpose	Loan disbursement (Rs. in lakh)	Beneficiaries (No)
1	2	3
1. Minor Irrigation	40124.97	469774
2. Agricultural Implements	5481.98	17660
3. Horticulture, Social Forestry etc.	689.50	68476
4. Dunlop Cart	1826.94	30583
5. Biogas	174.61	3018
6. Dairy	1095.16	13204
7. Animal Husbandry	38.48	488
8. Poultry	15.54	174
9. Fisheries	79.52	1012
10. Non Agricultural area	101.26	926
11. Institutional	774.59	3100
Total	50402.55	608415

103. It is clear from the above table that during the Seventh Plan a sum of Rs. 504.02 crore was spent by way of loan disbursement and 608415 people were benefited. For the Eighth Plan and Annual Plan 1992-93 an outlay of Rs. 3500.00 lakh and Rs. 625.00 lakh respectively has been proposed.

CHAPTER - II

FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE

Forests are renewable assets of the State. 17.4% of the total area in U.P. is under forests, whereas National Forest Policy-1988 envisages that the forest area in the country as a whole should be at least 33.3%. The per capita forest area in U.P. is only 0.035 ha. as against the world average of around 1.0 hectare. The competing pattern of land use does not allow fertile land to be diverted to forestry and therefore efforts to increase green cover in the State will be limited to improving the density of the existing forests and the undertaking of afforestation programmes on waste land, along roads, railway lines and canal banks, and also by distributing seedlings under Farm Forestry programmes.

2. The following table clearly indicates the existence of a large gap between supply and demand of wood in the State:

Table-1 Demand and Supply of wood

Item	Unit	Demand	Production Potential	Supply	Supply as % Demand
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Sawn wood	lakh Cu.m.	30.00	3.00	1.00	3.33
2. Pulp wood	"	25.00	5.00	3.00	12.00
3. Other Industrial wood	"	35.00	7.00	2.00	5.71

3 The enormous gap between supply and demand position of wood places excessive pressure on forest resources. In the absence of suitable alternatives for wood, it is imperative to augment the growing stock of species of economic and industrial importance through plantations.

4 In the case of fire-wood the situation is more acute. It has been estimated that the demand in 2000 A.D. will be around 630 lakh Cu.m., whereas the recorded supply at present is of the order of 6.0 lakh Cu.m

5 In the case of fodder, only the western region is in surplus, while the rest of the State is in deficit. The

following table gives the overall picture of supply and demand of fodder in the State.

Table - 2 Current Fodder demand and supply from various regions of Uttar Pradesh

Region	Unit	Demand	Supply Agro-Waste	Fodder From F&W *	(3)-(4)-(5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Himalayan	'000' TONS	6531.7	3291.2	2465.8	- 774.8
Eastern	"	27190.6	17914.3	3339.1	- 5937.2
Central	"	24005.8	14780.7	3145.3	- 6079.6
Nprth Western	"	17020.1	22405.9	1599.8	+ 6985.6
South Western	"	14848.4	16067.2	1005.0	+ 2223.7
Bundelkhand	"	6775.5	3611.2	1120.9	- 2043.4
Total		96372.1	78070.5	12675.9	- 5625.7

F & W-Forest and Wasteland Report of Study Group on fuel & fodder.

6 Hence efforts to raise plantations of fuel and fodder will continue with greater emphasis and the programme for raising plantations will be classified under the Minimum Needs Programme.

7. Region-wise and districtwise data of forest area shows an unbalanced distribution. In the hills the area under forest is 67 percent, whereas it is 13 percent in the Terai region, 14 percent in the Vindhyan region and only about 6 percent in the entire Indo Gangetic plains falling within the State.

8. The main objective of forestry planning will be "Forest for Survival". In conformity with this main objective, the major thrust will be towards ecological balance, employment generation, energy conservation and economic stability of the rural population. These objectives will be achieved by adopting the following strategies:-

- (a) Improving the environment by protecting forests and undertaking massive afforestation in degraded forests.
- (b) Affording protection to wild life and its habitat.
- (c) Undertaking a massive programme of social forestry, farm forestry and village fuel wood plantations to meet the growing rural fuel energy needs.

- (d) Providing employment to the increasing rural population, with special attention to the weaker sections of society i.e. tribals and Scheduled Castes so as to give permanent support to their economy through forestry programmes.
- (e) Increasing the productivity of forest products, so as to achieve self-sufficiency in meeting economic and industrial and rural needs of the State.
- (f) Creating a massive peoples movement and Promoting peoples participation along with the involvement of women for achieving the above objectives, and for minimising pressures on existing forests.

Details of schemes included in Eighth Five Year Plan

9 Forest Resources Survey : In the natural course the forests replenish themselves but it is essential to know the position of growing stock, growth rate and survival rate etc. of various species for meaningful planning. To achieve this goal the survey of growing stock is being carried out under this scheme.

10 Forest Statistics : A sound statistical data base is essential for planning and management of the forestry sector. During the course of a year a lot of data and information is collected in the course of day to day forest administration which is annually published in the bulletin of "Forest Statistics".

11 Communication : For effective protection, management and proper utilisation of forest produce it is essential to have a good communication system. At present the Forest Deptt. has only 369 Kms. of motorable metalled roads and 12245 kms. of motorable un-metalled roads spread over a forest area of about 51000 Sq. Km. To improve the communication system, especially in the hill districts, an outlay of Rs.4957.00 Lakh is proposed for the Eighth Plan. For 1992-93 it is proposed to construct 145 Kms. of new road length and renovate 2000 Km. at a cost of Rs.440.00 Lakh. The anticipated achievement of 50 Km. new roads and renovation of 1725 Km. roads at a cost of Rs 147.02 lakh during 1991-92.

12. Communication Project Aided By Japan : The main activity is to set up wireless network in the sensitive forest areas where forest offences i.e. illicit grazing, lopping, poaching and encroachments may be committed. An outline of network to be linked from beat level to State head quarters in a phased manner is proposed. The main objectives which are proposed to be achieved through this project are as under:-

- (i) Curbing the menace of illicit trade in forest produce.

- (ii) Curbing forest offences like encroachments, illicit felling, illicit grazing, forest fires etc.
- (iii) Improving efficiency of field staff by a better communication system.
- (iv) Improving management of forest resources of the State.
- (v) Maintaining environmental stability through restoration of ecological balance by better control through communications.

13. Buildings : During 1992-93 it is proposed to construct 200 buildings at a cost of Rs. 207 Lakh.

14. Fire Protection : Forest fires often inflict heavy losses to major and minor forest produce. It is, therefore, necessary to ensure early detection and immediate suppression of forest fires.

15. Forest Protection : With increase in human and cattle population in the State the biotic pressure on forests has also increased. In order to protect forests from antisocial elements 31 armed guard Units and two units of Forest Protection Force Consisting of 117 ex-army personnel in each unit have been created in the Deptt. It is proposed to further expand this Force in the State.

16. Industrial and pulpwood plantation : This scheme is being implemented to undertake plantations in forests so as to meet the demands of raw material for wood-based industries. During the Seventh Five Year Plan achievement was limited to 58561 ha. (including 1067 ha. of roadside plantation) against a target of 75000 ha of plantations. For Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) it is proposed to raise plantations over 71000 ha. at a cost of Rs. 6168.00 lakh.

17. Social Forestry : Social Forestry project is being implemented with the assistance of World Bank and USAID. The second phase of this project is likely to be extended upto 1992-93 with the assistance of IDA. Thus, the externally aided Social Forestry project will cover only first year (1992-93) of the Eighth Plan. The present scheme covers all the districts of the plains region of Uttar Pradesh. World Bank and USAID will reimburse a substantial part of the expenditure of the project. This phase would improve the efficiency and the quality of the nurseries, plantations, maintenance and utilisation of forest produce by intensifying the extension; the project would bring nurseries closer to the farmers by establishing well distributed nurseries in every development Block and would also provide infrastructure conducive to large scale Social Forestry proposals

for the Eighth Five Year Plan . Progress will be clear from the table below:

Table - 3 Physical and Financial Progress of Social Forestry

Items	Financial (Rs. in lakh)	Physical	
		Plantation ha.	Farm Forestry ha.
1	2	3	4
1. Second Phase			
S.A.R. Targets	16100.00	27950	134000
(1985-90) Dec.			
2. Achievements	14220.12	59039	156667
3. Eighth Five Year			
Plan Targets	5000.00	11361	20015
(1992-97)			
4. 1990-91	5308.48	12966	40000
(Actual Exp.)			
5. (Anticipated)	6000.00	11360	20018
(1991-92)			
6. Target(1992-93)	5000.00	11361	20015

18. Fuel and Fooder Project : This Centrally Sponsored scheme is being implemented in 19 plain and hill districts where scarcity of fuel wood is acute. Plantations of fuel wood species are being raised under this scheme.

19. Social Forestry In Urban Areas : This scheme is being implemented for raising plantations along road-sides in urban areas.

20. Energy Plantation : Lack of fuel wood is one of the main problem in the hill areas. In the three districts of Pauri, Tehri & Almora, a Centrally Sponsored scheme of Rural Fuel Wood Plantation is being implemented.

21. Training Of Staff : Forest staff at different levels has to be trained in forestry in order to be able to contribute effectively to the management of forests. To meet the essential training requirement, it is proposed to increase the intake capacity of existing Forest Rangers College. For Eighth Plan 1992-97 an outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakh has been proposed. Against anticipated expenditure of Rs. 48.00 lakh during 1991-92, the proposal for 1992-93 is Rs. 60.00 lakh.

22. Training Of Wild Life Staff : A school for training of wild life staff is proposed to be started at Kalagarh during the Eighth Plan, and Rs. 50.00 lakh has been ear marked for this School. As against anticipated expenditure of Rs. 5.00 lakh during 1991-92, the proposal for 1992-93 is Rs. 10.00 lakh.

23. Project Formulation And Evaluation Cell : A scheme for setting up a cell for project formulation was started in 1977-78 with one forest economist and two field investigators. The Cell also prepares forestry projects which are presented to external agencies for aid; and also carries out physical audit and evaluation of various schemes being implemented by the Department. The Cell is proposed to be strengthened.

24. Revision Of Preparation Of Working Plans : For the scientific management of forests and proper utilisation of forest produce, a working plan is prepared for each Division and working plan of each Division is revised after every ten years.

25. Drinking Water And Electric Facility To Subordinate Staff and Amenities To Forest Labourers Including World Food Programme : In forest areas there exist probleme of water and electricity which affect the efficiency of staff. The scheme envisages provision of such facilities wherever possible. Provision to build hutments for labourers employed by the Forest Department has also been made. For the welfare of forest labourers, World Food Programme assisted by United Nations W.F.P. fund is also being implemented from 1985-86. For the Eighth Five Year Plan, Rs. 1446.00 lakh has been proposed . Against anticipated expenditure of Rs. 203.82 lakh during 1991-92, Rs. 283.00 has been proposed for 1992-93.

26. Group Insurance For Forest Labourers : In order to provide some security to the labour employed by the Forest Deptt., this scheme is being implemented from 1989-90. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eighth Plan. Against anticipated expenditure of Rs. 3.00 Lakh during 1991-92, the proposal for 1992-93 is also Rs. 3.00 lakh.

27. Intensive Management Of Sanctuaries : A number of wild life sanctuaries have been created in the State covering almost all the geographical regions with a view to preserve, conserve and protect the variety of fauna and flora. In this State Sector scheme efforts are directed to achieve the above objectives through intensive management. For Eighth Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 728.00 lakh has been proposed. Against the anticipated expenditure of Rs. 78.00 lakh during 1991-92 the proposal for 1992-93 is Rs. 140.00 lakh. The important schemes included for the above purpose are the Corbett and Dudhwa National Parks.

28. Rehabilitation Of Magar/Ghariyal : This scheme was sanctioned in 1975 with Central Assistance and is being continued in the Eighth Five Year Plan. However, Central aid has been discontinued from 1991-92. In order to rehabilitate dwindling population of crocodiles, artificial hatching of crocodile eggs collected from nature is done at centres established at Kukarail and Katarniaghat, which are subsequently released in natural habitat when they are big enough to feed themselves. The National Chambal Sanctuary is also an important part of this scheme.

29. Intensification Of Wildlife Protection In Areas Outside Sanctuaries : There is no wild life staff for the protection of wild life outside parks and sanctuaries. In view of this the present scheme is proposed for 1992-97. An outlay of Rs. 260.00 lakh has been proposed for Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97. For the year 1992-93 Rs. 12.00 lakh is proposed.

30. Development Of Wetland Sanctuaries : So far 12 wetland areas have been declared as wetland sanctuaries in the State for providing improved habitat to resident & migratory water birds. For the year 1992-93 Rs. 60.00 lakh has been proposed against an anticipated expenditure of Rs. 40.00 lakh during 1991-92. Outlay proposed for the Eighth Plan is Rs. 200.00 lakh.

31. Captive Breeding Of Endangered Species : Due to constant in roads into wildlife habitats in the past, the population of certain species of fauna has diminished to such an extent that they are threatened with extinction. To maintain ecological equilibrium, it will be necessary to supplement the existing population with captive breed stock so as to provide stable breeding nucleus for such species and then to provide ideal conditions for natural propagation of these species. It is proposed to augment the breeding stock of the following species in the first phase.

1. Deer, antelope
2. Cats, Canines
3. Birds, Quails, Partridge
4. Chinkara and Chausingha
5. Pheasant

32 Rs. 50.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 against an anticipated expenditure of Rs. 10.00 lakh during 1991-92, an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakh would be provided in 1992-93.

33 Rehabilitation Of Turtles : This scheme is being implemented with the assistance of Ganga Project Directorate of G.O.I. bearing 100% cost of non-recurring expenditure & 50% of recurring expenditure. To minimise the pollution in various

rivers the rehabilitation of turtles is being done under this scheme. At present one rehabilitation centre is functioning at Kukrail in Lucknow district and another at Sarnath in Varanasi.

34 Preservation Of Mahasheer : Mahasheer is an important fish variety in hill rivers of U.P. found at heights of upto 1200 meter. Construction of roads and dynamiting of hill streams caused great damage to this variety of fish. Hence to check illegal poaching of fish and to impose measures including angling in suitable identified areas this scheme of protection and development of mahsheer fishing in hill rivers has been proposed.

35 Establishment Of Rajaji National Park : Rajaji National Park is being created by merging Rajaji, Motichur and Chilla sanctuaries for better and more convenient management.

36 Snow Leopard Project : A highly endangered species, snow leopard, needs special attention, protection and conservation. A new scheme has therefore been started from the year 1990-91 in the Govind National Park of Uttar Kashi District.

37 Development of Zoo : The state has two zoological parks at Kanpur and Lucknow for recreation, study and research. A good zoological park should have proper breeding facilities and there should be sufficient number of animal houses and enclosures to avoid discomfort to the animals. Along with this establishment of natural history museum and audio-visual hall, establishment of serpentarium, aquarium and aviary will be taken up.

38 Development Of Forest Parks : The importance of recreation forestry has now increased manifold as the demand of urban population desiring to move out of congested towns for rest & nature study is increasing day by day. This scheme envisages creation of new as well as maintenance of established forest recreation centres like Kukrail park near Lucknow and Sarnath Park near Varanasi. This is a District Plan scheme. There is a great demand for creation of forest parks.

39 Development Of Ramgarh Lake : For the development and beautification of Ramgarh lake in Gorakhpur district, an outlay of Rs. 5.00 Lakh has been proposed for Eighth Plan 1992-97.

40 Establishment Of Botanical Garden At Raebareli : A botanical garden is being established in Raebareli. An outlay of Rs. 150.00 Lakh has been proposed for the Eighth Plan 1992-97.

41 Development Of Kushinagar And Sarnath (Buddha Tirtha) : There are many places connected with the life of Lord Buddha which are of tourist interest. It is proposed to beautify such places. During the Eighth Plan 1992-97 an outlay of Rs. 150 Lakh has been proposed. Against Rs. 38.92 lakh for 1991-92 the proposal for 1992-93 is Rs. 35.00 Lakh.

42 National Forestry Action Plan : It will be seen from the above that World Bank aided Social Forestry project has been proposed only for 1992-93, as extension beyond 31-3-93 is still under consideration. Hence this scheme is proposed during the Eighth Five Year Plan. The National Forestry Action Plan envisages coverage of all the activities of the Forest Department. For the Eighth Plan 1992-97 an outlay of Rs. 20519.00 lakh has been proposed, whereas the proposed outlay for 1992-93 is Rs. 300.00 lakh. This provision is low as the anticipated expenditure in the action plan for 10 years is of the order of Rs. 210370.00 Lakh.

43 The investment programme under this project envisages the following areas relating to forestry:

- (a) Plantation Scheme
- (b) Pasture Development
- (c) Soil Conservation
- (d) Wild Life
- (e) Research, Training & Extension
- (f) Environmental Schemes
- (g) Protection
- (h) Monitoring and Evaluation
- (i) Infrastructure
- (j) Service Scheme

44 Under this scheme it is proposed to raise 40000 ha. plantation during 1992-97. For 1992-93 it is proposed to carry out preplantation action over 4000 ha.

45 Development Of Gangotri National Park : The forest wealth of the hill forest area above Gangotri in Uttarkashi District, consisting of the catchment area of the river Ganga, needs protection, and measures are also necessary for prevention of soil erosion. For this purpose the area of 2,390 sq. Km. falling in this region has been declared as Gangotri National Park. Therefore it is necessary to start this new scheme during the Eighth Five Year Plan, keeping in view the Wild Life Protection Act 1972. The outlay for the Plan period (1992-97) and the Annual Plan (1992-93) would be Rs. 50.00 lakh and Rs. 10.00 lakh, respectively.

Ecology And Environment

46 In our context, the stress on environmental resources comes mainly from the pressure for satisfying the basic needs of the large and ever-growing population.

47 The main thrust areas for the Eighth Five Year Plan are towards monitoring and control of pollution, effect of specific pollutants on the health of human beings and other resources, evaluation of more effective methodologies for the prevention of pollution, environmental mapping of sensitive areas,

eco-development of degraded eco-systems, establishment of information system, evaluation of State strategy for the conservation of natural living resources and mass awareness programmes such as organising of seminars and training programmes.

CHAPTER-III

AGRICULTURE ALLIED ACTIVITIES

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The Animal Husbandry sector is an extremely important constituent of the rural economy. Its importance lies in the fact that it supplements crop production as a source of income and employment in the rural areas. It is of particular importance to the small and marginal farmers and the landless in the rural areas, who are unable to depend solely upon crop production for subsistence. It is an activity that can be easily adopted by most sections of rural society as it requires skills of a fairly elementary nature. In addition, it provides useful products like milk, eggs, fish, wool, meat, animal draught power, hides and skins, organic manure and other carcasse by-products by essentially using feed materials which are of little or no consequence as food for human beings.

In order to promote this sector and increase the output of various products, activities like provision of veterinary facilities, breed improvement efforts etc. have been initiated by the department over the various plan periods. As a result production of milk, eggs and wool has considerably increased. The output of these products at the end of the Seventh Plan (1985-90) as against the position at the end of the Sixth Plan is shown in the following table :-

Table-1 : Comparative Achievements

Product	Unit	Achievement at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan	Achievement at the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan
1	2	3	4
1. Milk	Lakh M.T.	72.61	91.45
2. Eggs	Million	374.00	420.00
3. Wool	Lakh Kg.	16.14	18.67

At the beginning of Seventh Plan period the number of Animals was 38000 per veterinary hospital and 20,500 per stockman centre. This improved to 34000 and 20000 respectively by the end of the Seventh Plan. This improvement has been marginal and much needs to be done during the next Plan Period.

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4 Similarly creation of facilities for breed improvement has also lagged behind the desired rate. This is evident from the data given in the table below :-

Table-2 : Level of breeding facilities in terms of percentage of scientifically bred animals in the total population

Animal	(percentage)	
	At the end of Sixth Plan	At the end of Seventh Plan
1	2	3
1. Cows	17.65	23.35
2. Buffaloes	11.77	16.72
3. Sheep	16.40	78.00
4. Goats	7.00	15.00
5. Pigs	8.00	15.00

5 The department is attempting to overcome these shortcomings by executing various programmes related to provisions for veterinary services, breed improvement, cattle and buffalo development, and piggery development. Apart from this, programmes for feed and fodder development, research and statistical analysis are also being carried out.

6 At present health and veterinary services are being provided by the department through its 1735 veterinary hospitals, 3 polyclinics, 258 D class dispensaries and 2663 veterinary aid centres existing in the State. Efforts are needed to expand this network and improve the quality of services in the existing centres.

7 An important area in this sector, which needs to be emphasised is poultry development. It is a well known fact that the poultry sector has a vast un exploited potential with one of the lowest ICORS. U.P. needs to utilize the invaluable experience gained in States like Andhra Pradesh, which have been highly successful in this area. Even though production of eggs has doubled in the last ten years, the progress is slow in the light of its potential. It is estimated that one lakh birds can provide direct employment to more than one thousand persons. The per capita production of eggs per annum in U.P. is only 3 as against 69 in Punjab and 51 each in Andhra Pradesh and Kerala. The National Average is 22.

8 Thus poultry farming in the State has to be developed on a much larger scale. This would be possible only when an effort is made to promote activities in the private sector, with the State acting as a catalyst.

Priorities for the Eighth Five Year Plan :

9. Provision of better breeding facilities for the development of cows and buffaloes.

- (i) To provide adequate breeding facilities for breed improvement of cows and buffaloes. Bulls of superior breed in adequate numbers would be made available for this purpose.
- (ii) Breeding facilities would be extended to the Nyaya Panchayat level through inseminators in order to enhance milk production by improving the cattle stock. This would also generate additional rural employment.
- (iii) Availability of better quality semen and adequate quantities of liquid nitrogen would be ensured.
- (iv) Livestock farms would be strengthened to produce better quality bulls and certified fodder seed.

10. Fodder Development Programme : To give a boost to the production of green fodder, certified seed would be produced on livestock farms. Availability of breeder and certified seed to the farmers would also be ensured. Utilization of waste and Usar Land for fodder development programmes would be promoted.

11. Disease control and treatment facilities : To keep the livestock free from epidemics, availability of various vaccines would be ensured by increasing the capacity of the Biological Production Institution at Lucknow.

Poultry Development :

- (i) Poultry development work would be taken up on a massive scale to enhance the production of eggs and poultry meat.
- (ii) Big hatcheries in joint/private sector would be established to increase the production of quality chicks.
- (iii) Community poultry complexes would be promoted for increasing egg production.

- (iv) Superior strains of chicks would be reared on poultry farms.
- (v) Poultry feed of better quality would be made available by establishing poultry feed manufacturing plants.

Sheep and Goat Development :

- (i) Cross breeding of indigenous sheep with exotic breeds will be taken up on a larger scale, with particular emphasis in the Hills.
- (ii) Upgradation of local sheep will be taken up for the production of quality carpet wool. Sheep breeding farms at Varanasi and Makku would be strengthened.
- (iii) Facilities will be provided for treatment, breeding, disease control, mass drenching and wool shearing etc. to sheep breeders in rural areas.

Piggery Development :

- (i) Piggery would be encouraged since the pig is a very efficient converter of ordinary food material to valuable animal protein in the form of pork.
- (ii) Efforts will be made to link the Piggery Development Programme with IRDP and the Special Livestock Production Programme with Indra Avas Yojana and other house construction programmes meant for weaker sections of society.

12 Angora Rabbit Breeding : On account of suitable climatic conditions prevailing in the Hills establishment of Angora rabbitries for production of Angora wool could be a lucrative venture. Angora wool is in great demand for making fancy and high value garments. There are 4 Angora rabbit breeding farms in the State. It is proposed to establish more such farms and to create marketing facilities.

13 Carcasse Utilization : India possesses huge livestock wealth, but the methods of flaying of carcasses and curing of hides and skins are not properly developed. It has to be ensured that carcasses of dead animals are properly flayed and hides and skins are cured with scientific methods, so that they conform to international standards. This would enable India's hides and skins to earn valuable foreign exchange on a scale compatible with its potentialities. For this purpose carcasse utilization centres of the department have to be strengthened.

Dairy Development

14 Uttar Pradesh is a major milk producing State. Milk production in the State at the beginning of Seventh Five Year Plan (from Cows and Buffaloes alone) was 72.61 lakh M.T. per annum. This rose to 90 lakh M.T. in 90-91 and is expected to increase to 99.00 lakh M.T. per annum by the end of 1991. Per Capita availability of milk in the State at the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan was 175 grams per day which is expected to increase to 221 gram per day by the end of 1996-97.

15 As per the 1982 Livestock Census, the total population of livestock in the State was 567 lakh. There were 261.51 lakh cattle heads, of which 66.16 lakh were breedable whereas for buffaloes against the total of 157.54 lakh, 79.05 lakh were breedable. The breedable population of cows and buffaloes was estimated to be 67.10 lakh and 87.00 lakh respectively in the terminal year of the Seventh Five Year Plan. Average milk yield at the end of the Seventh plan from cows and buffaloes was 2.015 lakh and 3.399 kgs. respectively.

16 Broad objectives : Efforts need to be made to enhance the total output and average yield per animal to ensure higher per capita availability of milk and milk products. The major objectives of the Dairy Development Programme adopted by the department are as follows :-

1. Emancipation of milk producers from exploitation by middleman by ensuring reliable sale outlets and fair and remunerative prices for their produce.
2. To help increase milk production by providing technical inputs and other services, available at the doorstep of the farmer.
3. To make good quality milk available to urban consumers at a reasonable price in the major towns of the State.

Strategy for the Eighth Plan

17 Taking into account the achievements and shortcomings of the programme till now, the following three-pronged strategy is proposed to be followed :

1. Consolidation of dairy development activities in the 35 Operation Flood districts. This would be done by the PCDF.

2. Strengthening and expansion of the dairy development programme in Non-Operation Flood areas, in a phased manner. This would be undertaken by the State Milk Board.
3. Extension and upgradation of animal breeding services and fodder development programmes through Dairy Cooperatives.

18 The above three pronged strategy proposed for the Eighth Plan inter alia proposes to fully integrate all ongoing schemes of various Departments like Animal Husbandry, Womens Development, Scheduled Castes and Tribes Development, Rural Development, Sericulture, Civil supplies, Alternate Sources of Energy and Forests, which have a bearing on Dairy Development.

19 Development of Milk Cooperatives : Operation Flood Programme is to be continued in the 31 milk unions covering 35 districts. In addition, dairy development programmes are now to be taken up in all the 63 districts as against only 60 at present. The number of functional societies in Operation Flood areas is to increase from 5690 to 10265. Thus the total number of functional district cooperative societies in the State will increase from the present 6959 to 13940.

20 Programme for Increasing Milk Production : A larger number of dairy societies are to be brought under coverage of Animal Health/First Aid/ A.I./Natural Bulls services, and a broad based fodder tree and fodder grass cattle feed programme is to be taken up in all dairy cooperatives. Animal Health Services, emergency services vaccination etc. would be provided in all the societies. Cattle feed, sale would increase to 88000 M.T. from 16000 M.T.

21 Increase in Milk Procurement, Processing Capacity : Average milk procurement is projected to increase to 10.82 lakh LPD from the 3.88 lakh LPD at present in the Operation Flood areas. In Milk Board districts of the plains, milk procurement is planned to be increased to 1.06 LLPD from 0.20 LLPD, and in the Hills to 0.40 LLPD from 0.18 LLPD. Chilling capacity in the Operation Flood area is proposed to be increased to 7.20 LLPD from 2.70 LLPD at present.

22 Liquid Milk Marketing : The total liquid milk sale in the state is expected to reach a level of 11.78 LLPD from the present figure of 3.65 LLPD.

Employment Generation Under the Eighth Five Year Plan :

23 A major stress area in the Eighth Plan will be employment generation. Dairy Development contributes significantly towards the generation of employment opportunities. As a result of the tremendous expansion of the programme proposed in the Eighth

Plan, nearly 21916 new direct employment opportunities are likely to be created at the society level. In addition, a large number of self employment opportunities would be created in both the downstream and upstream areas.

24 The following are the important schemes that have been proposed in the Eighth Plan :

- (i) Direction & Administration : The department conducts survey for assessing the potential of a particular area, organises and registers the cooperative societies and arranges effective supervision, concurrent audit, arbitration and inspection of the cooperatives etc.
- (ii) To meet the expenditure on the upgraded and enhanced departmental infrastructure for this purpose an outlay of Rs. 211.72 lakh has been proposed for the Eighth Plan which includes Rs. 207.47 lakh for Hills.
- (iii) Extension and Training : Training would be imparted to Secretaries of the primary cooperative milk societies to enable them to maintain accounts, conduct quality testing of milk and milk products and carry out extension work. Refresher courses and training in various disciplines for the departmental officers and the institutional Officers/Milk Union staff would also be taken up. Training would be imparted to farmers and milk producers in order to educate them and provide awareness of improved techniques for maintaining animal health and for increasing milk production.

An outlay of Rs. 96.52 lakh has been proposed under the Eighth Plan which includes Rs. 66.52 lakh for Hills.

- (iv) Assistance to maintain trading capacity of the milk Unions : In the eastern districts of the Operation Flood area, milk production and available marketable surplus is unevenly distributed and needs short duration inputs to make collection processing and distribution truly viable. Given the urgent need to economically develop the eastern region of the State, financial support to the Milk Unions is considered essential.

An outlay of Rs. 120.00 lakh is proposed during the Eighth Plan.

- (v) Land, Powerline, Tube-wells and Civil works etc. for Dairies and Chilling Plants. : In order to establish dairies and chilling plants, at various places in the Operation Flood area and for expansion of existing dairy/chilling plants, the State Government is

committed to provide necessary infrastructure like land, power, tubewell etc. In the Eighth Five Year Plan processing capacities proposed to be increased to 11.7 LLPD from 6.90 LLPD at present. The chilling capacity is proposed to be increased from 2.7 LLPD to 7.20 LLPD. To meet the expenditure on the above account a token provision of Rs. 3.20 lakh is proposed for the Eighth Plan.

- (vi) Animal Health and Extension Services for increasing Milk Production : Under the technical inputs programmes animal health facilities are being provided to the societies in the Operation Flood area. This covers expenses on medicines, propulsion charges etc. Likewise under the artificial insemination programme, services are to be provided to producer members and expenditure is on Liquid Nitrogen and semen doses.

In order to meet the expenditure on the above an outlay of Rs. 365.95 lakh has been proposed for the Eighth Plan.

- (vii) Central Quality Control Lab/Research and Development Cell : In the State liquid milk and milk products are being marketed under the 'PARAG' brand name by all the Co-operatives. It is necessary to have a central quality control laboratory which can enforce quality standards for products like Ghee, Butter, Milk and other products. An outlay of Rs. 24.00 lakh has been proposed for this purpose under the Eighth Plan.

- (viii) Repayment of Operation Flood Loans : Under the Operation Flood programme the State Government is committed to pay back the loan to N.D.D.B. until the Unions themselves become sufficiently viable to bear the burden. Under the Eighth Plan it is expected that the financial position of the milk unions will improve but not to the extent necessary to enable them to bear the burden themselves. It is proposed therefore that Government should bear the liability of loan repayments. An outlay of Rs. 1705.00 lakh is proposed for the Plan period for this purpose.

- (ix) Revitalisation, Consolidation, Expansion and Establishment of Milk Unions/Societies : The main objective of this scheme is to strengthen and expand the network of primary cooperative societies and the milk unions in the Milk Board areas and to improve their economic viability.

(x) Special Component Plan: This programme is common for both Operation Flood and Milk Board districts. It was initially adopted in 1982-83. The objective of the scheme is to benefit the Scheduled Caste members of societies at the village level and render them various services either free of cost or at subsidised rates. The nature of the scheme is indicated below :

(a) Assistance to individual Scheduled Caste members of the primary milk societies : In Operation Flood areas farmers having milch animals are made members of societies. Members belonging to Scheduled Castes are provided assistance for the following :

- green fodder seeds and fertilizers on 50% grant
- free veterinary emergency services.
- free vaccination for fatal animal diseases like foot and mouth, BQ and HS Disease.

An outlay of Rs. 218.21 lakh would be needed for this programme under the Eighth Plan..

(b) Assistance to Primary Co-operative Milk Societies having a majority of Scheduled Caste members, and assistance to individual Scheduled Caste members :

This programme is being implemented in the Milk Board areas. In the Plains assistance is provided to societies which have a majority of Scheduled Caste members. In addition to this assistance provided, individual Scheduled Caste members also benefited under this programme in the Hills.

(xi) Non Conventional Energy and Energy Conservation Programme : A provision of Rs. 320.01 lakh is being proposed for the year 1992-93 for the installation of solar water heating systems, economisers, conversion of oil/coal fired boiler into husk firing etc. Encouraging results in terms of fuel saving have been achieved through the installation of solar water heaters in some dairies like Moradabad, Lucknow, Kanpur etc.

(xii) Pollution Control for Dairies & Chilling Centres : The processing of milk and manufacture of milk products in dairies causes water and air pollution. The waste water from the dairies reaches the drainage system and adversely affects aquatic life by causing toxicity, Oxygen depletion, disruption of the normal food chains and destruction of organisms and fishes. The polluted water is harmful to the animals who drink it and it also pollutes vegetables and other agricultural produce

when used for irrigation. Thus, the waste water has to be treated. For this purpose effluent treatment plants are being installed in the dairies and chilling plants. Every dairy and chilling centre will have to install effluent treatment plants during the Eighth Plan period in compliance of legal provisions.

A provision of 276.25 lakh has been made for this project in the Eighth Five Year Plan, out of which Rs. 276.01 lakh has been proposed in 92-93.

(xiii) Bundelkhand Sub Plan : Under this head a project has been prepared for the development of dairy activities in the region to provide additional sources of income to the village level milk producers. Of the Rs.200.20 lakh provision proposed to be made for the Eighth Plan period, Rs.200.00 lakh has been kept for 1992-93.

(xiv) Khatta Vikas Yojna : Under the programme, milk producers in sixteen additional khattas in Nainital district are proposed to be benefitted.

(xv) Establishment of Cattle Feed Plant : Under this scheme establishment of a cattle feed plant is proposed in Moradabad and Nainital districts.

An amount of Rs. 575.74 lakh including Rs. 304.74 lakh for Hills has been proposed for the Eighth Plan period.

(xvi) Gujar Vikas Yojna : Dehradun Dugdh Sangh has adopted Gujjar areas for the establishment of milk societies in order to better their economic conditions. This scheme not only ensures marketing and veterinary facilities but also provides assistance for breed improvement. It will help in the socio-economic upliftment of the area. An outlay of Rs. 0.05 lakh has been proposed during the Eighth Plan as a token provision.

