

SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

(1980-85)

AND

ANNUAL PLAN

(1981-82)

NIEPA DC



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GOVERNMENT OF UTTAR PRADESH
PLANNING DEPARTMENT

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CHAPTER
I
PLAN IN OUTLINE

This Chapter deals with the broad outlines of the Sixth Five Year Plan.

Plan Strategy

2. *Background and goals*—The Fifth Five Year Plan was originally intended to cover the period from 1974-75 to 1978-79, but in October, 1977, the then Planning Commission and Government of India decided to terminate the Fifth Plan one year in advance, on March 31, 1978, and to formulate a new Five Year Plan for 1978-83. Simultaneously it was decided to introduce the concept of "rolling plans". Rolling Plan really means fixing of targets, physical and financial for a year and to review them at the end of the year. So that changed circumstances are accounted for. However, this methodology could not fructify and 1978-83 Plan could not go beyond the draft stage. In January 1980, the Planning Commission was reconstituted, and in April 1980, it was decided that the new Sixth Five Year Plan would continue to be formulated according to old guide-lines and should cover the period from 1980-81 to 1984-85. The Planning Commission in May, 1980 issued brief guide-lines for the preparation of the Plan, which stated that in drawing up, physical targets, the year 1979-80, may be adopted as the base year. Accordingly, the Sixth Five Year Plan has been prepared keeping in view the objectives of the National Plan.

3. The strategy and goals of the Plan are as follows :

(1) Emphasis on efforts for maximising production in various sectors, to enable the State to achieve a substantial degree of self-sufficiency particularly in respect of key sectors, supply of foodgrains and essential commodities, power supply, and to build up a solid production base for future growth.

- (2) Maximising benefits from investments made in the past in public, corporate, co-operative and private sectors, and from infrastructure and institutions already set up.
- (3) Reducing difference between U. P.'s per capita income and the national per capita income.
- (4) Improving standards and quality of life of the rural as well as urban poor by increasing their purchasing power, and by delivering greater benefits to them through enlarged access to social consumption and communally supplied goods and services.
- (5) Developing the vast human resources of the State so that they may contribute effectively to the process of economic development.
- (6) Reducing levels of unemployment and under-employment.
- (7) Giving higher priority to solving problems of economically and socially handicapped persons, in particular, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, landless labourers, marginal and small farmers and those engaged in hereditary occupations, like handicrafts, as well as freeing and resettlement of bonded labourers.
- (8) Ensuring balanced development of all regions of the State including ecologically handicapped regions and regions in which ecological degradation is occurring.
- (9) Stabilising the size of population and reducing birth and death rates through a concerted programme and education.
- (10) Taking economic and organisational steps to contain price increases.

Economic Situation of Uttar Pradesh

4. Some basic facts about U. P.'s present economic situation are briefly given below :

Area—With 2.94 lakh sq. km. of geographical area representing 9 per cent of the area of the country, U. P. ranks fourth in area amongst the States of the Union.

Population—The total population of the State on March 1, 1979 was estimated at 10.2 crore, accounting for 16 per cent of population of the country. About 85 per cent of the population resides in rural areas. The Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. Population constitutes about 21 per cent of State's total population and 25 per cent of the Country's population of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

Density—According to 1971 census, the density of population of U. P. and the country as a whole was 300 and 173 per Sq. Km. respectively.

Literacy—21.7 per cent of the population is literate. Male literates are 31.5 per cent whereas female literates are only 10.6 per cent.

Settlement Pattern—According to 1971 census, there were 325 towns in the State and 22 of these has a population of one lakh and above.

Vocational Pattern—According to the census of 1971, about 31 per cent of the total population was included in the category of workers. The largest number of workers (78 per cent) were engaged in agriculture and allied activities. Agricultural labourers constitute 20 per cent of total workers in the State.

Per capita income—The *per capita* income of the State (at 1970-71 prices) was Rs.441 in 1979-80 against an all India average of Rs.678.

Economic Structure—The economy of the State is mostly agrarian. A little less than 60 per cent of the total State domestic product originates from agriculture and allied sectors. The per cent contribution of primary, secondary and tertiary sectors in the State income during 1979-80 were 53.0, 18.3 and 28.7 respectively.

Distributive Pattern of Land Holdings—Over 69 per cent of holdings in the State are below one hectare which account for about 24 per cent of the total area.

Land Use—Out of the total area of over 29.8 lakh hectares, the net area sown in U. P., during 1978-79, was 17.5 lakh hectares that is about 58.7 per cent. The net area irrigated was 89 lakh hectares in 1978-79 accounting for 50.9 per cent of the net area sown. The intensity of cropping was about 139 per cent.

Production and productivity—Agricultural productivity in the State is comparatively low. The population of foodgrains during 1978-79 was more than 231 lakh tonnes against 212 lakh tonnes in 1977-78. Value of output of foodgrains and main commercial crops in 1977-78 (at 1976-77 prices) was Rs.573 per hectare in U. P. against Rs.779 in Punjab, Rs.1172 in Haryana and Rs.630 in Maharashtra.

Irrigation—The total irrigation potential created up to 1979-80 was 163.09 lakh hectare.

Infrastructure

Power—The installed capacity of power by the end of 1979-80 was 3,379 MW but the current level of generation is only around 43 per cent of this.

Road—The total length of surfaced roads in 1978-79 was 51,039 kms. or 17 kms. per 100 sq. kms. of area.

Social services—The number of junior basic, senior basic and higher secondary schools in 1979-80 was, 70,292, 13,127 and 4,953 respectively. The number of allopathic hospitals and dispensaries at the end of 1979-80 was 2,999.

5. U. P.'s greatest asset is plentiful availability of surface and underground water. There has been a quantum jump during the last five years in the application of fertilizers.

Targets of Income growth

6. The question of inter-State disparities has been discussed in various forums at the national level and it has been concluded that a large gap

exists between the States, and that this gap has been widening over the years. The indicator of *per capita* income encompasses the over-all impact of developmental efforts. The following table would show that the gap between the

per capita income of U. P. and India as a whole has widened during the period of 1970-79. Following Table shows that the percentage share of U. P.'s income in the total income of the country has decreased from 1970-71 to 1978-79:

TABLE 1
Total income and per capita income of India and U.P.

Serial no.	Year	Total Income (Rs. in crores) at constant prices (1970-71)		Percentage share of U.P. to India	Per capita income (Rs.) at constant prices (1970-71)		Percentage of U.P. to India	Gap (Rs.) (Col. 6—Col.7)
		India	U.P.		India	U.P.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	1970-71	34235	4256	12.4	633	486	76.8	147
2	1971-72	34715	4017	11.6	627	451	71.9	176
3	1972-73	34191	4254	12.4	604	469	77.6	135
4	1973-74	35967	4059	11.3	621	439	70.7	182
5	1974-75	36411	4237	11.6	616	450	73.1	166
6	1975-76	40011	4611	11.5	662*	481	72.7	181
7	1976-77	40534	4745	11.7	658*	487	74.0	171
8	1977-78	44090	5077*	11.5	701	511*	72.9	190
9	1978-79	46636	5311*	11.4	728	524*	72.0	204
10	1979-80	44328*	4547 ^{bb}	10.3	678 ^{bb}	441 ^{bb}	65.0	237

*Provisional Estimates.

^{bb}Quick Estimates.

7. In historical context, increase in *per capita* income of India and U. P. between two different points of time has been of the following order:

TABLE 2
Growth in per capita income

Percentage increase in 1960-61 over 1948-49		Percentage increase in 1969-70 over 1960-61		Percentage increase in 1978-79 over 1970-71	
India	U.P.	India	U.P.	India	U.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6
30.4	7.4	95.4	93.3	100.2	98.6

The above table indicates that during the period 1948-49 to 1960-61, U. P.'s *per capita* income grew at a much slower pace than the all-India figure. However, during the subsequent two periods of time the growth of U. P.'s *per capita* income

was just a little less than the growth of India's *per capita* income. This provides a basis for optimism about U. P.'s perspective development given the right policies and effective implementation in various spheres.

8. Some important inter-State Statistics are given in Annexures I and II which illustrate relative backwardness and inadequacy of resources made available to the State.

9. *Structure of Income*—A comparative picture of the structure of income in India and in U. P. at two different points of time is given below :

TABLE 3
Percentage shares of different sectors of economy

Sectors	1970-71		1978-79	
	India	U. P.	India	U. P.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Primary	50.6	60.2	40.6	53.0
2. Secondary	19.8	14.9	22.7	18.3
3. Others	29.6	24.9	36.7	28.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

From the preceding table it is apparent that while percentage share of income from primary sector decreased both in India and in U. P. the order of decrease was sharper in the country (10.0 per cent) than that in U. P. (7.2 per cent). Similarly, percentage shares of secondary and other sectors has shown an increase both in the country and in U. P. but the order of increase was higher in the former (10 per cent) compared to U. P. (7.2 per cent). This proves that the pace of diversification of U. P.'s economy has not matched with that of the country.

10. The trends of growth observed in the State's economy during the different periods ending 1978-79, compared to the country as a whole are given in table 4 :

TABLE 4
Growth rates observed in different sectors of the economy-at various points of time

Period	Agriculture and Animal Husbandry		Manufacturing				Rest of the Sector		Total Income			
	U.P.	India	Organised		Unorganised		Total		U.P.	India	U.P.	India
			U.P.	India	U.P.	India	U.P.	India				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1960-61 to 1978-79	2.0	2.3	5.2	4.8	2.9	3.7	3.9	4.3	3.3	4.7	2.6	3.5
1968-69 to 1978-79	2.9	2.6	5.1	5.4	3.1	4.5	4.1	5.0	3.5	4.9	3.2	3.9
1970-71 to 1978-79	3.3	2.4	5.3	5.7	3.8	5.2	4.5	5.5	2.9	5.4	3.3	4.1
1972-73 to 1978-79	5.0	4.0	7.8	6.6	4.4	5.7	6.1	6.2	3.2	6.3	4.5	5.3
1973-74 to 1978-79	6.4	3.8	9.2	7.0	5.7	6.0	7.4	6.6	3.9	7.0	5.6	5.5
1974-75 to 1978-79	6.0	4.4	11.3	8.3	5.5	6.4	8.3	7.5	4.4	7.3	5.6	6.1
1976-77 to 1978-79	6.9	6.7	8.6	10.7	6.8	7.8	7.7	9.6	3.4	7.0	5.8	7.3

11. It will be seen from the table 4 that the performance of the State's economy after 1973-74 has been much better than the past years. It was also better than that of the country during the period 1973-74 to 1978-79. The table is

indicative of the fact that the State's economy really picked up since 1972-73 and the performance thereafter has been consistently encouraging in all sectors.

12. *Income distribution and Poverty*—An aspect of income distribution, which has major policy implication, is the measure of the degree and extent of poverty. Poverty is measured with reference to the persons whose consumption expenditure is below the required buying capacity which is essential for sustaining life. The common standard being used in the country is based on minimum nutritional requirements of 2400 calories per day *per capita* in rural areas and 2100 calories in Urban areas, according to base year 1979-80. On the basis of the above norms 47.85 per cent in rural areas and 43.53 per cent population in urban areas are estimated to be living below the poverty line. Compared to National Sample Survey results for U. P. for the year 1973-74, the percentage of people living below the poverty line has decreased quite significantly from 63.19 per cent to 47.85 per cent for rural area and from 49.52 percentage to 43.53 per cent for the Urban areas.

13. If the proportion as in the base year were to remain unchanged, persons who may be estimated to be below the poverty line in the last year of the Sixth Plan would be as follows :—

TABLE 5
Population below Poverty Line

Area	Percentage of population below poverty line 1979-80	Persons of poverty line (in lakhs)	
		1978-79	1984-85
1	2	3	4
Rural ..	47.85	416.80 ¹	450.45
Urban ..	43.53	68.55	78.40 ²
State ..	47.18	485.35	528.86

It is apparent from the above table that there would be net addition of 43.5 lakh persons among the poor during Sixth Plan unless definite measures are taken to reduce the proportion of the people living below the poverty line.

14. *Employment situation in U. P.*—It is estimated, that whole-time employment opportunities/jobs equivalent to 13.44 lakh persons year's would have to be created in the State to cover the back log of 26.47 lakh unemployed and under-employed of this about 8.96 lakh persons years would be needed for wholly unemployed persons at the end of 1979-80 and 4.48 lakh persons years would take care of 17.51 lakh inadequately employed persons. The rural urban break-up of unemployment figures is as follows :

TABLE 6
Rural and Urban Employment
(In lakh person years)

	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4
Wholly unemployed.	6.68	2.28	8.96
Under employed.	3.91	0.57	4.48
Total ..	10.59	2.85	13.44

15. In addition to the above, about 48 lakh persons would be added to the labour force during the year 1980-85, who would also be needing whole time jobs, of which 38.93 lakh persons would be from rural areas and 9.07 lakh from urban areas.

16. Thus, the demand for employment in the State during the period 1980-85 is estimated to be to the tune of 61.44 lakh jobs, i.e., 49.52 lakh in rural areas and 11.92 lakh in urban areas.

17. *Inter-regional variations in the State*—There are substantial variations in levels of development in different regions. The measure which is commonly used for assessing relative economic status in *per capita* income. However, figures of *per capita* income for individual regions are not available. Variations are, therefore, observed with reference to certain indicators of

productivity, infrastructure and social services. Comparative data presented below shows an increase in inter-regional variations in the last decade :

TABLE 7
Co-efficient of Variation

Sl. no.	Indicators	Co-efficient of variation	
		1968-69	Latest year
1	2	3	4
1	Value of agricultural produce per net hectare of area sown.	23	89(1975-76)
2	Intensity of cropping	7	12(1977-78)
3	Net irrigated area to net area sown	41	40(1975-76)
4	Per capita net output from commodity producing sectors.	13	20(1975-76)
5	Per capita gross industrial produce.	56	60(1975-76)
6	Per capita consumption of electricity.	46	75(1976-77)

Sl. no.	Indicators	Co-efficient of variations	
		1968-69	Latest year
1	2	3	4
7	Length of pucca roads per lakh of population.	30	75(1978-79)
8	Number of junior basic school per lakh of population.	33	35(1977-78)
9	Number of senior basic school per lakh of population.	33	34(1977-78)
10	Number of beds in allopathic hospitals per lakh of population.	36	46(1977-78)

18. It is obvious from the data* that the Eastern and Bundelkhand region have slid back in respect of almost all indicators in comparison to the State average. On the other hand, the western region has moved upwards.

19. *Past Five Year Plans: Historical Perspective*—Some relevant facts about U. P.'s previous Five Year Plans, and past growth rates are given below :

TABLE 8
Growth Rates of Past Five Year Plans

Plan Period	Expenditure	Percentage share of Central assistance	Per capita Outlay (Rs.)		Rate of growth of U.P. economy	Rate of growth of the country's economy
			U.P.	Other State		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
First	153.37	56.86	25	38	1.9	3.4
Second	233.34	51.68	32	51	1.8	4.0
Third	560.63	63.54	72	92	1.6	2.3
Fourth	1165.39	54.51	132	142	2.3	3.3
Fifth	2924.46	44.02	287	328	4.9	4.9

20. It will be seen from the above data that :

(i) The percentage share of Central assistance in Plan outlays has steadily declined,

(ii) The *per capita* outlay of U. P. has consistently remained less than other States of India:

(iii) U. P.'s growth rates during each Plan period have been less than those of the country.

21. *Total Plan Size and Public Sector Outlays During 1980-85*—Development is largely dependent on investment consequently, targets of growth are determined amongst other factors, on the volume of investment which can be mobilized. In brief, for the short term, the growth rates of the States economy will be determined on the basis of the following set of considerations :

(i) Comparative increase in the national and State rates of growth of *per capita* income.

(ii) Determination of tolerable limits of the the gap to be allowed to persist between the national and State *per capita* incomes at the end of the Sixth Plan.

(iii) Full use of available capacity particularly in the productive sector.

(iv) Creation of substantial employment opportunities to the large number of people living below the poverty line, with a view to enhance their purchasing power.

(v) Asses need for future development.

(vi) To view in long-term perspective, the economic development and to diversify the economy so that a large scale transfer of manpower from agriculture to non-agriculture.

(vii) To have policies which would allow the State to realize its objectives and targets.

22. The implications of adopting different growth rates during the Sixth Plan period are given in Annexure IV.

23. Based upon an assessment of potentials of growth in agriculture and in industry, and the rate of growth observed from 1974 to 1979, it would appear reasonable to adopt a target of 6 per cent per annum growth rate for the Sixth Plan period.

24. To achieve the target of 6 per cent rate of growth, the requirement of investment has

been assessed on a scientific basis. Keeping in view the developmental requirement of the State an outlay of Rs.9661 crores was proposed and submitted to the Planning Commission but due to limited resources available the Commission has approved a Plan outlay of Rs.6200 crores only.

25. The sectoral distribution of Plan outlays reflects the basic objectives of the Plan. While deciding upon the sectoral distribution of Plan outlay for the years 1980-85 attention has been given to projects which would help in maximising production and in raising the State's income in the short run. Similarly, programmes which generate maximum employment and contribute in raising the standard of living of the poorest sections of society have been paid special attention.

26. For purposes of comparison sectoral** figures of Plan expenditure during 1974-79, outlay for 1978-83 and proposed outlay for 1980-85 have been given below. Percentage increases in sectoral outlays of 1980-85 have been given below. Percentage increase in sectoral outlays of 1980-85 over expenditure of 1974-79 and Plan outlays of 1978-83 have also been given.

27. The figures given below show details of major heads of development :

TABLE 9
Public Sector Outlay by Major Heads of Development

(In lakh Rs.)

Head of Development	1974-75 expendi- ture (Rs.2,924 crores)	1978-79 Outlay (Rs. 5,000 crores)	1980-85 proposed Outlay (Rs.6,200 crores)	Increase in		Percentage increase in 1980-85 outlay over	
				1980-85 Outlay over 1974-79 Expenditure	1980-85 Outlay over 1978-83 Outlay	1974-79 expendi- ture	1978-83 Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Agriculture and Allied Service.	40687	74116	102776	62089	28660	152.60	38.67
2. Co-operation ..	3329	5510	5739	2410	229	72.39	4.16
3. Water & Power Development.	167951	283700	333700	155749	50000	98.69	17.62
4. Industry & Minerals	18216	22601	33110	14894	10509	81.76	46.50
5. Transport and Communications.	24702	41722	55000	30298	13278	122.65	31.82
6. Social and Community Services.	36837	70680	87575	50738	16895	137.74	23.90
6.1 Education ..	9949	15208	16500	6551	1292	65.85	8.50
6.2 Medical and Public Health.	3784	10352	15000	11216	4648	296.41	44.90
6.3 Sewerage & Water Supply.	11248	22854	30600	19352	7746	172.05	33.89
6.4 Other Social Services	11856	22266	25476	13619	3209	114.87	14.41
7. Miscellaneous ..	724	1671	2100	1376	429	190.06	25.67
Total ..	292446	500000	620000	327554	120000	112.00	24.00

**Annexure V

It will be seen from the above table that the total outlay of 1980-85 as compared to 1974-79 expenditure and 1978-83 outlay is higher by Rs.3275.54 crores and Rs.1200.00 crores which means a percentage increase of 112 and 24 respectively. The outlays of Agriculture and Allied Services show highest increase of 152.60 per cent over 1974-79 expenditure followed by Social and Community Services (137.74 per cent) and Transport and Communication (122.65 per

cent). However, as compared to 1978-83 Plan outlay, the highest increase (46.50 per cent) has been proposed in Industry and Mining, followed by Agriculture and Allied Services (38.67 per cent) and Transport and Communication (31.82 per cent).

28. The percentage share of the outlays of different sectors have been given separately whereas the details below show the percentage shares for major heads of development :

TABLE-10 : Percentage shares of Outlays of Major Heads Development

Serial no.	Head of Development	1974-79	1978-83	1980-85	Percentage increase in 1980-85 Outlay over	
		(Rs.2924 crore)	(Rs.6000 crore)	(Rs.6200 Crore)	1974-79 Expenditure	1978-83 outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Agriculture and Allied Services	13.91	14.82	16.57	152.60	98.67
2	Co-operative	1.14	1.10	0.93	172.39	4.16
3	Water and Power Development	57.43	56.74	53.82	98.69	17.62
4	Industry and Minerals	6.23	4.52	5.34	81.76	146.50
5	Transport and Communications	8.44	8.35	8.87	122.65	31.82
6	Social and Community services	12.60	14.14	14.13	137.74	23.90
6.1	Education	3.40	3.04	2.66	65.85	8.50
6.2	Medical and Public Health	1.29	2.07	2.42	296.41	143.90
6.3	Sewerage and Water Supply	3.85	4.57	4.94	172.05	34.89
6.4	Other Social Services	4.06	4.46	4.11	114.87	14.41
7	Miscellaneous	0.25	0.33	0.34	190.06	25.67
Total		100.00	100.00	100.00	112.00	24.00

It will be seen from the above table, that the percentage share of Agriculture and Allied Services, and Transport and Communications, are higher in 1980-85 Plan as compared to their corresponding percentage shares in 1974-79 expenditure and 1978-83 Plan outlay.