(xvii) Fruit and Vegetable Marketing Scheme : This scheme was sponsored as a pilot project for the Hills by Almora Dugdh Sangh. This will prevent unnecessary exploitation of milk producers who are also cultivating vegetables and fruits. During the Eighth Five Year Plan period a token provision Rs. 0.05 lakh has been proposed.

(xviii) Establishment of Uttaranchal Dairy Federation : The dairy development programme has been taken up in a big way in the hills and it is contributing significantly to the economic development of the region. Establishment of a separate Uttaranchal Dairy

Federation for the region is proposed. A token outlay of Rs. 0.05 lakh has been proposed during the Eighth Five Year Plan period.

- (xix) Deen Dayal Vikas Yojna : (Saghan Mini Dairy Project) Under the Deen Dayal Upadhyay Rozgar Yojna. An Intensive Mini Dairy Project has been launched in 17 districts of the State with financial assistance from the State Government. Of the Seventeen districts covered under the project, 11 are in the Operation Flood areas and the remaining six are in Milk Board areas. Under the project mini dairy units comprising 4 milch animals each at the cost of Rs. 48,750/- per unit would be financed to rural farmers in village dairy cooperative societies. The scheme would go a long way towards generating employment for 53378 rural persons. The total outlay proposed under the project is Rs. 484.77 lakh. Rs. 373.76 lakh is for plain districts and Rs. 21.57 lakh for the Hills.

Fish Production

25 At present the total production of fish in the country is estimated to be about 28 lakh tonnes (17 lakh tonnes from marine sources and 11 lakh tonnes from inland water sources). The State of U.P. has only inland water bodies in the form of about 11.65 lakh hectare of land covered by water, for the purpose of pisciculture. The total production of fish in the State is less than one lakh tonnes which is about 8 percent of the total inland fish production of the country. It has been established that for most of the water bodies, particularly for the 1.62 lakh hectare area under ponds and tanks in the villages, fish production at the rate of about 3 tonnes per annum per ha. can be easily achieved. This will provide a potential fish production of 5 lakh tonnes per annum from village ponds/tanks alone. The remaining water bodies in the State can also easily contribute an approximately equal quantity, thereby increasing the potential for fish production to about 10 lakh tonnes per annum for U.P.

26 The currently prevailing low productivity of 10 kgs/hectare/annum in the production of fish from ponds/tanks and reservoirs under the control of the Fisheries Department needs to be improved. This low productivity on Departmental fish farms discourages potential entrepreneurs. Production of fingerlings in the hatcheries maintained by the Department also needs to be enhanced. Suitable ways and means need to be devised to encourage private persons also to set up hatcheries and ultimately take over this programme. Given the present poor position, fish production has tremendous untapped potential in the State and will go a long way in solving problems of unemployment, protein deficiency and poverty alleviation. As

the ICOR in this sector is in the neighborhood of 0.42, as compared to 2.92 for agriculture, 8.46 in manufacturing and 3.39 in trade, hotels and restaurants, investment in this sector would be most productive in terms of the corresponding generation of output per unit of investment.

27 The main objectives for this sector in the Eighth Plan are as follows :

1. Increase the level of fish production by utilising available water resources in the State.
2. Strengthening of cooperative societies in order to improve the economic status of fishermen.
3. To improve marketing systems in the State in order to ensure better prices for the producers and fair availability to consumers.
4. To launch self-employment schemes in this sector in the rural areas.

28 In order to achieve the goals set, the following approach would be adopted during the Eighth Plan period.

- (i) 30,000 ha. additional water area will be brought under fish culture during the Plan period.
- (ii) Small hatcheries will be established in the private sector in order to ensure additional fish seed production.
- (iii) It is proposed to establish five fisheries estates by utilizing low lying and water-logged land and provide employment opportunities through fish culture for 100 families living below the poverty line.
- (iv) 1000 additional houses and 20 community halls will be constructed for members of the fishermen community in the State.
- (v) 33000 members of the fishermen community will be provided insurance cover under the Group Accidental Insurance Scheme.

**Proposed Plan Schemes for the Eighth Plan and
The Annual Plan 1992-93.**

29 Education and Training : It is proposed to send about 100 persons working in the field for advanced training in fisheries during the Plan Period. The proposed outlay for this scheme is Rs. 5.50 lakh during the Eighth Plan and Rs. 1.00 lakh for the year 1992-93.

30 National Welfare Scheme for Fishermen : Under this Centrally Sponsored Scheme it is proposed to provide basic amenities by constructing 1000 houses and 20 community halls for the families of fishermen. An outlay of Rs. 87.50 lakh is proposed for 1992-97, and Rs. 17.50 lakh for the year 1992-93.

31 Group Accident Insurance Scheme for Active Fishermen : Under this continued Centrally Sponsored Scheme it is proposed to provide insurance cover to 33,000 active fishermen of the registered Fishermen's cooperatives. An outlay of Rs. 8.40 lakh has been proposed for the Plan period 1992-97 for 1992-93 an outlay of Rs. 1.57 lakh is proposed.

32 Development of Inland Fisheries Statistics : The scheme has been launched by Govt. of India and the entire expenditure would be met by the Central Govt.

33 Fish Farmers Development Agencies : During the Eighth Plan period an outlay of Rs. 131.25 lakh has been allocated.

34 Establishment of New hatcheries and modernization of existing hatcheries/farms and grant/subsidy for private sector hatcheries : It is proposed to establish small units of Chinese type circular hatcheries in the private sector in order to raise the level of fish seed production. The progressive fish farmers will be able to get loan from banks and Govt. subsidy of 15% upto a maximum of Rs. 50,000/-.

An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakh is proposed for this scheme in the Eighth Plan and Rs. 9.00 lakh will be the allocation for 1992-93.

35 Utilization of alkaline and water-logged areas for fish culture : To utilize the degraded soil areas such as fallow and marshy land, low lying waterlogged patches of land, silted lakes/ponds, and other water areas which cannot be utilized for agriculture, it is proposed to bring them under fish culture. The scheme involves improvement and conversion of such areas into fishery estates in which ponds will be allotted to pisciculturists, particularly those from the weaker sections.

An outlay of Rs. 127.20 lakh has been proposed for Eighth Plan, and Rs. 19.20 lakh for 1992-93.

36 Creation of Monitoring Cell : Under this scheme an outlay of Rs. 4.22 lakh and Rs. 0.63 lakh has been proposed for the Eighth Plan and 1992-93 respectively for effective follow up and evaluation of the expanding fisheries developmental programme.

37 Development of Fish Marketing : There is no organised fish marketing system in the state at present. Marketing of fish is proposed through District level and State level Marketing Federations. An outlay of Rs. 29.00 lakh has been proposed for this purpose in the Eighth Plan.

38 World Bank, Inland Fisheries Project for the Development of reservoirs and lakes in Uttar Pradesh : In all 22 reservoirs comprising 10,960 ha. in five districts of Varanasi and Jhansi Divisions, and 11 lakes comprising 1250 ha. in five districts of Faizabad and Gorakhpur divisions, have been identified in the State for fisheries development with world Bank assistance. The World Bank inland fisheries project is to commence from 1st year of the Eighth Plan and the entire project period would be seven years with a total project cost of Rs. 701.40 lakh.

An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh as a token amount has been proposed for the Eighth Plan period, and 1.0 lakh for the year 1992-93.

CHAPTER - IV

CO-OPERATION

The cooperative movement was started in 1904 as an alternative rural lending system. The contribution of the cooperatives in promoting agricultural production is an undisputed fact. Presently the share of cooperatives is about 30% in fertilizer distribution and 75% in short term credit distribution. The distribution of short term and long term credit reached the level of Rs.409 crore and Rs.133 crore respectively at the end of Seventh Plan.

2. There was, however, a decline in the level of short term loan disbursement in the year 1990-91 due to non-availability of adequate finance as the resources of cooperative banks were adversely affected due to the Government decision of writing off cooperative and other agricultural loans. At the end of 1990-91 the level of fertilizer distribution reached Rs.353.37 crores. It is estimated that by the end of 1991-92 the level of short term credit, long term credit and value of fertilizer distribution will be of the tune of Rs.575 crore, 155 crore and Rs.500 crore respectively.

3. The marketing of agricultural produce and retail sale of consumer goods in urban and rural areas through cooperatives has reached Rs.434 crore and Rs.653 crore respectively at the end of 1990-91. It is estimated that at the end of Annual Plan 1991-92 the amount would increase to Rs.500 crore and Rs.700 crore respectively.

Programme Thrust and strategy

4. In the Eighth Five Year Plan, credit and input supply will remain of utmost importance and the thrust will be given on the following programmes :-

- (1) Strengthening of PACS, by expanding their business including distribution of agricultural loan and inputs, so that they become viable
- (2) Strengthening of credit structure.
- (3) Expansion and intensification of resource mobilization efforts in rural areas through Mini-Banks.
- (4) Expansion of input delivery infrastructure by opening new sale points.
- (5) To launch a new oil seed development programme.

- (6) Emphasis on diversification in long term credit especially to dairy development, horticulture, poultry and rural housing.
- (7) Special programmes will be launched to educate members and potential members and elected office bearers of PACS and other societies.
- (8) Effective arrangements to ensure timely and regular supply of consumer goods.
- (9) Strengthening of equity base of cooperatives.

Details of important programmes proposed in the Eighth Plan (1992-97) and Annual Plan 1992-93 are :

5. Direction and Administration: At present the additional District Cooperative Officer has not been given any office. Therefore in 1992-93, 108 additional district cooperative officer's offices are proposed. To cope with the various programmes additional staff for the office of Registrar Co-operative Societies and Regional Offices is necessary. During annual plan 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.297.44 lakh including Rs.14.00 lakh for Hills is proposed.

6. Training and Education : Up-gradation of training centres, effective implementation of member education programmes, regular seminars at PACS level, establishment of Research and Development cell etc. are proposed during the Eighth Five Year Plan. For training and Education an out lay of Rs.240.50 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 1992-93.

7. Credit and Banking : Many PACs badly need financial assistance. Therefore provision for rehabilitation of weak PACs, for Credit Stabilisation Fund and for non-overdues cover have to be made. Token provisions are also proposed for cadre fund and share capital to PACS. During Annual Plan 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.645.31 lakh including Rs.101.65 lakh for Hills is proposed.

8. Agriculture Input Supply : To achieve enhanced targets of supply of agricultural inputs expansion of delivery net work is very essential. For this purpose, five hundred new sale points will be opened every year and Input Federation will be activated. An outlay of Rs.247.00 lakh including Rs.4.50 lakh for Hills is proposed for the Annual Plan 1992-93.

9. Storage : In the Eighth Plan no new buffer godown is proposed. Storage godowns will however be constructed in those PACs, where there is no godown or additional storage capacity is

required. During the Eighth Plan period under the World Bank Project, about 74000 M.T. Storage capacity will be added at PACs level.

10. Processing and Cold Storage : Strengthening of existing weak cold storages is proposed, so that capacity utilization may increase. In 1990-91, out of 91 cold storages, having storage capacity of 2.2 lakh M.T., storage of 1.08 lakh M.T. could be done only in 67 cold storages. Due to heavy investment cost, and high rate of electric charges and low storage charges, cold storages are unable to meet the cost. Hence strengthening of 10 cold storages every year is proposed in the plan.

11. In the interest of oil seeds development, renovation of existing processing units and expansion of Sandila, Bitroi and Halduchaur Oil and Vanaspati Mills is proposed. A new project-Cooperative Development Scheme for oil-seed development in selected seven districts and establishing a 'Zinc Sulphate Unit' at Bulandshahar, is also proposed.

12. Consumer : Timely and regular supply of selected consumer goods has to be ensured. To rehabilitate weak central consumer stores, and lead and link societies, an outlay of Rs.231.56 lakh is proposed for annual plan 1992-93.

13. Marketing : Shortage of working capital has been felt in cooperative marketing societies. For this an outlay of Rs.134.48 lakh including Rs.48.81 lakh for Hills is proposed for the Annual Plan 1992-93.

14. Hill Development : In the Hills, herb collection and marketing may be an additional source of income for local residents. In Eighth Plan, special efforts will be made to eliminate middleman in this trade and PACs will be involved in a big way. Delivery of agricultural inputs in the Hills, still require financial assistance in the shape of transport subsidy. Soyabean production is also one of the important programmes in the Hills. Strengthening of cooperative public distribution net-work is badly needed in Hills. To support the above mentioned programmes an outlay of Rs.275.00 lakh for Annual Plan 1992-93 and Rs.1500 lakh for the Eighth Plan is proposed.

15. Equity Base for Cooperation. To perform various development activities, PACs have to depend on borrowings for working capital. Without having adequate equity base, PACs have to borrow margin money on higher rates of interest, which effect their viability. Hence the equity base of PACs is to be strengthened.

16. Cooperative Audit Organisation : An effective and efficient system of audit is necessary for healthy functioning and growth of the cooperative movement. The Cooperative and Panchayat Audit Organisation ensures audit of all types of

cooperative and panchayat institutions at least once a year. The organisation brings to light cases of embezzlement, misappropriation and manipulation of accounts in the cooperative institutions and enables follow-up action. It also prevents their recurrence.

Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) and Annual Plan 1992-93

17. Establishment of Technical Section in District Audit

Offices : In the Audit Organisation, technical section is functioning only at the level of the Headquarters situated at Lucknow, and at the respective divisional offices. But at the district level where the basic and original work of audit is conducted, technical section has not yet been established. For efficient and effective audit of cooperative societies, provision of technical staff at district level is also necessary.

18. Milk Audit Cell has to be established for the following milk societies

- i. 11 Milk Processing Units
- ii. 23 Milk Unions
- iii. 8834 Cooperative Milk Societies

19. Audit of Primary Cooperative Banks : Out of the 40 Primary Cooperative Banks in U.P., Twenty three Banks are having working capital more than Rs.150.00 lakh on an average in Plains. These banks require audit under supervision of Senior Auditors.

20. Ministerial Staff for districts : Due to increase in ground level staff, a proportionate increase in office staff is also necessary to cope with the increased work.

21. Training Centre : The department runs a training centre at Ayodhya for training Auditors of Cooperative and Panchayat Departments. It also imparts necessary training to newly recruited Auditors and Regional Audit Officers. The training centre needs to be strengthened to cope with the increased training programmes.

22. An outlay of Rs.100.00 lakh including Rs.50.00 lakh for Hills is proposed for the Eighth Plan. An outlay of Rs.13.00 lakh (3.00 lakh for Hills) is proposed for the Annual Plan (1992-93).

CHAPTER -V

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

1. The emphasis on bringing about rural development through the implementation of specific, target oriented schemes is not a new concept in Uttar Pradesh. Soon after the attainment of Independence, a pilot project on community development was initiated in 1948 in Etawah district. Thereafter, in 1951, District Planning offices were created with a view to promote agriculture, cane-development, Co-operation, and other areas of the rural economy. The Community Development programme led to substantial improvement in areas like rural health and sanitation. It was only on 2nd October 1952 that the perceptions on rural development could find expression in a substantial and concrete manner through the establishment of Development Blocks. This was the logical outcome of the process of learning and improvement initiated by the commencement of the pilot project mentioned supra.

2 The objective of the programme in the initial years was to bring all the aspects of community development under one umbrella. This was known as the Community Development Scheme. It was, however, observed that the real benefits of the programme could not percolate sufficiently down to the poor and weaker sections of the society and tended to be appropriated by the rural elite.

3 In the mid-sixties, the development of new agricultural practices and their extension through the development machinery led to the Green Revolution. Due to the nature of the technology, the persons who benefited the most were the large farmers since they had better access to credit/inputs and also possessed the resources to afford somewhat capital-intensive technology required for the purpose.

4 It was found that on the one hand the per-hectare yield showed two fold or three fold increase due to improved varieties of seeds, optimum use of fertilizers and better agronomic practices, while on the other, it was also apparent that this technology was successful only in those areas which had dependable sources of irrigation, Since irrigation is essential for fertilizer application, the Green Revolution could not leave a major mark in Bundelkhand, Hills, as well as in some central parts of Uttar Pradesh.

5 The Green Revolution resulted in increase of output and productivity as well as reduction in variation of outputs from year to year. It was however credit and investment oriented, fertilizer intensive and dependent on assured irrigation; as a

result it was also area specific and tended to benefit rich farmers. The Government tried to overcome these weaknesses of the Green Revolution in the Fourth Plan by providing irrigation and credit to small and marginal farmers through programmes like Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA), Minor Irrigation etc.

6 Despite the fact that the level of food production increased, the number of persons living below the poverty line increased till the early seventies. It was therefore decided to launch special programmes for poverty alleviation rather than depend upon the trickle-down effect of the general development process which had not led to any significant improvement in poverty eradication.

7 Therefore, specific programmes like SFDA, CAD, DPAP targeted towards poverty affected groups were taken up during the Fourth and Fifth Plan period, and the "Food for Work" programme was also started during the Fifth Plan period. Many of these programmes were somewhat ad-hoc in nature and lacked co-ordination and a cogent conceptual framework. An evaluation of these programmes revealed that the rural mass living below the poverty line, landless labourers and rural craftsmen in particular, were not really benefited. To overcome these weaknesses, specific programmes were initiated in the Sixth Plan.

8 In the Sixth Plan, programmes for the removal of poverty were adopted with an emphasis towards employment generation; this was because rural unemployment was identified as the major cause of poverty. These included providing productive assets and professional expertise to individual families to create self employment and also daily wage employment programmes. Programmes like IRDP, TRYSEM, DWCRA, NREP & RLEGP were taken up. Special programmes for the development of various agro-climatic areas, such as programmes for Hill areas and Drought Prone areas (DPAP) were also taken up.

9 During the Seventh Plan, stress was laid on making all these poverty alleviation programmes more effective. Efforts for improving the living conditions of scheduled caste/tribes, Women and children were also intensified.

10 Past efforts have led to an expansion of the infrastructure for the implementation of programmes. Today, the delivery system is able to reach the remotest village. The substantial gains from past experience have ensured that the Government are in a position to conceive and implement fairly sophisticated and well conceived schemes to overcome specific problems of rural areas. Despite this, the level of poverty and unemployment remains high. The situation could worsen further, given the high rate of present population growth and the declining per-capita availability of land in the rural areas, unless timely corrective

steps are taken. The strategy for the Eighth Plan will address itself to these issues and aim at overcoming various shortcomings in the past efforts.

Special Programmes for Rural Development

11 Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) : This programme is aimed at providing productive income generating assets to identified target group families living below the poverty line with the objective of bringing them above the povertyline. This programme, which is being run in all the Blocks of the State since 1980-81, is especially useful for small/marginal farmers, landless labourers and rural artisans who have very small or no land holdings. The funding is done in the form of a loan- subsidy combination. The programme is financed by the State and Central Governments on a 50:50 basis.

12 The salient features of the programme for the Eighth Plan are as follows :

- i. Stress will be laid on consolidating the gains of the Seventh Plan by providing innovative projects and a minimum of Rs. 12,000 unit investment to all targeted families.
- ii. Atleast 50% of the selected families will be from SC/ST families. In hill areas, the percentage of SC/ST families will be 30% of the target, while in the districts of the plains it will be 60%.
- iii. Atleast 40% of the beneficiaries will be women, and women heading households will be given priority. Special schemes to improve their economic status will be undertaken on a group basis.
- iv. The programme execution machinery has been made more responsive by inclusion of Gaon Sabha and public representatives in the selection process of beneficiaries. Beneficiary advisory committees at the village and Block levels have also been constituted to assist in programme execution. This innovation would be further strengthened.
- v. Voluntary organisations will be associated more closely and actively with the programme.
- vi. The entire programme will be dovetailed with other sectoral programmes like Operation Flood, Handloom and Sericulture, Social forestry, Cattle development and agricultural production etc. So that maximum benefits flow to these poor families.

13 The category wise subsidies are provided as per following norms :

<u>Category</u>	<u>Rate of Subsidy (%)</u>	<u>Maximum subsidy (Rs.)</u>
1. Small farmers (More than 2.5 acre but upto 5 acre holdings)	25	3000
2. Marginal farmers (Upto 2.5 acre holdings)	33 1/3	3000
3. Landless farmers (Whose 50% income is derived from agricultural labour)	33 1/3	3000
4. Scheduled Caste/Tribes	50	5000
5. Community Minor Irrigation	50	
6. Co-operative/Registered Societies of beneficiaries	50	

14 The details of per-capita subsidy, loan, investments etc. since the base year of the Seventh Plan and the estimates for the Eighth Plan are given as under :

Table-1 : Achievements and targets under IRDP in Uttar Pradesh

Item	1984-85 Achiev- ement	1989-90 Achiev- ement	1990-91 Achiev- ement	1991-92 target	Eighth Plan 1992-97 propos- ed	1992-93 (Proposed)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Subsidy-credit ratio	1:2.5	1:2.30	1:2.14	1:2.33	1:2.43	1:2.43
2. Per-capita loan (Rs.)	3068	4579	6118	7000	8500	8500
3. Per-capita subsidy (Rs.)	1216	1989	2853	3000	3500	3500
4. Per-capita investment (Rs.)	4284	6568	8971	10000	12000	12000

15 Physical Targets and achievements under IRDP since its implementation, expected achievements for the year 1991-92 and

proposed targets for the Eighth Plan and 1992-93 are as under :

Table-2 : Physical target and achievements under IRDP

(Number on lakh)

Item	Sixth Plan		Seventh plan		1990-91		1991-92		1992-97		1992-93	
	Ach.	Cum.	Ach.	Cum.	Ach.	Cum.	Ach.	Cum.	Eighth Plan		Prop.	Com
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Total Beneficiaries (families)	34.33	39.36	33.60	72.96	5.09	78.05	4.43	82.48	18.31	100.79	3.43	85.91
2. SC/ST beneficiaries (families)	12.71	13.70	15.82	29.52	2.75	32.27	2.58	34.85	10.66	45.51	2.00	36.85
3. Women beneficiaries	0.41	0.41	5.11	5.52	1.67	7.19	1.77	8.96	7.32	16.28	1.37	10.33

Ach - Achievement

Cum - Cumulative

Prop - Proposed

16 An outlay of Rs. 7816.00 and Rs. 41,640.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan (1992-93) and the Eighth Five Year Plan respectively.

17 Training Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM) : This is a 50% Centrally Sponsored Scheme which aims at providing technical skill and training for the purpose of self employment to rural youths of the age group 18-35 years. The beneficiaries selected under this schemes are from the target group of the IRDP programme. Each beneficiary so selected is given a stipend during training and a tool kit not exceeding Rs. 500 in value.

18 Physical achievements against targets under the TRYSEM programme since 1984-85, as also proposed targets for the Eighth

Plan and the Annual Plan (1992-93) are given as under :

Table-3 : Physical Targets under TRYSEM

(Number in lakh)

Period	Target		Trained		Employed	
	During the Period	Level	During the Period	Level	During the Period	Level
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sixth Plan (1984-85)		194000		165065		73231
Seventh Plan (1989-90)	178680	372680	192019	357084	111689	184920
1990-91	71760	444440	57195	414279	40914	225834
1991-92	71760	516200	20872 (up to Oct. 1991)	-	8377 (up to Oct. 1991)	-
(1992-93)	72000	588200				
Eighth Plan (1996-97)	360000	876200				

19 An outlay of Rs. 607.00 lakh and Rs. 3035.00 lakh for the Annual Plan (1992-93) and the Eighth Plan respectively is proposed for this programme.

20 Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) : The main objective of this scheme, which was started in 1983-84 is to provide a source of income to village women by organising them into groups and providing them income generating projects after imparting training. The group consists of 10-15 women and training is imparted under TRYSEM.

21 A Revolving fund of Rs. 15000.00 comprising of Rs. 5000 each from Central Govt., State Govt. and UNICEF is provided to each groups.

22 By the end of the Seventh Plan, 200 blocks in 21 districts were covered. 20 blocks of 6 additional districts were included in 1991-92. During 1991-92 the scheme was further extended to 12

more blocks in 6 districts. Thus by 1991-92 the scheme has covered 32 districts. It is proposed to cover the remaining 31 districts during the Eighth Plan.

23 An outlay of Rs. 65.00 lakh and Rs. 325.00 lakh for the Annual Plan (1992-93) and the Eighth Plan respectively is proposed for these programmes.

24 Drought Prone Area Programme : This is a 50% Centrally Sponsored and District Sector Scheme. The main objectives of the scheme are drought proofing, ecological regeneration and improvement in productivity of the area as also creation of additional employment opportunities for the local population.

25 The programme is in operation in 87 Blocks of 17 districts of the State including 30 Blocks of 5 hill districts.

26 It is a multi disciplinary Area Development Programme. A micro watershed is the unit for planning and implementation of integrated development works. The process of planning and implementation is done by the sectoral departments at district level with the over all supervision and co-ordination of concerned District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs).

27 The following are the sectoral programme activities with weightage of expenditure against sanctioned allocation.

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Weightage</u>
1. Soil & Water conservation.	30%
2. Afforestation and pasture development.	25%
3. Water Resources development	20%
4. Other minor works for the benefit of local people.	15%
5. Project Administration	10%

	100%

28 In order to improve the effectiveness of the programme it is proposed to further emphasise decentralized planning at the local level combined with better inter-departmental co-ordination at both the planning and implementation stages.

29 Implementation of the scheme is expected to yield the following main benefits on the basis of integrated development of

micro watersheds during the Eighth Plan.

i.	Soil & water conservation treatment	65000 ha.
ii.	Afforestation & pasture development	15000 ha.
iii.	Creation of additional irrigation potential by water resources development	15000 ha.
iv.	Other works such as agricultural production, horticulture, animal husbandry, fisheries, and sericulture development activities.	
v.	Creation of additional opportunities for employment.	100 lakh Mandays
vi.	Benefit to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes.	35000 families

30 An outlay of Rs. 1388.00 lakh and Rs. 8000.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual plan (1992-93) and the Eighth Plan which would be shared equally between the State Govt. and the Central Govt.

Rural Employment

Jawahar Rojgar Yojna

31 The two earlier employment generation schemes viz National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) have been replaced by a single scheme known as Jawahar Rozgar Yojna (JRY) Since the beginning of 1989-90.

32 This is a District Sector Centrally Sponsored Scheme in which the share of the Central Government is 80% and that of the State Government is 20%.

33 Apart from the primary aim of generating additional gainful employment for the unemployed and under-employed persons in rural areas, it also aims at strengthening the rural economic infrastructure through the creation of permanent assets like roads and buildings.

Salient Features of Jawahar Rojgar Yojna :-

1. Preference to be given to SC/ST under the scheme.
2. 30% of the employment opportunities under the scheme will be reserved for women.
3. 20% of the outlay will be used for the 'Million Wells Scheme'.

4. About 5% of the outlay will be utilised for the Indira Awas Yojna.
5. DRDAs may spend a maximum of Rs. 50,000/- to meet training expenses of the officials/non-officials involved in the implementation of the scheme JRY.
6. After deducting funds for the Indira Awas Yojna, Million wells scheme, administrative, and training expenditure from the outlay, the balance amount is split up into two streams:
 - (a) A maximum of 20% of the funds are retained at D.R.D.A. level for completing spill over works and for inter-village/inter-block schemes.
 - (b) The remaining 80% is given to the Gaon Sabha on the basis of the total population and the SC/ST population.
7. The Gram Panchayats have been made the sole authority to select, sanction and implement the works according to the needs of the village.

Proposed Physical Targets
under JRY for the Eighth Plan

34 Per-manday Unit cost : In the 21 western districts wage rate is Rs. 20 per-manday. As wage and non-wage expenditure must be in the ratio of 60:40, the unit cost per-manday in these 21 western districts is Rs. 33.33 in the remaining 42 districts wage rate is Rs. 18 per-manday and hence unit cost per-mandays in these 42 district is Rs. 30.

State average for unit cost per-manday

$$= 33.33 \times \frac{21}{63} + 30 \times \frac{42}{63}$$

$$= 11.11 + 20.00 = \text{Rs. } 31.11$$

Target of Employment Generation for the Eighth Plan

Total outlay (including Central Share)

$$= \frac{\text{Units cost per-manday}}{\text{Rs. 290000 lakh}}$$

$$= \frac{\text{Rs. 31.11}}{290000}$$

$$= 9321.76 \text{ lakh mandays}$$

or 6.90 lakh persons per-year throughout the Eighth Plan period

35 The target for employment generation in the Annual Plan 1992-93 is proposed as 1693.67 lakh mandays or 6.27 lakh persons a year.

36 To achieve these physical targets an outlay of Rs. 58000.00 lakh and Rs. 10538.00 is proposed for the Annual Plan (1992-93) and the Eighth Plan.

37 Other Programmes for Rural Employment: Under the 'Deen Dayal Upadhyay Rojgar Yojna', the State Government have launched five projects in 1991-92 in the area of animal husbandry, horticulture, dairy development and Sericulture. This will create 70,371 employment opportunities of a temporary and permanent nature by way of self employment.

38 A sum of Rs. 1050.00 lakhs including Rs. 50 lakh for the Hills and Rs. 20500.00 lakh (including Rs. 500.00 lakh Hills) is proposed for the Annual Plan 1992-93 and for the Eighth Plan respectively.

CHAPTER-VI

IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

MAJOR AND MEDIUM

Agriculture and allied activities play a vital role in the economic development of the State. They employ about 75% of State's total working population and contribute about 41.5% of the State's income. Irrigation provides the most important input for increasing agricultural production and productivity of different crops. The existing water resources are insufficient to meet the ultimate requirements of agriculture, industry and other uses. Availability of land for agriculture is also limited, and scope for large scale horizontal expansion is not available. The only feasible approach is through vertical expansion i.e. by increasing the intensity of cropping and productivity of crops which is possible through adequate irrigation. To sustain and improve the economy of the State, it is essential to manage both land and water resources effectively. The Eighth Plan proposals lay emphasis on both these aspects.

2 Increase in population, rise in the standard of living, occurrence of frequent droughts in the State, and the increasing demands of agriculture based industries are placing heavy pressures on our water resources. As against this, the availability of water is being affected adversely by deforestation and deterioration of environment and ecology. It is, therefore essential to observe greater economy in the use of water for agricultural, industrial, municipal and domestic purposes.

3 The assessment made by the Water Resources Organization, Government of India, indicates that 75 percent dependability flow of the five major rivers of the State is as below:

Table - 1 Discharge observations and annual inflow

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

4 The quantum of water available for irrigation in the State will be 99.06 maf which is much lower than the annual inflow of 145.10 maf, as provision has to be made for shares of other States, non-irrigational uses, and minimum flows from environmental considerations. The break-up of ultimate irrigation potential as now assessed is given below:

	(In lakh Hectares)
1. Major and medium irrigation schemes	125.00
2. Minor surface irrigation schemes	12.00
3. Minor irrigation schemes (Ground Water)	180.00

	317.00

5 On the basis of availability of this potential the State would ultimately be able to achieve only about 184 percent irrigation intensity which would be insufficient to meet the requirement of agricultural production in the long run. Against the total irrigation potential available in the State, 222 lakh hectares irrigation potential has been created through all sources of irrigation by the end of the Seventh Plan which is 70 percent of the ultimate irrigation potential. The percentage of irrigation of the gross cropped area (1986-87) in the State is 53.2. As about 78 percent of the population is dependent upon agriculture, this low coverage by irrigation is inadequate. Expeditious utilization of surface and ground water is essential in order to meet the needs of irrigated agriculture.

6 The figures of growth in irrigation potential and investment made upto the end of the Annual Plan 1991-92 and proposed for the Eighth Plan (1992-97) and the Annual Plan 1992-93 are given below:

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

Plan Period	Expenditure incurred (Rs in crore)		Potential created (in lakh ha.)	
	During Cumulative		During Cumulative	
	2	3	4	5
1 Pre Plan				25.53
2 First Plan (1951-56)	30.81	30.81	3.30	28.83
3 Second Plan (1956-61)	25.43	56.24	2.71	31.54
4 Third Plan (1961-66)	54.90	111.14	3.57	35.11
5 Annual Plans (1966-69)	48.93	160.07	0.96	36.07
6 Fourth Plan (1969-74)	172.18	332.55	4.73	40.80
7 Fifth Plan (1974-78)	371.59	704.14	11.17	51.97
8 Annual Plan (1978-80)	296.08	1000.22	3.07	55.94
9 Sixth Plan (1980-85)	924.26	1924.48	6.21	62.15
10 Seventh Plan (1985-90)	1245.01	3169.49	4.43	66.58
11 Annual Plan (1990-91)	300.44	3469.93	0.83	67.41
12 Annual Plan (1991-92)*	305.08	3775.01	1.23	68.64
13 Annual Plan (1991-92)**	275.08	3745.01	0.88	68.29
14 Eighth Plan (1992-97)***	3251.00	6996.01	11.75	80.04
15 Annual Plan (1992-93)***	398.10	4143.11	1.15	69.44

* Approved ** Anticipated *** Proposed

7 It will be seen that the growth of irrigation potential was slow upto the end of the Fourth Plan. Growth of irrigation potential was stepped up during the Fifth and Sixth Plan periods.

8 An outlay of Rs. 3251.00 crore including Rs. 1.00 crore for Hills has been proposed for the Eighth Plan and Rs.398.10 crore for the Annual Plan 1992-93. The proposed outlay is mainly for spill-over schemes in the Eighth Plan from the previous Plans. The target of additional irrigation potential of 11.75 lakh hectares is envisaged in the Eighth Plan (1992-97) and 1.15 lakh hectares in the Annual Plan 1992-93.

9 The position of utilization of irrigation potential is given below :

Table - 3 Potential creation and utilization
(in Lakh ha.)