29. As mentioned earlier increases in Plan outlay of 1980-85 over Plan expenditure in 1974-79 and outlay during 1978-83 are 112 per cent and 24 per cent respectively. The sectors where percentage increase in their outlays are more than the over all increase are given below :

TABLE 11 : Sectors in which percentage increase of outlay are significant

Serial no.	Sectors	Percentage Increase in	
		1980-85 Outlay over 1974-79 expenditure	1980-85 Outlay over 1978-83 Outlay
1	2	3	4
1	Soil and Water Conservation	149.85	..
2	Area Development	260.07	54.21
3	Animal Husbandry	129.89	..
4	Dairy and Milk Supply	169.30	..
5	Fisheries	717.07	125.59
6	Forests	260.85	27.84
7	Community Development and Panchayati Raj	917.37	412.71

1	2'	3
8 Flood Control	133.25	..
9 Large and Medium Industry	..	56.12
10 Sugar Industry	..	166.67
11 Village and Small Industry	236.29	27.51
12 Geology and Mining	229.09	..
13 Transport and Communication	249.55	90.60
14 Tourism	129.01	..
15 Scientific Services and Research	223.53	32.21
16 Medical and Public Health	296.41	44.90
17 Water Supply and Sanitation	172.05	33.89
18 Urban Development	853.90	116.45
19 Information and Publicity	173.79	60.00
20 Social Welfare	741.12	41.96
21 Economic Services	202.41	28.79
22 General Services (Printing and Stationery)	163.00	..

•ANNEXURE—VI

30. The notable increase in the outlay of the above sector should be seen in the background of the Sixth Plan objectives of increasing development, utilization of existing capacities and

in providing basic needs to the people.

31. The break-up of Sixth Plan outlay in production and 'Infrastructure and services' is shown below :

TABLE—12

Break-up of Plan Expenditure according to objective

Serial no.	Major Head	1974—79 expenditure		1978—83 outlay		1980—85 outlay	
		In crore Rs.	Percentage	In crore Rs.	Percentage	In crore Rs.	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Production..	2301.9	78.7	3859.3	77.2	4753.2	76.6
2	Infrastructure and services.	611.8	20.9	1117.7	22.3	1417.8	22.9
3	Others ..	10.8	0.4	23.0	0.5	29.0	0.5
Total		2924.5	100.0	5000.0	100.0	6200.0	100.0.

It will be seen from the above table that the

percentage share of outlay for Infrastructure of development services has increased.

II

FINANCIAL RESOURCES OF THE SIXTH PLAN

The Planning Commission has outlined the following resources for the Sixth Five-Year Plan with the concurrence of the State Government.

TABLE 13
Resources for the Plan

Item	Estimate	
	1981-82	1980-85
1	2	3
1. Plan Outlay ..	1076.84	6200.00
2. States Budgetary Resources (including Market borrowings and Negotiated loans of State Enterprises.		
(i) Additional Resources Mobilisation on 1979-80 rates.	167.68	957.34
(ii) Contribution of Public Enterprises at 1979-80 rates :—		
(a) State Electricity of Board	1.11	(—)40.37
(b) State Transport Corporation.	(—)0.35	8.14
(c) Others	..	..
(iii) Loan from market by the Govt. and States Enterprises (Net).	116.23	695.00
(iv) Share of Small Saving	88.00	483.41
(v) State Provident Funds	30.92	160.32
(vi) Miscellaneous Capital receipts	(—)26.00	(—)217.87
Total (2)	377.69	2045.97
3. Additional Resource mobilisation—		
(a) 1980-81 measures ..	68.28	373.23
(b) 1981-82 to 1984-85 measures	75.00	626.77
Total 3 ..	143.28	1000.00
4. Greater buoyancy in revenues/Economy in Non-Plan expenditure and collection of arrears etc.	42.01	442.57
5. Negotiated loans ..	65.89	380.45
6. Withdrawals from reserves	..	51.97
Total resources of the States (2-6)	628.87	3920.96
7. Central Assistance:—		
(a) Normal Assistance	..	1488.12
(b) On account of modification of Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes (I.A.T.P.).	372.36	338.98

	1	2	3
(c) For externally aided projects.	21.77	101.94	
(d) Hill Assistance	53.84	350.00	
Total (7)	447.97	2279.04	
Total Resources	1076.84	6200.00	

33. The main aim of the Sixth Five-Year Plan is to bring improvements in the economic and social structure of the State, and also to reduce the disparity of *per capita* income of the State and the Nation. One of the reasons for the low *per capita* income of the State is the fact that because of poverty, the people of the State have a limited capacity to pay the taxes. About 47.18 per cent of the population of the State lived below the poverty level in 1979-80. Their contribution to the State taxation is almost negligible. Even so the State Government is doing its best to mobilize additional resources for financing the Sixth Five-Year Plan to the tune of Rs.1,000 crores alone, during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period. In addition the State Government, in Consultation with the Government of India, Public Enterprises, Rajya Yojna Ayog, will continue its efforts to raise their resources in the Plan outlay.

34. In the past, the State has not got a proper share in market borrowings. For instance the *per capita* market borrowing during the Fourth Five-Year Plan period was Rs.12.34 only, which is half when compared to Rs.23.06 *per capita* market borrowing of the other States of India. Similarly, during the Fifth Plan period the *per capita* market borrowing was Rs.18.56 only, against Rs.28.55 of the other States. It is noteworthy that the share of the market borrowing of U. P., was 10.62 per cent only compared to total National borrowings. Whereas the population of U. P. is about 16 per cent of India's population. Because of the disparities, the Government of India, gave an additional amount of Rs.318 crores of U. P. through the formulae of "income deviation" to compensate the lack of market borrowings.

35. For the public sector, loan is available from Life Insurance Corporation, Rural Electrification Corporation etc. for the State Electricity Board, Jal Nigam and State Transport Corporation. In this area too enhancement of funds-loans is called for. During the Sixth Plan period, the Government of India has agreed to give to U. P. additional funds over and above the 10 per cent kept aside for ordinary escalation.

III

MAIN PROGRAMMES

Agriculture and Allied Programmes

36. *Agricultural Production*—In the foreseeable future agriculture will continue to play a predominant role in its economy. About 50 per cent of the States Domestic product originates from the agriculture sector which provides employment to about 78 per cent of the total working labour force.

37. Considerable progress has been made in agricultural production. On the basis of current availability of resources and infrastructure, and favourable weather, the production of foodgrains during 1978-79 was 231 lakh metric tonnes. The food grains production fell to 164 lakh tonnes during 1979-80. This has clearly proved that even today floods and droughts play an important role in deciding production.

38. The broad strategies which have been laid down for sustained growth of agriculture @5.5 per cent annum during the Sixth Plan are the following:

(i) Promotion of ecological balance essential for sustained growth of agricultural production through—

(a) efficient soil and water management on scientific line.

(b) maintenance of soil fertility through judicious land use and cropping pattern.

(c) optimum utilisation of water available both in irrigated and rain fed areas.

(ii) Reduction of fallow land during Kharif and Zaid seasons.

(iii) Increasing cropping intensity especially in Bundelkhand and Eastern regions, by adopting process of dry farming, mixed farming, and inter cropping.

(iv) Conservation of farm produce through safe storage and appropriate post harvest technology.

(v) Increasing in per hectare application of fertilizers.

(vi) Improved package of practices to step up productivity of small and marginal and Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes farmers.

39. Targets of production proposed for the Sixth Five-Year Plan are given below:

TABLE 14
Proposed Target

Serial no.	Item	Unit	Achievement		Targets		
			1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1984-85
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Foodgrain Production—						
	(a) Rice	.. .. '000 Tonnes	5961	2557	6000	6200	7700
	(b) Wheat	.. .. "	11458	9895	10800	11400	13000
2	Total Pulses	.. .. "	2336	1522	3050	3300	3750
3	Other Foodgrains	.. .. "	3353	2465	3350	3300	3540
	Total Foodgrains (1-3)	.. .. "	23108	16439	23200	24200	27990
4	Oil seeds	.. .. "	1580	1017	2300	2400	3000

40. To ensure achievements of the proposed targets of production, special emphasis would be laid on programmes like irrigation, distribution of chemical fertilisers, programme of high

yielding varieties, soil testing, plant protection, etc. The proposed targets for the same are as follows :

TABLE 15
Target for Sixth Plan

Serial no.	Item	Unit	Achievement		Targets		
			1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1984-85
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Net irrigated area	'000 Hec.	8892	9000	8800	9300	9800
2	Distribution of Chemical fertilizers						
	(a) Nitrogenous	'000 M Tonnes	772	756	1000	1100	1400
	(b) Phosphatic	"	207	182	250	266	350
	(c) Potassic	"	79	72	110	104	150
	Total	'000 M tonnes	1058	1010	1360	1470	1900

41. The approved outlay for Agricultural Production for Sixth Five-Year Plan is Rupees 2950.00 lakhs and for the Annual Plan of 1981-82 it is Rs.460.00 lakhs.

42. *Horticulture and Fruit Production*—The diverse geographical and climatic conditions prevailing in different parts of the State are congenial for successful cultivation of various horticulture crops such as fruit, vegetables, potatoes, decorative flower plants, spices beetle leaves etc. In the Sixth Plan period substantial increase in area of these, and also enhancement of per hectare yields of fruits, vegetables and potato of visualized. Efforts in the backward regions of the State such as Bundelkhand and Eastern region, will be made in this direction. The strategies which will be undertaken would include the following :

(1) Increase in area of Horticultural crops.

(2) Increase in per unit productivity of the crops.

(3) Increase in cropping intensity, and diversification of cropping pattern.

(4) Increase in use of inputs and their scientific and judicious application.

(5) Developing storage, processing and marketing facilities to ensure reasonable returns to the producer.

(6) Special package of practices for tuber crops mainly potato.

43. The main targets which have been proposed for the Sixth Five-Year Plan are as follows:

TABLE 16
Targets for Sixth Plan for Horticulture and Fruit utilization Programmes

Serial no.	Items	Unit	Achievement	Targets		
			1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1984-85
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Plains—						
	1. Area under—					
	(i) Fruits	Lakh Hec.	4.50	4.72	4.94	5.60
	(ii) Vegetables	"	5.10	5.50	5.90	7.10
	(iii) Potato	"	2.70	2.83	2.86	3.00

(Contd.)

Items	Unit	Achievement	Estimated Achievement		Targets
		1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1980-85
1	2	3	4	5	6
2. Production:—					
(i) Fruits	Lakh tonnes	27.80	29.80	30.00	34.80
(ii) Vegetable	"	50.00	64.72	70.04	86.60
(iii) Potato	"	40.70	44.70	45.40	48.10
<i>Hills—</i>					
1. Area—					
(i) Fruits	Lakh Hec.	0.99	1.05	1.11	1.29
(ii) Vegetable	"	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.26
(iii) Potato	"	0.27	0.28	0.29	0.32
2. Production—					
(i) Fruits	Lakh tonnes	2.00	2.20	2.50	3.30
(ii) Vegetables	"	0.85	0.95	1.00	1.30
(iii) Potato	"	2.30	2.50	2.50	3.10

44. The following out lays have been sanctioned during Sixth Five Year Plan for the Plain and Hill areas.

TABLE 17
Outlay for Hills and Plains during Sixth Plan

Area	Outlay (In lakh Rs.)			
	Expenditure 1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1980-85
1	2	3	4	5
Plains	74.47	87.25	88.00	790.00
Hills' area	132.74	160.75	200.00	1350.00
Total	207.21	248.00	288.00	2140.00

45. Soil and Water Conservation—The main objectives of soil and water conservation programme are the following:

1. Protection of agricultural land by reducing soil erosion through the action of water.
2. Reclaim denuded and degraded land through an integrated water shed development programme.