Year	Creation of Potential		Utilization of Potential		Potential Gap	Percentage of Utilization with respect to	
	During	Cumulative	During	Cumulative		Col-3-5	Same year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Upto							
1979-80	-	55.95	-	49.37	6.58	88.24	-
1980-85	6.21	62.15	5.77	55.14	7.01	88.72	-
1985-86	0.38	62.53	0.41	55.55	7.98	88.84	89.38
1986-87	0.64	63.17	0.26	55.81	7.36	88.35	89.25
1987-88	1.04	64.21	0.40	56.21	8.00	87.54	88.98
1988-89	1.71	65.92	0.48	56.69	9.23	86.00	88.29
1989-90	0.66	66.58	0.27	56.96	9.69	85.55	86.41
1990-91	0.83	67.41	0.27	57.23	10.18	85.16	85.96
1991-92*	0.88	68.29	0.66	57.89	10.40	84.51	86.15
1992-97**	11.75	80.04	6.00	63.89	16.15	-	-
1992-93**	1.15	69.44	0.75	58.64	10.80	84.60	86.00

* Anticipated ** Proposed

10 A gap of 10.40 lakh hectares persists between the potential created and utilized at the end of 1991-92. Underutilization is significant mainly in the Sharda Sahayak and Gandak Canals. One of the reasons for underutilization in case of these canal systems is that cultivators are still to take to paddy irrigation, and continue to depend on rains. Attempts have been made to bridge the gap by construction of water courses for farm blocks of 5 to 8 hectares and proper maintenance of canal distribution systems. It is hoped that all the potential created by the end of 1980-85 (except for a small share of the potential created in the Seventh Plan period) would be utilized by the end of the Eighth Plan. Further provision has been made in the Eighth Plan, particularly to help in increasing the utilization of created potential.

11 Restoration and improvement of existing irrigation systems : Normal maintenance grant for existing irrigation system does not provide sufficient funds for restoration of old irrigation works, and works of the nature of special repairs and improvement. This is one of the causes of underutilization of created potential. In this context works of Belan Canal system and Tons Pump Canal system have been identified.

Strategy for the Eighth Plan (1992-97)

12 Keeping in view the guiding principles for formulating the Eighth Plan proposals issued by the Planning Commission, the broad strategy regarding implementation of projects in the Eighth Plan (1992-97) is to provide a thrust to completion of on-going projects. This will enable faster creation of potential and obviate time and cost overruns to a greater extent. New project proposals during the Eighth Plan (1992-97) have been restricted to projects aimed at removal of regional imbalances and the yielding of benefits to drought prone and under developed areas.

13 The inter-se priorities of major projects for funding in the Annual Plan 1992-93 are as under :

1. On-going Projects

- (i) Externally aided projects
- (ii) Inter-State projects
- (iii) Projects taken up prior to the Seventh Plan
- (iv) Other on-going projects

2. New Projects

14 New projects of the Eighth Plan : In addition to project funding, Plan outlays are to be provided separately for :

- (i) Special/major repairs of existing irrigation system
- (ii) Restoration and improvement of existing irrigation system
- (iii) Dam safety measures
- (iv) Improved water management, and
- (v) Performance evaluation and environmental impact studies

15 In all there are 41 schemes which have spilled over into the Eighth Plan. During this period, 24 new schemes (12 major, 5 medium, 6 modernization projects, 1 special repair of existing irrigation system) are proposed to be taken up. Thus, 65 schemes are scheduled for implementation during the Eighth Plan, out of

which 25 schemes are proposed for completion during the Plan period. Category-wise breakup of major and medium irrigation schemes proposed to be completed during the Eighth Plan are given below :

Table - 4 Schemes Proposed for completion during Eighth Plan

Year	Category of Schemes	
	Major Projects	Medium and Modernization Projects
1	2	3
1992-93	1- I/C of Zamania PumpCanal 2- Remod. Bhimgoda Headworks	1- Revised Kwano PumpCanal 2- Remod. Ken canal
1993-94	1- Urmil Dam 2- I/C of Narainpur pumpcanal 3- Maudaha Dam 4- Raising Meja Dam 5- Bewar Feeder	1- Revised Tons pump canal
1994-95	1- Gandak Canal	1- Gunta Nala Dam 2- Chittaurgarh Reservoir 3- Patharai Dam
1995-96	1- Madhya Ganga Canal	1- Mod. of Ghagghar Canal
1996-97	1- Sone Pump Canal 2- Gyanpur Pump Canal 3- Providing Kharif channels in Hindon Krishni Doab 4- Jarauli Pump Canal	1- Mod. of Agra Canal 2- Mod. of Kosi Feeder & strengthening Tumaria 3- Mod. of Lalpur Weir 4- Mod. of Belli Canal System 5- Special repair & I/C Of Tons Belan Canal System

16 Priority-wise brief description of schemes, outlays provided in the Eighth Plan and the Annual Plan 1992-93 are given below :

17 Liabilities of Completed schemes : Though the construction works of some of projects have been completed, some financial liabilities like disputed claims, payment of land compensation, minor works left out etc. are still required. Under the head "liabilities of completed schemes", the total amount proposed is Rs. 25.78 crore for the Eighth Plan and Rs. 8.20 crore for the the Annual Plan 1992-93.

18 Externally Aided Projects : Upper Ganga Canal system is being modernized with World Bank assistance. The proposed modernization is being done in two phases. The first phase has been divided in four time-slices of 6 years each. The agreement was signed by the World Bank for the first time-slice in June 1984 which is now scheduled to be completed by June 1995. First time-slice of the Project has been fully funded during the Eighth Plan, which has a spill-over cost of Rs.215.33 crore, and Rs.78.00 crore has been provided during the Annual Plan 1992-93. Madhya Ganga Canal stage-1 has also been proposed to be funded through the aid given for Upper Ganga Canal system (1st time-slice) for which Rs. 132.82 crore has been provided in the Eighth Plan and Rs. 28.00 crore in the Annual Plan 1992-93. The preparation of the project for the second time-slice is in hand. The approximate cost would be Rs.513.00 crore, out of which Rs.260.00 crore has been provided in the Eighth Plan.

19 National Water Management Project : According to the recommendations of the working groups, special provision has been made under this head. Two identified systems i.e. Sharda Canal system and Lower Ganga Canal system are proposed to be taken up under this scheme for national water management. This provision has been made for improvement in the existing canal system to ensure availability of water in the tail over the entire flow pattern in the system. The works are aimed at achieving equitable distribution of water. An amount of Rs. 87.70 crore has been proposed for the Eighth Plan and Rs. 14.80 crore for the year 1992-93. These provisions will also help in narrowing the gap between created and utilized potential.

Inter-State Projects

20 The four inter-State projects are Rajghat Dam, Bansagar Dam, Urmil Dam and New Tajewala Barrage. Betwa River Board and Bansagar Control Board under the Union Ministry of Water Resources are already functioning for speedy execution of Rajghat and Bansagar Dams.

21 The cost of construction of Rajghat Dam are being equally shared by Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. The total cost of the project is Rs.213.66 crore out of which the share of Uttar Pradesh is Rs.106.83 crore. Total expenditure on this project up to March, 1991 is Rs.146.80 crore and against due share of Rs.73.40 crore, Uttar Pradesh has paid Rs.87.54 crore to Betwa River Board (i.e. Rs.14.14 crore more than its share). An outlay of Rs.6.00 crore is earmarked for the year 1991-92. The project has been fully funded and has a spillover cost of Rs.14.03 crore for the Eighth Plan. During the year 1992-93 it is proposed to pay Rs.5.00 crore as the share of Uttar Pradesh.

22 The cost of construction of Bansagar Dam is to be shared by the three States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar in the ratio of 1:2:1 respectively. The total cost of the project is Rs. 448.00 crore out of which the share of Uttar Pradesh is Rs.112.00 crore. Total expenditure on this project up to March'91 is Rs.221.48 crore and against due share of Rs.55.37 crore, Uttar Pradesh has paid Rs.50.55 crore to Bansagar control Board (i.e. Rs.4.82 crore less than its share). The spillover cost of the project is Rs.57.14 crore in the Eighth Plan against which Rs. 57.14 crore has been provided in the plan. During the year 1992-93 it is proposed to pay Rs.7.00 crore as the share of Uttar Pradesh. Since Govt. of Uttar Pradesh is already financing these projects for dam construction, provision for constructing canal system for utilizing the stored water as per inter-State agreements have also been made.

23 The total cost of the Urmil Dam Project is Rs. 26.03 crore. The construction cost of the project is to be shared by Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh in the ratio of 40: 60. The total expenditure upto March'91 is Rs. 18.60 crore paid by Uttar Pradesh only, and Rs. 4.0 crore has been provided in the Annual Plan 1991-92. Madhya Pradesh has not paid its share till now. The project is proposed to be fully funded in the Eighth Plan (spillover cost Rs.3.43 crore) and Rs.3.00 crore will be provided in the Annual Plan 1992-93.

24 The total cost of the New Tajewala Barrage, which would be a replacement of the old barrage which feeds the Yamuna canal system of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh, is Rs.25.00 crore, which is to be shared by Uttar Pradesh and Haryana Government in the ratio of 1:2. The work of the new barrage has not started so far. Provision of Rs. 10.00 crore will be made during the Eighth Plan and Rs.0.10 crore during the Annual Plan 1992-93.

Other On-going projects

25 Multipurpose projects :- Four multipurpose projects, Tehri Dam, Lakhwar Vyasi Dam, Kishau Dam and Jamrani Dam projects have spilled over into the Eighth Plan. Work on Kishau Dam is in the preliminary stage, and progress will depend on the early finalization of inter-State agreement with Himachal Pradesh. Lakhwar Vyasi Project outlay as irrigation share has been provided in accordance with its construction schedule. The total outlay proposed to be provided for these multipurpose projects is Rs 416.50 crore for the Eighth Plan and Rs 40.50 crore for the Annual Plan 1992-93. A separate corporation named Tehri Construction Corporation has been set-up for the construction of the Tehri Dam. For the Tehri Dam Project, provision of Rs. 31.00 crore as irrigation share will be made in the Eighth Plan and Rs. 10.00 crore for 1992-93.

26 Major irrigation projects :- Out of 15 major schemes (excluding 4 inter-State projects) which have spilled over into the Eighth Plan, the works of Madhya Ganga Canal, Eastern Ganga Canal, Gandak Canal, Maudha Dam, Bewar Feeder, Sharda Sahayak, and increasing the capacity of Narainpur Pump Canal are in the advance stages of construction. Out of these projects 12 are proposed to be completed in the Eighth Plan period. An outlay of Rs 1048.72 cr is proposed in the Eighth Plan and Rs 152.68 cr in the Annual Plan 1992-93.

27 Medium irrigation schemes : All the medium schemes except three schemes spilled over into the Eighth Plan are proposed to be completed during the Eighth Plan. Outlay of Rs 84.80 cr and 17.46 crore will be provided for these schemes during the Eighth Plan and Annual Plan respectively.

28 Modernization schemes : Four modernization schemes have spilled over into the Eighth Plan. Outlays of Rs 71.91 crore and Rs 9.28 crore have been proposed for these schemes during the Eighth Plan and the Annual Plan 1992-93 respectively.

29. Phasing of important major projects for early benefits : Works of the following major on-going projects have been phased to provide substantial benefits during the Eighth Plan period :

- i) Sarda Sahayak
- ii) Sarju Canal
- iii) Rajghat Canal

30. Sarda Sahayak : Out of the total provision of Rs.300.0 Cr. in the Eighth Plan, works of Rs.175.00 will be completed in the first phase to create 1.20 lakh ha. additional irrigation potential in districts of Barabanki, Sultanpur, Faizabad, Raebarely, Lucknow, Pratapgarh, and Allahabad upto 1994-95. In the second phase, further potential of 0.80 lakh ha. is proposed to be created by the end of the Plan in the above districts and Azamgarh, Jaunpur and Varanasi districts with the balance amount of Rs.125.0 crore.

31. Sarju Canal : In the first phase, upto 1994-95 1.90 lakh ha. additional potential will be created with an investment of Rs.100.0 crore benefiting the districts of Baharaich, Sidhartha Nagar, Gonda and Gorakhpur. About 1200 Kms. of channels will be completed in this phase. In the second phase, upto the end of the Eighth Plan, additional potential of 3.10 lakh ha. is proposed to be created in the above districts and Basti district with an outlay of Rs.231.84 crore.

32. Rajghat Canal : The Upper Rajghat Canal, Jakhlaun Pump Canal and Baragaon Pump Canal System will be completed in the Eighth plan to utilise water stored in the dam with an outlay of Rs.70 Crore. Upto the end of 1994-95 0.23 lakh ha. potential will be created in the above systems.

New Schemes of the Eighth Plan

33 In the Eighth Plan, 12 major, 5 medium, 6 modernisation and one scheme for special repair of existing irrigation system have been included. The schemes which are proposed for the Plan are in drought-prone and under-developed areas which will remove the regional imbalances to some extent. A sum of Rs. 398.48 crore will be proposed for these projects during the Eighth Plan.

Minor Irrigation

34 Minor irrigation works provide the most important input of assured irrigation for cultivation of high yielding varieties, for increasing the intensity of cropping and for general increase in productivity of different crops in areas served by them. Three agencies of the State are responsible for different aspects of this programme. The Irrigation Department is responsible for construction of larger capacity tubewells, lift schemes, hill channels, bundhies, and storage works, mainly in the southern region of the State. The Minor Irrigation Department is concerned with construction of masonry wells, Persian wheels, smaller private tubewells and pumping sets, and some minor works concerning water conveyance and storage, namely guls, hauzes and bundhies. Both these organizations depend upon the Ground Water Organisation for providing data about the availability and state of exploitation of under-ground water in various parts of the State.

35 The construction of minor irrigation works has to be viewed in the context of the overall irrigation requirements of the State. The present assessment of surface and ground water availability indicates that the irrigation intensity can be raised to about 184 percent. This will be possible only by judicious and conjunctive use of the surface and ground water to meet the requirements of overall irrigation for developing the agricultural production potential of the State. In order to economize on the budgetary finances of the State, the construction of private minor irrigation works will also be encouraged through special food production programme. These works are however not able to benefit certain sections and areas of the State. Difficulties arise in the case of small holdings where owners are not able to provide or mobilize finances for constructing their own irrigation works. In other areas, the water bearing strata is so deep that its economical utilization through limited financial resources of private individuals is not feasible. Thus the programme of construction of State Tubewells

has perforce to be accelerated alongwith the construction of private works utilizing ground water in order to benefit small and marginal farmers.

36 At the beginning of the Seventh Plan, an irrigation potential of 123.74 lakh hectares was created through minor works. By the end of 1989-90, irrigation potential of 155.68 lakh hectares was created through minor irrigation works comprising 36.32 lakh hectares of State minor irrigation works and 119.36 lakh hectares of private minor irrigation works. A target of additional irrigation potential of 54.39 lakh hectares is envisaged in the Eighth Plan period, in which the contribution of both private minor irrigation works and State minor irrigation works will be 50.76 lakh hectares and 3.63 lakh hectares respectively.

Ground Water Development

37 This Department was created in 1970 for investigating and assessing ground water resources in each Block of the State. The main objective of ground water survey is to evaluate the occurrence, availability and quality of ground water in the State. The main activities of the Department are :

- (1) Water level observation in 3500 Hydrograph stations of the State.
- (2) Basinwise and command area wise ground water/potential studies.
- (3) Preparation of district and Blockwise availability of water and utilization reports and update them from time to time.
- (4) Exploratory drilling and chemical analysis of water samples to establish their suitability for irrigation and drinking water
- (5) Resistivity surveys for location of productive water bearing zones in the difficult areas of the State.
- (6) Sedimentological analysis of soil sample collected during exploration.

38 The entire minor irrigation programme of the State is based on studies carried out by the Ground Water Department. Blockwise and district wise reports are published by the Department. On the basis of these reports which are prepared on guidelines provided by NABARD, minor irrigation programmes are implemented and institutional finance and loans are sanctioned. These reports are reviewed and updated with the help of geo-hydrological observations.

Achievements during the Seventh Plan and the Annual Plans 1990-91 and 1991-92

39 Physical progress: To keep a close watch on ground water level and to study its response it is very essential to have effective monitoring of the ground water regime through a network of observation wells (hydrograph stations). During the Seventh Plan (1985-90), 13387 water level measurements were recorded at a total of 3500 hydrograph stations. Detailed Block wise water balance reports have been published for all the districts (except hills) for each calendar year. Further, detailed micro studies in 110 dark blocks have been carried out. Under the ground water development programme, 1388 blast-wells and bore well sites were surveyed for proposed feasibility. Photo-geological and remote sensing studies had been completed in 22111 sq.km. area. These studies help in the delineation of buried channels, valleys and potential areas for installation of various types of ground water structures. Nuclear hydrology (Tritium injection studies) have been carried out at 163 sites for determination of rate of seepage, ground water flow and movement (both vertical and lateral), regeneration and base flow etc. Under hydrochemical study, 6809 water samples were collected from open wells, hand pumps and deep tubewells and were analysed to delineate the areas of natural ground water pollution.

40 During the Seventh Plan period, 21700 mts of exploratory drilling was done at a number of places in the problematic zones. Water bearing strata and their parameters were determined, followed by electric logging and pumping tests. Several production wells have been constructed and handed over to the concerned departments. On the basis of micro level survey of dark and grey blocks, ground water resources are evaluated, estimated and recommendations made for further ground water development in the dark blocks.

41 Financial progress : An outlay of Rs.85.00 lakh was approved for the Seventh Plan as the establishment budget transferred from Plan to non-Plan head at the end of the Sixth Plan. Keeping in view the importance of survey and investigation activities of the Department, more funds were made available during the Seventh Plan and a sum of Rs.448.29 lakh was spent during this period. An expenditure of Rs.100 lakh is anticipated during the Annual Plans 1990-91 and 1991-92.

Strategy and priorities in Eighth Plan

42 Keeping in view the phenomenal rise in the utilization of ground water, it is imperative that this economic resource should be used in a scientific and planned manner. Taking into consideration the indiscriminate use of ground water, critical problems of salinity in some areas, and inadequate knowledge of

deeper potential zone in the trans-Rapti area, a systematic approach is essential to overcome them. In the Eighth Plan priority of works has been proposed as follows.

- (1) Normal programmes
- (2) Special programmes

Normal programmes

43 The ground water resources have two components—dynamic and static. The dynamic component gets replenished every year, mainly due to rainfall and is available for exploitation. However, with changes in various input and output components, the scenario keeps on changing. This requires periodic re-assessment and quantification of resources. Regular monitoring will be carried out on a net-work of 3500 hydro graph stations; photo geological and remote sensing studies will be done to determine potential zones. Geophysical sounding will be taken up in problematic areas. About 300 technical reports will be published for technical guidance and information to user departments and agencies.

Special programmes

44 Keeping in view the scientific use of surface and ground water, the Ground Water Department has been entrusted with the job of :

- (1) Demarcation of shallow and deep tubewell zones.
- (2) Detailed feasibility and survey reports in the proposed deep tubewell clusters.
- (3) Conjunctive use of surface and ground water.

45 During the Eighth Plan it is proposed that 319 Blocks will be selected on priority basis for delineation of shallow and deep tubewell zones. This will include detailed hydro geological survey, photo geological and remote sensing and geophysical survey, apart from exploratory drilling and electric logging. Nyaya Panchayat wise detailed micro level surveys will be carried out in the identified 200 'dark blocks'. Extensive geophysical survey will be carried out in about 50 blocks for delineation of fresh aquifer in saline areas.

46 An outlay of Rs. 5 crore is proposed for survey and investigation activities of the Department during the Plan. A plan outlay of Rs.60.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1992-93.

State Minor Irrigation

47 State Minor irrigation works provides the most important input of assured irrigation for cultivation of high yielding varieties, increasing the intensity of cropping, and general increase in productivity in areas covered by them. These works benefit mainly small/marginal farmers who are not in a position to construct their own sources of irrigation. The expenditure incurred and potential created in various Plans through State minor irrigation works are given below :

Table - 5 Financial and Physical Achievements

Period	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in Crore)		Potential Created (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. Sec. Plan (1956-61)	13.30	30.55	4.37	6.08
4. Third Plan (1961-66)	37.10	67.65	3.48	16.56
5. Annual Plan (1966-69)	42.97	110.62	1.82	18.37
6. Fourth Plan (1969-74)	78.62	189.24	1.43	19.80
7. Fifth Plan (1974-78)	94.38	283.62	4.00	23.80
8. Annual Plan (1978-80)	68.42	352.04	2.86	23.60R
9. Sixth Plan (1980-85)	278.01	630.05	7.16	30.76
10. Sev'n. Plan (1985-90)	597.10	1227.15	5.56	36.32
11. Annual Plan (1990-91)	120.60	1347.75	0.62	36.94
12. Annual Plan (1991-92)*	86.27	1434.02	0.73	37.67
13. Eighth Plan (1992-97)**	654.50	2088.52	3.63	41.30
14. Annual Plan (1992-93)**	93.83	1527.85	0.46	38.13

* Anticipated ** Proposed R Revised

48 It will seen that the growth of irrigation potential was slow upto the end of the Fourth Plan. Growth of irrigation potential was stepped up during the Fifth Plan and subsequent Plans.

49 The State minor irrigation works being executed and operated by the Irrigation Department consist of the following components :

- 1 State Tubewells
- 2 Minor lift schemes
- 3 Bundhies etc
- 4 Hill Channels

50 The Irrigation Department is constructing tubewells of normally 1.5 cusecs discharge in different areas of the State. Lift irrigation schemes of upto 100 cusecs discharge have been traditionally classified as minor lift schemes in the Department, whereas the criterion fixed by Government of India for classification of minor lift-schemes is 2000 hectares command area. The figures of potential created by minor lift schemes therefore include all schemes of upto 100 cusecs discharge capacity with command areas of 60 to 70 hectares per cusec. Bundhies are being constructed mainly in Mirzapur and Sonbhadra districts while hill channels are being constructed in the eight hill districts. By the end of the Sixth Plan, irrigation potential of 30.76 lakh hectares had been created through all components of State minor irrigation works, out of which 24.78 lakh hectares irrigation potential were created by State tubewells.

Physical and Financial Progress during the
Seventh Plan period and the Annual Plans
1990-91 and 1991-92

51 The approved Plan outlay for the Seventh Plan was Rs.483.15 crore, out of which Rs.427.65 crore was for State Tubwells and Rs.55.50 crore for lift minor irrigation schemes, bundhies and hill channels. In the above butlay Rs.58 crore was allocated for the hill sector. The target for creation of additional irrigation potential was 7.03 lakh hectares. The actual expenditure was Rs.597.10 crore during the Seventh Plan period. An additional irrigation potential of 5.56 lakh hectares was created during the Seventh Plan period, of which ground water component accounted for 5.15 lakh hectares and surface water 0.41 lakh hectares. Thus, irrigation potential of 36.32 lakh hectares had been created by the end of the Seventh Plan. For the year 1990-91 an outlay of Rs. 148.27 crore was approved. Against this outlay, actual expenditure was Rs.120.60 crore. Additional irrigation potential created was 0.62 lakh hectares against the target of 0.84 lakh hectares. An outlay of Rs.87.92 crore has been proposed for the year 1991-92 and a target of additional irrigation potential of 0.73 lakh hectares is fixed. It is anticipated that the target of additional irrigation potential will be achieved during the year 1991-92. By the end of the Seventh Plan, the utilization of created irrigation potential of 36.32 lakh hectares was 17.83 lakh hectares. It implies that half the capacity of state minor irrigation works is being utilized in the State.

52 The component-wise position of State minor irrigation programme is enumerated as below :

53 State Tubewells : During the Seventh Plan, 5144 tubwells were energised against the target of 6750 tubewells, resulting in creation of additional irrigation potential of 5.15 lakh

hectares. These targets were fixed on the presumption that the third phase of World Bank Tubewells project will be taken up during the Plan period and substantial number of tubewells would be constructed under this project. But the World Bank has not sanctioned this project as yet.

54 The State tubewells as designed at present are expected to irrigate an area of 100 hectares annually on the basis of availability of power for 2500 hours running. Against this norm only 40 hectares area is being irrigated annually. It shows that about 60 percent capacity is unutilized in the State. The main reasons for the shortfall of utilization of irrigation potential are as follows.

- (1) Shortage of power supply
- (2) Incomplete water distribution system
- (3) Failed and partially failed tubewells
- (4) Dilapidated condition of guls on old tubewells

55 In order to expedite the utilization of potential created, the highest investment priority will be given to complete water distribution system and reconstruction of tubewells which have already failed and that are likely to fail in future.

56 In surface water schemes the expenditure has been Rs.73.80 crore against an approved outlay of Rs.55.50 crore. The potential created during the Seventh Plan is 0.41 lakh hectares against the target of 0.28 lakh hectares which is commensurate with the increase in expenditure. The total potential created till the end of the Seventh Plan was 6.39 lakh hectares, and utilization is 3.32 lakh hectares through surface water schemes. Additional irrigation potential of 8 thousand hectares is anticipated to be created during the Annual Plans 1990-91 and 1991-92.

Strategy and programmes during the Eighth Plan

57 It is proposed to continue the existing programmes during the Eighth Plan period. The construction of new tubewells under normal programme is proposed under the District and State sector, particularly in those areas where surface irrigation is not available, and further where there is no assured source of irrigation. Provision has also been made for the completion of incomplete distribution systems of the tubewells constructed in previous years under the State and District sectors. It is also proposed to provide funds in the Plan for the reconstruction of failed tubewells (and likely to fail) during the Plan period. Provision will also be made for the replacement and modernisation of worn out equipment fitted on tubewells and for the purchase of rig machines and allied equipments required for drilling in hard rock zones, deep drilling zones, and tarai areas.

58 In case of minor lift canals, it is proposed to provide funds for the construction of new lift canals in eastern districts and Bundelkhand, and where construction of tubewells is not possible due to non-availability of proper ground water strata. It is also proposed to provide funds for the modernization of existing lift canals and the provision of independent electric feeder lines.

59 In case of hill channels, it is proposed to provide funds for the construction of hill channels from small nallahs in the hill districts where no other permanent source of irrigation is possible.

60 An outlay of Rs.654.50 crore including Rs.94.50 crore has been proposed for the hill areas for State minor irrigation works during the Eighth Plan. Creation of additional irrigation potential of 3.63 lakh hectares is envisaged. For the year 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.93.83 crore is proposed. The programme wise outlay is given below :

Table- 6 Plan Outlay for the Eighth Plan
(Rs.in crore)

Programme	Eighth Plan (1992-97)	Annual Plan 1992-93
1	2	3
<u>Ground water</u>		
1.Normal Tubewells	466.25	54.83
2.Indo-Dutch project	44.25	22.00
3.World Bank Project Phase-III	-	-
4.Other externally aided project	16.00	-
<u>Surface water</u>		
1.Minor lift canals	24.00	3.50
2.Bundhies	22.00	2.50
3.Hill channels	82.00	11.00
4.Other works	-	-
Total	654.50	93.83

61 The scheme wise details of physical targets and their financial requirements are given in the following paragraphs :

62 Ground Water : The State still has vast untapped ground water potential, a part of which is proposed to be utilized in the Eighth Plan by constructing State tubewells under different schemes. It is proposed to drill and energise 3275 tubewells during the Eighth Plan period. Thus, an additional irrigation

during the Eighth Plan period. Thus, an additional irrigation potential of 3.28 lakh hectares is likely to be created. An outlay of Rs. 526.50 crore has been proposed for the construction of State tubewells under normal programme and externally-aided projects. The proposal for the year 1992-93 is for 405 new tubewells to be drilled and energised, thereby creating an additional irrigation potential of 0.41 lakh hectares.

63 Tubewells under District/State Sector : Normal tubewells are being constructed under the District and State sector. A provision of Rs. 466.25 crore is proposed to be made during the Plan for construction of 2930 new tubewells, completion of spillover works and modernisation/replacement of existing tubewells under the normal programme of State Tubewells.

Tubewells Under Externally-aided projects

64 The following projects would be taken up in the Eighth Plan for which an amount of Rs. 60.25 crore has been proposed.

65 Indo-Dutch Tubewell Project : Construction of 750 new tubewells, modernisation of 125 tubewells and connection of 200 tubewells with independent feeder is being undertaken in this project. It is anticipated that about 550 new tubewells will be energised by the end of the year 1991-92. Due to devaluation of the rupee, there is likely to be enough saving for taking up construction of about 70 additional new tubewells. Thus, during the Eighth Plan it is proposed to take up construction of 270 new tubewells in addition to completion of remaining works of modernization and connection of tubewells to dedicated feeders. The latest revised cost of the project is Rs. 139.00 crore, against which an expenditure of Rs. 94.75 crore is anticipated by the end of 1991-92. A provision of Rs. 44.25 crore will be made in the Eighth Plan and Rs. 22.00 crore in the Annual Plan 1992-93.

66 Other Foreign Aided Projects : A revised proposal of Rs. 195.50 crore for constructing 1000 new tubewells, modernization of 500 tubewells, and connecting 1500 tubewells to dedicated feeders has been submitted to the World Bank for approval under the U.P. Public Tubewells project, phase-III.

67 Under the Indo-German bilateral aid programme, it is proposed to construct 100 new tubewells and connect 25 tubewells to dedicated feeders in backward Ghar area of District Saharanpur. The estimated cost is Rs. 17.50 crore. The sanction is awaited as yet. A token provision of Rs. 16.00 crore will be made in the Eighth Plan for new externally aided projects.

68 Surface Water : There are many areas in Bundelkhand and in districts of Varanasi, Ghazipur and Mirzapur where it is not possible to provide any means of irrigation other than minor lift

schemes. An outlay of Rs. 24.00 crore has been proposed for construction of new projects and for modernizing existing lift canals. Additional irrigation potential of 0.05 lakh hectares will be created through new schemes and utilization of existing potential will also increase through modernization works.

69 Bundhies: Bundhies are being constructed in the trans-Yumana tracts of the Bundelkhand region and Mirzapur and Sonebhadra districts on small rivers. Construction of 34 bundhies was taken up in the Seventh Plan. The projects of Rs. 23.64 crore and Rs. 3.62 crore creating additional potential of 0.124 and 0.019 lakh hectares respectively, are being taken up. An outlay of Rs. 22.00 crore has been proposed for the creation of an additional potential of 0.20 lakh hectares.

70 Hill Channels : Hill channels are being constructed in the districts of Nainital, Almora, Pithoragarh, Pauri, Chamoli, Dehradun, Uttar Kashi and Tehri. A sum of Rs 60.08 crore was spent during the Seventh Plan. An outlay of Rs. 82.00 crore has been proposed for the Eighth Plan, creating an additional potential of about 0.20 lakh hectares.

71 Deen Dayal Vikas Yojana : It is proposed to provide irrigation facilities to almost each and every field in certain selected Blocks under this scheme. An amount of Rs. 50.00 crore will be provided in the Eighth Plan, out of which 5.00 crore are proposed to be spent during the year 1992-93.

Private Minor Irrigation

72 Due to the vagaries of the monsoon and non-availability of timely irrigation from other sources, private minor irrigation works play a very significant role in agricultural development. The pace of these works was stepped up during the Sixth and Seventh Plan. Special emphasis was placed on providing private minor irrigation facilities to small and marginal farmers under a Centrally Sponsored programme. The works are constructed under the normal State Plan programmes as well as the special food production programme.

73 Under the private minor irrigation programme, irrigation structures like masonry wells, Persian wheels, pumping sets on surface water resources as also on borings, tubewells, guls, hauzes etc. are constructed and maintained by cultivators. Apart from these works in the plains, construction of blast-wells, check dams and bundhies are executed in the hard rock area of Bundelkhand, Mirzapur, and parts of Agra, Allahabad and Varanasi divisions. Facilities are also provided for drilling of tubewells by rigs in the rocky and difficult areas of the State. Financial

assistance is provided for these works by the Department. In the hill areas hydrams are being constructed by the Department on the basis of hundred percent government assistance.

74 At the beginning of the First Plan, 14.44 lakh hectares of irrigation potential was available through different private minor irrigation sources. By the end of the Seventh Plan, 119.36 lakh hectares of irrigation potential was created. Plan wise achievement of irrigation potential is given below :

Table - 6 Irrigation potential created through private sources

Plan period	Irrigation potential (in lakh hectares)		
	during	depreciation	cumulative after depreciation
1	2	3	4
1.Pre-Plan	14.14	-	14.14
2.First-Plan (1951-56)	0.76	-	15.20
3.Second Plan (1956-61)	1.45	-	16.65
4.Third Plan (1961-66)	8.48	-	25.13
5.Annual Plan (1966-69)	15.61	5.37	35.37
6.Fourth Plan (1969-71)	13.06	11.31	37.12
7.Fifth Plan (1974-79)	26.23	5.66	57.69
8.Annual Plan (1979-80)	8.62	1.44	64.87
9.According census(1980)	-	-	62.67
10.Sixth Plan (1980-85)	39.33	9.41	92.59
11.Seventh Plan(1985-90)	39.55	12.78	119.36

Physical and Financial progress during the Seventh Plan period and the Annual Plans 1990-91 and 1991-92.

75 Physical Achievement : A target for creation of 35 lakh hectares of additional irrigation potential was determined for the Seventh Plan. Against this target, an additional irrigation potential of 39.55 lakh hectares was created during the Seventh Plan period. Additional irrigation potential of 10.37 lakh hectares was also created against the target of 10.13 lakh hectares during the year 1990-91, and a further additional irrigation potential of 10.14 lakh hectares is anticipated to be created during the year 1991-92. These targets are mainly achieved through installation of shallow tubewells/pumpsets.

76 Financial Progress : Finance for the development of private minor irrigation programme is arranged through (a) State Plan outlay (b) the Land Development Bank and Commercial Banks and (c) cultivators share. In addition D.R.D.A., Social Welfare department, Agriculture Department and other institutions also provide assistance for the minor irrigation programme. A total outlay of Rs. 70.00 crore, including Rs.10 crore for the Hills was approved for the Seventh Plan. Against this outlay, actual expenditure was Rs. 50.95 crore. The break-up of outlay and expenditure under different programmes is shown below :

Table - 7 Outlay and Expenditure
(Rs. in lakh)

Item Seventh Plan	Outlay of Seventh Plan	Expenditure during
1	2	3
1.Loan (hills)	111.00	99.96
2.Subsidy	3676.10	2104.43
3.boring Godown	160.00	348.03
4.Tools and equipments	1060.00	1487.81
5.Other expenditure	1294.00	419.81
6.Hydrant etc.	699.00	635.40
Total	7000.00	5094.94

77 During the year 1990-91, an expenditure of Rs.7.90 crore was incurred against the approved Plan outlay of Rs.11.18 crore. A Plan outlay of Rs.10.78 crore, including Rs.2.32 crore for Hills is proposed for 1991-92.

Strategy and Thrust Areas for Eighth Plan

78 During the Eighth Plan period it is proposed to continue the existing programmes. A massive target of 10 lakh borings is to be taken up for the benefit of poorer section of cultivators, including small and marginal farmers, under special food production programme. Under the Tribal sub-Plan, allocation of funds is to be increased to an extent that at least 40 percent of cultivated area is brought under irrigation by the end of the Plan.