46. Keeping in view the above objectives, the main strategy for soil and water conservation for the Sixth Plan is as follows:

- (1) Integrated water shed area planning,

(2) Preparation of project Plans.

(3) Propagation of programme relating to Agricultural technology.

(4) Propagation of Forest Management programme.

(5) Peoples participation.

(6) Training and demonstrations.

(7) Maintenance of Soil Conservation Works.

(8) Water development.

(9) Amendment of Soil Conservation Act of 1963.

The following physical targets have been fixed for Sixth Plan:

TABLE—18
Targets for Sixth Plan

Serial no.	Item	Unit	Achievement	Anticipated achievement	Targets	
			1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1980-85
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Treatment of problem areas in plains	.. '000 Hect.	44.7	45.6	45.6	288.0
2	Treatment of problem areas in Hills	.. ..	5.2	7.0	7.0	35.0
3	Protection of table land and stabilisation of ravines	.. ..	1.5	2.8	2.8	14.1
4	Soil and water conservation in catchment area of	.. ..			
	(a) Matatila	.. ..	1.6	1.9	2.0	9.9
	(b) Ramganga	.. ..	..	0.2	0.7	3.0
5	Flood control works	.. ..	..	4.0	3.7	15.0
6	Intensive development of Usar and eroded land	.. ..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5
7	Usar reclamation	.. ..	18.9	20.0	20.0	100.0

48. An amount of Rs.3756 lakhs has been sanctioned in the Sixth Five Year Plan period for soil and water conservation programmes of agriculture department, of which Rs.771 lakhs are meant for the Annual Plan of 1981-82.

49. In addition to the above a target of 31500 hectares of land in drought prone areas will be taken up every year under the Area Development Programmes.

50. *Area Development*—The main aim of this programme is to strengthen the process of area development programmes and to formulate social and economic Plans. Under this programme, the targets have been laid down for special areas, and particular sectors of the population. The broad programmes like command

Area Development Programme, Drought Prone Area Programme fall under first category, while activities like Small Finance Development Agency, Integrated Rural Development, and Local Level Planning, belong to the second category.

51. There are several programmes being undertaken for development and with increased emphasis on social justice, and taking into account local needs and local resources, the area development programme is in full swing. Their objective is to remove unemployment and to provide gainful employment to all.

52. For Area Development Programme, the item-wise achievements, and physical targets are as follows:

TABLE—19
Targets and Achievement

Item	Unit	Achievement	Estimated Achievement	Targets	
		1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1980-85
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>I. Command Area Development—</i>					
(1) Soil Survey	.. '000 Hec.	663.60	640.00	600.00	3000.00
(2) Topographical surveys	.. ..	300.90	412.00	488.00	2700.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
(3) Irrigation channels	'000 km.	16.35	26.56	20.70	110.45
(4) Lining of channels	"	1.01	2.05	4.16	21.36
(5) Drains	"	0.51	2.05	4.16	31.36
(6) Water Pipes	'000 No.	19.23	35.40	41.60	221.00
(7) Development of area development programme.	'000 Hec.	318.50	525.00	414.00	2201.00
II. Drought Prone Area Programmes—					
(1) Irrigation potential created	'000 Hec.	1.75	20.00	20.00	100.00
(2) Total Soil conservation Programme	"	31.44	27.50	30.00	100.00
(3) Afforestation	"	3.92	5.00	5.00	30.00
(4) Pasture Development	"	0.75	1.70	1.70	10.00
III Small Farmers Development Agency—					
(1) Beneficiaries	'000 No.	2.24	8.00	8.82	80.00
IV. Integrated Rural Development					
(1) No. of Blocks	No.	476	549	88.500	88.00
(2) Beneficiaries	'000 No.	516.24	500.00	530.00	2500.00

53. Programme-wise expenditure for 1979-80 and outlay for 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1980-85 is given in the following table :

TABLE 20
Expenditure and Outlay

Programme	Actual Expenditure 1979-80	Approved Outlay 1980-81	Outlay	
			1981-82	1980-85
1	2	3	4	5
1. Command Area Development Authority	1010.00	966.45	1166.00	9400.00
2. Integrated Rural Development	2137.60	800.00	2212.00	9100.00
3. Drought Prone Areas Programme	420.25	450.00	350.00	1750.00
4. Divisional Development Corporations	3.37	50.00	50.00	750.00
5. National Rural Employment Programme .. ..	..	..	1000.00	10000.00

54. *Animal Husbandry*—The main aim of the programme is to increase the product based on animals such as milk, eggs, meat, wool etc. The animal husbandry programmes are aimed to provide small and marginal farmers with employment to increase their resources. The programme is to provide better breeding facilities,

Veterinary and Health Centres, and facilities of feed and fodder. The main strategy in milk production is to intensify cattle breeding programmes in the operational areas of the existing milk plans.

55. The physical targets for Sixth Five Year Plan are as below :

TABLE 21
Targets for Sixth Plan (1980-85)

Serial no.	Items	Unit	Actual achievement 1979-80	Anticipated achievement 1980-81	Targets	
					1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Animal Production—						
(a) Milk	'000 mt.	5494	5721	5963	6830
(b) Eggs	Million	295	302	314	357
(c) Wool	Lakh kgs.	15.81	17.36	18.93	31.83
(d) Meat	"	866.34	910.15	934.03	1005.51

	1	2	3	4	5	6
2. Veterinary Hospitals		No.	1169	1179	1204	1244
3. Stockmen centres		No.	2257	2257	2313	2401
4. Deepfrozen semen centres		No.	3	..	2	6
5. Intensive sheep development project		No.	2	2	13	4
6. Intensive poultry development and marketing centre.		No.	9	9	12	13

56. Rs.2000 lakhs is the outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan for the Animal Husbandry sector, of which Rs.316 lakhs has been assigned for the Annual Plan for 1981-82.

57. *Dairying and Milk Supply*—Dairying and Milk Supply is an important means for socio-economic upliftment of the weaker section of the society, in rural areas. This programme not only provides subsidiary employment, but is an avenue for raising their income, while providing fresh milk to urban dwellers.

58. The strategies proposed for the improvement of dairying and milk supply programme, are the following :

1. Under the assistance scheme for milk co-operatives, strengthening of the primary milk co-operative societies.
2. Strengthening of existing milk plants to enable them to process increased milk.
3. Sustained manpower development to enable the plants to improve their operational efficiency.
4. Sound pricing policy to encourage production of milk.

59. It is hoped that due to the pursuance of the above strategy and strengthening of about 2600 primary milk producing co-operative societies, 2.60 lakh litres of milk will be handled per day. This way, in the State and co-operative sector, around 50 per cent of the installed capa-

city would be met by the milk produce of co-operative societies.

60. An amount of Rs.1500 lakhs has been sanctioned for Dairying and Milk Sector, during the Sixth Five Year Plan period, including Rs.100 lakhs for the Hill areas. An outlay of Rs.214 lakhs has been approved for the annual Plan of 1981-82 of which an amount of Rs.15 lakhs is meant exclusively for Hill areas.

61. *Fisheries*—Fisheries is the main source of income for socially backward and economically weak sections of the society. On one hand it will increase the production of fish, and the other, it will provide gainful employment to the weak sections of society. Side by side it will also provide proteins in the diet of the rural masses.

62. The main thrust of this programme during the Sixth Five Year Plan pertain to the following :

- (1) Assessment of natural resources.
- (2) Production of fingerlings.
- (3) Intensification of fisheries development in departmental waters.
- (4) Fish culture in ponds of rural areas.
- (5) Development of temperate fisheries.
- (6) Ensuring market for fish.

63. Taking into consideration the above strategy, the following targets have been fixed for the fisheries development during the Sixth Five Year Plan period :

TABLE 222
Fisheries Programme—Sixth Five Year Plan Target

Serial no.	Item	Unit	Achievements of Anticipated		Target	
			base year 1979-80	achievement 1980-81	1981-82	1980-85
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Fish Production	'000 mmt.	30.00	33.00	38.00	50.00
2	Fish Seeds—					
	(1) Fry (Spown)	Million	108.00	225.00	300.00	520.00
	(2) Fingerlings	Milliom	47.80	61.50	75.00	130.00

64. An amount of Rs.670 lakhs have been approved as outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan of which Rs.60 lakh are for the Annual Plan 1981-82.

65. *Forestry*—Forests a major natural resource and are a great influencing factor in ecological balance. Forests have a special rôle in flood control, prevention of soil erosion and in ground-supply. Forests also provide fuel, industrial and housing timber and industrial raw-material such as paper, resin. Forest development is a must for economic and natural well being.

66. In Uttar Pradesh, forests are mainly confined to the mountainous hill areas, Tarai and

Vindhyachal regions, whereas the plain are almost devoid of forest and her programmes of afforestation are required. In this context, social forestry programme was launched in the plains in 1976-77. This scheme is now being implemented with the aid of the World Bank and fast growing species are being planted on road sides, canal sides, along railway lines and on land belonging to the Gram Sabha. Such forests will supply forest goods and income to the rural people, raising their standard of living. An amount of Rs.148.75 lakhs has been approved as outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan period, of which Rs.583 lakhs are meant for the Annual Plan of 1980-81. An amount of Rs.23.98 lakhs has already been spent during the years 1974-79.

TABLE 23

Target and achievement of the Forestry sector

('000 Hec.)

Serial no.	Scheme	Unit	Achievements		Anticipated achievements		Target
			1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Plantation of Fast Growing species.	Hec. (Cumulative)	153.1	517.8	162.3	165.9	169.4
2.	Plantation of species of economic and industrial importance.	Do.	158.6	166.9	175.4	184.1	192.1
3.	Social Forestry	Do.	11.00	18.3	24.8	31.8	41.8
4.	Communications	Km.	1703	1764	1789	4904	4964

67. *Co-operation*—Loan through Co-operative Banks short, medium and long term, help actively in raising the agriculture production. Co-operatives have now assumed the responsibility for processing and marketing the agricultural produce. Co-operatives also serve as effective base for building a strong public distribution system consumer goods are being distributed both in rural and urban areas. Efforts are being made to provide adequate storage facilities in rural areas for storing agricultural produce. The scheme for setting up cold storages is also being implemented to give correct prices to agriculturists for their produce. Other programme to help the weaker section is also being implemented.

Objectives and strategy are as follows :

1. Strengthening of primary societies and diversification of their activities,

2. To build up a string and effective marketing structure by utilising primary co-operative societies.

3. To augment the existing storage and warehousing capacity in co-operative sector.

4. To set up agro-based processing units.

5. To strengthen the Apex Co-operative Institutions by providing financial and managerial inputs.

6. To strengthen consumer co-operative in rural and urban areas.

7. To design specific schemes for benefiting the labourers and weaker sections of the society.

8. To have an effective monitoring system.

TABLE—24
Physical Targets

Serial no.	Item	Unit	base Year level 1979-80	Targets		
				1980-81	1981-82	1984-85
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	<i>Co-operative Loning—</i>					
	(i) Short term ..	.. Rs. crore	166.24	230.00	250.00	385.00
	(ii) Medium term..	.. ..	19.81	25.00	30.00	45.00
	(iii) Long term ..	.. ..	56.86	60.00	65.00	85.00
2.	<i>Warehousing:—</i>					
	(i) State warehousing corporation	.. '000	774.00	80.00	80.00	1174.00
	(ii) Co-operation ..	.. Tonnes	672.00	197.00	62.00	930.00
3.	<i>Retail Sale of Fertilizers</i>	.. ..			
	.. ..	.. Rs. crore	106.85	181.00	210.00	375.00
4.	<i>Consumer goods—</i>					
	(i) Rural area ..	.. Rs. crores	25.28	58.06	90.00	520.00
	(ii) Urban areas ..	.. ..	28.22	42.70	85.00	485.00
5.	<i>Co-operative processing organisation</i>	.. No.	98	8	4	25
6.	<i>Cold storages</i>	.. No.	75	10	10	130

68. An outlay of Rs.5,629.00 lakh is proposed for the Sixth Five-Year Plan of which Rs.1,117.00 is for 1981-82.

69. *Major and medium irrigation*—In formulating the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980-85) the following strategy and objectives have been kept in view:

(i) Creation of additional irrigation potential completing on going projects early. In addition of new projects have been incorporated to maintain sufficiency at the future stage as well.

(ii) Modernisation of existing irrigation system in the State to ensure more effective use of the available water resources.

(iii) To develop during the plan period conjunctive use of water surface and ground resources.

(iv) To take up schemes in backward areas to remove regional imbalances.

70. The pace of development of irrigation facilities was greatly enhanced during Fifth Five-Year Plan period. During years 1974-78 an irrigation potential of 13.68 lakh hectares was created through major and medium irrigation schemes. In years 1978-79, an additional irrigation potential of 5.57 lakh hectares was also created. A total irrigation potential of 60.29 lakh hectares was created by the end of 1979-80 which is 34.65 per cent of the net sown area. It is proposed to create an additional irrigation potential of 12.00 lakh hectares during

the plan period 1980-85, of which 2.52 lakh hectare additional irrigation potential is planned to be created during the year 1980-81.

71. An outlay of Rs.1050 crores is proposed for the Sixth Five-Year Plan. The break up of the financial outlays and physical targets as envisaged is given below:

TABLE 25
Outlays and Physical Target

Sl. no.	Minor head of development	1980-85 Plan Outlay (In lakh of Rs.)	1980-85 Additional Potential ('000 hect.)
1	2	3	4
1	<i>Multipurpose Projects—</i>		
	(a) Continuing ..	19798	..
	(b) New ..	2250	..
	Total ..	22045	..
2	<i>Major Irrigation Projects</i>		
	(a) Continuing ..	56780	959.35
	(b) New ..	4010	
	Total ..	60790	959.35
3	<i>Medium Irrigation Projects</i>		
	(a) Continuing ..	2241	157.66
	(b) New ..	1500	2.44
	Total ..	3741	160.10

1	2	3	4
4	<i>Modernisation Schemes—</i>		
(a)	Continuing	5487	38.44
(b)	New	3000	..
	Total	8487	38.44
5	<i>Schemes for Conjective use—</i>		
(a)	Continuing	2525	42.30
(b)	New	..	..
	Total	2525	42.30
6	Water development Scheme.	3314	..
7	Crash Scheme	1098	..
8	World Bank Projects	3000	..
	Total	105000	1200.19

72. *Flood Control*—The area damaged by flood in U. P. is highest in the country. Out of a total area of 294.71 lakh hectares in the State, an area of about 24.71 lakh hectares (8.38 per cent) is, on an average, affected by floods every year. During 1978 about one-fourth of the State viz. 74.17 lakh hectares, was flooded, and 23 per cent of the States population was affected. Keeping in view the magnitude of the problem of flood control, a high priority has, Department of U.P., executed large number of flood control works during the various plan periods. The total expenditure by the end of 1979-80 was Rs.120.07 crores. Out of this, as much as Rs.40.60 crores were spent during 1979-80.

73. In physical terms, the flood control works executed by the end of 1979-80 were as follows :

TABLE 26
Flood Control Programmes

Descriptions of works executed	Unit	Achievement up to 1979-80
1	2	3
1. Length of marginal bankments.	Km.	1389
2. Raising of villages	Nos.	4500
3. Town protection works	Nos.	58
4. Length of drainage	Kms.	12433
5. Area benefitted	Lakh Hect.	11.56

74. An outlay of Rs.134 crore has been proposed for the Sixth Five-Year Plan of which Rs.3 crores will be utilised in hill region. This will benefit an area of 7.52 lakh hectares.

75. *Minor Irrigation*—The role of Minor irrigation works, in providing assured irrigation, for cultivation of high yielding varieties, increasing the cropping intensity, and raising the productivity of different crops, cannot be emphasised more. Thus it is proposed that the pace of construction of minor irrigation works in the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980-85) should be further accelerated.

76. *State Minor Irrigation*—By the end of Fifth Five-Year Plan an irrigation potential of 23.80 lakh hectares was created by then minor irrigation works. An additional irrigation potential of 2.80 lakh hectares was created during the years 1978-79 and 1979-80. Additional irrigation potential to the tune of 1.70 lakh was proposed for 1980-81 and for the Sixth Five-Year Plan period of the target would be Rs.8.56 lakh hectares.

77. Rupees 264 crores have provided for the Sixth Five-Year Plan of which Rs.30.00 crores are for the hill region. The financial outlay and the physical targets are as follows :

TABLE 27
Physical targets and outlays

Sl. no.	Works	Outlay 1980-81 (Rs. in crores)	Additional potential ('000 hectares)
1	2	3	4
1	State tube-wells	234.50	790.00
2	Small pump canals	2.00	85.00
3	Other minor irrigation works.	27.50	..
	Total	364.00	815.00

78. *Private Minor Irrigation*—Due to uncertainty of monsoons and non-availability of timely irrigation from major sources of irrigation, minor irrigation works have played a significant role in agricultural development of the State. A provision in the form of financial assistance and free boring has been made for marginal farmers and cultivators with land holdings from 2 to 4 hectares. During 1974-78 an additional irrigation potential of 21.082 lakh hectares was created by private minor irrigation works. During 1978-79 and 1979-80 irrigation potential of Rs.14.01 lakh hectares was created. By the end of 1978-79 a potential of 64.87 lakh hectare was created by privately installed minor irrigation works. During the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980-85) an additional irrigation potential of 29.15 lakh hectares (Net) will be created.

79. An outlay of Rs.33.25 crores has been provided in the Sixth Plan (1980-85) for this purpose, of which Rs.7.00 crores has been allotted to the Hill region. This includes the expenditure on departmental drilling, its organisation, Ground Water Survey Organisation, and subsidy to cultivators.

80. *Roads and Bridges*—On 1st April 1980, against the national average density of 22 km. of roads per 100 km., the State had a road density of only 19.63 km. roads per 100 km. This is far below the road density of 32 km. per 100 km. as provided in the Bombay Plan. According to the norms fixed by the Bombay the total length of roads should be 94,200 kms. Against this the existing road length in the State is only 59,135 km. with the completion of sanctioned projects this would increase to 62,153 kms. leaving a gap of 31,000 kms.

81. National guidelines under the revised Minimum Needs Programme provide that all villages with a population of 1500 and above, and 50 per cent of villages having a population between 1000 and 1500 should be connected with trunk roads. Besides this, some other essential works such as construction of missing links, culverts and bye passes, reconstruction and improvement of roads and culverts is required to be completed in the Sixth Plan. The total cost of these works is estimated at Rs.1209.13 crores in Sixth Five-Year Plan period. However an outlay of Rs. 415.00 crores (Rs.125.00 crores for hill areas) only could be sanctioned, due to paucity of funds. Of this, Rs.315.00 crores have been allotted to Minimum Needs Programme. Thus by the end of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, 10,442 villages will be connected by roads and the State will have a road length of 69,086 kms.

82. Rs.82.50 crores (Rs.27.50 crores for hill areas) is the outlay for the Annual plan of 1980-81, of which Rs.67.30 crores will be spent on completing the on going works. Thus by the end of the year, 3005 kms. of new roads, 1000 kms. of old roads and construction of 52 bridges will come into existence.

83. For the 1981-82 annual plan, an outlay of Rs.84.00 crores (Rs.25.00 crores for hill areas) is provided for construction of 1750 km. new roads, construction of 1080 km. roads and construction of 62 bridges.

84. *Tourism*—Uttar Pradesh with its rich cultural and religious, background, historical

mountments and relics, pre-eminent pilgrimage centres and the mountaneous regions, has tremendous potential for development of tourism, State Tourism Development Corporation is undertaking commercial activities in the plain areas while Kumaon and Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigams are active in the hill areas.

85. For the Sixth Five-Year Plan an outlay of Rs.15.00 crores (Rs.7.50 crores for hill areas) has been proposed for tourism. Priority will be given to complete on going works, with an expenditure of Rs.7.86 crores.

86. By the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, at the cost of Rs.5.39 crores, 1893 beds (1414 beds in hill areas) were made available in various tourist bungalows Motels in the State. In 1979-80, at a cost of Rs.4.263 crores, 210 additional beds were made available.

87. An outlay of Rs.2.25 crores (0.90 crores for hill areas) has been proposed for 1980-81, out of which Rs.181.84 lakhs on boarding facilities, Rs.12.71 lakh on development of tourist centres, Rs.14.87 lakh on publicity and Rs.13.87 lakh on miscellaneous items, will be spent. For the annual Plan of 1981-82 Rs.275.00 lakh (Rs.120.00 lakh for hill areas) have been sanctioned of which Rs.214.84 lakh have been proposed for boarding units.

88. *General Education*—Education has an important place in human development through the media of education, people in a society learn to respond to their socio cultural environment makes them responsible citizens and creates an awareness of duties. The constitution of India incorporates specific provisions for free and compulsory education to children in the age groups 6 to 14 years.