Physical and Financial Programme for the Eighth Plan

79 An outlay of Rs.71.43 crore including Rs.16.43 crore for hills is proposed in the Eighth Plan. The target for creation of additional irrigation potential is 50.76 lakh hectares. The

scheme wise physical and financial proposals are given below :

Table - 8 Financial and Physical Data

Outlay Item	Additional irrigation (Rs.in crore)	potential (lakh ha.)
1	2	3
1.Surface water Schemes	9.08	0.24
2.Ground water Schemes	47.51	50.52
3.General (Establishment etc.)	67.89	-
Total	124.48	50.76

80 An outlay of Rs.21.22 crore, including Rs.2.75 crore for Hills, has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1992-93. A target of 10.13 lakh hectares additional irrigation potential is sought to be created during this period.

Command Area Development Programme

81 The Command Area Development Programme aims at increasing the agriculture production and productivity of the area covered through full and better utilization of irrigation potential created by the major and medium irrigation projects, and thus bridging the gap between creation and utilization of irrigation potential. For achieving this objective, Command Area Development Authorities are undertaking On Farm Development (O.F.D.) works which include construction of field channels, lining of field channels, and field drains and water control structures. This is preceded by soil survey, topographical survey, planning and designing, and followed by warabandi (osrabandi) and crop planning for optimum agriculture production and remunerative returns to farmers.

82 This programme was initiated in the year 1974-75 on three major canal systems, namely Sarda Sahayak, Ram Ganga and Gandak. Ministry of Water Resources also agreed to fore-close the on-going Sarda Sahayak Project at an area of 14.08 lakh hectares and include Sarda canal project with a C.C.A. of 7.33 lakh hectares in the Centrally Sponsored Command Area Development Programme. By the end of the Sixth Plan, 23.68 lakh hectares (revised after joint verification) had been developed through construction of field and drainage channels and water control structures etc. Osrabandi was also done in an area of 4.04 lakh hectares.

83 An outlay of Rs.107.00 crore was approved for this sector as State's share and Rs.104.80 crore as Central share on 50:50 basis. Thus, the total Plan outlay for Command Area Development programme was Rs.211.80 crore. An expenditure of Rs.181.71 crore, including Central share, was incurred in the Seventh Plan period. Against this expenditure, achievement of O.F.D works was 11.07 lakh hectares and Osrabandi in 19.03 lakh hectares was done in the three Commands and Sarda Canal system (included in place of Sarda Sahayak under this programme). By the end of the Seventh Plan, progressive achievement of O.F.D. works was 34.75 lakh hectares and Osrabandi was done in 23.07 lakh hectares.

84 During the year 1990-91 an expenditure of Rs. 18.10 crore was incurred against the approved Plan outlay of Rs. 18.00 crore. Against an outlay of Rs. 18.00 crore, expenditure of Rs. 19.24 crore is anticipated during 1991-92. On Farm Development works are anticipated in an area of 4.27 lakh hectares and Osrabandi is likely to be achieved in area of 6.74 lakh hectares during the Annual Plans 1990-91 and 1991-92.

Strategy of Command Area Programme for the Eighth Plan

85 The main strategy under command area development is to ensure effective water utilization and equitable distribution of irrigation water through integrated water management for optimizing agricultural production in Command Areas. To fulfil this objective it is necessary to take up items like training, demonstration, adoptive trials, farmers participation, wireless communication, monitoring and evaluation programmes etc. to augment agricultural production.

86 An outlay of Rs.110.50 crore is proposed for Command Area Development Programmes as State share for the Eighth Plan against which same amount would be the Central share on 50:50 basis. A Plan outlay of Rs.19.00 crore has been proposed for the Annual plan 1992-93.

87 The physical targets proposed for the Eighth Plan (1992-97) and Annual plan 1992-93 are given below :-

Table - 9 Physical Targets for the Eighth Plan
(in thousand ha.)

Item	Eighth Plan	
	Target	Target proposed 1992-93
1	2	3
1.Construction of field channels (O.F.D. works)	1050.00	210.00
2.Osrabandi	1560.00	312.00

88 Under Command Area Development Programme, 7 new projects (Upper Ganga, Madhya Ganga, East Yamuna, Betwa and Gursia, Ken and Jamrani) have been included in Ramganga Command. Gandak Command has been closed as the Area Development works in these Command areas have been completed.

Flood control and Drainage

89 Damages on account of floods in this State are perhaps the highest in the country. It has been observed that out of a total area of 294.4 lakh hectares, an area of 43.43 lakh hectares has, on an average, been affected by floods annually between the years 1978 and 1982. In 1978, a year of heavy floods, as much as 73.36 lakh hectares and 23 percent of the population were affected. The loss of crops, property and cattle, up-dated for price level of 1987 has been estimated at about Rs.400 crore in an average year, but the losses were well over Rs.1225 crore in 1978 and over Rs.2930 crore in 1985. In the year, 1980, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987 the State experienced very heavy floods due to incessant rains, and the losses were estimated at about Rs.677, 979, 1175, 1390, 581, 2932, 596, 288 crore respectively. The losses during 1988 were assessed at Rs.839 crore.

Flood Protection in U.P. vis-a-vis other states.

90 A comparison of the areas affected by floods and which have been provided protection in the northern part of the country is given below :-

Table - 10 Areas Affected by Floods in Various States
(Lakh ha.)

State	Flood prone area	Protectable area	Area protected upto end of Seventh Plan	Balance area to be Protected	% area protected upto end of Seventh Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.Uttar Pradesh	73.36	58.72	14.87	43.85	20.26
2.Bihar	42.60	34.08	19.29	14.79	45.28
3.West Bengal	37.66	30.19	18.55	11.64	49.26
4.Punjab	40.50	37.00	26.81	10.19	66.21
5.Haryana	23.50	23.50	17.20	6.30	73.19
Total country	366.61	320.00	137.76	182.16	37.58

91 The above figures clearly show that the State of Uttar Pradesh is the most acutely flood affected in the country, and whereas by the end of the Seventh Plan Bihar, West Bengal, Punjab and Haryana had protected to the extent of 45.73 percent of their flood affected areas, the corresponding figure for U.P. is only 20.26 percent. At the end of the Seventh Plan U.P. is to be provided protection to an area of 43.85 lakh hectares as against balance of 182.16 lakh hectares for the entire country. In other words U.P. has to provide protection to 25 percent of the balance protectable area in the entire country.

Physical Progress during the Seventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan 1991-92

92 Due to constraints of funds, a provision of only Rs.164.50 crore was made for flood schemes to protect an area of 3.0 lakh hectares. The yearwise break-up of outlay/expenditure, physical progress and benefitted area are shown below :

Table - 11 Financial and Physical Progress

Year	Actual	<u>Physical Achievement</u>		Area Benefitted (in lakh ha.)
	Expenditure Marginal (Rs. in lakh)	embankment (km.)	Drains (km.)	
1	2	3	4	5
1985-86	1637	20	40	0.20
1986-87	2115	25	50	0.30
1987-88	2029	22	40	0.22
1988-89	2003	33	16	0.20
1989-90	1912	45	18	0.28
1985-90	9696	145	164	1.20
1990-91	1650	18	15	0.13
1991-92 (Likely)	1200	10	20	0.10

93 The table above indicates that only 57 percent of the Plan provision was available during the Seventh Plan period. With this outlay, 145 km. long marginal embankment, 164 km. long drainage channels, besides town protection and anti erosion works, were constructed, and protection to an area of 1.20 lakh ha. was provided. Against the approved outlay of Rs.16.50 crore for flood control during 1990-91, the actual expenditure was is Rs.16.50 crore. With this expenditure 18 km. long marginal embankment, and 15 km. long drainage channel were constructed, and protection to an area of 0.13 lakh hectares had been provided. Against anticipated expenditure of Rs.12.00 crore during 1991-92 about 0.10 lakh hectares area is envisaged for protection from floods by constructing a 10 km. long marginal embankment and 20 km. of drainage channels. By the end of

1991-92, an area of 15.10 lakh hectares is anticipated to have been provided with protection from floods. During the Seventh Plan a provision of Rs.8.88 crore was made for the drains of industrial areas. These drains did not fall under flood sector in the Seventh Plan, and they do not in fact provide protection to flood prone areas.

Strategy for the Eighth Plan

94 As the occurrence of floods in the rivers is a natural phenomenon, it is recognized that absolute control and protection from floods can seldom be achieved. Even if it is technically feasible, it may not be economically possible. However, the damages due to floods and the human misery caused on this account can be considerably mitigated by a judicious combination of various flood protection measures involving both structural and non-structural methods. All these methods have been employed in framing schemes proposed for the Plan. Emphasis has been laid on completion of pre-Seventh Plan period schemes so that benefits therefrom could be drawn at the earliest. Priority has been given to drainage improvement schemes of Western and Central Uttar Pradesh and marginal embankment schemes of Eastern Uttar Pradesh.

95 An outlay of Rs. 168.00 crore has been proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan and Rs.17.83 crore for Annual Plan 1992-93. The workwise break-up of the proposed outlay is given below :-

Table - 12 Work-wise break up of Plan outlay

(Rs.in lakh)

Name of work	Eighth Plan (192-97) proposed outlay	Annual Plan 1992-93 Proposed outlay
1	2	3
1.Flood control schemes		
(a)Marginal embankment	7938.84	776.00
(b)Town Protection	1523.76	253.93
(c)Anti-erosion	4074.44	327.07
2.Industrial drains	1500.00	150.00
3.Drainage Schemes	1562.96	226.00
4.Survey,Investigation emergent and unforeseen flood fighting, flood fore casting, monitoring etc.	200.00	20.00
Total	16800.00	1783.00

96 A provision of Rs.168.00 crore is proposed to be made for flood sector schemes to protect an area of 0.75 lakh hectares during the Eighth Plan period. It is planned that in the year 1992-93, with a provision of Rs.17.83 crore, 0.15 lakh hectares of new areas will be protected from floods by constructing 15 km. long marginal embankments and 30 km. length of drainage channels. The cost per hectare area benefitted is expected to be about Rs.10,886.

CHAPTER-VII

ENERGY

The role of energy in the developmental process is of paramount importance. Development of energy in the past has established that it was an essential pre-requisite for industrial as well as agricultural development. It also functions as one of the most important instrument of Socio-economic change. Therefore, in order to ensure sustained all round development, the State has been embarked on an ambitious programme of energy development.

POWER

2. In 1950-51, U.P. had the third highest installed capacity amongst the various States in the country. Over the last four decades of planned development, some States with much lower bases have grown much faster than U.P. Power development in the State has registered a growth rate installed capacity of about ten per cent during the period 1951-85, which was lower than most of the advanced States. During the Seventh Plan, it declined sharply in this State, while many of the other States have been able to maintain their growth. Energy elasticity factor in seventies and the first half of the eighties worked out to around 1.6 in the State, against about 1.5 for the country as a whole. The main constraint in development of the State has been low level of power availability to industries, agriculture and other usages. This would be evident from the fact that the State's per-capita consumption of power in 1989-90 was 159 Kwh against the all-India average of 236 Kwh. The State ranked fourteenth amongst eighteen major States of the country. The position of States in descending order in respect of per capita consumption of power is given below :

<u>State</u>	<u>Per capita Consumption of Electricity (MU)</u> (1989-90)
1. Punjab	639
2. Maharashtra	405
3. Gujarat	399
4. Haryana	353
5. Tamil Nadu	295
6. Karnataka	273
7. Andhra Pradesh	227
8. Madhya Pradesh	205
9. Rajasthan	202
10. Orissa	181
11. Himachal Pradesh	180
12. Jammu & Kashmir	178
13. Kerala	164
14. Uttar Pradesh	159
15. West Bengal	139
16. Bihar	102
17. Assam	78
ALL INDIA	236

Objectives and Strategies :

3. It would be necessary to ensure that the needs of the ordinary people and the quality of their life, especially in the rural areas, become one of the central foci of planning. The State Plan seeks to promote rapid overall development and diversification of the economy, and also to strengthen the infrastructural base. The objectives of the proposed Power Plan are as under :

- (1) To enable the State's economy to attain the overall targetted growth rate of 6 per-cent, level of electricity consumption will be raised to 42,300 MU by 1996-97 from the existing level to 19731 MU in 1990-91 under utilities, and 2980 MU under non-utilities in 1988-89.
- (2) Out of the total 1,12,566 populated villages in the State, 90.5% villages will be electrified by the end of the Eighth Plan and the remaining villages will also be electified by the turn of the century.

4. Strategy to achieve these objectives and priorities assigned to the proposed programmes is given as under :

- (1) The requirement of 42300 MU of energy consumption in the terminal year, 1996-97, is envisaged to be available from the following sources :
 - (a) 31939 MU from public sector utilities.
 - (b) 6061 MU from new units that are being proposed in the private sector.
 - (c) 4,300 MU from existing non-utilities.
- (2) Increase in availability of energy from public sector utilities will be ensured by :
 - (a) Optimising generation from existing capacity by increasing Plant Load Factor (PLF) of the units in operation.
 - (b) Reducing system losses, for which a programme of removal of deficiencies in transmission net work has been proposed, in addition to the on-going programmes of system improvement in secondary and distribution system.

- (3) The Hydro Thermal mix has sharply declined from 40:60 in 1973-74 to 20:80 at the end of the Seventh Plan. To improve the Hydro Thermal mix, emphasis is being laid on the completion of the on-going projects in the Eighth Plan.
- (4) A new programme of intensification of rural electrification in villages already electrified by CEA definition has been proposed so as to provide more connections for different usages which would optimise the use of T & D network already available.
- (5) All externally aided projects, programme of minimum needs and those schemes/projects which are to fructify in the Eighth Plan itself, have been fully funded.
- (6) Activities relating to secondary distribution system and load development will be decentralized in the Eighth Plan to the district level. A committee is being formed to look into the modalities to propose co-ordination of planning and implementation.

5. An outlay of Rs. 8353.14 crore has been proposed for the Eighth Plan, a broad break up of which is as under :

Table 1 - Investment Under Eighth Plan (Rs. in crore)

Category	Gener- ation	Renov- ation	T&D fication	Rural Electri-	Other	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Plan	3790.00	318.00	3400.14	835.00	10.00	8353.14
1. Completed Schemes (As on 31.3.91/ likely be complet- ed during 1991-92)	174.91	-	-	-	-	174.91
2. Schemes aimed at maximising benefits from the likely created capacity as on 31.3.92	-	318.00	1046.50	129.12	-	1493.62
3. Critical On-going Schemes as on 31.3.92	3026.17	-	1582.14	705.88	10.00	5324.19
4. New Schems	588.92	-	771.50	-	-	1360.42
II. Out Side Plan (S.P.A.)	-	-	-	75.00	-	75.00
TOTAL (I+II)	3790.00	318.00	3400.14	910.00	10.00	8428.14

Generation

6. For increasing the availability of generation capacity, in addition to the normal programme of capacity creation to the power system, the programme of renovation and modernisation of existing generation capacity will also continue in the Eighth Plan.

7. Installed Capacity : Total installed capacity that would be available to the State in public sector by the end of 1991-92, will be 7356 MW, of which 5598 MW would be the State's own capacity and 1758 MW State's share in Central Sector projects. During the Plan, additional availability of 3446 MW is envisaged including 2107 MW in the State sector. All the three on-going hydro projects of Maneri Bhali-II (74x76 MW), Sri Nagar Composite (6x55 MW) and Lakhwar Vyasi Multipurpose (4x20 MW) under hydro-generation and Anpara 'B' thermal projects are scheduled for completion in the Eighth Plan. Yearwise phasing and additions in capacity is as under :

Table 2 - Capacity Availability during the Eighth Plan Period
(MW)

Project	Target Proposed	Yearly Phasing				
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. State Sector	2107	14	502	503	29	1059
(a) Hydro	1107	14	2	3	29	1059
1. Khara	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Maneri Bhali-II	304	-	-	-	-	304
3. Srinagar Composite	330	-	-	-	-	330
4. Lakhwar Vyasi	420	-	-	-	-	420
5. Rajghat (U.P.'s Share)	23	-	-	-	23	-
6. Mini/Micro	30	14	2	3	6	5
(b) Thermal	1000	-	500	500	-	-
1. Anpara 'B'	1000	-	500	500	-	-
B. Central Sector						
<u>U.P.'s Share</u>	1339	218	263	89	164	605
TOTAL AVAILABILITY (A + B)	3446	232	765	592	193	1664

8. State's Share in Central Projects : Capacity created by the end of Seventh Plan in the Central Projects in the northern region and share available to the State are given in table below :

Table 3 - State's Share in Central Projects by the ending March, 1992(MW)

Project (Unit No.x Capacity in MW)	Capacity in Northern Region	State's Share		Year of Completion
		MW	Percentage	
1	2	3	4	5
(a) Hydro	645	42	6.5	
1. Bairasul(3X60)	180	-	-	3,3/80, 9/81
2. Salal Stage I (3X115)	345	-	-	
3. Tanakpur(3X40)	120	42	34.8	1991-92
(b) Thermal	3720	1215	32.7	
1. Badarpur (3X100+2X210)	720	-	-	11/73, 8/74, 3/75 12/78, 12/81
2. Singrauli (5X200)	1000	350	35.00	2,11/82, 3, 11/83, 2/84
3. Singrauli Ext. (2X500)	1000	500	50.00	12/86, 11/87
4. Rihand (2X500)	1000	365	36.5	3/88, 7/89
(c) Nuclear	910	165	18.1	
1. Rajasthan Atomic (RAPP)	440	-	-	1973-74 & 1980-81
2. Narora(2X235)	470	165	35.1	1988-89, 1991-92
(d) Gas	1065	336	31.5	
1. Auraiya (4X112+2X102)	652	230	35.3	1988-91
2. Anta Stage I (3X88+1X149)	413	106	25.4	1988-90
TOTAL :	6340	1758	27.7	

9. In the Eighth Plan, 4537 MW capacity is likely to be added in the northern region; the State's share as indicated by the Central Government is 1939 MW. Project-wise details and year-wise projection are shown in the following table:

Table 4 - State's Share in Central Sector Projects in Eighth Plan (MW)

Project (% Share)	Capacity (Unit No. x capacity)	Yearly Phasing					Total Commissioning (1992-97) schedule	
		92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hydro	2410	123 (540)	-	89 (390)	109 (480)	550 (1000)	871 (2410)	
Chamera Stage I (22.8)	540 (3X180)	123 (540)	-	-	-	-	123 (540)	1992-93
Dalhasti (22.8)	390 (3X130)	-	-	89 (390)	-	-	89 (390)	1994-95
Uri (22.8)	480 (4X120)	-	-	-	109 (480)	-	109 (480)	1995-96
Tehri Stage I (55)	1000 (4X250)	-	-	-	-	550 (1000)	550 (1000)	1996-97

Table - 4 (Concl'd.)

Project (% Share)	Capacity (Unit No. x capacity)	Yearly Phasing					Total Commiss- (1992 ioning -97) schedule	
		92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Thermal	840	42 (420)	42 (420)	-	-	-	84 (840)	
Dadri (10)	840 (4x210)	42 (420)	42 (420)	-	-	-	84 (840)	1992-94
Nuclear		-	-	-	55 (235)	55 (235)	110 (470)	
R.A.P.P.Ext. (23.5)	470 (2x235)	-	-	-	55 (235)	55 (235)	110 (470)	1995-97
Gas	817	176 (524)	98 (293)	-	-	-	274 (817)	
Dadri Stage I (33.5)	817 (4x131+ 2x146.5)	176 (524)	98 (293)	-	-	-	274 (817)	1992-94
TOTAL	4537	341 (1484)	140 (713)	89 (390)	164 (715)	605 (1235)	1339 (4537)	

10. It is evident from the above facts that the State has not so far received any share in hydel generation, as also for some of the long on-going thermal projects. It is, therefore, necessary that the State should get a larger share in projects that are to be commissioned in the Eighth Plan and the Ninth Plan. In the absence of share in hydro projects the pooled cost of energy import has risen very fast. It is thus very important that the State may be allocated a higher share in hydel generation in order to compensate the shares not received so far.

11. In addition to the above programme, efforts are being made to create about 1000 MW installed capacity in the private sector. The State have offered two thermal projects of Jawaharpur (3x210 MW) and Rosa (3x210 MW) and three gas projects of 600 MW each at Aonla, Babrala and Shahjehanpur, and 210 MW Jagdishpur gas project have been offered to the private sector.

12 Anpara 'B' Thermal Project : This project is being implemented on turn key basis with Japanese assistance. Units 1 & 2 of 500 MW each are scheduled for commissioning in January and December, 1993 respectively. The latest estimated cost of the project is Rs. 3300.00 Cr. after devaluation of the Indian currency. Excluding supplier's credit of Rs. 578.00 Cr. from Exim Bank, Japan, balance cost of Rs. 2722.00 Cr. is being funded through the State plan. An amount of Rs. 2059.00 Cr. is expected to be utilized by the end of 1991-92 and the balance amount of Rs. 663.00 Cr. will be provided in the first two years of the Eighth Plan.

13 Against the proposed outlay of Rs. 663.00 crore, Rs. 504.50 crore would be under the DECF package. Item wise details of requirement under DECF and non-DECF packages are given in the following table :

Table 5 - Break-up outlays proposed for Anpara 'B' Project
(Rs. in crore)

Item	Estimated Cost	Expenditure upto 31.3.91	1991-92		Eighth Plan Proposed outlay	1992-93 Proposed outlay
			Outlay	Anticipated expenditure		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A- Reimbursable	2061.50	521.70	498.10	925.70	566.60	399.70
(I) DECF PACKAGE	1913.30	496.00	442.40	912.80	564.50	361.00
(a) Yen Portion	1583.20	377.10	328.60	803.50	402.60	311.10
i. Equipment/Material FOB part of shipment	1055.54	275.87	238.00	622.27	157.40	157.40
ii. Special tools & tackles FOB						
iii. part of shipment Construction & Erection of Machinery FOB part of shipment	3.09	0.41	1.60	2.68	-	-
iv. Spare parts FOB	12.64	6.34	-	6.30	-	-
v. part of shipment Ocean Freight & Marine Insurance	51.70	-	23.30	44.30	7.40	7.40
vi. Technical Services Japan	60.92	7.52	16.50	51.90	1.50	1.50
vii. General Misc. Services in Japan	100.31	47.01	19.50	29.20	24.10	24.10
viii. Erection Works	8.10	3.05	-	5.05	-	-
ix. Civil Works	40.00	2.59	15.80	18.40	18.70	18.70
a. Engg. Design	19.80	16.99	-	-	2.80	2.80
b. Works	49.10	14.82	12.80	19.50	15.10	15.10
x. Operation & Maintenance	8.20	-	-	-	8.20	0.70
xi. Retainer Consultancy (TEPSCO)	9.80	2.50	1.10	3.90	3.40	3.40
xii. Contingencies	164.00	-	-	-	164.00	80.00
(b) Rs. Portion	330.10	118.90	113.80	109.30	101.90	49.90
i. BHEL Supplier Ex-Works	134.10	68.20	48.00	48.00	17.90	9.50
ii. Inland transportation and Insurance	29.50	4.39	14.80	15.35	9.76	8.56
iii. Indian Overall Engg. & Coordination	2.00	1.10	0.50	0.56	0.34	0.34
iv. Erection Work	24.20	1.87	13.00	9.23	13.10	6.09
v. Civil Works	140.30	43.34	37.50	36.16	60.80	25.41

Table - 5 (Concl'd.)

Item	Estimated Cost	Expenditure upto 31.3.91	1991-92		Eighth Plan Proposed outlay	1992-93 Proposed outlay
			Outlay	Anticipated expenditure		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(II) NON OECF (Indian Currency)	148.20	25.70	55.70	12.90	62.10	38.70
i. BHEL Supply Ex-Works	114.30	17.20	44.00	5.70	43.90	25.00
ii. Indian Transportation & Insurance	10.30	-	7.10	4.30	6.00	4.80
iii. Indian overall Engg. & Coordination	0.60	0.25	0.20	0.17	0.18	0.12
iv. Erection Works	10.20	0.78	2.60	0.80	8.62	6.08
v. Civil Works	12.80	7.47	1.80	1.93	3.40	2.70
B- Non-Reimbursable	660.50	139.80	184.90	424.30	96.40	93.30
i. Departmental Works	60.00	25.30	18.00	18.00	16.70	14.00
ii. Custom Duty & Taxes	540.40	69.00	159.20	394.30	77.10	77.10
iii. Establishment	60.10	45.50	7.70	12.00	2.60	1.50
TOTAL : (A+B) :	2722.00	661.50	683.00	1350.00	663.00	493.00

14 The supplier's credit of Rs. 47.50 Cr. has been utilized under Non-OECF Exim Bank portion upto 1991-92. Balance credit of Rs. 530.50 Cr. would be made available in the Eighth Plan. Item-wise details are as under

Table 6 Details of the Supplier's Credit from the EXIM Bank.

(Rs. in crore)

Item	Estimated cost	Credit upto 3/91	1991-92	Eighth Plan Proposed credit	1992-93 Proposed credit
i) Equipment/Material FOB part of shipment	406.70	36.80	-	369.90	-
ii) Ocean Freight & marine Insurance	16.20	1.47	-	14.73	-
iii) Technical Services in Japan	50.10	4.54	-	45.56	-
iv) General Misc. Services in Japan	22.00	1.99	-	20.01	-
v) Erection Works	21.00	1.90	-	19.10	-
vi) Civil Works	9.00	0.80	-	8.20	-
vii) Contingencies	53.00	-	-	53.00	30.00
Total :	578.00	47.50	-	530.50	30.00

15 Repayment including interest of supplier's credit shall commence from the year 1994-95 and will be repaid in 20 half yearly instalments upto the year 2005.

RENOVATION

16 Under centrally sponsored schemes of Obra, Harduaganj and Panki the activities in the State Plan could not be completed during the Seventh Plan due to paucity of funds. During the Eighth Plan, it is proposed to execute the balance works except works relating to 50 MW Russian unit and Electro-Static Precipitators (ESPs) of Obra and Harduaganj Power Stations. Encouraged by the appreciable improvement in the operational performance of the power station of Obra, as a result of renovation and modernisation programme four more projects, three of phase II of Obra, Panki, Harduaganj and one of Parichha have been formulated. These projects have been techno economically cleared by the CEA.

17 Out of these schemes, a major share of Rs. 138 crore is for Obra power station mainly comprising the renovation of 50 MW unit of Russian origin which could not be taken up earlier due to non availability of design with BHEL.

18 In respect of Harduaganj, the project estimates cover the activities in respect of Harduaganj 'A' excluding that of boiler. The old boilers of this power station are already being replaced by fluidised bed combustion boilers under the World Bank assisted Srinagar Composite Project. Besides, those activities of renovation and modernisation in respect of Harduaganj 'B' and 'C' thermal power stations have also been included which could not be included earlier.

19 In respect of Panki power station the project estimates cover the activities in respect of C & I, condensers and HP heaters of 110 MW units.

20 The project report of renovation and modernisation activities of Parichha power station have also been framed and the same have also been techno-economically cleared by the CEA for an amount of Rs. 10.13 crore.

Energy Senario during the Eighth Plan

On the basis of the demand as assessed by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) through Fourteenth Electric Power Survey (XIV EPS), yearly shortages in energy availability and

peaking capability of the State power system works out as under :

Table : 7 Demand & Supply of Energy during the Eighth Plan

Year	Energy Availability (MU)					Peaking Capability (MW)		
	Demand	Own Gen.	Import	Total	Surpl(+)/ Defi.(-)	Demand	Avail.	Defi.(-)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1989-90	28100	17169	7338	24507	(-) 3593 (12.8)	5037	3858	1179 (-) (23.4)
1990-91	29950	17966	8728	26694	(-) 3256 (10.9)	5135	4201	934 (-) (18.2)
1991-92	30548	18090	9793	27883	(-) 2665 (8.7)	5748	4089	1659 (-) (28.9)
1992-93	32910	20491	9178	29669	(-) 3241 (9.8)	6197	4328	1869 (-) (30.2)
1993-94	35405	22856	9946	32802	(-) 2603 (7.4)	6671	4639	2032 (-) (30.5)
1994-95	38052	25097	10570	35667	(-) 2385 (6.3)	7174	5059	2115 (-) (29.5)
1995-96	40898	27141	10754	37895	(-) 3003 (7.3)	7699	5233	2466 (-) (32.0)
1996-97	43957	28081	11843	39924	(-) 4033 (9.2)	8263	5387	2876 (-) (34.8)

Note : figures in bracket is percentage surplus/deficit in respect of Demand.

22 It is clear from the above that there shall be energy shortages to the extent of about 9% by the end of the Eighth Plan. The shortage in peaking capability would rise substantially to the level of about 35%.

23 Load Development : To absorb 31939 MU of additional energy availability during the Eighth Plan, the load development proposed is as under :

Table 8 - Load Development During Eighth Plan

Period	Domestic & Commercial	Agricul- ture	Industries	Other	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Consumer (Lakh)					
1. Seventh Plan Level	31.70	5.16	1.66	0.28	38.69
2. Addition in 1990-92	9.99	0.20	0.12	0.01	10.47
3. Addition in Eighth Plan	36.53	1.35	0.74	0.08	38.70
4. Eighth Plan Level	78.23	6.71	2.51	0.37	87.86
B. Connected Load (MW)					
1. Seventh Plan	2811	2789	3358	379	9337
2. Addition in 1990-92	9496	136	51	13	1149
3. Addition in Eighth Plan	3209	720	1415	64	5408
4. Eighth Plan Level	6969	3645	9824	456	15894

Table - 8 (Concl'd.)

Period	Domestic & Commercial	Agriculture	Industries	Other	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
C. Energy Consumption (MU)					
1. Seventh Plan	3779	7229	5741	1361	18110
2. Addition in 1990-92	1249	847	387	319	2802
3. Addition in Eighth Plan	5625	1810	3028	564	11027
4. Eighth Plan Level	10653	9886	9156	2244	31939

TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION

Transmission :

24. At the end of the Seventh Plan, works completed under the transmission system (132 KV and above) were as under :

	<u>400 KV</u>	<u>220 KV</u>	<u>132 KV</u>
Sub-Stations (No.)	8	28	176
Capacity (MVA)	3600	6505	9186
Lines (Ckt. Km.)	1891	5794	9946

25 Due to financial constraints the development of transmission system proposed for the Sixth and Seventh Plans could not be implemented in full and several works have therefore spilled over to the Eighth Plan. Thus, the systems on which works could not be completed to meet the demand of increased load have now been identified as deficient systems. For removal of these deficiencies, an outlay of Rs. 201.00 crore has been proposed in the Eighth Plan. The works included under this programme consist of the following :

	<u>400 KV</u>	<u>220 KV</u>	<u>132 KV</u>
New Sub-Stations (No.)	1	4	4
(MVA)	630	720	160
Augmentation of of Sub-Stations (No.)	-	6	7
(MVA)		600	140
Transmission Lines (Ckt. Km.)	20	412	418

26 New Development Works : In addition to the above, development works to the extent of Rs. 829.00 crore are required to be executed during the Eighth Plan to meet the requirements of load development, improved voltage conditions, improve system stability and reliability including the transfer of bulk power to

major load centres. An abstract of the works under this category is given below :

	400 kV	220 kV	132 kV
New Sub-Stations (No.)	3	9	48
Capacity (MVA)	830	1280	1900
Augmentation of Sub-Stations (No.)	2	9	45
(MVA)	630	900	1000
Lines (Ckt.Km.)	580	658	1282

27 Apart from this the following items are considered to be indispensable from consideration of system stability, maintenance of proper voltage profile, reliability and operation of the grid as whole. A provision of Rs. 131.00 crore is being proposed under Plan resources for the above work.

- i) Installation of additional 33 kV capacitors at primary substations during the Eighth Plan (200 MVAR).
- ii) Communication plan, including strengthening of the existing communication system as per the CEA report.
- iii) Renovation Works.

28 Power Evacuation : Full provision is being made in the Eighth Plan transmission proposals for power evacuation system in the respect of projects scheduled to be completed during the plan period viz., Anpara 'B', Khara, Maneri Bhali-II, Srinagar and Lakhwar Vyasi Hydro Electric Projects. The amount required for this evacuation system and physical targets identified are as under :

Table 9 - Work programme of Evacuation System covered under the Eighth Plan

Associated Transmission system	Outlay Proposed (cr. Rs.)	Physical Target				
		800 kV Lines (Ckt. Km.)	400 kV		220 kV	
			Lines (Ckt. Km)	S/S (MVA)	Lines (Ckt. Km)	S/S (MVA)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Anpara 'B'	525	450	1035	1575	-	200
2. Srinagar	190	-	340	-	90	500
3. Maneri Bhali-II	17	-	-	-	80	-
4. Khara	9	-	-	-	120	-
5. Lakhwar Vyasi	148	-	500	-	110	-

Distribution

29 The achievement during the Seventh Plan in respect of secondary transmission lines and construction of new sub-stations were much less than the targets due to paucity of funds. As a result, over a period of several years, the secondary systems in the State have failed to keep pace with the load development. This has resulted in over loading in respect of 33/11 KV and 33 and 11 kV lines, causing poor voltage regulation and frequent interruptions of supply.

30 In order to restore the system, it is necessary to provide separate funds for the system improvement schemes in addition to those needed for meeting the load growth during the Eighth Plan period.

System Improvement

31 Separate schemes for urban towns and rural areas have been formulated. Details of these scheme are as under :

(a) Urban: In Uttar Pradesh there are 152 towns with a total population of 199 lakhs as per 1981 census. Of these, there are 66 towns with population of 50,000 and above, and 86 towns with population of 2,000 and above but less than 50,000. All the above towns are electrified. The load growth in all these towns has been rapid, and the existing distribution system has become inadequate to cope with the growing power demand, on account of which the quality of power supply is poor and the distribution losses are high. In particular, in towns having population above 50,000, the system has become over-loaded resulting in frequent interruption, excessive voltage drops, and line losses. In order to improve the reliability and quality of power supply in towns, and to reduce energy losses, 66 towns have been identified in the first phase, where system improvement works are required to be carried out during the Eighth Plan. System improvement schemes for as many as 41 towns have already been formulated. The estimated total cost of these 41 schemes is approximately Rs. 582.00 crore. The total cost of all the 66 system improvement schemes is estimated to be about Rs. 700.00 crore, out of which Rs. 500 crore are required to be funded during the Eighth Plan.