89. Considering the importance of education in the context of balanced development, the broad strategy proposed in the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) is as follows :

- (i) To impart free and compulsory education to children up to the age of 14 years.
- (ii) Qualitative improvement of higher education.
- (iii) Vocationalisation of secondary education.
- (iv) Expansion of non-formal education for age groups 11-14 years and adult education for age groups 15-35 years, and
- (v) To take appropriate steps for removal of regional imbalances.

98. The objective of primary education is to provide educational facilities within one kilometer radius for age groups 6 to 11, and within 3 kilo-meters radius for age groups 11 to 14. But considering the limited resources, Schools within a radius of 1.5 kilometers in the plain areas and one kilometre in the hill areas are being proposed. According to a survey in 1978, there were 18,982 in villages with a population of more than 300 but did not have the facility of primary education. In such areas, in the last two years, 2647 schools have been opened, and 11355 new schools are proposed to be opened during the Sixth Five Year Plan period. Besides this, a requirement of 1500 Junior Basic schools was estimated, of which 39 schools have been opened in the last two years, and 130 new schools are proposed to be established during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

91. During the Five Year Plan, priority for schools will be given to those areas where the numbers of Scheduled caste and Scheduled tribes is great. Efforts will be made to solve the problem of drop-outs at the primary school level. This will be achieved through local society's participation in running the educational institutions, and use of various publicity media.

92. The biggest problem in the development and expansion of primary education is non-availability of buildings. Till last year, 15,418 primary schools, and 3848 middle schools in the State had no building. During the Sixth Plan, the construction of buildings for 1550 primary schools, and 290 middle schools has been proposed.

93. In order to expand informal education 28,000 informal education centres will be established for the age group 6 to 11 years, and 4,000 informal education centres for the age group 11 to 14 years. Secondary education will be emphasised in backward areas, for backward tribes and for the education of girls. These schools will be on cent per cent subsidy. Government schools will be opened only in those areas where schools are not being set up by private agencies. For qualitative improvement in secondary education, necessary changes will be made in the syllabus, and tests will be carried out in selected schools. Besides this, the policy of vocational training will also be carried out in order to prepare students for different vocations.

94. Very strict norms have been fixed by the State Government for the propagation of higher education. However, there is a realization for opening new schools in backward areas. At present there are 19 Government schools, 380

degree college, of which 38 are being run by the State Government, and two Central Universities are functioning in the stage for higher education.

95. In the adult education programme, 1.17 crore of illiterate persons in the age group 15 to 35 year, will be teaching and 18,000 adult literacy centres will be established in the Plan period. Beside this, persons will be motivated to come to adult literacy centres so that their active co-operation is available.

96. A provision of Rs.158.20 crores has been made during the Sixth Five Years Plan for General Education Programmes of which Rs.90.74 crores is for the Minimum Needs Programme.

Sewerage and Water Supply :

This programme is being run by :

- (1) Jal Nigam,
- (2) Rural Development Department.

98. *Programmes of Jal Nigam*—Provision of adequate and safe drinking water, suitable sewerage and solid waste disposal system, is a basic necessity. During previous Five Year Plans no remarkable progress could be made in this sector. Of 644 urban local bodies including five KAVAL towns (Kanpur, Agra, Varanasi, Allahabad, Lucknow) the drinking water facility were provided in 409 and sewerage facility in 42 only. Thus in the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan i.e. on 1st April 1980, of the 644 towns, drinking water facility was yet to be provided in 235 towns and sewerage facility in 602 towns.

99. In rural areas safe drinking water is being made available through piped water supply. Priority is being given to 35,506 scarcity villages, which have no sources of drinking water within a radius of 1.6 km. Of 35,506 such villages, about 7001 villages were covered with piped water supply. However, piped water supply in scarcity villages is a costly proposition. Thus it is proposed that cheaper methods such as hand pumps, digging of wide diameter wells and ditches, deepency of existing wells etc., have to be used.

100. A world Bank assisted programme was taken up in September, 1975 to extend water supply in the five KAVAL towns (Kanpur, Agra, Varanasi, Allahabad and Lucknow) and piped water supply to scarcity villages particularly of Bundelkhand, Kumaon and Garhwal. The original estimated cost of the project was Rs.60.00 crore, but the actual cost has gone up to Rs.84 crores. This is being financed by International

Development Agency, Life Insurance Corporation State Government in the ratio of 32 : 20 : 32. By the end of March 1981, the total release, including the Life Insurance Corporation's Share was 55.51 crores. For the speedy completion of the project by June 1982, the balance outlay of Rs.28.49 crores was to be made available to the Jal Nigam against which Rs.15 crores have been provided in 1980-81 and Rs.13.49 crores are proposed for 1981-82.

101. Under its normal programme the Jal Nigam has taken up works in towns and villages not covered under the World Bank Project.

102. An outlay of Rs.289.50 crores has been proposed for the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85), for sewerage and water supply, of which Rs.51.70 crores and Rs.56.70 crores have been provided for 1980-81 and 1981-82 respectively. During 1980-85 water supply is proposed to be made available to 100 local bodies and sewerage to 11 bodies. Under the Minimum Need Programme, piped water supply is proposed for 11,750 villages, of which 9,850 villages will be scarcity villages. Under the accelerated water supply programme, 7,550 villages are proposed for water supply of which 700 villages were covered by the end of March, 1980.

103. *Rural Water Supply Scheme (Wells and Diggies)*—For the Harijan basti, wells in plains, and ditches in the mountainous region are being constructed since 1971-72. A survey undertaken in 1977 revealed that a total of 29,061 wells and 2,802 ditches will be required in the plain and hill areas respectively. By the end of March 1980, 23,545 wells, 2,652 hand pumps, and 650 diggies were constructed.

104. For the Sixth Plan 1980-85, an outlay of Rs.16.50 crores (including Rs.2.50 crores for hills) has been proposed. With this outlay, construction of 16,016 wells, 10,000 hand pumps in plain areas and 2,500 ditches in hill areas are proposed.

105. *Medical and Public Health*—Health planning for a vast State like U. P., characterised by regional, intra-regional and rural Urban disparities is a difficult problem. Eighty per cent of the population of U. P. lives in villages which are prone to diseases because they each urban amenities. There is low purchasing capacity for medicines, and shortage of health services in these areas.

106. During the Sixth Plan, emphasis will be laid on strengthening the health service in rural areas, where these facilities are still inadequate. Maximum priority will be given to Minimum

Needs Programme. Environmental sanitation, Potable water supply, nutritious meal, health education and promotion of family welfare programme will be the basis of Health Care Services. Special attention will be given to reducing regional disparities, and more resources will be provided for development of health services in areas having a large population of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, so that by the end of 2000 A. D. all people would be provided health cover as per the declaration made in Alma Ata conference organised in USSR in 1978.

107. Under the Minimum Needs Programme, to clear the back log of 303 buildings for Primary Health Centres (PHC) construction of buildings for 200 PHC's is proposed during the Sixth Plan. For the PHC's sanctioned in 1979-80, construction of buildings for 61 PHC's will be completed and 80 PHC's will be upgraded. Sub-centres for over 5000 population in plains and 3000 population in hills will be established. Thus during the Sixth Plan, establishment of 7000 sub-centres is proposed, of which, buildings for 1000 sub-centres will be constructed. Besides this, 600 subsidiary health centres will be established in rural areas.

108. Programmes under, community Health volunteers scheme has been implemented in 542 PRC's by the end of 1979-80, and implementation of same in remaining 343 PHC's is proposed in the Sixth plan period. Also Multi-purpose Health Volunteer scheme will be fully implemented in the State.

109. *Health Centres*—The development of Government hospitals and dispensaries Programme proposed a substantial increase in the number of beds and special facilities will be made available in district hospitals during the Sixth Plan. Tehsil hospitals will be upgraded by providing 30 beds and other special facilities. Besides this, hospitals working in the State will be provincialised.

110. Under the programme of strengthening of medical education, equipments will be provided to various medical colleges of the State as per norms of Medical Council of India, and inequalities prevailing in the medical service will be removed. A Post Graduate Medical Service Institute will be established in Lucknow.

111. Ayurvedic, Unani medical system and homoeopathy will be propagated and will be adequately increased during Sixth Plan. Nine Ayurvedic/Unani and Homoeopathic colleges working in the State will be provincialised and 323 additional dispensaries will be established.

112. The main objective of Family Planning Programme is to reduce the birth rate and to bring it down to 30 per thousand. During the Sixth Five-Year Plan, maximum emphasis will be given to child and maternity welfare centres, to obtain maximum public co-operation by expending educational programmes, and strengthening of present service centres for better management of these services.

113. For the Sixth Five-Year Plan an outlay of Rs.150 crores has been made for expanding the health programmes. The item-wise break-up is given below :

<i>Sub item</i>	<i>Outlay (Rs. in crores)</i>
1. Minimum Needs Programme ..	74.89
2. Hospitals and Dispensaries ..	26.97
3. Communicable diseases ...	27.52
4. Medical education and research..	8.00
5. Training ...	0.59
6. Indigenous system of medicine and Homoeopathy ..	8.90
7. Employees State Insurance ..	0.86
8. Other programmes ...	2.27

Total ...	150.00

114. Rs.27.67 crore has been allotted for the 1981-82 Annual Plan for Medical and Public Health programmes.

115. *Housing and Urban Development*—This programme has three aspects :

- (1) Urban housing ;
- (2) Rural housing and ;
- (3) Urban development.

116. Housing shortages have become severe in recent years. Progress in social housing schemes has slowed down due to paucity of funds. However, till the end of March 1980, 68,169 houses were constructed with the State Plan allocations. The State Working Group on housing and Urban Development has estimated a shortage of 9.80 lakh houses in the State, which is likely to increase to 14.84 lakh by the end of Sixth Plan. It is also estimated that a total investment of Rs.2230 crores would be required to wipe out this shortage. It is not possible to mobilise this order of investment from the different resources available.

117. The Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980-85) visualises a re-orientation of social housing scheme in such a way as to give priority to flow

of benefits to poorer sections of the urban population. For provision of housing to weaker sections, the strategy is to provide rites and services, and core housing programmes, which will enable beneficiaries to have their own houses. A policy of large scale acquisition of land in town and cities and development of the same will be adopted.

118. For Sixth Plan an outlay of Rs.41.00 crores has been proposed for urban housing. It is proposed to construct 15,650 houses, and develop 2,000 hectare of land with this fund. Besides this, 2,14,750 houses have been proposed to be constructed through institutional finance such as HUDCO and GIC, during the Sixth Plan period.

118. For Sixth Plan an outlay of Rs.41.00 ment of rural poor, a programme of allotment of house sites to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, landless agricultural labourers, and other backward classes was started in 1972 with 100 per cent Central assistance. By the end of March, 1980, out of 12,40,340 eligible families the house sites were allotted to 12,36,545 families.

120. The work of house construction on the allotted house sites was started by Harijan and Nirbal Varg Avas Corporation in 1976 and up to the end of June 1980 a subsidy of Rs.116.25 lakhs was distributed by the corporation, and a total number of 1082 houses were completed, and another 2,000 houses were under construction.

121. Since 1979-80, Rural Development Department has started a comprehensive housing scheme for the rural areas. Against a budget provision of Rs.588 lakhs in 1979-80 for the 48 plain districts, Rs.95 lakhs were spent, and about 1,793 houses could be constructed and 8,000 houses were being constructed.

122. For the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980-85) an outlay of Rs.:1,800 lakh has been provided rural housing scheme, of which ; Rs.75.00 lakh have been proposed for the allotment and improvement of house sites by Revenue Department, and Rs.1,725.00 lakhs for rural housing scheme implemented by Rural Development Department.

123. *Urban Development*—During the decade 1961-71 the Population of the State increased by 19.78 per cent, whereas increase in urban population was 30.78 per cent. It is noteworthy that one-third of increase in urban population was in five big cities only. Due to continuous

increase in the population, the residents of these cities have to face staggering problems of housing shortages and lack of community services. The slum areas are also increasing rapidly in these cities.

124. The Sixth Plan visualises continued action for preparation of master plans and regional plans for planned development of urban areas. Emphasis will be given on improvement of conditions of slum dwellers in towns having a population of 1 lakh and above as per 1971 census. Financial assistance would be provided to local bodies for urban development projects, encouraging development of commercial complexes, office complexes, auditoriums, theatres, and community centres. An outlay of Rs.60.00 crores has been made in the Sixth Plan for urban development, of which Rs.40 crores has been allotted to Kanpur Urban Development project.

125. *Industry and Minerals*—U. P. is still industrially backward on account of inadequate investment in Large and Medium industries, Central and State projects and lack of entrepreneurship and shortage of Power. In spite of the handicaps growth rate in the organised sector has increased since 1973. However, this growth rate has been marginal in the unorganised sector. In the Sixth Five-Year Plan the target of 10–12 per cent growth rate for large and medium industries and 15–16 per cent for village and small industries has been visualized.

126. The approach during the Sixth Plan would be to step up investment in the State sector as well as in the joint sector, and to give priority to such industries who have greater employment potential. The State Government has a well organised institutional framework for providing infrastructure facilities and financial and other assistance for setting up industries. These facilities will be extended. Measures for better utilization of capacities will be taken, including provision of unrestricted power to new units, subsidising installation of generation sets, and revival of sick units. Benefits of Research and design will be made available to village and small industries.

127. Some of the important public sector enterprises plans are discussed below :

128. *U.P. State Textile Corporation*—The total requirement of cloth by the end of 1985 is estimated to be about 2500 million meters

against the existing capacity of 300 million meters in the State. In order to meet the increased demand of your 6 lakhs new spindles are required. During the Sixth Plan, the capacity of existing spinning mills is proposed to be raised from 25,000 spindles to 50,000 spindles. Establishment of 5 new spinning mills is also proposed.

129. *Uttar Pradesh Cement Corporation*—Apart from the two cement factories at Churk (4.8 lakh MT capacity) and Dalla (4.0 lakh MT capacity) being run by the corporation, one cement factory having an annual capacity of 16.80 lakh MT is being established at Khajarahat (Mirzapur), with the capital cost of Rs.85 crores which is expected to go into production from 1981. The work of establishment of a cement plant in Dehra Dun having a capacity of 200 MT cement per day has also been started. The capital cost of this plant is Rs.4.24 crores. The Plant is expected to be completed by 1982. During the Sixth Plan, mini cement plants in Dehra Dun and Pithoragarh will be set up in addition to the large cement factories.

130. *Uttar Pradesh Electronics Corporation*—This corporation is engaged in promoting the development of electronics industry in the State. During the Sixth Five Year Plan period this corporation proposes to set up Electronics Testing and Development Project, R & D facilities, strengthening of marketing organisation, and setting up of new projects in the State and Joint sectors.

131. *Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development*—During the Sixth Plan period new industries in joint sector will be set up and the facility of under writing of shares will be extended. Besides, the development of industrial plots and infra-structural facilities to industries will be provided by the corporation.

132. *Sugar Industry*—Development of Sugar Industry in the State is being done jointly by three sectors viz. Corporate, Co-operative and Private. Presently out of 89 sugar mills in the State, 16 are managed in the co-operative and 19 mills are under the control of sugar corporation. A large number of mills are sick, and need modernisation and expansion and rehabilitation. To increase sugar production, 4 sugar mills of co-operative sector will be modernised and expanded. The State Sugar Corporation has a programme to expand, modernise and rehabilitate the 10 acquired sugar factories, Pipraich Sugar Factory and 2 subsidiary companies. It is

proposed to set up 5 new sugar mills in co-operative sector besides the programme for bye-products manufacturing.

133. *Village and Small Scale Industry*—Efforts will be made to provide various types of assistance and encouragement to village and small scale industries. One of the biggest problem of these industries is that of marketing. It is proposed to take concrete steps during the Sixth Plan to solve this problem. A number of schemes have been prepared for increasing production in these sectors as also for improving their quality.

134. The outlays for Industry and Mineral during Sixth Five Year Plan is as follows :

Item	Outlay (Rs. in crores)
1. Large and Medium Industry	148.00
2. Sugar Industry	40.00
3. Village and small scale industry	125.00
4. Mining and Geology	18.10

Total :	331.10

Special Component Plan

135. Uttar Pradesh has the highest number of scheduled castes as compared to other States. According to 1971 census, scheduled caste population of U. P. was 21 per cent of the State population, and about 25 per cent of the total scheduled caste population of the country. Out of 885 development blocks in the State, as many as 452 blocks have 20 to 40 per cent population belonging to the scheduled castes. In the remaining blocks more than 40 per cent population belonging to the scheduled castes resides.

136. There are 66 scheduled castes, 70 denotified tribes, 5 scheduled tribes and 588 other backward classes. It is estimated that about 50 per

cent of these groups are living below the poverty line.

137. During the Sixth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to adopt family oriented and area wise approach for welfare of these tribes. All development departments will have to reserve part of their outlay for this component. In 1979-80 from an annual plan outlay of Rs.810 crores, schemes worth Rs.102 crores were identified. The amount actually spent was Rs.23.34 crore for welfare of these groups. Beside this, co-operative credit worth Rs.45.75 crores and institutional finance of Rs.7.75 crores was also made available. In 1980-81, of the annual plan of Rs.933.83 crores, Rs.119.08 crores have been kept aside for special component plan programmes where benefit is made available to these groups.

138. Thirty-eight development blocks, having a population of more than 40 percent scheduled castes, have been selected for intensive development. In the Sixth Five Year Plan, of the total proposed outlay of Rs.6200 crores, Rs.597.32 crores is to be quantified for welfare of these groups. Rs.100 crores, proposed for National Rural Employment Scheme, will also be spent for the economic upliftment of this class. The main objective of these programme is to raise 50 per cent of the families of scheduled castes/tribes above the poverty line during the Sixth Plan period.

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139. In respect of the 1981-82 annual plan, some final and comprehensive tables (Table 1-7) are being given in the following pages for a cursory glance on proposed outlays and targets for the year. Comparative figures of 1980-81 have also been given wherever found necessary. The outlays proposed for 1981-82 conform to the strategy, objective and plan priorities adopted for the Sixth Five Year Plan.

ANNEXURE I

Year-wise estimates of total income and Per capita income of India and U. P. (1948-49 to 1979-80)
(At current prices)

Year	Total Income Rs. in crores		Per capita Income (in Rs.)	
	India	U.P.	India	U.P.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Old Series</i>				
1948-49	8,650	1,490	250	243
1949-50	9,010	1,564	256	252
1950-51	9,530	1,628	266	259
1951-52	9,970	1,552	274	244
1952-53	9,820	1,561	265	242
1953-54	10,480	1,516	278	231
1954-55	9,610	1,397	250	210
1955-56	9,980	1,439	255	213
1956-57	11,310	1,591	283	232
1957-58	11,390	1,600	280	229
1958-59	12,600	1,835	303	259
1959-60	12,950	1,821	305	253
1960-61	14,140	1,914	326	261
<i>New Series</i>				
1960-61	13,263	1,843	306	252
1961-62	13,987	1,926	315	260
1962-63	14,795	2,001	326	264
1963-64	16,977	2,221	366	288
1964-65	20,001	2,882	422	367
1965-66	20,637	2,986	426	373
1966-67	23,848	3,509	462	431
1967-68	28,054	4,073	554	491
1968-69	28,607	3,829	552	453
1969-70	31,606	4,186	598	487
1970-71	34,235	4,256	633	486
1971-72	36,573	4,434	660	497
1972-73	40,270	5,491	712	605
1973-74	50,424	6,220	871	673
1974-75	59,083	7,154	1,000	760
1975-76	61,644	7,005	1,021	730
1976-77	66,885	8,135	1,086	834
1977-78	76,109	9,429*	1,210	949*
1978-79	81,228	9,772*	1,267	965*
1979-80	90,173+	10,114+	1,379+	981+

Source—Economics and Statistics Division, SPI, U. P.

* Provisional estimates.

+ Quick estimates.

ANNEXURE II
Some indicators of Inter State Disparities

Serial no.	States	Percentage share of population	Per capita income 1973-76 average Rs.	Per capita Plan outlay 1951-79 Rs.	Per capita Central assistance 1951-79 Rs.	Per capita market borrowing 1970-79 Rs.	Central under-taking investment upto 31-3-77 inter percentage	Per capita consumption of electricity (Kwh)	Length of surfaced roads per 100 sq. km. of area as on 1975-76
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Punjab	2.63	1520	1659	497	73.11	2.2	308	53
2	Haryana	1.95	1222	1671	529	107.83	1.6	212	34
3	Maharashtra	9.80	1299	997	211	62.68	7.1	228	14
4	Gujarat	5.19	1125	1032	261	81.66	6.0	230	12
5	Karnataka	5.70	1018	768	293	67.43	3.0	151	26
6	West Bengal	8.61	1051	586	246	77.97	8.6	122	27
7	Kerala	4.15	856	709	347	79.86	3.1	101	42
8	Tamil Nadu	8.01	848	660	250	66.70	5.2	185	41
9	Andhra Pradesh	8.46	926	669	283	42.67	4.4	91	16
10	Rajasthan	5.01	838	695	373	74.45	2.5	93	7
11	Orissa	4.27	704	696	385	50.03	7.3	118	7
12	Madhya Pradesh	8.10	771	667	286	39.78	16.7	96	9
13	Uttar Pradesh	17.17	721	636	251	35.17	4.2	89	13
14	Bihar	10.95	641	479	250	34.50	28.1	88	12
	All States	100.00	964	734	279	55.35	100.0	131	14

ANNEXURE III

Some indicators of Inter-regional disparities in U. P. Percentage deviation from State average

Region	Value of agriculture produce per net hectare area sown		Intensity of cropping		Percentage of net irrigated area per net hectare to net area sown		Per capita net output from commodity producing sectors		Per capita gross Industrial produce	
	1868-69	1975-76	1968-69	1977-78	1968-69	1975-76	1968-69	1975-76	1968-69	1975-76
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1 Eastern	(-)1.02	(-)6.62	+1.33	+0.73	+0.26	-6.51	-13.14	-20.81	-84.96	-48.76
2 Bundelkhand	(-)46.30	(-)50.30	-15.46	-18.03	-46.84	-51.41	-8.55	-9.21	-88.85	-86.55
3 Hill	(+)10.99	(+)31.43	-4.42	+19.08	-55.79	-50.33	+24.79	+41.59	-31.81	-22.62
4 Central	(-)2.97	(-)3.27	-0.90	-3.80	-26.32	-18.22	+0.85	-0.72	+37.94	+49.01
5 Western	(+)15.07	(+)19.84	+4.49	+4.40	+34.74	+37.09	+11.77	+18.18	+33.92	+40.91
State Average	1402.01 (In Rs.)	2415.68 (In Rs.)	133.25 (Per cent)	134.07 (Per cent)	38.0	46.1	154.23 (In Rs.)	175.76 (In Rs.)	79.78 (In Rs.)	209.67 (In Rs.)