(b) Rural The total cost of 37 on-going system improvement schemes is Rs. 45.00 crore, against which only Rs. 5.00 crore could be spent upto the end of the Seventh Plan. These schemes are to be completed in the Eighth Plan, which would require Rs. 40.00 cr. Another 60 new schemes are being formulated which are proposed to be

taken up in the Eighth Plan and will also be completed within the Plan period. In all, Rs. 125.00 cr. will be required for the Eighth Plan.

Installation of Capacitors

32 Total requirement of capacitors for the Eighth Plan is 900 MVAR. out of which 200 MVAR will be on transmission grid and the remaining 700 MVAR on 11 kV network. An extract of works proposed to be executed under normal development and urban and rural system improvement during the Eighth Plan are as under :

Table - 10 : Programme of Secondary Transmission & Distribution Works during the Eighth Plan

Works	Unit	Eighth Plan Target					Total (3+6)
		Normal Devel- opment	System Improvement				
			Rural	Urban	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1. 33 KV Works							
Lines	Ckt. Km.	5600	1300	1150	2450	8050	
33/11 KV Sub-station	No. MVA	456 1524	170 510	140 980	310 1490	766 3014	
Augmentation	No. MVA	687 2611	40 116	75 370	115 486	802 3097	
2. 11 KV Works							
Lines	Ckt. Km.	8596	1600	1700	3300	11896	
11/0.4 KV New Substation	No. MVA	2165 217	- -	3500 1100	3500 1100	5665 1317	
Augmentation	No. MVA	6692 774	- -	- -	- -	6692 774	
3. L.T. Works							
Lines	Ckt. Km.	4568	-	5350	5350	9918	
4. Service Connection							
a. Industrial	'000	74.37	-	-	-	74.37	
b. Domestic	'000	3249.50	-	100	100	3349.50	
5. Installation of Capacitors	MVAR	700	-	-	-	700	

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

33 By the end of March 1992, 84,153 vilages i.e. 74.7 percent of the total 112566 inhabited vilages are expected to be electrified by the CEA definition. During the Eighth Plan, keeping in view the constraint of resources, it is proposed to

electrify 17500 villages by CEA definition, and by L.T. mains as well. Laying of L.T. mains for another 8000 villages already electrified by the CEA definition is also proposed.

34 A total of 6,42,876 private tubewells will be energised by March, 92. Another 1.25 Lakh private tubewells are envisaged to be energised in the Eighth Plan. Of these 1 lakh tubewells are proposed under the State Plan, and the remaining 25000 from resources outside the Plan like SPA, LDB/NABARD, etc. In arranging resources from outside the Plan, Some difficulty is being experienced. While the cost of energisation per private tubewell/pumpset works out Rs. 30,000 at current prices, the norms for assistance per tubewell are for only Rs. 15,000 approximately. Therefore, it is necessary that the norms of unit cost may be made more realistic.

35 By the end of March 1992, 52072 'Basties' of weaker sections likely to be electrified. The target for electification of these 'Basties' in the Eighth Plan is proposed to be 25310: this would raise the total to 77382 such electrified 'Basties'.

36 The proposed financing of the rural electrification programme from all sources including that under accelerated development of dacoity prone areas under Special Area Project sector is as follow :

Table 11- Financing of Rural Electrification Programme

Source	(Rs. in crore)					
	Seventh Plan Outlay	Expen- diture	1990-91 Expen- diture	1991-92 Outlay	Eighth Plan (1992-97) Proposed Outlay	1992-93 Proposed Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Plan Resources	434.53	405.40	82.31	81.75	850.00	103.00
I. Power Sector	284.53	401.40	79.31	79.75	835.00	100.00
Normal	63.52	57.93	-	7.00	64.56	5.00
R E C	130.90	184.44	42.44	34.00	345.80	45.00
M N P	117.11	159.03	36.87	38.75	424.64	50.00
II. Special Area Programme Section	150.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	15.00	3.00
Dacoity Prone Area Accelerated Development	150.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	15.00	3.00

NON-CONVENTIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY

37 The proposed outlay for the Eighth Five Year Plan is to the tune of Rs. 6600 lakhs. The main emphasis, though, is on rural electrification through microhydel, solar photovoltaic and wind based power plants, the plan envisages an all round implementation of the whole package of programmes of non-conventional and renewable energy sources in the State. The systems pertaining to the technology which have reached almost the level of extension, are being proposed to be taken up in the District Plan sector viz:- solar cooker, solar water heater, domestic light, institutional biogas plant, night soil based biogas plant, rectification of agricultural pumps etc. This obviously aims at by realizing the ultimate goal of decentralised planning and implementation and it is with this objective that an additional sum of Rs. 40 lakh and Rs. 5 crore have been proposed for the year 1992-93 and Eighth plan respectively for the plains only.

38 The plan proposal includes two pilot power projects, one based on solar thermal and the second relating to solar photovoltaics.

A. Bio Energy :

The target set during the previous year could not be achieved. This failure could be attributed to some technical problems on one hand and inexperience, lack of motivation and community involvement on the other hand. Lessons are being drawn out of the past experiences and intensive efforts are being put in to consolidate the systems already installed and to improve the technical input for proper execution of the system against the backlog targets. Only token provisions have been made for the Bio energy programme during 1992-93.

i) Gasifier : This programme could not take off in a big way on account of its poor economics and environmental problems as the technology is based on wood chips. Now Lantana and other agricultural wastes are being introduced as alternative of the wood chips and suitable technological modifications are also being brought about particularly for the hill regions.

ii) Pyrolizer : A Research and development project has been proposed for agricultural waste based briquetting pyrolizer. The small pyrolizer will be prompted for domestic uses.

iii) Biogas : NEDA has installed many community/institutional and night soil based biogas plants. It has been experienced that the maintenance, availability of raw material for community biogas plants and lack of community involvement are the main bottlenecks. Hence only institutional and night soil based biogas

plants are being promoted. During the year 1992-93 the amount of subsidy will be disbursed on the basis of per unit system capacity.

B. Solar Energy :

i) Solar cooker : A subsidy of Rs. 400/- including Rs. 150/- as DNES share, is being given in the current year. Now DNES has decided to discontinue this subsidy. So during 1992-93 only Rs. 250/- per cooker will be given to the beneficiary out of the State share. An amount of Rs. 15 lakh has been proposed for 6000 solar cookers. By the end of the Eighth Plan subsidy programme of solar cooker is proposed to be done away with.

ii) Solar Thermal Power Generation: A 30 Megawatt solar thermal power plant in Auraiya has been proposed to be set up with gas backup unit. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 200 crore in which State share is Rs. 35 crore. Outlays proposed for 1992-93 and 1993-94 are Rs. 15 crore and Rs. 20 crore respectively. The balance cost will be provided by DNES, Govt. of India.

iii) Solar Water Heater : Solar water heater has been a success in both domestic as well as the industrial sector. It is proposed that the subsidy rate should be reduced gradually.

iv) Solar Deep well Pump : Solar deep well pumps are also under installation on 100% subsidy basis from DNES, Govt. of India.

v) Solar Photovoltaic Power Plant : It is proposed that during the year 1992-93 a sum of Rs. Five Thousand to Rupees Ten Thousand will be taken from Gram Sabha to install small size solar photovoltaic power plants ranging from 2-10 Kilowatt capacity so that the State share could be reduced, without changing the targets. During the current year, a 100 kilowatt capacity power plant is proposed to be installed in Aligarh district for which Rs. 135 lakh will be provided by the State Govt. An amount of Rs. 60 lakh is expected to be utilized during 1991-92 and an outlay of Rs. 75 lakh is proposed for 1992-93.

vi) Domestic Light : Domestic light programme has reached mass acceptance level in remote areas devoid of electricity or with poor availability of electric supply. During the current year beneficiary share is only Rs. 1500/- whereas in the next financial year it is proposed to be raised to Rs. 2500/-.

C. Wind Energy :

Though the technology of wind pumps is proven yet the programme has not taken off in a big way as it suffered from some minor technical problems. That is why the extension of this programme has not been proposed on a large scale during the Eighth Plan.

Wind electric generation holds much greater potential and NEDA is installing 31 aerogenerators (total capacity 250 KW), which will be commissioned by the end of the current year or at the beginning of 1992-93. The Central Government proposes to install four aerogenerators (55 KW capacity each) manufactured by B.H.E.L. and it is after testing these only that the programme will be extended during 1992-93. Likewise, the Central Government is also installing six deep well pumps for which expenditure on civil work is to be borne by the State Government.

D. Energy Conservation :

i) Improved Chulha : In this programme Department of Non-Conventional Sources of Energy (DNES), Govt. of India provide sufficient funds to Non-Conventional Sources of Energy Development Agency (NEDA). During 1991-92 a sanction of Rs. 44 lakh has been received and it is expected that Rs. 50 lakh will be provided to NEDA during 1992-93.

ii) Other Programmes : The other programmes of energy conservation are under development. Programmes are being taken up in the field of energy audit studies for industries and agriculture. During the current year though no funds have been proposed but for the next year funds are being proposed.

E. Microhydel :

Small indigenous cross-flow turbine has been developed, which is cost-effective as well as more efficient. This cross-flow turbine has already been installed in four Microhydel schemes commissioned by NEDA in remote hill areas where grid supplies are very difficult as well as cost-inhibitive.

i) Improved water mills : NEDA has developed two types of improved gharats. These gharats have been installed in hills and they are running successfully.

F. Training, Survey and Seminars : Technological development in the field of renewable energy is very fast. NEDA has de-centralized different programmes for execution to the project level. It is, therefore, essential to keep the staff well aware of the developing technology and the maintenance of the systems. During the Eighth Plan period training programmes will be started on a large scale, which would require additional funds.

G. **Alternate Energy Experimental Station,Chinhat** : A training centre has already been established at Chinhat, Lucknow,. The various intensive training programmes will be organised at this centre.

CHAPTER - VIII

INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

With the announcement of new guidelines by the Govt. of India for setting up of Industries a reappraisal of the efforts required to attract investment in the State has become imperative. The development of infrastructure has become necessary if manufacturing is to be encouraged in the State. U.P. has a vast market for consumption of goods, adequate trained manpower to facilitate the production processes, linkages with major cities and markets of the country, and a Single Window approach for setting up manufacturing and process units. The State has endeavoured to make full use of the Letters of Intent earlier issued by Govt. of India. Coupled with this, there has been a conscious and sustained effort to increase value addition to raw materials, thus absorbing the agricultural and mineral output. The supply of energy has also received adequate attention, although this has been hampered by lack of resources.

2. This sector has exhibited a rate of growth of 12.5 percent in the Seventh Five Year Plan period. Planwise performance of the sector has been as follows -

<u>Plan Period</u>	<u>Annual Compound Growth Rate %</u>
First Plan (1951-56)	2.3*
Second Plan (1956-61)	1.7
Third Plan (1961-66)	5.7
Three Annual Plans (1966-69)	1.2
Fourth Plan (1969-74)	3.4
Fifth Plan (1974-79)	9.4
Sixth Plan (1979-85)	11.8
Seventh Plan (1985-90)	12.5 **

* State Income Bulletin.

** Quick estimates based on investment in the organised sector and number of small units setup.

3. During the Seventh Five Year Plan, the progress has been as under :-

Table -1 : Seventh Five Year Plan-Progress

Name of Scheme	Unit	Sixth Plan progress upto 31.3.85	Seventh Plan (Addl.) upto 31.3.90	Cumulative progress upto 31.3.90	Cumulative progress upto Oct., 1991
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Large and Medium Industries					
a)Units setup	No.	690	249	939	1098
b)Capital Investment	Cr.Rs.	3575	4268	7843	9215
c)Employment	No.	332580	116358	448938	464959
2 Small Scale Industries					
a)Units setup	No.	110710	105541	216251	262945
b)Anticipated Investment	Cr.Rs.	676	642	1320	1559
c)Anticipated Employment	No.	920756	524310	1445070	1658662
3 Artisan units					
a)Units setup	No.	228228	162643	390871	452666
c)Anticipated Employment	No.	450000	296494	746494	816126

4. The Net State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin (at current prices) in 1986-87 has been Rs. 364110 lakh which is next only to the Agricultural and Trade sectors.¹

5. The figures available for first year of the Seventh Plan (1985-86) indicate a Gross Capital formation of Rs. 127457 lakh in the factory sector.²

6. 163 Letters of Intent were issued during 1988-89 (1083 LIs were issued in the Country). A total of 30 Industrial Licenses were issued in the above year out of an All India figure of 360.³

1. Estimates of State Domestic Product, CSO.

2. Annual Survey of Industry (Factory Sector) CSO.

3. Secretariat of Industrial Approvals.

During 1987-88 financial institutions sanctioned assistance amounting to Rs. 95365 lakh as compared to the national figure of Rs. 893445 lakh. In the same year assistance actually disbursed by financial institutions was Rs. 90213 lakh out of a national figure of Rs. 660081 lakh. The assistance sanctioned by financial institutions to the backward areas of the State was Rs. 43742 lakh in the year 1987-88.*

7. The State Govt. adopted a new industrial policy in 1990 the main objectives of which are :

- (i) Creation of maximum possible employment opportunities by development of employment oriented industries like tiny, small, handlooms, handicrafts, cottage and village industries and sericulture.
- (ii) Removal of disparities in the levels of development of various regions of the State through industrial development of rural areas.
- (iii) Bringing such sections of society like educated youth, women, ex-service men who have hitherto not joined the main stream of industrial activity to the fold of industrial development.
- (iv) Optimum utilisation of capacity already created in this sector.
- (v) Development of industries based on local resources, skills and demand like electronics, drugs and pharmaceuticals, plastics etc.

8. The importance of a receptive climate and administration for encouraging investment cannot be over emphasised. To this end, the State Government have evolved a new strategy which has been built around the following:

- a) Strengthening of Single Window Service at all possible levels including the district level.
- b) Adoption of Block headquarters as nucleus for future industrial growth.
- c) Development of comprehensive industrial infrastructure.
- d) Entrepreneurship development.

4. Report of Development Banking in India, IDBI.

- e) Encouraging the private sector to enter into new areas, i.e. development of infrastructure etc. The State Corporations would take to any industrial activity in the joint sector only if the private sector is shy of venturing into such an enterprise.

9. The proposal for the sectors have been formulated especially to create about 6 lakh additional jobs, by way of an investment of Rs. 15000 Cr. in the industrial sector inclusive of setting up of around 15000 small industries and approximately 150000 smaller rural and urban tiny units.

Large & Medium Industry -

10. In the Seventh Five Year Plan, as a result of concerted efforts put in by the State Government for development of infrastructure, attractive package of incentives, administrative machinery tuned to meet the needs of entrepreneurs and the policy of the Govt. of India to give priority to proposals for setting up industries in industrially backward areas, this sector witnessed unprecedented growth which is reflected by an investment of Rs. 4268 Crore whereas the total investment in this sector at the end of Sixth Five Year Plan stood at Rs. 3575 Crore.

Planwise progress of this sector has been as follows :

Table - 2 : Large & Medium Industries Planwise progress

Plan Period	Unit	Employment (No.)	Capital Investment (Rs.Crore)
1	2	3	4
1951-56	62	24960	156
1956-61	174	84480	669
1961-66	308	147840	1232
1966-69	361	168480	1404
1969-74	462	216960	2079
1974-79	540	268800	2800
1979-80	548	280800	3030
1980-85	690	332580	3575
1985-90	949	448938	7843
1990-91	1098	464959	9215

11 State Financial Institutions

- (a) PICUP provides financial assistance, technical services and institutional support for setting up of industry.

The schemewise targets of Development Banking and Agency Schemes for the year 1990-91 and 1991-92 are as below -

(Rs. in lakh)

<u>Development Banking Scheme</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
Terms Loan		
Sanction	12000.00	12000.00
Disbursement	9500.00	10000.00
Investment in joint sector	1000.00	1500.00
Equipment leasing.	200.00	200.00
<u>Agency Scheme</u>		
Interest free sales tax loan	100.00	40.00
Feasibility study subsidy	5.00	15.00
Disbursement of seed capital	100.00	150.00

- b) The U.P. Finance Corporation established in 1954 under the SFC's Act provides term loan facilities. U.P. Finance Corporation and PICUP also undertake joint financing for new projects. A total investment of Rs. 70 crore is proposed for the Eighth Plan with Rs. 6.6 crore as share capital for the Annual Plan.

12. The U.P. State Industrial Corporation is engaged in the following key activities.

1. Development of industrial areas with necessary infrastructural facilities so as to provide industrial and amenity plots.
2. Identification and promotion of large and medium scale projects in joint/assisted sector.
3. Extension of financial assistance to limited companies by way of under writing their public issues, and through direct participation in equity.
4. Execution of construction work for public and semi public organisation and providing consultancy services in architecture and town planning.

Village And Small Industries

13. In a scenario where a large number of people remain unemployed or under employed, the small industries sector plays an important part. It is essential for entrepreneurship development and formation of capital in urban and semi-urban areas. The short gestation period, comparatively simpler techniques, easy availability of required plant and machinery and capacity to meet the demand for consumer goods and services make

this sector particularly relevant in the present climate of delicensing. The planwise achievement of this sector have been as follows:

Table - 3 : Planwise achievements-Village and Small Industries

Plan Period.	Units (No.)	Employment (No.)	Investment (Rs. in Crs.)
1	2	3	4
1. First Five Year Plan (1951-56)	1647	29898	11.50
2. Second Five Year Plan (1956-61)	2824	48382	19.72
3. Third Five Year Plan (1961-66)	4842	114431	33.83
4. Three Annual Plans (1966-69)	6147	124738	42.04
5. Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74)	12851	160027	45.94
6. Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79)	42035	475180	294.00
7. Rolling Plan(1979-80)	47943	538260	336.00
8. Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)	110710	920756	676.00
9. Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)	216251	1445060	1320.00
10. Annual Plan (1990-91)	246497	1592027	1472.48
11. Annual Plan (1991-92 upto Oct. 1991)	262945	1658662	1558.94

The important schemes proposed in the Plan are:

- a) Entrepreneurial Development Plan: This programme which was started in 1978-79 has achieved the following results:

Table-4 : Achievements under Entrepreneurial Development Programme

Period	Courses(No.)	Persons trained (No.)
1	2	3
1. Fifth & Sixth Plans	94	3656
2. Seventh Plan		
a) 1985-86	257	12870
b) 1986-87	319	16004
c) 1987-88	313	16208
d) 1988-89	475	23392
e) 1989-90	438	21070
3. Annual Plans		
a) 1990-91	856	43067
b) 1991-92(Targetted)	1242	56085
4. a) Eighth Plan (1992-97 Target)	62000	280000
b) 1992-93 (Target)	1240	56000

- b) U.P.Small Industries Corporation: With an authorised capital of Rs. 10 crore and paid up capital of Rs. 5.24 Crore, the Corporation achieved a turn over of Rs. 35.93 Crore during 1989-90.

- c) District Industries Centres (DIC): This scheme was started in 1978-79. DIC's act as a catalyst to promote industry in their respective areas.

Table - 5 : Achievement of District Industries Centres
(Number)

Programme	Achievement				Anticipated	Target	
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	Achievement 1989-90	1990-91	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Establishment of Small & Tiny Units	16584	18893	20875	23150	24000	26000	
2. Establishment of Village Artisans Units	34237	31082	33150	31720	30000	30000	
3. Beneficiaries under programme/ industries, services and business	254208	289695	301421	288635	253200	253200	
4. Trainees benefitted under TRYSEM	32965	32264	35763	29772	22175	22175	

- d) Integrated Margin Money Loan: A number of margin money schemes were merged in 1984 so as to fulfill the gap of capital requirement as part of the promoter's contribution.

- e) Artisan Programmes: The following are the achievements under artisan programmes

Table - 6 : Seventh Plan Progress Artisan Programmes
(No.)

Item	Achievement					Target Proposed		
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Establishment of Small and Tiny Units	15884	18893	20875	23150	26039	30000	30000	
2. Artisans establishment	34237	31082	33150	31720	32454	40000	50000	
3. Employment generated	14599	135723	147146	152144	169271	190000	240000	
4. Integrated Rural Dev. Inds. Service & Business	254208	289595	301421	288635	254234	253200	253200	

- f) U.P. Export Corporation: The performance of U.P. Export Corporation Ltd. has been as follows:

Table - 7 : Performance of Export Corporation
(Rs in lakh)

Item	Achievement			Target Proposed	
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1	2	3	4	5	6
Export					
Traditional items (Carpets, Handicrafts, Leather goods, RMG / Textile and others	464.85	478.89	470.76	500.00	500.00
Internal Markets					
Sale of Handicrafts	771.27	872.78	921.68	1048.00	1200.00
Total :	1236.12	1351.67	1392.44	1548.00	1700.00

Export incentive is given to 100 percent export oriented units.

- g) Carpet Weaving Training Scheme: This scheme is administered through the U.P. Export Corporation:

Table - 8 : Carpet Training Centres - Physical Progress

Year	Training Centre				Persons Trained			
	General	Special	Tribal	Total	General	Special	Tribal	Total
	Compon- ent Plan	Compon- ent Plan			Compon- ent Plan	Compon- ent Plan		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Upto								
1987-88	619	58	12	689	30800	2900	600	34300
1988-89	16	6	6	28	800	300	300	1400
1989-90	16	7	-	23	800	350	-	1150
1990-91	13	5	7	25	650	250	350	1250
1991-92	18	5	2	25	900	250	100	1250
1992-93	20	5	2	27	1000	250	100	1350
(Target)								
Proposed for Eighth Plan	200	30	15	245	10000	1500	750	12250

- h) Interest Subsidy for Handicraft Artisans: As the title suggests, this is for the welfare of those artisans who are unable to bear the cost of interest on the bank loans.

- i) Financial Assistance to Handicraft Co-operative Societies: In this scheme share capital loan is provided to the extent of 90 percent of the share value. A managerial subsidy for appointment of Secretary is also provided.
- j) State Capital Subsidy: The New Industrial Policy of 1990 has made provision for State Capital Subsidy applicable upto March 31, 1995 for backward districts of the State.

14. New industrial units are entitled to State Capital Subsidy on fixed investment as under:

CATEGORY "A" 20 % (maximum Rs. 20 lakh)
CATEGORY "B" 15 % (maximum Rs. 15 lakh)
CATEGORY "C" 10 % (maximum Rs. 10 lakh)

15. Units investing upto Rs. 5 lakh in plant and machinery in backward districts of category A, B and C are eligible for the subsidy. Besides, units investing over Rs. 5 lakh to Rs. 5 Cr. in plant and machinery and situated in industrial estates or industrial areas are entitled to capital subsidy as mentioned above.

16. Depending on the Hill district, the subsidy applicable is @ 20%, 30% or 35%.

17. Special State Capital subsidy for pioneer units at Block level is provided @ 10% (maximum Rs. 5 lakh). 5% Special Capital Subsidy upto maximum of Rs. 1 lakh is payable to an Industrial Unit in any District if all the entrepreneurs are women or ex-servicemen or of Scheduled Castes or Tribes.

18. The Government are aware of the fact that with continuing infrastructure development, subsidy schemes will have to be modified suitably.

19. Development of Industrial Infrastructure : Upto Sixth Five Year Plan, a total of 95 large industrial estates have been set up. In the Seventh Five Year Plan, 5 more industrial estates were developed. For tiny industries estates are being set up in

each Block headquarters in the State. In the Eighth Five Year Plan this activity is proposed to be done by the State Infrastructure Development Corporation.

Handlooms

20. The strategy for Handlooms in the Five Year Plan revolves around the need for increased production, identifying areas which require particular attention and technology upgradation. The upliftment of weavers also fulfills a desired social objective. The performance is as below:

Table - 9 : Performance of Handloom production during Seventh Plan and targets for Eighth Plan

Particulars	Production level			
	End of Seventh Plan		End of Eighth Plan	
	Million (meters)	Value (Rs. crore)	Million (meters)	Value (Rs. crore)
1	2	3	4	5
Cotton Cloth	557.00	529.15	661.50	793.80
Synthetic/ Blend	46.00	69.00	90.00	180.00
Silk	23.00	230.00	37.50	562.50
Wool	10.00	75.00	16.50	165.00
Others-Fancy Silk Art Staple etc.	25.00	187.00	67.50	675.00
Total :	661.00	1090.65	873.00	2376.30

The important schemes are as under:

- a) Scheme for strengthening of the Directorate of Handlooms for better monitoring and achievement of the targetted projection in the plan.
- b) Training Programme: Training will be provided to the weavers through the Design Centre and stipend will be provided during the above training.
- c) Organisation of Bunkar Bandhu : Bunkar Bandhu and Credit Camps will be organised with the twin objective of redressal of weavers problems as well as credit availability.
- d) Modernisation and Upgradation of Design Centres: The Design Centre at Kanpur will be modernised with the help of the National Institute of Design. The Design Centre at Gorakhpur will also be strengthened.

- e) Reorganisation and Modernisation of Central Testing Lab.
- f) Better Working Environment to Weavers: To improve the present living conditions it is proposed that 50% cost will be subsidised to a maximum of Rs.5000 per weaver for installation of handpump, electricity connection etc.
- g) Rehabilitation of Dormant Looms of weavers and Co-operative Societies.
- h) Fund for Bunkar Bahboodi Fund (Weavers Relief Fund)
- i) Direct financing to Handloom weavers.
- j) Margin Money for destitute weavers/Societies.
- k) Share Capital Assistance to Powerloom Societies.

Khadi And Village Industries

21. At the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan, the physical achievements for village industries were as follows:

Table - 10 : Physical Achievements

Item	Unit	Achievement	
		Upto Seventh Plan	Additional in Seventh Plan
1	2	3	4
1. No. of units Financed (level)	in lakh	1.43	0.81
2. Production(level) in cr.Rs.		254.43	148.23
3. Employment (level) in lakh		4.02	1.83

22. It is proposed that one lakh village industries units will be set up in the Eighth Plan with the coordinated efforts of the U.P. Khadi and Village Industries Board, Rural Development Department and Social Welfare Department and U.P. Minorities Corporation. The targets proposed for Eighth Plan are as follows:

Table - 11 : Physical Targets for Eighth Plan

Year		No of Units
1.	1992-93	17453
2.	1993-94	19000
3.	1994-95	20000
4.	1995-96	21000
5.	1996-97	22547
Total :		100000

23. Emphasis has been placed on strengthening the marketing system, especially in the production of goods which are consumed by the rural sector. This sector has the capacity to provide maximum number of employment after a short spell of training. The important schemes proposed are :

- a) Creating technical facilities for khadi and village industries in the existing training centre.
- b) Quality control of village industry product.
- c) Self employment to rural unemployed individuals.
- d) Establishment of industry cluster in mini industrial estates.
- e) Establishment of Statistical Valuation Cell.
- f) Strengthening of equity base for village industry.
- g) Rehabilitation of village model tanneries.
- h) Marketing promotion.
- i) Common facilities centre.
- j) Improving productivity of existing blanket factories.
- k) Product development of Handmade Paper Industry.

Sericulture

24. Sericulture is an agro-based, labour intensive and employment oriented industry having a short gestation period. It leads to utilisation of local natural resources without disturbing the eco-balance. The State has envisaged development of backward areas, production and employment generation and improvement in delivery systems.

The important schemes are as under :

1. Model Chaki Keet Palan Yojana.
2. Mulberry Silk Production and Extension.
3. Development of sericulture through non-government institutions.
4. Rehabilitation and establishment of Cooperative Societies.
5. Revolving fund for purchase and sale of Cocoons.
6. Establishment of Chaki Rearing Centres in non-government sectors.
7. Special employment programme in selected districts.

Geology And Mining

25. New projects are envisaged to develop metal mines, chemicals, fertilizer and refractory industry. Technological upgradation for discovery of concealed mineral deposits, intensifying production, development of key minerals which are imported or are of strategic importance or have very high value addition are the other objectives for the Plan.

26. It is estimated that based on an annual production of 6 MT of major mineral and 25 MT of minor minerals, the metal industry provides employment to about one lakh persons.

26. The mineral resources of U.P. are as follows :

Table - 12 : Mineral Reserves of Uttar Pradesh
(In Million Tonnes)

Minerals	Proved	Probable	Estimated
1	2	3	4
1. Limestone (Cement grade)	213.3 (Mirzapur & Pithoragarh)	171 (Dehradun & Sonbhadra)	26 (Sonbhadra)
2. Limestone (Chemical & Steel grade)	10 (Dehradun)	45.28 (Dehradun & Sonbhadra)	500 (Dehradun & Tehri Garhwal)
3. Silica Sand	-	24.00 (Allahabad & Banda)	-
4. Bauxite	8.4 (Banda)	-	-
5. Dolomite (SMS grade)	12 (Sonbhadra)	-	21 (Nainital)
6. Rock Phosphate	5.1 (Lalitpur)	-	0.9 (Lalitpur)
7. Pyrophyllite Diaspore	0.3 (Lalitpur, Jhansi & Hamirpur)	-	-
8. Iron ore (Low grade)	-	-	100 (Lalitpur)
9. Magnesite	5 (Almora)	3.48 (IBM) (Girichina, & Almora)	7.79 (Pithoragarh)
10. Marl Kankar	-	1.00	-
11. Copper-lead- zinc	1.60 (Pithoragarh)	-	-
12. Talc	-	-	8.65
13. Gypsum	-	-	0.36 (Nainital & Pauri Garhwal)

The important schemes are :

- a) Mineral Exploration.
- b) Regulation of Mining Working.
- c) Strengthening of Engineering Geology.
- d) Geotechnical Environmental Studies.

Textiles

27. In the Textile sector, a total investment of Rs. 63 cr. is proposed during the Eighth Plan out of which Rs. 3 cr. is in the Hill Plan for establishment of a 100 percent export oriented spinning mill in the Hill areas.

Electronics

28. The Electronics sector has assumed importance because of increased opportunities, higher employment generation and high value addition. The U.P. Electronics Corporation has emerged as a market leader with a production of Rs. 210 cr. in 1989-90 from Rs. 69 cr. in 1985-86. In the Eighth Plan, new commercial projects such as communications, software export, medical electronics, colour picture tube masks etc. are proposed.

Sugar Industry

29. The sugar industry in U.P. is of immense significance to the State as it leads to utilisation of local raw material and promotes capital formation in rural areas. The industry also develops the rural hinterland of the State and provides seasonal employment. It is estimated that nearly 2.7 million cultivators are depending on this industry which provides employment to about one lakh persons, in addition to a large number engaged indirectly in the process. There are 105 sugar factories in the State including 35 in the Corporate Sector and 31 in the Cooperative Sector with a total crushing capacity of 2.21 lakh TCD at the end of the Seventh Plan.

30. The strategy during the Eighth Plan is to ensure crushing of nearly 50 percent of sugarcane which at present has been less than 32 percent. It is proposed to increase the crushing capacity of existing sugar mills by inducting modernisation and expansion programmes. To this end, 18 new sugar factories are proposed out of which three would be in the Corporate sector and three in the Cooperative sector.

CHAPTER IX

TRANSPORT

The Transport Sector is the key infrastructural element in the economy of any region. It is the basic prerequisite for economic development. The various important constituents of the transport sector in U.P. and their major schemes for the Eighth plan, are discussed in the succeeding paragraphs :

Civil Aviation Department

2 This Department, essentially caters to the aviation needs of the various functionaries of the Government of U.P. For this purpose the Department has a fleet of air craft with supporting piloting and infrastructural facilities. In addition, the Department maintains certain air fields of the World War Two period. The department also runs facilities to impart pilot training to interested youth and inculcate the spirit of adventure in them. In times of natural calamities the aircraft of the department provide the quickest means of transporting men and material to the affected areas.

3 In the Seventh Plan, the department was given an allocation of Rs.541 lakh. The Expenditure during 1990-91 was Rs.320.71 lakhs. During this period from (1985-86) to (1990-91) the Civil Aviation Training Centre was setup at Faizabad, scholarships were instituted for private pilot licence and Commercial pilot licence trainees, land was acquired at Fursatgunj for the Indira Gandhi Rastriya Uran Accademy, Air craft Maintenance Engineering Training Centre was established at Lucknow, V.H.F. and N.D.V. navigation facilities were provided at Faizabad and Varanasi, residential accomodation was constructed for the officers of the directorate, V.I.P. lounge was constructed at Amausi Air Port, the Engine shop of the directorate was strengthened, the departmental stores were renovated, petrol shed and laboratory were constructed at Amausi, Civil Engineering maintenance cell was established, an electrical shop for maintenance of electrical spares was established. A stimulator was installed at the Directorate and an air field was constructed at Jhansi. In addition to this the establishment of two aviation training centres, at Jhansi and Aligarh was commenced along with a construction of hangar at each of these places.

4 In the Annual Plan 1991-92 a total outlay of Rs.250 lakhs has been allotted to the department. This money would be used for completing the establishment of the training centre at Aligarh and Jhansi, and Construction of hangars at Aligarh and Jhansi, Construction of an administrative block for the directorate,

renovation of Kasia air field and construction of certain air field in the hill areas it also be taken up with the 1991-92 outlay.

Proposals for the Eighth Plan (1992-97) and the Annual Plan (1992-93)

5 For the Eighth Plan (1992-97) an outlay of Rs.1350 lakh including Rs.1000 lakh for hills has been proposed. For the Annual Plan (1992-93) an outlay of Rs.305 lakh including Rs.250 lakh for hills has been proposed.

The details of the various schemes are given below

6 The construction of hangars at Aligarh and Jhansi is in progress since 1990-91, Rs.13.00 lakh is proposed to be utilized during 1992-93 to complete the work.

7 After completion of the construction of these hangars Rs.18.00 lakh is proposed for the establishment of training centres at Aligarh and Jhansi during the year 1992-93. Total allotment of Rs.83.00 lakh has been proposed during the Eighth Plan period for this purpose.

Purchase of Trainer Aircraft

8 Civil Aviation training is being imparted by the Directorate through its four training centres. Establishment of two new training centres is proposed during the Eighth Five Year Plan. As present the training is imparted through trainer aircraft of 1947 vintage. These trainer aircrafts are obsolete and their spares are not easily available.

9 Therefore, 7 new trainer aircraft have been proposed to be purchased during the Eighth plan. On T.B.-20 which is equipped with modern facilities is to be purchased for advance training on the recommendation of Director General Civil Aviation, Government of India. In addition to this 6 trainer aircraft of "SWATI" will be purchased from Bharat Heavy Electricals, Limited in Indian Rupees. Rs.204.00 lakh have been proposed for the purchase of trainer aircraft.

Construction of new airfields and renovation of old airfields

10 Since helicopter running is costlier than aircraft, it is essential to construct additional airfields and reduce the dependence on helicopters.

11 During the Eighth Plan period three new airfields viz. Chitrakoot (Banda), Azamgarh and Moradabad have been proposed for construction and three old airfields i.e. Prithviganj

(Pratapgarh), Jhingura (Mirzapur) and Lalitpur would be renovated. An outlay of Rs.1036 lakh has been proposed for this purpose.

Construction of Airfields in Hill Areas

12 Uttar Pradesh has eighth hill districts which are of strategic important as they lie in the border zone even. It has thus been decided that construction of airfields would be taken up in the hills at Pithoragarh, Chamoli and Uttar Kashi in the Eighth Plan.

13 During the Eighth Plan period an outlay of Rs.1000.00 lakh has been proposed for this purpose out of which Rs.250.00 lakh will be utilized in th First year.

Roads And Bridges

14 Roads and bridges constitute one of the most important elements in the economic infra-structure of the State, since its socio-economic and geographical circumstances make road transport the most popular and practical means of transport and communication. From time to time, various committees have fixed norms for road density, etc. In 1985, the Indian Road Congress formulated the road development plan for the period (1984-2000). The salient features of this plan are :-

- (i) All villages or groups of villages with a population of 500 and above should be connected by all weather roads by the year 2001. For villages with populations of less than 500 all weather roads should be available within 3 kms. in the plains and within 5 kms. in the hills.
- (ii) The road density for the hill areas should be 40 km/100 sq. km. upto an altitude of 2100 m. and 15 km./100 sq. km. for areas at altitudes higher than 2100 m. In the plains, it should be 30-80 km./100 sq. km.

15 According to these norms, the road length in U.P. by the year 2001 should be 3.55 lakh kms. by the village connectivity criteria and 2.36 lakh km. by the criteria of road density. As against this target of 3.55 lakh km. of road length to be achieved by the year 2001, the total road length achieved in U.P.

by 31.3.91 was only 1.56 lakh km. The position is shown in the table given below :-

Classification	Envisaged in road develop- ment Plan 1981-2001	Road length in Kms.			
		Achievements Upto 31.3.85	31.3.90	31.3.91	31.3.92
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. National Highways	5888	2754	2754	2754	2754
2. State Highways	35300	7957	9799	9799	10494
3. Major distt.roads	59310	10132	8685	8685	7986
4. Rural distt.roads	254662	121790	713314	76183	77731
5. Other Departments			58568	58568	58568
Total	3,55,160	1,42,633	1,51,120	1,55,989	1,57,537

16 Within the sector the constraint of resources does not allow for any large scale expansion of the existing road network. In this context, an over-riding priority has to be accorded to schemes for improving the utility of existing investments. Foremost in this category would be the roads and bridges which could not be brought to the desired level of consolidation/completion in the previous years. Missing links, where stretches of roads or bridges were passed over on account of some difficulty at the time of formulation or execution of projects will also receive high priority. On the same reckoning, assets whose utility and durability have been jeopardised because of the evolution of traffic intensity will receive a major share of the resources in the shape of programmes for reconstruction and strengthening of roads and bridges falling in heavy traffic corridors. Noteworthy amongst such corridors are the National Capital Region and the roads serving larger industrial agglomerations.

17 Administrative centres such as District and Tehsil headquarters as well as places of pilgrimage and tourist attraction, which are spread throughout the State, have immense potential for stimulating economic development in the hinterland. The road net work serving these centres is proposed to be strengthened so that it may cope with the projected increase in the traffic.

18. RURAL ROADS (CONNECTIVITY OF VILLAGES) :

- (i) The development of rural roads was included for the first time in the Fifth Plan (1974-79) as part of MNP. The actual physical achievement upto march 1980 was 7810 (5635 of 1500 and above population category+2175

of 1000 to 1499 population category). Villages against the target of connecting 10,899 of 1500 and above and 5689 of 1000-1499 category villages during the Fifth Plan period.

(ii) During the Sixth Plan (1980-85) the number of villages connected were 12,624 and the average connectivity rate was 56.6 percent.

(iii) The total outlay proposed during Seventh Plan was Rs.966.26 crore of which Rs.650 crore was fixed for MNP works. During 1990-91 an expenditure of Rs.176.36 crore was incurred. In the Annual Plan 1991-92 an outlay of Rs.148.46 crore has been approved for MNP works in the Plains. The expenditure incurred during previous plans under MNP are as below :-

Expenditure on Rural Roads (Rs. in crore)				
Programme	Fifth Plan	Sixth Plan	Seventh Plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5
MNP	148.00	351.58	566.65	1066.23
RLEGP	-	-	108.00	108.00
Total	148.00	351.58	674.65	1174.23

(iv) The annual level of investment during the Seventh Plan has been on an average Rs.134.93 crore as against Rs.70.31 crore during the Sixth Plan. In the Seventh Plan the connectivity of villages having population of 1500 and above (1971 census) reached 95.5 percent against the target of 100 percent by the end of 1990. For the villages with the population of 1000 to 1499 the percentage achievement was 57.23 against the national target of 67.23 percent. According to the 1981 census the total number of villages remain the same as in 1971 census but villages with population above 1000 increased by 6903.

(v) The achievements in villages connectivity during the Seventh Plan and Annual Plans 1990-91 and 1991-92 are given below:

Progress in achieving village-connectivity

Category of villages on the basis of popula-	Total Number of villages (census)		Villages Connected upto		Achieve- ment in	Targets
	1971	1981	31.03.85	31.03.90	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1500	10899	15505	7731	10413	248	206
1000 to 1499	11396	13698	4893	6522	405	272
Below 1000	90271	83363	29184	31483	152	127
Total	112566	118566	41808	48418	805	605

- (vi) It is anticipated that during 1991-92, 86,132 and 73 villages of First, Second and Third category totalling to 291 will be connected.
- (vii) Now according to the road development plan (1981-2001) for India prepared by the ministry of surface transport, the road network should connect all the villages with population above 500 in the country by 2001. In order to achieve the target, the length of rural roads should be 2,54,662 kms. The total road length that is still needed to achieve the targets conceived in the (1981-2001) plan will be $(3,55,160 - 1,57,537) = 1,97,630$ kms. An amount of Rs.830.34 crore will be required for connecting 4489 villages of first two categories. Average cost of construction is taken as Rs.4.5 lakh per km. excluding cost of bridges and establishment.

**Strategy of Eighth Plan (1992-97)
and Annual Plan (1992-93)**

- (viii) The rural road construction programme is an important part of the National Minimum Needs Programme. The proposal for Eighth Five Year Plan is to connect all the remaining 152 villages (except 32 problematic villages) villages having population (1971 census) 1500 and above i.e. to connect 120 village of population 1500 and above and 4337 villages having population between 1000 to 1499 with all weather pucca road. Thus the total no of villages to be connected by the end of Eighth Five Year Plan is 5177 villages including 720 villages of third category. It is anticipated that these targets will result in 100 percent connectivity for villages with population (as per 1981 census) more than 1000, because only 22% of the connected villages of less than 1000 population as per 1971 census has come in the category of villages with a population above 1000 in the 1981 census. In 1992-93 a target of connecting 120 villages with population 1500 and above and 434 villages with population between 1000 to 1499 by all weather pucca road has been fixed.
- (ix) For rural roads an outlay of Rs.1230.76 crore including Rs.219.20 crore for hills has been proposed under minimum need programme in Eighth Five Year Plan. For the Annual Plan 1992-93 an outlay of Rs.157.05 crore (including Rs.33.07 crore for Hills) has been proposed for minimum need programme. 32 villages would still be left since connecting them would require a very high investment.

- (x) Strengthening of 10,000 and 1196 kms. roads have been proposed in Eighth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1992-93. These road will be upgraded from earthwork stage. New construction of 12,160 kms. and 1582 kms. road is proposed during these plans. This together will result in village connectivity of 5177 and 634 respectively in Eighth Plan and Annual Plan 1992-93.

Important Externally Aided Projects

19 The important externally aided projects that shall be taken up or continued in the Eighth Five Year Plan are as follows :-

- (i) World Bank Project for improvement, strengthening and widening of 604 kms. of State highways.
- (ii) Asian Development Bank project for widening and strengthening of Varanasi-Shaktinagar road.
- (iii) Buddhist Circuit project for improvement of 529 kms. of roads and construction of 5 bridges in Deoria, Varanasi, Bahraich, Gorakhpur and Basti districts.

Strengthening Of Public Sector Undertakings

20 The U.P. State Bridge Corporation and the U.P. Rajkiya Nirman Nigam have distinguished themselves in the field of bridge building, building construction and other allied activities in and outside the State. The capital base of these undertakings, is, however, limited and the State Government, as owners, is required to enlarge and strengthen their capital base so that they may diversify their activities and equip themselves to enhance their competitiveness.

Objectives For The Eighth Plan

- 1 Works towards achieving targets as per the road development plan 1981-2000
- 2 Maximise benefits from incomplete and completed schemes through marginal investments, where required
- 3 Conserve and reinforce the excessively used corridors on State highways and district roads.
- 4 Link larger rural agglomerations and concentration of SC/ST populations with all weather roads.
- 5 Give a fillip to the development of District and Tehsil towns, places of pilgrimage and tourist centres.
- 6 Create employment opportunities partly through direct employment (10 lakh man days) but mainly through stimulation of economic activity in the areas served by the road net work.

21 To achieve the above objectives, an outlay of Rs.2860 crore, including Rs.360 crore for hills has been proposed in the Eighth Plan. In the Annual Plan 1992-93 the roads and bridges sector

has a proposed outlay of Rs.387.83 crore, including Rs.58 cores for Hills. More than 60 percent of the allocated resources are to be invested in rural areas.

U.P. State Road Transport Corporation

22 U.P. Road Transport Corporation runs a fleet of about 8000 Buses on various nationalized routs. A total capital investment of Rs.250 crores was envisaged for the Corporation in the Seventh Plan. The outlay in the State Plan during the Seventh Plan was fixed at Rs.185.59 crore. The difference was to be financed from funds made available by the Central government and certain commercial lending organisations. The actual investment during the Seventh Plan period was Rs.261.15 crore. With this amount 5991 chassis were purchased for replacement of over age buses. In addition, during the Seventh Plan efforts were made to improve bus utilisation, strengthen, maintenance and workshop facilities, enhance passenger comfort and generally strengthen the various aspects of the bus services already operating on the nationalised roads. In the Seventh Plan percentage of over age buses was reduced from 28.88% to 9%, fleet utilisation increased from 72 to 89%, daily average bus utilisation increased from 158 kms. to 222 kms. bus staff ratio declined from 8.49 per bus to 8.01. and staff productivity increased from 24.07 kms. to 30.45 kms.

23 For the Eighth Plan a capital expenditure of 320.25 crore is proposed. In this proposed expenditure Rs.3.25 crore has been proposed for civil works and development of infrastructure in hill areas. During the Plan period it is proposed to buy 5005 new buses by way of replacement of old buses. It is proposed to reduce the overage percentage from 9.68 to 6.95%, increase bus productivity to 250 km. per bus perday, increase fleet utilisation to 93%, reduce bus staff ratio from 8.03 to 7.75 per bus, increase man power productivity from 30.33 km. to 34.95 kms. and increase fuel efficiency from 4.652 to 4.75 km. per litre. For the Annual Plan (1992-93) an Outlay of Rs.48.81 Crore including Rs.50 Lakh for hills, has been proposed and with this outlay it is proposed to purchase 820 new chassis during the year for the replacement of old Buses.

CHAPTER - X

EDUCATION

Education is perhaps one of the most important and effective instruments of human resource development. It refines one's sensitivities and perceptions, liberates the mind from ignorance and superstition, and develops a scientific outlook and thus provides inputs for the attitudes of mind and spirit necessary to meet the challenges in the path of social reconstruction and reform. Seen in another light, education is one of the major pre-requisites for economic growth and national progress. It is rightly said that education is a unique investment for the present and the future.

2 Thrust Areas :The major items to be treated as the thrust areas of the Eighth Five Year Plan are enumerated below, and effective means will be adopted not only to cover unserved areas but also to ensure qualitative improvement in each instance :

1. Universalisation of Elementary Education by opening primary schools in all unserved areas.
2. Checking Dropout Rates.
3. Improvement in Formal and Non-formal systems of education.
4. Expansion of facilities for girls education by opening Govt. Girls Secondary Schools in all unserved blocks.
5. Expansion and improvement in Science education.
6. Expansion of facilities for vocational education at the + 2 stage.
7. Consolidation and qualitative improvement of Secondary Education.
8. Imparting a boost to functional/vocational literacy programmes in Adult Education.
9. Development of professional efficiency and competence of both teaching and non-teaching staff.
10. Development of quality syllabi and text books at all stages of education.
11. Providing facilities for learning languages of non-Hindi speaking areas in order to promote better mutual understanding and national integration.

12. Promoting peoples, involvement in development of education.

3 Physical Achievement :The following table indicates the gradual increase in educational facilities and enrolment at various levels of education during the Seventh Five Year Plan period. The targets proposed for the Eighth Plan period and for 1992-93 as against the level attaining 1990-91 are shown in the following table.

Table - 1 : Physical Targets and Achievements

Item	Seventh Plan	1990-91 Level	1991-92		1992-97	1992-93
			Tar- get	Antic- ipated Achievement		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Elementary Education						
(a) Primary						
1. No of Schools	74277	76732	77487	77487	84082	78804
2. No. of Students (Cum 000)	14018	14008	15460	15460	17940	15644
3. No. of teachers (Cum 000)	261	266	268	268	281	271
(b) Junior High School						
1. No. of Schools	14549	14667	14937	14937	18563	15463
2. No. of Students (Cum 000)	4158	4295	4880	4880	6810	5540
3. No. of Teachers (Cum 000)	95	96	97	97	111	99
Secondary Education						
1. No. of Schools	5966	6141	6306	6306	6803	6407
2. No. of Students (Cum 000)	2881	2964	3089	3235	4435	3475
3. No. of Teachers (Cum 000)	96	99	101	101	106	102

4 Financial Achievement : The outlay of Seventh Five Year Plan for General Education was RS. 425.50 crores. The expenditure during this period was Rs. 482.25 crores. The sector wise position is as below.

Table - 2 : Outlays and Expenditure
(Rs. In Lakh)

Name of Sector	Seventh Plan		Proposed Outlay	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Eighth Plan 1992-97	1992-93
1	2	3	4	5
1. Elementary Education	26486	27186	83855	6929
2. Secondary Education	9069	10029	26795	5026
3. Higher Education	3737	7818	22730	3042
4. Adult Education	2375	1607	3071	612
5. Language Development (Including National Integration)	234	327	114	21
6. SCERT	161	467	475	25
7. Sport	258	269	266	42
8. Public Libraries	230	522	445	79
Total	42550	48225	137751	15776

Elementary Education

5 Universalisation of Elementary Education : Universalisation of Elementary education involves fulfilment of three basic requirements :-

- (a) Universal provision of schooling facilities
- (b) Universal enrolment
- (c) Universal retention

At present the norms for provision of facilities for elementary education under the formal system are as follows:

- i) A primary school within 1.5 km. in the plains and for a habitation of 300 or more. In the Hills the distance norm is 1 km. only.

- ii) A Middle school within a radius of 3 km. and habitation of 800 or more people.

During the Seventh Plan 1313 new primary schools and 437 new Upper Primary schools were opened. 2455 primary schools and 118 upper primary schools were opened in 1990-91, and 755 primary schools and 270 upper primary schools are expected to be opened during the current year 1991-92.

It is proposed to saturate the entire unserved areas during the Eighth Plan by opening 6595 primary schools. Fifty percent of the Upper Primary schools i.e. 1813 will be opened exclusively for girls.

6 Elementary School buildings : There were 5086 Primary schools without buildings at the end of the Seventh Plan. Buildings being necessary for the proper running of schools, it was decided to construct buildings for all such schools during 1990-91. There are, in addition, a further 6671 schools which have old and dilapidated buildings needing reconstruction. An outlay of Rs. 5874.30 lakhs has been proposed for constructing 6527 building during the Eighth Plan. There are also 2100 Upper Primary Schools either without a building or with buildings in very poor condition. A sum of Rs. 3785 lakhs have been proposed to be spent during the Eighth Plan in respect of construction work for such Upper Primary schools.

7 Checking Dropout Rate : Efforts are being made to activate Village level School Committees for achieving the objectives of universal enrolment and retention. The system has been strengthened by providing teachers, buildings and equipments.

8 Non-formal Education : Non-formal part-time education system for children of elementary age group is proving quite successful and hence it has been decided to continue this scheme in the Eighth Plan. 336 Projects were sanctioned during the Seventh Plan period, and 260 projects were added in 1990-91. Nearly 7.6 percent of children of the 6-11 age group will be covered through this programme. An outlay of Rs. 548.47 lakhs has been proposed as the State share for 1992-93 and Rs. 5559.54 lakhs for the entire Eighth Plan period.

Secondary Education

9 Secondary Education marks the beginning of the exposure of students to the differentiated roles of Science, Humanities and Social Sciences. This is also an appropriate stage for inculcating in children a sense of history and national perspective and to offer them opportunities to understand their constitutional duties and rights as citizens. The stage of Secondary Education thus plays a very important role in nation

building. Keeping in view the key role played by Secondary Education, the following major schemes have been proposed during the Eighth Plan.

10 Facility for Girls Education : Special efforts were made to provide facility of schooling for girls in unserved areas during the Seventh Plan. 94 Girls Higher Secondary Schools were opened during the period. There are still 488 Blocks which are without girls higher secondary schools. 46 Girls Higher Secondary schools are soon to start during 1991-92. The remaining blocks are proposed to be covered during the Eighth Plan. An outlay of Rs. 341.56 lakh is proposed for 1992-93 to cover 90 unserved blocks.

11 Improvement in Science Education :

(i) In order to improve the quality of science education in Secondary Schools, various schemes have been proposed during the Eighth Plan period, and as a step in this direction, 300 laboratories will be set up in Govt. Higher Secondary Schools which do not have facilities of this type. An outlay of Rs. 566.34 lakh has been laid down for this purpose and 65 labs are proposed to be constructed during 1992-93 for which an outlay of Rs. 123.42 lakhs is required.

(ii) Creation of posts of Science and Mathematics teachers in aided Secondary Schools is another major scheme for quality improvement in Science Education. An outlay of Rs. 3250.00 lakh has been earmarked for this scheme. Posts for 500 lecturers and 5000 assistant teachers are proposed to be created during the Eighth Plan. An outlay of Rs. 552 lakhs has been proposed under this scheme for 1992-93.

12 Vocationalisation of Education : Under the Centrally sponsored scheme for Vocationalisation of Education, vocational courses were introduced in 200 schools in 1989-90 and 260 secondary schools in 1990-91, and 250 more schools are to be covered in 1991-92. It is proposed to extend these facilities to 500 more secondary schools by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan period. An outlay of Rs. 388.35 lakhs is proposed for 1992-93 as the State share, and Rs. 2068 lakhs for the entire Eighth Plan.

13 Consolidation and quality Improvement :

(i) The contribution of private management in the field of Secondary education is a well established fact. But due to lack of financial resources the privately managed unaided recognised secondary schools are failing to meet the required standards. Hence 199 schools were brought on grant in aid list in 1991-92, and the State Govt. have decided to bring 260 more schools onto the grant in aid list during the

Eighth Five Year Plan. 52 such schools have been proposed to be taken up on the grant in aid list in 1992-93. An outlay of Rs. 1092 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme during 1992-93.

(ii) There are 596 Higher Secondary Schools in the state which have no building of their own or have inadequate buildings to meet additional requirements due to increase in the number of students. An outlay of Rs. 1484 lakhs has been proposed for buildings and other construction, extension and electrification during 1992-93.

(iii) The library plays an important role in the social and cultural development of society. An outlay of Rs. 90.90 lakhs has been allocated for the development of district libraries in the State.

Higher Education

14 The national policy on education emphasises the contribution of Higher Education to national development through dissemination of specialised knowledge and skills. At the time of Independence, there were 5 Universities and 16 degree colleges in U.P. Now the State has 24 Universities including 4 deemed and two Central Universities and 427 degree colleges.

15 In the light of the National Policy on Education, the following objectives have been envisaged while framing priorities for the Eighth Plan.

1. Existing degree Colleges be strengthened.
2. New Colleges be established in unserved backward areas.
3. Implementation of Three Years Degree Courses.
4. Greater emphasis on provision for women's Education.
5. Under Youth Welfare programmes greater emphasis be given to N.C.C. than to N.S.S.

16 The strategy to be adopted for the Eighth Plan to implement the objectives may briefly be enumerated as follows.

a) Except for a few, most of the Government degree Colleges do not have their own buildings, and some of them do not even have their own land for construction of buildings although they have been running for quite some time. Therefore, the first priority must be given to the provision of minimum necessary land and buildings for such institutions.

b) To establish regional balance in Higher Education, it has been decided preferentially that new degree colleges will be opened in unserved backward areas.

c) Even though three year degree courses have been introduced by all the Universities during the Seventh Plan period, necessary and adequate infrastructure could not be developed for this purpose. Therefore, it is proposed to provide posts and funds for additional class rooms, library, equipment etc. for such colleges and Universities.

17 The important Schemes of Higher Education have been highlighted below.

- (i) Development grant to Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University : The State Govt. has taken a decision that a new University named after Bharat Ratna Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar which would be residential and teaching in character and would create facilities for high quality education and research in the latest emerging sciences, would be established.

To cater for the manpower needs of the country in certain critical emerging areas, a High Level Expert Committee consisting of eminent academicians and experienced educational administrators, have recommended a mix of certain specialised subjects for inclusion in the academic curriculae of this University. These subjects will include Bio-technology, Advanced Computer Science, Instrumentation and allied matters, Space Science and Technology, and the like.

The total expenditure incurred upto 1991-92 on this project has been Rs. 21.61 crores. Initial estimation of the project cost were assessed to be Rs. 170 crores and it was assumed that work would be completed by April 1992. For a number of reasons, including limited availability of funds, it has not been possible to adhere to the time schedule originally worked out, and re-scheduling has become necessary. The revised cost, assessed on the calculation that the project would be completed within the next three years will be approximately 195.05 crores. The Central Government have been approached with a request to provide 50% of the cost of the project because it would be beyond the capacity of the State Govt. to provide the total cost of this important project. An outlay of Rs. 100 crores has been proposed during the Eighth Five Year Plan for this University, and the allocation for 1992-93 will be Rs. 10 crores.

- (ii) Establishment of Second Campus of Lucknow University : Keeping in view the pressure of the increasing number of students, the necessity of opening new need based faculties/ subjects, and the need for completion of various schemes, it has become essential to establish another campus of the Lucknow University. The cumulative expenditure

incurred during the Seventh Plan period was Rs. 9.36 lakh. The outlay for 1991-92 was Rs. 50 lakhs. An outlay of 625 lakhs has been proposed for Eighth Plan and the proposed allocation for 1992-93 is RS. 50 lakhs.

- (iii) Grant to U.P. Hindi Sansthan : For development, publicity and promotion of Hindi language and literature it is proposed to sanction grants for various important schemes of U.P. Hindi Sansthan Lucknow. Some of the these very essential schemes are Sahityakar Kalyan Kosh Yojna, Sahityik Samaroh, Smriti Sanrakshak Yojana, Sahityakar Ke Abhinandan/Samman Ki Yojna, Bal Sahitya Ke samvardhan Yojna, U.P. Hindi Sansthan Ki Pustak Prakashan Ki Yojna, and Ahindi Bhashi Chhetren me Hindi Ke Prachar Prashar Ke Protsahan Ki Yojna.

The Sansthan has a number of important publications to its credit, apart from works of general interest. These include translations of internationally accepted text books on technical subjects. It is proposed to further strengthen and expand such activities particularly with a view to making available much more textual material on science, technology, medicine and surgery and other specialised subjects for the use of students and scholars. Such steps will strengthen the present acadamic system and provide some inputs for making available the latest thinking in highly specialised and technical matters to a large number of students following higher academic courses.

Apart from the above mentioned schemes, Yashpal Sabhagar, named after the great Hindi writer, is under construction in the Sansthan. It is proposed to complete the remaining construction works as well as provide the necessary furnishing and air-conditioning facilities during 1992-93.

In all, the U.P. Hindi Sansthan will require an outlay of Rs. 5.25 crore during Eighth Five Year Plan, and the outlay proposed to be spent during 1992-93 will be Rs. 2.25 crore.

- (iv) Bringing Non-aided Colleges on Grant-in-aid-list : The State Govt. have by and large adhered to the policy of not opening new Govt. Colleges. However, if the opening of new colleges becomes unavoidable then such, new colleges would be opened for private sector. Under this scheme previously opened unaided private colleges, which have been granted permanent affilliation by their respective Universities would be gradually brought on to the grant-in-aid list for the purpose of salary payment. During 90-91 eight such colleges have been taken on the grant-in aid list for which additional funds will have to be provided. An outlay of Rs. 176.84 lakc is proposed for this scheme during the Eighth Plan period.

- (v) Establishment of Hospital in some Universities : Some universities of the State have hospital facilities in their campuses to attend to the health of the students and staff members but many Universities do not have such facilities . It is proposed to establish hospitals in some more university campuses in order to make medical facilities available to students teachers and other staff working in the campuses of such Universities. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh is proposed for this scheme for the Eighth Plan period.

Adult Education

18 The Adult literacy programme is being executed through several specific projects. At present each project contains 100 centres each covering about 30 participants. The programme is being run through the following schemes/agencies :

- (a) Centrally sponsored Rural Functional Literacy programme (RFLP)
- (b) State Adult Education Programme (SAEP)
- (c) Universities, Under U.G.C. Programmes.
- (d) Voluntry agencies

19 During the Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plan periods, a total number of 71.69 lakhs illiterate persons benefitted from this programme in the State. 19.97 lakhs during 1990-91 and 23.61 lakhs for 1991-92 are the corresponding figure for the subsequent period. In all 167 lakhs of illiterate persons are proposed to be covered during the Eighth Plan period and an outlay of Rs. 3071 lakhs has been earmarked for the purpose which includes Rs. 445 lakh for Hills. An outlay of Rs. 612 lakhs has been proposed for 1992-93. A target of 33.40 lakh persons is proposed to be achieved.

20 Total literacy campaign is proposed to be launched in 4 district in 1992-93 and 20 districts in all by the end of the Eighth Plan. An outlay of 2170 lak and Rs. 432 lakh has been proposed as the State share for the Eighth Plan and 1992-93 respectively for this programme

State Council of Educational Research and Training

21 State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT) is responsible for provision of teachers training, the conducting of educational and action research and innovations, and the provision of consultation, guidance and academic inputs to educational institutions upto the Secondary School Stage.

22 Keeping in view the central role played by SCERT in the qualitative improvement of education of different stages, following major schemes have been proposed for the Eighth Plan period.

23 Reorganisation of the SCERT : Reorganisation of the units of the SCERT has become essential because of the vast expansion and qualitative improvement in programmes and the establishment of DIET. An outlay of 25.34 lakh has been proposed for the Eighth Plan period.

24 Strengthening of Science kits Work Shop : The science kits work shop has been established through external aid received from Germany. It needs to be strengthened for full operation. A sum of Rs. 60 lakhs has been proposed for the Eighth Plan period.

Language Development

25 Grants to Sanskrit Pathshalas : Efforts have been made over the years to provide funds for the development of Sanskrit Pathshalas and Arabic Madaris. There are nearly one thousand Sanskrit Pathshalas in the State which teach Sanskrit in a traditional manner. An outlay of Rs. 46 lakhs has been proposed for providing development grants to such Pathshalas in the Eighth Plan and Rs. 9.20 lakh for 1992-93

26 Grants to Arabic Madaris : Arabic, like Sanskrit, is an ancient language with a vast and rich corpus of literature. There are 242 aided Arabic, Madaris which impart knowledge in Arabic and to some extent, Persian Languages. Such Madaris are being managed by private bodies. The total expenditure incurred for such development during Seventh Five Year Plan was Rs. 39.55 lakhs against an outlay of Rs. 123.90 lakh. A sum of Rs. 15.30 lakh has been proposed as development grants to these madarsas during the Eighth Plan.

National Integration

27 Teaching of other Indian Languages : Tamil, Telgu, Kannada, Malayalam, Oriya, Bengla, Marathi and Gujarati languages have been introduced in 8 districts of the State with a view to developing National integration and mutual understanding among the Junior High School Students. A sum of Rs. 34.44 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme during the Eighth Plan period.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

28 Since appropriately trained technical manpower is one of the most important input for all developmental programmes, it is essential that the system of technical education be continuously up-graded so as to make it capable of absorbing fast emerging technologies and sophistication in industrial practices. Hence in

the 8th Five Year Plan emphasis will be on co-ordinated development of the system of technical education stressing more on quality than quantity. This objective will be achieved through improvement in the management of the Polytechnics and development of instructional material and infrastructure for new courses.

29 The total outlay for the Eighth Plan will be Rs.400 crores, out of which Rs.202 crores will be for the Diploma Institutions including Rs.44.25 crores for those established in the hill areas. A World Bank aided Project for up-grading technical education in the state has also been started with an estimated cost of Rs.188 crores including the hill area component of Rs.37.45 crores.

30 The main thrust areas for the Eighth Plan are :-

1. Infrastructure development and completion of ongoing projects.
2. A curriculum development centre and centre for developing teaching and instructional material will be established for the qualitative improvement of Technical Education.
3. Expansion in intake capacity will be carried out and new courses will be introduced keeping in view the optimization of resources, cost effectiveness, regional needs and emerging technologies.
4. During the Eighth Plan Period the number of Diploma Institutions will go up from present 83 to 92 with a total intake capacity of 13710. Following 9 new institutions will be established :-
 - a). Four women polytechnics at Allahabad, Moradabad, Jhansi and Ghaziabad.
 - b). Two Technical Institutions at Chakrata in Dehradun District and Khatima in Nainital District will be established with the special purpose of providing opportunities to tribal people.
 - c). Two special type of Institutions namely Institute of Electronics and Communication and Institute of Cinematography shall be established.
 - d). A Polytechnic will be established at Firozabad.

31 Quality improvement in technical education will be achieved through modernisation, training of staff and industry-institute interaction. In addition to the improvement of the management system of the institutions emphasis will be given to strengthen the Institute of Research Development and Training, where a learning resources development cell will be established.

32 To ensure transfer of technology to actual users 25 more community Polytechnics will be established.

33 Degree Level Technical Education Institution : The State at present has 10 Engineering College with an annual intake capacity of 2100. Thus it is clear that the total intake capacity of the State is much less in comparison with large states. Two new Engineering Colleges are proposed to be established at Dwaraghat and Pauri in the hill region of the State. In addition to this strengthening and up-grading of Degree Level Institutions, will also be taken up. The requirement of funds during the Eighth Plan period for the Degree Level Institutions is given below :-

Sl.	Name of the Engineering College	Requirement (In Crores)
1.	College of Technology, Pantnagar.	10.46
2.	G.C.T.I., Kanpur	12.22
3.	College of Architecture, Lucknow	9.47
4.	H.B.T.I., Kanpur	18.17
5.	I.E.T., Lucknow	48.45
6.	K.N.I.T., Sultanpur	24.86
7.	M.M.M.Engineering College, Gorakhpur	13.52
8.	M.N.R. Engineering College, Allahabad	3.61
9.	Roorkee University, Roorkee	12.86
10.	New Engineering College, Jhansi	13.63
<u>HILL INSTITUTIONS</u>		
11.	Engineering College, Dwarahat (Kumaon)	15.00
12.	Engineering College, Pauri (Garhwal)	15.75

34 In order to improve the employability of technical graduates, priority will be given to introduction of diversified courses in Electronics, Computers and other applied technologies.

CHAPTER XI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

The prime objectives in the area of medical and health services during the Eighth Five Year Plan would be :

- (1) To strengthen the delivery system of the medical and health programmes, to provide wider coverage and ensure development of health services in the form of a package programme in which other social service programmes like education and women's welfare are amalgamated,
- (2) Checking the population explosion.
- (3) Further extension of medical and health services in the rural areas.
- (4) Providing health for all by 2000 AD.
- (5) Developing Indian systems of medicine like Ayurved, Naturopathy, Yoga and Unani System.
- (6) Top priority to items included in the Minimum Needs Programme and in national programmes relating to control and eradication of diseases like Leprosy, Malaria, Filaria etc.
- (7) Completion of spill over works.
- (8) Provision of health services in slum areas for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes,
- (9) Strengthening and consolidation of health infrastructure and mitigation of disparities.

2 The average life expectancy was 27 years before attainment of Independence. This has now increased to 58.6 years. This has been possible mainly due to eradication of diseases like Smallpox and Plague and effective control of Malaria, Filaria, Cholera, TB and other ailments. The same remarkable progress has also been made in production of drugs, vaccines and hospital equipment. As a result, the mortality rate per thousand population has been reduced from 27.4 in 1951 to 11.7 in 1989. However, the high rate of population growth will necessitate provision of additional medical facilities for an ever-increasing population. Thus, an important goal is to provide health for all by the year 2000 AD. The State is fully committed to achieve this goal and all-out efforts are being made in this direction. The following comparative figures of Birth and Death Rates would show that sincere and concerted efforts have been made to check Birth

and Death Rates in the State. Further reduction in the Birth and Death Rates is contemplated during the Eighth Plan period.

Table - 1 Birth and Death Rates

Item	1981	1986	1991 (Tentativ)	1996-97 (Target)
1	2	3	4	5
Birth Rate- Per thousand population	39.6	37.5	37.1	29.0
Death Rate- Per thousand population	16.3	14.6	13.2	10.6

3 During the Eighth Plan period, it is proposed to provide more medical and health services in the rural areas. To achieve this, 50 per cent of the outlay for medical and health services would be spent in the rural areas. Greater emphasis will be laid on mitigating disparities amongst and within the districts of the State. Planning at the grass-roots level, involving Panchayat Raj institutions in the plan formulation exercise and its implementation will be promoted so that advantages arising from people's participation in the planning process can be obtained. Upto the Sixth Five Year Plan, the health effort was curative in orientation. However, during subsequent years, some fundamental and drastic changes were introduced in the health policy so as to include preventive and rehabilitative aspects. More emphasis will be given to preventive and rehabilitative aspects of health services during the Eighth Five Year Plan period.

4 There has been substantial increase in the population of the State despite adoption of massive family planning and welfare programmes. Greater emphasis is being focused in controlling birth rate by introducing effective and permanent methods. Family control and welfare programmes, which will improve the status of women, raise their education level and check mortality rate effectively, are proposed to be taken up.

5 During the Eighth Five Year Plan period, the Minimum Needs Programme has been assigned top priority. These programmes are proposed to be taken up extensively in rural areas. The norms for establishment of sub-centres, Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres are as under :

- (1) One trained and one untrained Dai at village level for every 1000 rural population.

- (2) One sub-centre consisting of a female health worker and a male health worker per 5000 rural population in plains and 3000 rural population in the Hills.
- (3) One Primary Health Centre for every 30,000 rural population in the plains and 20,000 rural population in the Hills.
- (4) One Community Health Centre per one lakh rural population/Block.

6 The rural population of the State (based on 1981 census) and the targets and progress in setting up of health centres as on 31st March, 1991 are given below :-

Table - 2 Progress in Establishment of Health Centres

Region	Rural Population (in lakh)	Sub-Centre		P.H.C.		C.H.C.	
		Req.	Ach.	Req.	Ach.	Req.	Ach.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Plains	826.62	16533	17297	2755	3135	781	200
Bundelkhand	43.50	1448	1335	242	272	48	15
Hills	39.51	1317	1521	220	232	78	14
Total	909.63	19298	20153	3217	3639	907	229

7 On the basis of the 1991 census (tentative), the requirement would be as under :

Table - 3 Requirement of Sub Centres/Primary Health Centres/Community/ Health Centres

Region	Rural Population (in lakh)	Sub-Centre		P.H.C.		C.H.C.	
		3	4	4	5		
1	2	3	4	4	5		
Plains	1014.62	20,292	3,382	845			
Bundelkhand	52.94	1,765	294	74			
Hills	46.29	1,543	257	64			
Total	1113.85	23,600	3,933	983			

8 The sectoral outlay of the Medical and Health Department for Annual Plan 1992-93 and for the entire Eighth Plan period is as under :-

Table - 4 Breakup of Sectoral Outlays (Plains)

(Rs. in crores)

Sector	Annual Plan (1992-93)			Eighth Plan (1992-97)		
	State Sector	Distt. sector	Total	State Sector	Distt. Sector	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Allopathy	43.00	38.45	81.45	191.90	261.25	453.15
2. Medical Education	2.30	-	2.30	9.99	-	9.99
3. Ayurvedic/ Unani system	1.50	7.26	8.76	7.96	30.90	38.86
4. Homeopathic	1.20	1.66	2.86	6.15	7.85	14.00
5. SGPGI	20.00	-	20.00	150.00	-	150.00
6. ESI	0.10	-	0.10	0.60	-	0.60

9 Population of the State in urban areas has substantially increased during the past two decades. This calls for strengthening health services in urban areas. It is thus proposed to provide 200-bed District Hospitals in districts having population up to 10 lakh and 300-bed District Hospitals at Divisional Headquarters. It is also proposed to strengthen emergency services by establishing separate emergency complexes in District Hospitals. There is also a pressing need for establishing a 500-bed hospital in the backward and thickly populated eastern region of the State. Hence a 500-bed hospital is proposed to be established in Basti district.

10 Other new important projects to be taken up during the Eighth Plan period are as under :

1. Construction of 500-bed hospital in Gomtinagar, Lucknow.
2. Expansion of Civil and Balrampur Hospitals, in Lucknow.
3. Construction of Hospital in Aligarh District.
4. Herbal Institute in Hills dictrict .

11 National Programmes relating to control and eradication of diseases like Malaria, Filariasis, Tuberculosis, Leprosy, Blindness and Goitre will continue during the Eighth Plan period on the pattern indicated by the Central Government. These programmes will also be extended to the newly created seven districts of the State.

Medical Education and Research :

12 With a view to providing effective curative and preventive medical facilities, medical education, training and research have been recognised to be of utmost importance. To meet the goal, in this area, the seven state medical colleges of Lucknow, Kanpur, Agra, Meerut, Allahabad, Jhansi and Gorakhpur are imparting medical education and training to about 940 graduates and 700 post-graduate students per year in different specialist disciplines. It is also proposed that each medical college should specialise in atleast in one specialist service. A medical college is also proposed to be established in the Hill Areas of the State during the Eighth Five Year Plan period. Sanjay Gandhi Post-Graduate Institute, Lucknow is also performing the task of providing medical education and organising research. This Institute was established as an autonomous institution created by an Act of the Uttar Pradesh Legislature to create a centre of Excellence for providing medical care, education and research facilities of high order. Initially, a programme of medical care and research in six super specialities was taken up in Phase-I. Certain tasks proposed for Phase-I remains incomplete which is proposed to be taken up during the Eighth Plan period. In addition, programme pertaining to medical care and research in six new super specialities would also be taken up during this plan period. By the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 152.00 crores was spent on various activities of this Institute. During 1990-91, an outlay of Rs. 12.00 crore was provided and an outlay of Rs. 20.00 crore has been approved for the year 1991-92. The total assessed requirement of funds for the SGPGI during the Eighth Plan period works out to be about 315.00 crores. As against this, an outlay of Rs. 150.00 crore has been provided for the Eighth Plan period including 20.00 crores for Annual Plan 1992-93.

Indian System of Medicines

13 Development of Indian systems of medicine like Ayurvedic, Unani, Naturopathy etc. Will be provided a major thrust during the Eighth Plan period. Indian systems of medicine are playing an important role in the field of Medical and Public Health activities, both in rural and urban areas as the people are attracted towards these systems due to the absence of harmful side effects and their efficacy in curing and preventing disease. These systems are based on sound age old principles and

are the product of experience gained over centuries. A great constraint is being experienced in providing facilities through these systems to the remote areas. Further these programmes could not be taken up under the MNP in full measures due to paucity of funds.

14 During the Eighth Plan period, it is proposed to take up expansion of Ayurvedic/Unani colleges and attached hospitals. It is also proposed to establish 60 Ayurvedic/Unani hospitals in urban areas and 500 new dispensaries in rural areas. 33 hospitals in urban and 70 dispensaries in rural areas were sanctioned during 1990-91 and 10 hospitals in urban and 100 dispensaries in rural areas are to be established during 1991-92.

Homeopathy :

15 Faith in Homeopathy system has significantly increased in recent years. At present, there are 10 State Homeopathic Medical Colleges in the State. These colleges were earlier run and maintained by private managements which were subsequently provincialised. These colleges presently do not have libraries, laboratory facilities, teaching and non-teaching staff as per standards prescribed by the Central Council of Homeopathy. By the end of Seventh Five Year Plan, 950 State Homeopathic Dispensaries were opened. During the Eighth Five Year Plan period, it is proposed to establish 500 State Homeopathic Dispensaries in the rural and urban areas of the State mainly in areas having substantial scheduled caste/scheduled tribe population.

Employees State Insurance

16 Employees State Insurance Act provides certain health benefits and medical treatment facilities to insured persons and their families. The expenditure incurred on medical care of insured persons and their families is shared between the E.S.I. Corporation and the State Government in the agreed ratio of 7:1. This scheme is expanding gradually with the development of industries in the State. By the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan, there were 13 E.S.I. Hospitals, having a total of 1136 beds functioning in the State. Besides, 127 Allopathic, 11 Ayurvedic and 11 Homeopathic dispensaries were also functioning. During the Eighth Five Year Plan period, an outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakh is being provided mainly for establishing new ESI Hospitals/Dispensaries and for purchasing medical equipments.

CHAPTER XII

WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Safe drinking water under hygienic conditions and a clean environment are essential inputs remaining healthy and for maintaining the productivity of human resources. It is also necessary to recall that the previous decade 1981-90 was declared the "International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade". Augmentation of Rural and Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Schemes has been given high priority in our Plans.

2 Sewerage and water supply schemes in urban and rural areas are being implemented by U.P. Jal Nigam and the urban low cost sanitation programme by the Directorate of Local Bodies. Drinking water facilities for harijan bastis in rural areas are being provided through the Rural Development Department, and the Rural Sanitation Programme is now being implemented by the Panchayat Raj Department.

Seventh Five Year Plan

3 The Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) provided an outlay of Rs. 4125 crore, the programmewise details of which are as follows:

Table-1 Physical Achievement and expenditure
during the Seventh Plan

Programme	Financial Outlay(Rs.cr.)	Expenditure (Rs.Cr.)	Physical Target/ Achievement
<hr/>			
1. Urban water supply			
(a) New Towns	27.00)		118 towns/52
) 108.75		towns
(b) Reorganisation) 11.31		160 mld in/95
(c) Corporation Towns	129.00)		200 towns 100
			mld. in corp.
			towns/146.70
			mld.
	156.00	108.75	
<hr/>			
2. Urban sewerage			
(a) New Towns	5.00)		11 towns/3towns
(b) Reorganisation) 11.31		
(c) Corporation towns	10.00)		10 towns/6towns
	15.00	11.31	
<hr/>			

Table - 1 (Concl.d.)

Programme	Financial Outlay(Rs.cr.)	Expenditure (Rs.Cr.)	Physical Target/Achievement
3. Rural Water Supply			
(a) Distt.Sector (Jal Nigam)	205.00	289.69	11884 new village 22547 new village
(b) Dutch Programme (Jal Nigam)	21.00		150 new village saturation of 571
(c) Distt.Sector (Rural Dev.Dept..)	17.00	22.95	villages sanitat- ion/drainage work in 1289 villages/23 new village
4. Rural Sanitation	1.50	3.29	15000 seats
5. Low Cost Sanitation	14.50	14.43	
6. Rejuvenation of Dutch Schemes	2.00	5.25	
	432.00	455.67	

Eighth Five Year Plan

4 For Water Supply and Sanitation, the total outlay proposed in the Eighth Plan is Rs.1000.00 crore including Rs.250.00 crore for Hills. Sector wise details of proposed outlays are as under:-

Table-2 State and District Sector Outlays
(Rs.in crore)

Proposed outlay	Plains	Hills	Total
1. District Sector (Jal Nigam)	266.36	125.00	391.36
2. State Sector (Jal Nigam)	483.64	125.00	608.64
Total	750.00	250.00	1000.00

5 Programme wise break up of the proposed outlays are given in Table No.3.

Table-3 Programme-wise breakup (Rs.in crore)

Programme	Proposed outlay		
	Plan	Hills	Total
A. Urban Water Supply			
1. Urban Water Supply	169.57	90.00	259.57
2. Gokul Barrage	90.41	-	60.41
3. Agra Barrage	0.01	-	0.01
4. Ganga Barrage	0.01	-	0.01
Sub Total	230.00	90.00	320.00
B. Rural Water Supply			
1. Minimum Needs Prog.	266.36	125.00	391.36
2. Externally aided projects	183.64	-	183.64
Sub Total:	450.00	125.00	575.00
C. Sewerage & Sanitation			
1. Sewerage Schemes	55.00	35.00	90.00
2. Low Cost Sanitation	7.50	-	7.50
3. Public Latrines	3.75	-	3.75
4. Bhangi Mukti Yojana	3.75	-	3.75
Sub Total:	70.00	35.00	105.00
Grand Total:	750.00	250.00	1000.00

Annual Plan (1992-93)

6 The proposed outlay for Annual Plan 1992-93 is Rs.149.83 crore and programme wise break up is proposed as under:

Table-4 Programme wise break up of outlay for Annual Plan (1992-93) (Rs.in crore)

Programme	Proposed outlay		
	Plain	Hills	Total
A. Urban Water Supply			
1. Urban Water Supply	22.00	3.96	25.96
2. Gokul Barrage	17.98	-	17.98
3. Agra Barrage	0.01	-	0.01
4. Ganga Barrage	0.01	-	0.01
Sub Total	40.00	3.96	43.96

Table - 4 (Concl'd.)

Programme	Proposed outlay		
	Plain	Hills	Total
B. Rural Water Supply			
1. Minimum Needs Prog.(D.S.)	45.82	28.50	74.32
2. Externally aided Projects	9.00	-	9.00
Sub Total:	54.82	29.50	83.32
C. Sewerage & Sanitation			
1. Sewerage schemes	18.00	1.54	19.54
2. Low cost sanitation	1.50	-	1.50
3. Public Latrines	0.75	-	0.75
4. Bhangi Mukti Yojana	0.75	-	0.75
Sub Total:	21.00	1.54	22.54
Grand Total	115.82	34.00	149.83

Urban Water Supply

7 Against an approved outlay of Rs. 156 crore an expenditure of Rs. 108.75 crore was actually incurred in the Seventh Plan. As a result 52 more towns were provided with piped water supply, and partial augmentation and extension works were carried out in a further 205 towns. During 1990-91, against an approved outlay of Rs.30.08 crore, an expenditure of Rs. 20.56 crore was incurred; 5 fresh towns were provided with piped water supply, and some strengthening works were carried out in 48 towns. The approved outlay for 1991-92 is Rs.36.78 crore and it is proposed to supply piped water to 4 further towns and to carry out some reorganization in 44 towns. Thus out of a total of 689 towns in the State, piped water supply would be available in 617 of them. In the Eighth Plan 10 fresh towns are proposed to be provided with these facilities.

Reorganization/Extension/Augmentation Schemes :

8 Though the coverage of towns with water supply facilities appears to be high at first sight, the level of service provided in most towns falls far short of desired standards. Most of the systems have become old and outmoded or grossly inadequate, and need repairs /replacement/augmentation/extension. With the growth in population, the level of service has become even more in-adequate. Urban areas could not unfortunately be accorded their due share in financial resource allocation because of the high priority given to water supply in rural areas in the Sixth

Five Year Plan and thereafter. If concerted and serious efforts are not made to augment the urban water supply systems, their conditions may further deteriorate, resulting in serious health problems and inconvenience to the public.

9 In the Eighth Plan a total sum of Rs. 320.00 crore is proposed to be provided for the above purpose, out of an outlay of Rs. 259.57 crore for urban water supply. It is proposed to partially reorganise/extend/augment the water supply systems of 100 towns by 100 mld. and augment water supply by 60 mld. in cities under Municipal Corporations. In the Annual Plan 1992-93, an outlay of Rs. 22.96 crore has been proposed. It is further proposed to partially reorganise/extend/ augment the water supply systems of 20 towns. Considering the acute scarcity of drinking water at Mathura, Agra and Kanpur, the construction of barrages at Gokul, Agra and Kanpur is very necessary. The work of construction of the Gokul Barrage has already been undertaken and it is proposed to complete this work during the Eighth Five Year Plan. Mainly due to paucity of funds it would not be possible to complete the barrages at Kanpur and Agra, even though it would have been desirable and extremely beneficial to complete them by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan period.

Rural Water Supply

10 Out of 1,12,566 villages in the State, 35506 were declared as problem villages after the 1972 Survey on the basis of norms prescribed by the Government of India. By 1980, only 7001 of these villages could be provided safe drinking water through the piped water supply scheme.

11 With a view to cover all the problem villages as speedily as possible and, keeping in view the financial constraints, the installation of India Mark-II hand pumps on the basis of one hand pump per 250-300 persons was taken up from the year 1982-83 onwards. It was also decided that piped water supply would be provided only at places where hand pumps are not feasible or where the quality of water is found to be a suitable in biochemical testing. Thus the total number of identified problem villages was 78050. As of 1.4.1991 all the identified problem villages in the plains have been covered and only 573 such villages are left in the Hills. These are proposed to be covered by March 1993.

12 The main programmes taken up under the rural water supply programme are discussed below :-

Minimum Needs Programme

13 An outlay of Rs. 226.00 crore, including Rs. 130.00 crore for Hills, was provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan for the safe drinking water supply programme being implemented by U.P. Jal

Nigam. As against this, an expenditure of Rs. 268.57 crore was incurred. During 1990-91 the outlay and expenditure under this programme were Rs. 88.82 crore and Rs. 51.81 crore respectively. The outlay for the year 1991-92 is Rs.64.41 crore, and it is anticipated that the amount will be utilized in full. For the Eighth Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 391.36 crore, including Rs. 125.00 crore for Hills has been proposed. In this manner the endeavour will be to cover 4193 villages including 171 problem villages. Out of these, 227 villages will be covered by piped water supply schemes and the rest by installation of hand pumps. Reorganization of some existing piped water supply schemes and saturation of some partially covered villages will also be ensured.

14 An outlay of Rs. 74.32 crore has been proposed in the Annual Plan for 1992-93. With this amount it is intended to cover 1303 villages, including 171 problem villages. Out of these 1132 will be covered by hand pumps and rest by piped water schemes. Saturations of some partially covered villages will also be ensured.

The Dutch Assisted Rural Water Supply Programme

15 With a view to providing water supply in the rural area of the State, assistance is being provided by the Netherlands Government under an agreement with the Government of India. Sub project-I has been completed at an estimated cost of Rs. 16.37 crore, under which 724 villages of district Raebareli, Allahabad and Varanasi have been provided with piped water supply.

16 An outlay of Rs. 76.39 crore is proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan. This is in addition to the provision under the Minimum Needs Programme, for which the proposed outlay in the Annual Plan 1992-93 is Rs. 8.00 crore.

Integrated Rural Development Project

17 This is a World Bank assisted project prepared as per directions of Government of India. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 251.79 crore and it aims at providing the following facilities for 3200 villages:

1. Safe drinking water
2. Environmental sanitation- comprising activities like drainage facilities, household latrines, bathing platforms and khadanja laying etc.
3. Health, Education and Community participation.

18 Work on this project will start during 1992-93 and completion is scheduled for 1997-98. Proposed outlay for this project in the Eighth Five Year Plan is Rs. 107.25 crore, and for the Annual plan 1992-93 it will be Rs. 1.00 crore.

Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme

19 This programme is centrally sponsored and cent-per-cent financial assistance is being provided by the Government of India to accelerate the rural water supply programme. Against an outlay of Rs. 226.21 crore in the Seventh Plan, an actual expenditure of Rs. 245.17 crore was incurred. During 1990-91 the outlay and actual release amounted to Rs. 42.68 crore, against which an expenditure of Rs. 38.306 crore was incurred. The outlay for 1991-92 was initially fixed at Rs. 42.68 crore, but the likely expenditure will be approximately Rs. 69.79 crore.

20 An outlay of Rs. 450.00 crore is proposed to be provided during Eighth Five Year Plan, and it is proposed to cover a total of 4000 villages, out of which 277 will have piped water supply schemes and the rest will be provided with hand pumps. It is also intended to ensure saturation of partially covered villages.

21 An outlay of Rs. 96.00 crore is proposed to be provided for the Annual Plan 1992-93 and this would enable a total of 197 problem villages to have piped water supply. Saturation of some partially covered villages will also be ensured.

Ganga Action Plan

22 This programme was launched in 1985-86 in order to clean the Ganga by restricting flow of polluted water in to it. The Government of India have provided cent-percent grant in aid for the schemes taken up during the Seventh Five Year Plan. The Government of India have now desired that the State Government should provide 50% of the cost of works to be taken up from April 1991. However, the State Government have been of the view that the project should be retained as a hundred percent centrally aided project since the State Govt. are not in a position to share the cost. The National Development Council is yet to take a view on centrally sponsored schemes. The draft plan proposals have accordingly been prepared assuming cent percent grant in aid from the Government of India. This is one of the most important programmes for improvement of the environment, and the State Government are anxious to ensure its implementation.

23 The requirement of funds during the Eighth Plan period is Rs. 293.22 crore, and this will be utilized for carrying out works for preventing pollution of the rivers Ganga, Yamuna and Gomti.

Low Cost Sanitation Programme

24 Various factors in urban areas are contributing to increasing air pollution and are disturbing the ecological balance. With a view to control air pollution the Government of

India and the Government of Uttar Pradesh started a scheme for conversion of dry latrines into pour flush water seal latrines in 1981 in 20 towns through U.P. Jal Nigam. The scheme for conversion of dry latrines into pour flush latrines is now being implemented in 500 towns of the State. The funds for this scheme are directly released to the Local Bodies by the State Government.

25 Under Low Cost Sanitation scheme the State Government provides 50% as grant and 50 % as loan to its beneficiaries while 100% grant is provided for construction of community latrine complexes.

26 During the Seventh Five Year Plan period, the programme for conversion of dry latrines into pour flush latrines was implemented in 400 towns and 1,00,229 dry latrines were converted. During the Eighth Plan period, an outlay of Rs. 15.00 crore has been proposed for this programme and 69750 dry latrines will be converted into pour flush water seal latrines.

Harijan Drinking Water Supply Programme

27 The scheme was introduced in the year 1971-72 in the State in order to provide safe and potable drinking water facilities in such problem villages and hamlets where a majority of the inhabitants are members of scheduled castes and tribes, and where sources of drinking water did not exist. The scheme is fully financed by the State Government. It is a District Sector scheme under the Minimum Needs Programme. Under this scheme, wells and hand pumps are constructed in the plain areas, and diggies are constructed in the Hill areas. A recent survey conducted by the Department has revealed the existance of 46,000 problem villages/ hamlets in the plains and 2667 such villages in Hill areas and safe drinking water facilities have to be provided under the scheme.

28 The position till the end of 1984-85 was that as many as 47,616 wells, 12,950 hand pumps, and 3,805 diggies had been constructed. During the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) 3022 wells, 15626 hand pumps, and 1563 diggies were constructed involving an expenditure of Rs. 2295.21 lakh.

29 During 1990-91 as many as 304 wells, 5409 hand pumps, and 289 diggies were constructed against a financial allocation of 755 lakhs. For the current year 1991-92 an outlay of Rs. 9.69 crore has been approved and a target for constructing 6093 hand pumps and 260 diggies has been fixed.

30 Strategy: The site selection for providing drinking water facility should be such that areas having least availability of safe drinking water should get first preference, and it should be done through Block Development Committees, in consultation with peoples' representatives.

31 An outlay of Rs. 63.50 crore including Rs. 3.50 crore for Hill areas has been approved for the Eighth Five Year Plan. The physical targets have been worked out assuming Rs. 15000 to be the unit cost of hand pumps and Rs.30000 as the unit cost for diggies. Accordingly, a target for constructing 36000 hand pumps and 1050 diggies is being proposed for the Eighth Plan period.

Rural Sanitation Programme

32 The programme for construction of sanitary latrines in rural areas under the rural sanitation programme was started in the year 1984-85. The scheme was launched with UNICEF assistance. During the Seventh Five Year Plan period 1,16,831 household sanitary latrines were constructed by the Department of Panchayat Raj under various schemes like the UNICEF assisted sanitation programme, Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, National Rural Employment Programme, Central Rural Sanitation Programme, Intensive coverage district scheme (with UNICEF assistance) and State Rural Sanitation Programme. 140 Schools were also provide with school latrines by the department with 100% financial assistance from UNICEF.

33 The Rural Sanitation Programme, which gives due importance to motivation and creation of awareness among the masses towards improved environmental sanitation, was included in the Annual Plans for 1990-91 and 1991-92. The physical achievements amounted to 2,08,925 individual sanitary latrines, and 195 community latrines (including some other sanitary facilities). During 1991-92 one lakh individual sanitary latrines and 167 community latrines were constructed.

Proposals and Strategy for 1992-93 and the Eighth Plan period:

34 The programme is fast acquiring contours of a mass movement for the creation of sanitary conditions in rural areas, and is gaining remarkable acceptance among the masses. It is not in dispute that the programme tends to improve the over all quality of rural life. Taking the above facts into consideration it is proposed to continue the programme during the Eighth Five Year Plan period.

35 An outlay of Rs. 77.00 crore has been proposed for the Eighth Plan period including Rs. 15.47 crores for the Annual Plan 1992-93. It is aimed that 4,61,21 latrines will be constructed from the State's share. It will be the endeavour of the State

Government to get 50% matching grant from the Government of India, in that case about 9,22,842 individual latrines will be constructed by the end of the Eighth Plan period.

HOUSING

36 In addition to food and clothing, the availability of shelter in the form of adequate housing facilities constitutes perhaps the most essential and basic human need. The importance of this sector must be seen in the light of the increasing shortage of adequate housing facilities in rural as well as urban areas. The seriousness of the situation is being continuously aggravated by the rapid growth in population.

37 In accordance with discussions held in the Planning Commission from time to time, no outlay is being proposed in the Eighth Five Year Plan in respect of residential buildings for the Police, Judiciary, Finance, Home and Revenue departments, as they will now come under the non-Plan category. The Housing sector remaining under the Plan category has been classified in the following manner:

- (1) Government residential buildings
 - (a) Pooled housing scheme in the District Plan
 - (b) Estate Department Housing
- (2) Urban Housing
- (3) Rural Housing

38 The above mentioned three categories in the housing sector are discussed in the following paragraphs:

(1) Government Residential Buildings: In this sector provision is made for construction of housing for various senior Government functionaries, public representatives, and other officers and employees of the government. The importance of this sector has increased immensely over the years as a result of the rapidly expanding headquarters and field set ups of the various governmental agencies. As a result, substantial outlay has been proposed in this sector for the Eighth Five Year Plan and for the Annual Plan 1992-93. This sector can be further divided into two categories which are discussed below:

(a) Pooled Housing Scheme: Residential buildings are being constructed for employees of various departments under the pooled housing scheme. Upto the end of the Seventh Plan an expenditure of Rs. 2675 lakh was incurred on this scheme and the figure for the year 1990-91 amounts to Rs. 648.86 lakh. For the year 1991-92 an outlay of Rs. 880 lakh was approved, including Rs. 100 lakh for Hills.

Outlays of Rs. 6450 and Rs. 1050 lakh respectively have been proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan (1992-93) inclusive of Rs. 2500 lakh for (1992-97) and Rs. 250 lakh for 1992-93 in respect of Hills. In the plains about Rs. 14.50 crore will be utilised for spill-over works, and 2250 new houses will be constructed during this period.

(b) Estate Department Housing: The Government Estate department provide residential accommodation in Lucknow for members of government, legislators, government officers and employees. Apart from departmental construction houses are purchased from Lucknow Development Authority and U.P. Housing and Development Board. Due to establishment of various governmental offices, there is a major shortage of housing facilities in Lucknow, and houses for approximately 1600 officers and 10,000 employees will be required during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

39 During the Seventh Five Year Plan 5524 houses were made available to the Estate department. In the year 1990-91 an expenditure of Rs. 36938 lakh was incurred and the number of houses made available was 332. For the Annual Plan 1991-92, an outlay of Rs. 300 lakh has been approved, 678 more houses will become available during the period. In this manner, a total of 6534 houses are being handed over to the Estate department by the end of 1991-92 through provision of Plan finances since the beginning of the Seventh Plan. The construction of one Officers Transit Hostel of 28 suites and one guest house of 56 suites has been completed at Lucknow. Outlays of Rs. 1800 lakh and Rs. 300 lakh have been proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1992-93 respectively. It is proposed to complete the construction of 530 residential flats during the Eighth Five Year Plan period, and 500 smaller houses of Type First and Second would be purchased from Lucknow Development Authority. In order to provide housing facilities to the senior officials, two bungalows situated at Mall Avenue, Lucknow are also proposed to be acquired. Apart from these, schemes for providing tubewells and sewerage facilities in the government colonies are proposed to be completed.

URBAN HOUSING

40 The importance of Urban Housing has to be seen in the light of the vast and rapidly growing population in the urban areas of U.P. The State has 659 towns according to the 1981 Census. 30 towns each having a population of over 1 lakh are categorized as Class I towns. In this category Kanpur and Lucknow have a population of more than 10 lakh each. Apart from the Class I towns to which a reference has been made supra, 37 towns had a population between 0.50 to 1.00 lakh, 85 towns had a population between 20000 to 50000 and the remaining 507 towns had a population below 20000.

41 In 1981 Uttar Pradesh had an urban population of 19.90 million as against 12.38 million in 1971 which shows a rate of growth of urban population of 4.9 % per annum or 60.74 % over the ten year period from 1971 to 1981. This rate of growth is substantially higher than the over all rate of growth of population in Uttar Pradesh/ India and the all India average urban growth rate of 3.85 % per year (46.02% during 1971-81) during 1971-81. While one of the reasons for the high rate of urban population growth in U.P. is the inclusion of nearly 200 new towns as urban centres as a result of Census reclassification, the rate of urban growth, while considering only old Census towns, has also been substantial as a result of expanding agro-economic and industrial activities in the State and migration from rural areas.

42 While the problem of housing is most serious in towns having a population of more than one lakh, judicious housing and other development programmes also need to be taken up with equal urgency in smaller towns which are developing as regional growth centres.

43 In 1981 the number of Census household and houses were 33.78 lakh and 31.38 lakh respectively, and statistical shortage of houses was of the order of 2.4 lakh. Considering that 19.66% of the Census houses were being used as shops etc., the number of Census residential units has been worked out as 25.21 lakh. Out of these residential housing units nearly 77.72 % had pucca walls. Similarly 77.72 % had pucca roofs as per the 1981 Census. The Working Group on Urban Housing constituted by Government of Uttar Pradesh has estimated that the percentage of pucca houses in 1981 was nearly 75.5%, and that of semi pucca houses was 15.7 %. In addition 5.5 % of the houses were categorized as kachcha serviceable, and the remaining 3.3 % were deemed unserviceable. As such, out of the total existing residential houses, nearly 96.7 % pucca, semi-pucca and kachcha serviceable houses have been taken to be dependable housing stock. In this manner the number of serviceable urban dwelling units was of the order of 24.38 lakh, indicating the shortage of 9.4 lakh in 1981.

44 The Working Group has also estimated that the shortage of the dwelling units in the urban areas at the beginning of the Eighth Five Year Plan is of the order of 12 lakh dwelling units. It is further estimated that during the Eight Plan an additional shortage of dwelling units of about 12.58 lakh will be created. Thus efforts would have to be made to make 22 lakh additional dwelling units available during the Eighth Plan to overcome the housing shortage.

45 Against the Seventh Plan allocation of Rs. 75.50 crore for housing in the State Sector, a sum of Rs. 75.95 crore was actually spent within that period. Apart from the housing programme under the State sector, the U.P. Housing and

Development Board and the Urban Development Authorities are obtaining loans from other agencies like HUDCO, LIC, Commercial Banks etc. for their own housing schemes. Against the target of two lakh houses for EWS category, 1,16, 406 houses have been constructed through different agencies in the Seventh Plan. In Low Income Group and Middle Income Group category against the target of 4700 houses, 3809 houses have been constructed in Seventh Five Year Plan period.

46 The Urban Housing Strategy for the Eighth Five Year Plan proposes to identify and incorporate the following as its major thrust areas:-

(i) Limited involvement of the existing Government and semi-government agencies be made for the construction of dwelling units commensurate with maximization of efforts to make available developed land at the appropriate time for housing programmes of other agencies like co-operative societies and private individuals to construct their houses.

(ii) Emphasis on the various Urban Development Authorities, Nagar Mahapalikas, other Local Bodies and Housing Boards to act predominantly as facilitators.

(iii) To encourage private individuals and co-operative to come forward in collaboration with the farmer and other land owners to develop land and to construct dwelling units within the provisions of the development plan of the areas. Here again the Housing and Development Board, the various Urban Development Authorities, Nagar Mahapalikas and other Local Bodies are expected to act as facilitators to assume the responsibility of providing external development and higher order facilities, as well as provision of services like water supply, drainage, sewage, electric supply, communication, medical and health care, education and recreation.

(iv) The financial requirements, especially those in respect of the weaker sections, are to be solved by giving encouragement to housing schemes which will facilitate low cost housing for the needy population groups and by channelising people's savings through the National Housing Banks.

47 The Working Group on urban housing had recommended a programme for the construction of 14 lakh house units and development of 3.50 lakh plots during the Eighth Five Year Plan, out of which 50000 housing units were to be taken up under State Plan schemes. Keeping in mind the emphasis on the State Government essentially playing the role of a facilitator and also

due to severe resource constraints a sum of 110.00 crore including Rs. 10.00 crore for Hills, is being proposed to be allocated during Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97).

48 The proposed physical and financial targets for construction of houses and development of land for the State Government during the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) as well as Annual Plan 1992-93 is given below:

Table 1 - Programme for construction of Urban Housing
(Rs.in crore)

Schemes	Allocations		Target(No. of Houses	
	VIII Plan (1992-97)	Annual Plan (1992-93)	VIII Plan (1992-97)	Annual Plan (1992-93)
1. Site & Services	3.00	0.40	3000	500
2. EWS	28.50	4.55	14000	4000
3. LIG	12.50	1.65	4200	600
4. MIG	4.00	0.60	600	150
5. Land Acquisition & Dev.	43.50	6.80	450	120
6. Seed Capital	17.00	3.00	Hect.land)(Hect.land)	
7. U.P.Coop. Housing Fed.	1.50	0.50		

49 The various housing schemes for which the allocations have been proposed in the State Plan during the Eighth Five Year Plan are as follows:

(1) Site & Services: In the " Sites and Services" programme small sized plots will be developed so that need based dwelling units can be constructed on the plot by the beneficiaries themselves. These plots would be allotted on higher purchase basis to beneficiaries under 'EWS' category with monthly income less than Rs.700.00. The sites would be provided with basic facilities like paved paths, drains and street lighting. Each unit will have a water tap and a flush latrine. The remaining construction will be done by the allottee himself. The financial assistance for each such unit will be about Rs. 10000.00, which would be in the form of a loan. It is proposed to construct 3000 'Sites and Services' during the Eighth Five Year Plan period. The proposed allocation for 'Sites and Services' during the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) is Rs. 3.00 crore and for the Annual Plan 1992-93 it would be Rs. 0.40 crore.

(2) EWS Housing: Under this scheme tenements will be constructed and an expenditure of Rs.2000000 per unit would be incurred. It is proposed to construct 14000 dwelling units during the Eighth Five Year Plan period. The houses so constructed will be allotted to persons whose monthly income is less than Rs. 700.00. The proposed allocation for the Eighth Five Year Plan is Rs. 28.50 crore, including Rs.0.50 crore for Hills. For the Annual Plan (1992-93) Rs.4.55 crore has been proposed including Rs..05 crore for Hills.

(3) Low Income Group Housing Scheme: Under this scheme, it is proposed to construct houses for persons having monthly incomes between Rs. 701.00 and Rs.1500.00. The financial assistance required for each unit will be about Rs. 30,000.00. It is proposed to construct 4200 dwelling units under this scheme during Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97). The proposed allocation for the Eighth Five Year Plan is Rs.12.50 crore including Rs.0.50 crore for Hills and for the Annual Plan 1992-93 it is Rs: 1.65 crore, including Rs.0.5 crore for Hills.

(4) Middle Income Group Housing Scheme: This category will cover persons having monthly incomes between Rs. 1501.00 and Rs.2500.00. The financial assistance required for each unit will be about Rs. 70000.00, and it is proposed to construct 600 dwelling units during the Eighth Five Year Plan period with an allocation of Rs. 4.00 crore. The allocation proposed for the Annual Plan (1992-93) is Rs. 0.60 crore.

The units proposed under all the above schemes will be constructed through the U.P. Housing & Development Board, the various Development Authorities and Local Bodies. The State Government will provide financial assistance to these agencies as permissible under specific schemes to construct houses for different income groups and allot them on hire-purchase basis.

(5) Land Acquisition & Development Scheme: This schemes envisages acquisition of land for planned area development in accordance with the Master Plan. The scheme is intended to help in stabilization of prices and rationalization of urban development by making suitable provisions for social and services infrastructure. Under the scheme, it is proposed to make available a sufficient number of developed building sites at reasonable prices to the intending house builders, in particular to persons belonging to the low income groups and economically weaker sections of the society. It is proposed to allocate a sum of Rs. 43.50 crore including Rs. 2.00 crore for Hills for this programme, during the Eighth Five Year Plan. The proposed allocation for Annual Plan (1992-93) is Rs. 6.80 crore, including Rs. 0.40 crore for Hills.

(6) Seed Capital: In order to solve the housing problem expeditiously, the State Government have created Development Authorities and Special Area Development Authorities in various urban areas of the State and are providing them with financial assistance in the shape of Seed Capital. This is required for obtaining institutional finance from HUDCO for their housing programme since land costs cannot be normally financed under the graded scale of assistance. It is, therefore, proposed to allocate a sum of Rs. 17.00 crore including Rs. 7.00 crore for Hills for this purpose during Eight Five Year Plan. The proposed allocation during Annual Plan 1992-93 would be Rs. 3.00 crore including 1.00 crore for Hills.

(7) U.P.Cooperative Housing Federation: The U.P. Cooperative Housing Federation, which is the apex body of primary cooperative housing societies, is disbursing house building loans to individual builders. It is proposed to allocate a sum of Rs. 1.50 crore as marginal share to the Federation during the Eight Five Year Plan, and the allocation for the Annual Plan 1992-93 would be Rs. 0.50 crore.

RURAL HOUSING

50 Allotment of House sites in Rural Areas: The scheme envisages allotment of house sites to agricultural labourers and village artisans residing in rural areas and belonging to Scheduled castes or Scheduled Tribes and also to agricultural labourers residing in rural areas who have no land to construct their houses. Under this scheme 100 to 150 sq.yards (83.61 to 125.42 sq.mts) of land is allotted to a family. Generally Gram Sabha land is allotted, but where such land is not available, land of private parties is acquired. The cost of aquisition is borne by the State Government. Since the inception of the scheme in 1972, 22,40,979 families have been allotted house sites by March 1990. Out of this 16,63,347 house sites have been allotted to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and the remaining 5,75,969 house sites have been allotted to other eligible rural families.

51 There is a provision of Rs. 0.50 crore for Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) with a target for providing house sites to 2.50,000 families. For the Annual Plan 1992-93 an outlay of Rs. 0.10 crore has been proposed. With this outlay about 50,000 families will be allotted house sites.

52 Housing Schemes for the Rural Poor: Nirbal Varg Gramin Avas Yojana was started in the year 1979-80 in the plains and in 1980-81 in the hill areas by the Rural Development Department. This scheme is now in the District Sector as a part of the emphasis on decentralised planning and was continuing since then till very recently without any major change. An outlay of Rs. 20.80 crore was approved for the Seventh Plan period and against

this outlay an expenditure of Rs. 65.99 crore was made by the end of the period. With this expenditure 4,34,166 houses have been constructed against a target of 66,662 houses.

53 Now the old schemes ie. 'Nirbal Varg Avas Yojana' of Rural Development Department and 'U.P. Harijan and Nirbal Varg Avas Yojana' have been dropped, and a new scheme called "Nirbal Varg Gramin Avas Yojana" was introduced on 2nd October 1988. Under this scheme houses costing Rs. 8000.00 and Rs. 9800.00 are constructed in the plains and the Hills respectively. Beneficiaries are entitled to a subsidy of Rs. 4000.00 in the plains, of which Rs. 3000.00 is given from Jawahar Rozgar Yojana funds. The remaining subsidy of Rs. 1000.00 is given from the general funds of the State Government. In difficult terrain, the subsidy component will be Rs. 5800.00 out of which Rs. 4800.00 will come from Jawahar Rozgar Yojana scheme and Rs. 1000.00 from the State budget. However, the loan component in this case will continue to be Rs. 3000.00.

54 The Indira Avas Yojana which provides houses for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes families in rural areas at no cost to them is also continuing in the rural areas.

55 At the beginning of the Seventh Plan an evaluation study conducted by the National Building Construction Organization revealed the requirement of 1,88,000 houses in rural areas for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the whole country. It was also estimated that an additional demand of 1,24,000 rural houses will be created during 1985-90 period for the whole country.

56 Assuming the population of the Uttar Pradesh to be 16.21% of the national figure, 30,47,400 rural houses were required in 1985 and 20,10,000 additional rural houses were estimated to be required during 1985-90. Thus a total of 50,57,000 rural houses were required by the end of 1990. Against which an achievement of different agencies 5,53,000 rural houses was made by 1985-90 period. Thus 45,04,000 houses are still required to be constructed in rural areas for Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes. The problem becomes more acute when we add to this the houses required other houseless people in the rural areas. Thus great emphasis needs to be placed on rural housing during the Eighth Five Year Plan by making adequate funding to achieve the goal.

57 The cost of construction per house has been revised in 1991-92 from Rs. 8000.00 to Rs. 8500.00 in plains and from Rs. 8500.00 to Rs. 10300.00 in Hills and specified difficult areas. The increase of Rs. 500/- in the cost would be met by increasing

the State subsidy by Rs. 300.00 and the loan component by Rs. 200.00. The breakup is given as below:-

**Table 2 - Cost of construction per rural houses
(In Rs.)**

Source	Plains		Hills	
	SC/ST	Non SC/ST	SC/ST	Non SC/ST
1. State Subsidy	1300	4300	1300	5200
2. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana	4000	-	5800	-
3. Loan component	3200	3700	3200	4600
4. Beneficiary contribution	-	500	-	500
Total	8500	8500	10300	10300

58 There is a provision of Rs. 110.00 crore including Rs. 10.00 crore for Hills for the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) with a target for construction of 5,00,000 houses. For the Annual Plan 1992-93, an outlay of Rs. 18.50 crore including Rs. 0.95 crore for Hills has been proposed with a target for the construction of 1,00,000 houses.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

59 The total population of Uttar Pradesh stood at 110.86 millions in 1981, and the figure is likely to reach 166 millions by the year 2001. On the other hand, the urban population of the State registered an increase from 12.38 millions in 1971 to 19.90 millions in 1981, showing an annual growth rate of 4.9 % which is much higher than the corresponding all India urban growth rate of 3.8%. Thus the urban population in the State increased by 60.74 % during the decade. By the end of 2001, it is expected that about one third of the total population of the State would be living in urban areas. In this context it also meet to observe that the number of urban settlements increased from 293 in 1971 to 569 in 1981.

60 Rapid population growth and urban poverty have had a serious impact on physical conditions in urban areas. The existing state of urban infrastructure services and shelter reflect the quality of urban life. A review of urban physical conditions and functions reveals deficiencies in land management policies, services and housing. There is, therefore, a pressing need to strengthen urban planning and service institutions, including

service delivery institutions. Further, improvement in the effective use of available resources and the making of all-out efforts for mobilizing local resources are called for.

61 The Seventh Plan recognized the significance of physical planning as an indispensable component of planning efforts. Urban development has been seen to be complementary to rural development. Urban problems should, therefore, also be viewed in the context of their relationship with rural development.

Review of the Seventh Five Year Plan

62 Major emphasis was placed in the Seventh Five Year Plan on environmental improvement of slums, integrated development of small and medium towns, development of National Capital Region, Kanpur Development Project preparations of Master Plans, and regional plans for the fast growing urban centres and selected regions. Against an allocation of Rs. 247.00 Crore for urban development in the Seventh Five Year Plan an amount of Rs. 216.69 Crore was actually spent by the end of that period. A sum of Rs.86.04 crore was spent on urban development programmes in 1990-91. The outlay for Annual Plan: 1991-92 is Rs. 66.50 crore, including Rs. 3.50 crore for Hills.

Strategy for Eighth Plan (1992-97)

63 The new element in the strategy for urban development in the Eighth Five Year Plan would be to make urban development efforts complementary to rural development. To strengthen the urban-rural linkages, urban areas would function as critical hubs of local economic development, market-outlets for agricultural products, sources of technical expertise and capital and processing centres. Urban areas would also provide public services wherever possible. Measures would also focus on improving the environment of slums, enhancement of the availability of shelters, sanitation services, potable water, safe and efficient transport services, etc.

Proposed Programmes for Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97)

64 An outlay of Rs. 525.00 crores, including Rs. 25.00 crore for the Hills, has been proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan in respect of various schemes within this sector. A brief description of major and important schemes is given as under:

65 National Capital Region: Under this scheme a sum of Rs.80.00 crore is proposed to be allocated during the Eighth Plan as the State's share. Being a centrally sponsored scheme on a 50:50 matching basis, an equivalent amount is expected from the Central Govt. For the Annual Plan: 1992-93, the proposed allocation is Rs. 8.00 crore for the State's share.

66 Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns: This is a sponsored scheme funded on a matching basis and is implemented in accordance with guidelines issued by the Ministry of Urban Development. As of now the scheme is operative in only 45 towns, and it is proposed to take up a further 30 towns during the Eighth Five Year Plan. The proposed outlays for the Eighth Plan and Annual Plan 1992-93 are Rs.800.00 lakh and 75.00 lakh respectively.

67 Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums: During the Eighth Plan period it is proposed to extend this scheme to cover all towns having population in excess of 20000. By the end of the year 1991 the number of such towns is likely to reach 219. In order to ensure total coverage, this scheme will have to be implemented in at least in 152 towns during Eighth Five Year Plan.

68 An outlay of Rs. 64.50 crores is proposed (including Rs. 4.50 crore for Hills) for this scheme during the Eighth Five Year Plan, and the target would be to benefit 13.00 lakh of people living in slums. The proposed outlay for 1992-93 is Rs. 805.00 lakh, including Rs. 50.00 lakh for Hills.

69 U.P.Urban Development & Water Supply Project: The State Government formulated an urban development and water supply project covering eleven cities in the State for assistance from the World Bank. The basic objective is to improve urban management finance and resource mobilization through the strengthening of key urban institutions in project towns. Special emphasis will be given to management and financing of services through a programme of physical works designed to reduce the existing serious deficiencies in urban services like shelter, water supply, sanitation, drainage, solid waste management, traffic management etc. The revised project cost will be about Rs. 465.11 crore, and a provision of Rs. 256.00 crore is accordingly proposed for the U.P. Urban Development Project during the Eighth Five Year Plan. The proposed outlay for 1992-93 is Rs. 40.50 crore, including Rs. 2.50 crore for the Hills.

70 The Indira Gandhi Memorial Complex: This is being constructed at Lucknow in the memory of the late Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi. The memorial is designed to include an auditorium, meeting hall, library, exhibition room, cafeteria, art gallery etc., and land has been acquired for this project. The works of flood protection accessibility improvement and land development are under progress. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 crore was provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan and, against this, a sum of Rs. 2.76 crores was spent. It is proposed to allocate a sum

of Rs.20.00 crore for the complex during the Eighth Five Year Plan with an allocation of Rs. 1.00 crore for Annual Plan 1992-93.

71 Night shelter for pavement dwellers: This scheme is designed for implementation in major towns of the State in the first phase. The cost of per unit night shelter works out to Rs. 5750.00 at present prices, of which Rs. 4000.00 will be loan from HUDCO, Rs. 1000.00 as grant from Government of India and, of the remaining Rs.750.00, Rs. 375.00 by the concerned local body. As a consequence, apart from the sum of Rs. 4000.00 as loan from HUDCO, an amount of Rs. 375.00 will be required as grant from the State Government per unit. In order to implement this scheme, a sum of Rs. 5.00 crore is required during the Eighth Five Year Plan period.

Nehru Rozgar Yojana:

72 The Nehru Rozgar Yojana has been designed to provide employment to the urban unemployed and under employed poor. While the target group of the Yojana is the urban poor, women beneficiaries belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will constitute a special target group. The scheme consists of the following three components:

- (a) Scheme of Urban Micro-enterprises,
- (b) Scheme of wage employment for public assets creation,
- (c) Scheme of employment through housing and shelter upgradation.

73 It is proposed to allocate a sum of Rs.53.50 crore including Rs. 3.50 crore for Hills during the Eighth Year Plan and Rs.8.50 crore including Rs. 0.50 crore for Hills for the Annual Plan 1992-93.

CHAPTER XIII

WELFARE, SOCIAL SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Denotified Tribes and Other Backward Classes

One of our major concerns since the attainment of Independence has been the welfare of the weaker sections of society, particularly so in respect of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Denotified Tribes and other Backward Classes. Concerted efforts have been made under the various Five Year Plans to raise their social and economic status by making adequate financial provisions under the relevant sectoral heads and also by mobilising all the other developmental departments to allot adequate resources.

2. According to the Census of 1981, the total population of the State was 11.09 crores, of which persons belonging to Scheduled Castes numbered 2.34 crores i.e. 21 percent. The present classification lists 66 Scheduled Castes, 70 Denotified Castes and 56 Backward Castes in the State. The literacy percentage among the Scheduled Castes only 14.9 percent, while the figure pertaining to Scheduled Caste women is as low as 3.9 percent. It can be stated without dubitation that an overwhelming majority of such people live below the poverty line. The magnitude of the problem of bridging the gap between the levels of living of these groups and rest of the population is considerable.

Achievement of the Seventh Plan :

3. Welfare programmes under this head are basically devised as supplements to the total developmental efforts being made by various departments. Under the Seventh Plan Rs. 13388.77 lakh were spent on the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Denotified Tribes and other Backward Classes. Out of this more than 88 percent was spent on educational schemes, 2 percent on economic development schemes and the remaining 10 percent on health, housing and other schemes. Similarly a sum of Rs. 1389.82 lakh was spent during 1990-91 and Rs. 4165.00 lakh is anticipated to be spent during 1991-92 under different development schemes. In addition the State Government has earmarked a certain fraction of the expenditure of the general development programmes for welfare of Scheduled Castes, under the Special Component Plan.

4. The educational schemes entail provision of assistance through grant of scholarships, non-recurring assistance for purchase of books, reimbursement of fees, establishment of Ashram Type Schools, hostels and book banks and assistance to voluntary organisations working in the field for running primary schools, hostels and library facilities.

5. During the Seventh Plan 7.50 lakh Primary level, 2.50 lakh Junior High School level, 2.25 lakh Pre-matriculation level and 2.25 lakh Post-matriculation level Scheduled Caste students were annually receiving stipends and scholarships. Further 0.30 lakh students belonging to Denotified Tribes at Primary level, 0.11 lakh at Junior High School level and 0.10 lakh at Pre-matriculation level, as also 2.32 lakh Backward Class children at Primary level, 1.18 lakh at Junior High School level and 0.56 at Pre-matriculation level were receiving scholarships. 14 Ashram type schools, 20 hostels for boys and 7 for girls were established by the end of Seventh Plan. 5 Pre-examination coaching centres were established to coach candidates appearing in State Civil Services and other Public Competitive Examinations.

6. Apart from the above mentioned activities, special efforts have been made to improve their living standards by providing grants and subsidies for various economic activities. Steps have also been taken to provide medical treatment and housing facilities and financial assistance for marriage of daughters. Efforts were also made to improve working and living conditions of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes engaged in humble scavenging occupations. Though the impact of the programmes has been substantial, much remains to be done in order to raise the quality of life of these hitherto deprived sections of society.

Objectives of Eighth Plan:

7. The broad policy adopted for the Eighth Plan (1992-97) would be as follows:

1. Loans on easy interest rates will be made available to Scheduled Caste families for acquiring various productive assets. Avenues of employment will also be opened up for children from these families by training them for vocations like nursing and through recruitment in military, para-military and police services.
2. The economically impoverished families of Backward Castes will be benefitted through self employment, vocational training and agro industrial schemes.
3. Hostels will be constructed on Ashram pattern in schools and other educational institutions will also be encouraged to construct hostels by providing them with subsidies for the purpose. Endeavours to upgrade the Ashram pattern schools will also continue.

Strategy for Eighth Plan:

1. It is proposed to cover centpercent students of Primary level classes during the Eighth Plan.
2. Under the new scholarship package, it is proposed to cover cent percent students of Junior level Classes and their present rate of scholarship will be increased from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 per month.
3. The present rate of scholarship for class IX and X will be increased from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 per month.

8. In order to achieve the above objectives the schemes described in the succeeding paragraphs have been proposed for the Eighth Plan. These schemes aim at improving the economic and social status of Scheduled Castes, Denotified Tribes and Backward Classes. The regular programmes in the area of education, economic development, health, housing etc. will be intensified and gaps noticed in their implementation during earlier Plans will be bridged.

Education

9. Priority will continue to be assigned to the educational schemes including grants of scholarship, non-recurring assistance for purchase of books, re-imbursment of fees, establishment of hostels, Ashram type schools, book banks, coaching centre etc. Maintenance allowance will also be provided to the girls residing in hostels. It is also proposed to award incentive grants to those educational institutions which put in special efforts for improving the educational standards of the Scheduled Caste students. The main schemes proposed are as under:

1. Pre-matric Scholarship : The Working Group of the Planning Commission recommended a rate of Rs. 40/- per month as the minimum rate of scholarship during the Eighth Plan. Under the new package scholarship scheme it is proposed to cover all students of the junior classes and to increase the rate of scholarship for each students from Rs. 20/- to Rs. 25/- per month. For the students of IX and X also the present rate Rs. 30/- per month would be increased to Rs. 50/- per month. An outlay of Rs.136.20 crores is intended for 1992-97 and it is hoped that about 5,00,000 students from class I to X will be senctioned scholarships.
2. Construction of Hostels : Scheduled Caste students still find it difficult at times to obtain hostel accommodation. Although some hostels facilities have

been created for such students, there are still certain districts HQs without such hostels. It is possible to get 50 percent assistance from Government of India for setting up such hostels. 100 hostels for boys and 25 for girls are proposed to be constructed and an outlay of Rs. 23.85 crores would be required. It is also proposed to give the opportunity cost of education to the Scheduled Caste girls residing in hostels.

3. Establishment of Ashram type Schools : At present 36 Ashram type schools are functioning, one upto the Intermediate level and two of High School standard. It is proposed to increase the number of such schools and to upgrade the existing ones. During the Eighth Plan period 1992-97 an outlay of Rs. 41.60 crores is proposed to be provided for opening a further 100 Ashram type schools.
4. Coaching : At present there are 8 Coaching Centres for various public competitive examinations in the State. The scheme needs to be reviewed and strengthened. The Department is running one centre for coaching the candidates at the Pre-engineering level. It is proposed to run a coaching scheme to prepare students for C.P.M.T.(Pre-medical) with help from experienced teachers at five places. An outlay of Rs. 53.00 lakh is being proposed.
5. Other Programmes : There is a scheme for providing financial assistance to poor Scheduled Caste people for the marriage of their daughters and for treatment of severe diseases. The scheme needs to be strengthened and expanded.
6. Financial Assistance in cases of Atrocities(PCR Act) : At present Financial Assistance is being provided to the members of the Scheduled Caste who are victims of Atrocities, as per details below:-

In case of death/rape	Rs. 10,000/=
Major Injury	Rs. 5,000/=
Minor Injury	Rs. 2,000/=

Keeping in a view the socio-economic conditions of the members of the Scheduled Castes this financial assistance is proposed to be given at a higher scale so as to make it equal to the relief provided to riot victims. This is also a Centrally-assisted programme on equal sharing basis.

7. Special Component Plan for the Eighth Plan and the Annual Plan 1992-93 : Out of a total outlay of Rs. 23,775.00 lakh, an amount of Rs. 21,446.00 lakh has been proposed during 1992-97 and Rs. 3,100.00 lakh for the Annual Plan 1992-93 for all-round development of Scheduled Castes and Denotified Tribes.

Outlay for the Eighth Five Year Plan :

10. An outlay of Rs.23,775.00 lakh is being proposed. This includes Rs. 1,275.00 lakh for Hills. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1992-93 is Rs. 3,506.00 lakh including Rs. 150.00 lakh for Hills. Category wise details of proposed outlays are given in Table No. 1 and 2 respectively:

Table-1 Outlays for Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97)

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Category	Education	Economic Development	Health/Housing and Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Scheduled Castes	19433.00	388.00	1078.00	20899.00
2.	Denotified Tribes	497.00	50.00	-	547.00
3.	Other Backward Classes	2329.00	-	-	2329.00
TOTAL :		22259.00	438.00	1078.00	23775.00

Table-2 Outlays for 1992-93

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Category	Education	Economic Development	Health/Housing and Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Scheduled Castes	2654.00	57.00	382.00	3093.00
2.	Denotified Tribes	77.00	10.00	-	87.00
3.	Other Backward Classes	326.00	-	-	326.00
TOTAL :		3057.00	67.00	382.00	3506.00

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

11. The Scheduled Tribes constitute 0.21 percent of the State's total population. Due to a variety of reasons, they are living in deplorable conditions. Even today some of them are still at the foodgathering stage, like the earliest prehistoric humans. There are 5 Tribes in the State and a majority of these Tribes inhabit the inaccessible and isolated hilly areas. Because of this isolation the benefits of various development programmes have not reached them. In order to improve their socio-economic conditions and to bring these Tribes into the main stream, efforts are needed to ensure that the benefits of various development programmes reach them and that they are not exploited by society in any manner.

12. The Seventh Plan provided for an outlay of Rs. 1257.00 lakh for this sector in the State Plan, against which Rs. 1111.57 lakh (710.80 lakh in Hills and Rs. 400.77 lakh in Plains) were spent. Similarly a sum of Rs. 234.87 lakh was spent during 1990-91 and Rs. 450.00 lakh is proposed to be spent during the current financial year i.e. 1991-92 under different schemes in areas like education, economic development and other family oriented poverty eradication programmes. In addition to this specific plan provision, the State Government has placed special emphasis on ensuring flow of benefits from the regular programmes of various departments to the Scheduled Tribes as a component of the Tribal Sub-Plan.

Programmes for the Eighth Plan (1992-97) and the Annual Plan 1992-93

13. The effective implementation of Tribal Development Programmes will be accorded top priority during the Eighth Plan period. It has been proposed to continue the relevant and useful schemes implemented during the Seventh Plan. Special emphasis would be laid on the generation of employment and self-employment opportunities, speedy per capita income growth and improvement in the social status of Tribals through expansion of adequate and effective educational facilities. The collaboration and participation of the Tribal people in the preparation, formulation and implementation of the Tribal Sub-plan would be accorded importance. It has also been proposed to complete the spillover works of the Seventh Plan period.

14. An outlay of Rs. 3250.00 lakh has been proposed for 1992-97 which includes Rs. 1750.00 lakh for Hills. Similarly an outlay of Rs. 457.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 1992-93 which includes Rs. 250.00 lakh for Hills. There were an estimated 28600 Tribal families living below the poverty line at the commencement of the Seventh Plan period. 20708 tribal families were assisted to cross the poverty line by the end of the Seventh

Plan period. The remaining families will be covered under poverty eradication programmes and other employment generation schemes by the end of the Eighth Plan. Apart from family oriented schemes in the sector of Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry and Village and Cottage Industries, Human Resource Development Programmes for the upgradation of Tribal skills would also be implemented.

15. Education : For the creation of Educational facilities for Tribals an outlay of Rs. 2144.74 lakh is proposed for the Eighth Plan period, out of which Rs. 922.49 lakh is earmarked for Hills. Similarly an amount of Rs. 283.34 lakh is proposed for the year 1992-93 out of which Rs. 127.39 lakh is for Hills and Rs. 155.95 lakh for Plains.

16. Scholarships : It has been proposed to provide scholarships to all pre-matric Tribal students during the Eighth Plan period, 75003 students would be benefited. Similarly 14204 students would be covered during the year 1992-93 with the Plan outlay. 753 students are likely to be benefited under Post-matric scholarship schemes during 1992-93 and 4633 during the Eighth Plan period.

An amount of Rs. 48.48 lakh has been proposed for this scheme for the year 1992-93 and Rs. 255.75 lakh for the Eighth Plan period.

17. Ashram Type Schools : Ashram type schools and hostels are very useful and effective in imparting education to Tribal students. Keeping this in view 6 hostels and 5 new Ashram type schools are proposed to be established during the Eighth Plan period. An amount of Rs. 237.20 lakh is proposed for Eighth Plan period, out of which Rs. 77.00 lakh will be central assistance and Rs. 160.20 lakh will be the State share.

Similarly 10 Ashram type schools would be upgraded to High Schools. An amount of Rs. 2207.84 lakh (758.00 lakh as Central assistance) would be spent on construction and running of Ashram type school during the Eighth Plan period. Similarly an outlay of Rs. 288.59 lakh (Rs. 96.00 lakh Central assistance) is proposed for the year 1992-93.

18. Share Capital : It has been proposed to provide Rs. 20.00 lakh to Terai Anushuchit Janjati Vikas Nigam as Share Capital to start commercial activities for the development of Scheduled Tribes residing in the Plains.

19. Voluntary Organisation : For eliciting contribution from the voluntary agencies towards Tribal development an amount of Rs. 3750.00 lakh has been earmarked for the Eighth Plan period and Rs. 6.00 lakh for the year 1992-93.

20. Integrated Tribal Development Project and Other Schemes

For the socio-economic development of Scheduled Tribes residing in remote part of the States, five integrated Tribal Development Projects in the Hills and two in the Plains are being implemented by the department. Various schemes such as development of dispersed Tribals, development of primitive tribals and development of non-scheduled Tribes are being implemented to cater to the needs of dispersed Tribals. A sum of Rs. 700.00 lakh has been earmarked for the Eighth Plan period and an amount of Rs. 100.00 lakh for the Annual Plan period 1992-93.

RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE

21. The State Institute of Research and Training was established in 1986-87 through a Centrally sponsored scheme for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and funded on an equal sharing basis by the State and Central Government.

22. It comprises four divisions, namely, Research Survey and Evaluation Division, Planning and Statistics Division, Training Division, Library, Data Bank, Museum and Publication Division. However, only the Research, Survey and Evaluation Division is functional as yet. It is important that the remaining 3 Divisions should also be made functional to achieve the desired objectives.

23. By the end of 1990-91 Rs. 43.04 lakh were spent as State share and 43 research studies were taken up during this period. For the year 1991-92 an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakh was approved by the State Government and 30 Training Courses are proposed to be organised.

24. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh is proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan period including Rs. 10.00 lakh for the Annual Plan 1992-93 as State share. 150 research/evaluation studies will be taken up during the Eighth Plan period and 30 in Annual Plan 1992-93 with the proposed outlay. Similarly 150 Training Courses for 4500 officers will be organised in the Eighth Plan period and during the Annual Plan 1992-93, 30 such courses are proposed to be organised.

Social Security and Welfare

25. Welfare of various under-privileged sections of society has been a major priority from the very inception of the planning process. The various schemes that have been undertaken in the past can be categorised as follows:-

1. Child Welfare : In this area activities like establishment of Shishu Shalas/Balvaries and Ashram type schools are taken up. In addition for effectively implementing the Juvenile Justice Act, 59 Juvenile Boards, 13 Special Courts, 59 Observation Homes, 10 Juvenile Homes and 1 Special Home have been set up.
2. Women Welfare : In this category schemes have been taken up for provision of pensions for destitute widows and for establishment of rehabilitation centres for destitute women.
3. Welfare of Handicapped : This category contains schemes for providing pension to disabled persons, establishment of training cum workshop centres for deaf and dumb persons, establishment of hostels for handicapped persons, establishment of homes for mentally retarded persons and provision of scholarships for handicapped students of classes I to VIII.
4. Welfare of Destitute and Poor : Schemes for financial assistance to destitutes are taken up under this category.
5. Correctional Services : In this area schemes aimed at rehabilitation of discharged inmates have been taken up.

26. During the Seventh Plan a total expenditure of Rs. 70.72 crores was incurred on these schemes. An outlay of Rs. 45.76 crores has been earmarked for 1991-92, the expenditure incurred for 1990-91 being Rs. 38.20 crores.

27. For the Eighth Five Year Plan the total outlay proposed is Rs. 227.75 cores. For the Annual Plan 1992-93 outlay will be Rs.

44.75 crores. Details are given in the table below:

Table - 3 : Proposed Outlays For Eighth Plan

(Rs. in Lakh)

S1 No.	Name of Group	Eighth Five Plan 1992-97	Annual Plan 1992-93
1.	Direction & Administration	30.00	5.00
2.	Welfare of Handicapped	4908.00	974.30
3.	Child Welfare	593.00	140.40
4.	Woman Welfare	16001.00	3163.70
5.	Welfare of Old, Aged/ Infirm and Destitute	248.00	22.10
6.	Correctional Services	475.00	73.00
7.	Grant to Voluntary Agencies	69.00	10.60
8.	Other Programmes	451.00	86.00
TOTAL :		22775.00	4475.00

Objectives and Salient Features of the Social Welfare Programmes in the Eighth Plan :

1. To ensure a major qualitative improvement in the execution of various programmes.
2. To carry out a survey for identification of handicapped persons in order to assess the magnitude of the task and to effectively devise and implement programmes for them. Assistance of voluntary agencies would be sought.
3. Increase the scholarships payable for physically handicapped students studying in class I to V and VI to VIII from the present level of Rs. 15/- and Rs. 20/- to Rs. 20/- and Rs. 40/- per month respectively.
4. Establishment of 10 additional training-cum-workshop centres for deaf and dumb boys and girls.
5. Establishment of a hostel for working handicapped persons in the States 13 divisional headquarters.
6. Establishment of homes for mentally retarded persons.
7. Increase the level of maintenance grant for handicapped persons from Rs. 100 to 300 per month. Also the provision for financial assistance of Rs. 11,000 per couple for marriage between a handicapped person and a normal person and for prize of Rs. 1,000 for handicapped students obtaining 1st Division in their final examination in Matric and Post Matric classes.

8. Establishment of 48 Shishu Shalas/Balvaries.
9. Establishment of 5 additional Ashram type schools for destitute children.
10. Review various acts like prevention of Immoral Traffic in Women Act, Antidowry Act, Prohibition of Sati Pratha Act, in order to make them more effective and welfare oriented.
11. Increase the number of destitute widows covered under pension scheme from 2.47 lakh to 5 lakh.
12. Establishment of 10 additional rehabilitation centres for destitute women.
13. Ensure rehabilitation of discharged inmates by providing gainful employment through bank assistance.

OLD AGE PENSION

28. The old age pension scheme of the Uttar Pradesh Government is one of the most important welfare schemes implemented by the Labour Commissioner's Organisation. This scheme aims at providing social security to the blind, infirm, handicapped and destitute old people of society by providing them monetary relief.
29. In view of the significance of this schemes it was included in the plan schemes in (1990-91). The rate of pension under this scheme is Rs. 100 per month, per pensioner and the qualifying age is above 60 years. In rural areas only those people are included who do not possess and land or have land not exceeding 2.5 acres while in, urban areas people whose monthly income does not exceed Rs. 250/- per month are included.
30. During the year (1990-91) an expenditure of Rs. 1653.23 lakh was incurred and 277194 pensioners were benifitted including 69299 pensioners belonging to Scheduled Castes.
31. During the year (1991-92) it is proposed to benefit 3 lakh pensioners out of which 72000 would be from Scheduled Castes. An estimated expenditure of Rs. 3025.00 lakh is proposed for this purpose.
32. For the Annual Plan (1992-93) it is proposed to benefit 3.10 lakh pensioners out of which 74400 would be from Scheduled Castes under the Special Component Plan. A total expenditure of Rs. 3219.00 lakh is proposed for this purpose the outlay proposed for Eighth Plan is Rs. 16150.00 lakh.

SAINIK KALYAN

33. Ex-servicemen, the majority of whom retire after only 18 to 22 years of service in the Defence Forces, often need post retirement resettlement. In order to help them in resettlement the Government of India and the State Government have launched various welfare schemes funded through the Sainik Punarvas Nidhi, Sainik Kalyan Plan, and Central Welfare Funds.

34. During the Seventh Plan period the approved outlay was Rs. 424.00 lakh and a sum of Rs. 300.71 lakh was spent. Subsequently Rs. 46.53 lakh was spent in the year 1990-91 and Rs. 60.00 lakh is the outlay provided for the Annual Plan 1991-92. Specific training courses were organised to provide training to ex-Servicemen for Self Employment in various vocational occupations through existing Industrial Training Institutes. About 1100 ex-Servicemen were benefited by the end of 1990-91.

35. For the Eighth Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 615.00 lakh including Rs. 500.00 lakh for Hills, has been proposed. The Annual Plan 1992-93 will require an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh, including Rs. 50.00 lakh for Hills. It is expected to benefit 3125 persons during the Eighth Five Year Plan and 625 persons in the year 1992-93 under the scheme known as Preparing ex-Servicemen for Self Employment (PEXSEM).

Nutrition

36. Malnutrition is a serious problem facing the weaker sections of society. Thus nutrition related programmes have been included in the Minimum Needs Programme with special emphasis on providing nutrition to infants and mothers. The objectives of the projects include reduction of infant and child mortality, morbidity and malnutrition, reduction in the number of drop outs from schools, immunization of children, overcoming malnutrition in children and pregnant women and increasing the educational level (including nutrition and health education) of women. In order to achieve the above objectives, it is planned to saturate the entire State by the end of the Eighth Plan by raising the total number of Balvari projects to 920. These projects are proposed both for rural as well as urban areas.

37. Despite having some shortcomings such as low rate of expenditure on nutrition, non-attractive Anganwadi centres etc. 55.27 percent of the physical target and 89.4 percent utilization of total funds allotted during Seventh Plan has been achieved. Subsequently Rs. 476.71 lakh was spent in the year 1990-91 and Rs. 1344.10 lakh is anticipated to be spent during the year 1991-92.

38. For the Eighth Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 20660.00 lakh including Rs. 1600.00 lakh for Hills has been proposed. The Annual Plan 1992-93 will have an outlay of Rs. 4132.00 lakh, out of which Rs. 320 lakh will be earmarked for Hills.

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