Region	Per capita consumption of electricity		Length of Pucca Roads per lakh of population		Number of junior basic schools per lakh of population		Number of senior basic schools per lakh of population		Number of beds in allopathic hospital per lakh of population	
	1968-69	1976-77	1968-69	1978-79	1968-69	1977-78	1968-69	1977-78	1968-69	1977-78
I	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1 Eastern	+35.47	-3.41	-7.68	-13.63	-10.06	-9.66	-14.65	-11.02	-22.10	-13.67
2 Bundelkhand	-81.32	-88.33	+63.14	+54.82	+38.31	+38.42	+40.83	+33.25	-14.38	-2.23
3 Hill	-11.32	-81.30	+69.53	+290.57	+96.67	+106.54	+93.08	+104.20	+132.30	+141.48
4 Central	-19.62	-36.19	-13.43	-19.52	-4.77	-1.60	-7.04	+4.99	+20.02	+29.97
5 Western	+15.47	+50.76	-0.49	-19.72	-3.85	-7.65	+2.19	-8.75	-0.65	-12.55
State Average	53.00 (In kW.)	79.69 (Kw.)	32.69 (Km.)	50.04 (Km.)	71.76	69.24	8.67	11.43	40.19	52.02

ANNEXURE IV

Projected structure of U. Ps¹. Economy in 1984-85 on alternative assumptions of 5%, 6%, 7% and 8% growth rate

Head of Development	Base Year 1979-80	5%			6%			7%			8%		
		Total Income (Crore Rs.)	Rate of Growth (%)	Contribution (%)	Total Income (Crore Rs.)	Rate of Growth (%)	Contribution (%)	Total Income (Crore Rs.)	Rate of Growth (%)	Contribution (%)	Total Income (Crore Rs.)	Rate of Growth (%)	Contribution (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Agriculture and Allied	5,654 (51.4%)	7,046	4.5	50.2	7,216	5.0	49.0	7,390	5.5	47.9	7,742	6.4	47.9
Manufacturing	1,166 (10.6%)	1,743	8.5	12.4	1,926	10.9	13.1	2,222	13.7	14.4	2,326	14.8	14.4
Others	4,180 (38.0%)	5,250	4.7	37.4	5,578	6.0	37.9	5,817	6.8	37.7	6,094	7.8	37.7
All Sectors	11,000	14,039	5.0	100.0	14,720	6.0	100.0	15,429	7.0	100.0	16,162	8.0	100.0
State Per Capita Income (Rs.)	1,070	1,252	..	..	1,313	..	..	1,376	..	..	1,441	..	..
Gap between State per capita income and National Income (Rs.)	309*	354	..	..	293	..	..	230	..	..	165	..	..
Percentage Gap	(-)22.4	(-)22.0	..	..	(-)18.2	..	..	(-)14.3	..	..	(-)10.3	..	..
Provisional													

ANNEXURE V

Sectoral distribution of public sector outlay

(In lakh Rs.)

Serial no.	Head of Development	1974—79	1978—83	1980—85	Percentage increase in	
		Expenditure (Rs.2,924 crores)	Outlay (Rs.5,000 crores)	Outlay (Rs.6,200 crores)	1980—85 over 1974—79	1980—85 over 1978—83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Agriculture Production	6,283	8,750	9,500	51.20	8.57
2	Land Reforms	3,604	4,565	4,800	33.19	5.15
3	Minor Irrigation	14,350	24,762	30,000	109.06	21.15
4	Soil and Water Conservation	2,604	5,610	6,506	149.85	15.97
5	Area development	6,943	1,6212	25,000	260.07	54.21
6	Animal Husbandry	8,70	1,723	2,000	129.89	16.08
7	Dairy and Milk Supply	557	1,293	1,500	169.30	16.01
8	Fisheries	82	297	670	717.07	125.59
9	Forests	2,217	6,258	8,000	260.85	27.84
10	Investment in Agriculture Financial Institutions.	1,968	2,247	2,500	27.03	11.26
11	Community Development and Panchayati Raj	1,209	2,399	12,300	917.37	412.71
I. Total Agriculture and Allied Services		40,687	74,116	1,02,776	152.60	38.67
II. Co-operation		3,329	5,510	5,739	72.39	4.16
1	Major and Medium Irrigation	50,853	90,000	1,05,000	106.48	67
2	Flood Control	5,745	11,000	13,400	133.25	82
3	Power	1,11,353	1,82,700	2,15,300	93.35	84
III. Total—Irrigation and Power		1,67,951	2,83,700	3,33,700	98.69	17.62
1	Large and Medium Industry	10,166	9,480	14,800	45.58	56.12
2	Sugar Industry	3,783	1,500	4,000	5.74	166.67
3	Village and Small Industry	3,717	9,803	12,500	236.29	27.51
4	Geology and Mining	550	1,818	1,810	229.09	(—)0.44

ANNEXURE V—(Concl'd.)
Sectoral distribution of public sector outlay

(In lakh Rupees)

Serial no.	Head of Development	1974—79	1978—83	1980—85	Percentage increase	
		Expenditure (Rs. 2,924 crores)	Outlay (Rs. 5,000 crores)	Outlay (Rs. 6,200 crores)	1980—85 over 1974-79	1980—85 over 1978-83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	IV. Total—Industries and Mining	18,216	22,601	33,110	81.76	46.50
1	Roads and Bridges ..	20,614	34,101	41,500	101.32	21.70
2	Transport ..	3,433	6,296	12,000	249.55	90.60
3	Tourism ..	655	1,325	1,500	129.01	13.21
	V. Total—Transport and Communication	24,702	41,722	55,000	122.65	31.82
1	General Education ..	9,949	15,208	16,500	65.85	8.50
2	Technical Education ..	669	900	1,000	49.48	11.11
3	Scientific Services and Research ..	85	208	275	223.53	32.21
4	Medical and Public Health ..	3,784	10,352	15,000	296.41	44.90
5	Water Supply and Sanitation ..	11,248	22,854	30,600	172.05	33.89
6	Housing ..	6,690	11,712	12,000	79.37	2.46
7	Urban Development ..	629	2,772	6,000	853.90	116.45
8	Information and Publicity ..	73	125	200	173.97	60.00
9	Labour and Labour Welfare ..	284	503	600	111.27	19.28
10	Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes.	2,656	4,432	3,500	31.78	(—)21.02
11	Social Welfare ..	107	634	900	741.12	41.96
12	Nutrition ..	663	980	1,000	50.83	2.04
	VI. Total—Social and Community Services.	36,837	70,680	87,575	137.74	23.90
	VII. Total—Economic Services ..	497	1,167	1,503	202.41	28.79
	VIII. Total—General Services (Printing and Stationery)	227	504	597	163.00	18.45
	Grand Total ..	2,92,446	5,00,000	6,20,000	112.00	24.00

ANNEXURE VI

Percentage shares of Sectoral Outlays (1974—79, 1978—83, and 1980—85)

Serial no.	Head of Development	1974—79 Expenditure (Rs. 2,924 crores)	1978—83 Outlay (Rs. 5,000 crores)	1980—85 Outlay (Rs. 6,200 crores)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Agriculture Production	2.15	1.75	1.53
2	Land Reforms	1.23	0.91	0.78
3	Minor Irrigation	4.91	4.96	4.84
4	Soil and Water Conservation	0.89	1.12	1.05
5	Area Development	2.37	3.24	4.03
6	Animal Husbandry	0.30	0.34	0.32
7	Dairying and Milk Supply	0.19	0.26	0.24
8	Fisheries	0.03	0.06	0.11
9	Forests	0.76	1.25	1.29
10	Investment in Agriculture Financial Institutions	0.67	0.45	0.40
11	Community Development and Panchayati Raj	0.41	0.48	1.98
	I. Total—Agriculture and Allied Services	13.91	14.82	16.57
	II. —Co-operation	1.14	1.10	0.93
1	Major and Medium Irrigation	17.39	18.00	16.94
2	Flood Control	1.96	2.20	2.16
3	Power	38.08	36.54	34.72
	III. Total—Irrigation and Power	57.43	56.74	53.82
1	Large and Medium Industry	3.48	1.90	2.39
2	Sugar Industry	1.29	0.30	0.64
3	Village and Small Industry	1.27	1.96	2.02
4	Geology and Mining	0.19	0.36	0.29
	IV. Total—Industries and Mining	6.23	4.52	5.34
1	Roads and Bridges	7.05	6.82	6.69
2	Transport	1.17	1.26	1.94
3	Tourism	0.22	0.27	0.24
	V. Total—Transport and Communication	8.44	8.35	8.87
1	General Education	3.40	3.04	2.66
2	Technical Education	0.23	1.018	0.16

ANNEXURE VI (Concl'd.)

(In Lakh Rs.)

Serial no.	Head of Development	1974—79 Expenditure (Rs. 2,924 crores)	1978—83 Outlay (Rs. 5,000 crores)	1980—85 Outlay (Rs. 6,200 crores)
1	2	3	4	5
3	Scientific Services and Research	0.03	0.04	0.04
4	Medical and Public Health	1.29	2.07	2.42
5	Water Supply and Sanitation	3.85	4.57	4.94
6	Housing	2.29	2.34	1.94
7	Urban Development	0.22	0.55	0.97
8	Information and Publicity	0.02	0.03	0.03
9	Labour and Labour Welfare	0.10	0.10	0.10
10	Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes.	0.90	0.89	0.56
11	Social Welfare	0.04	0.13	0.15
12	Nutrition	0.23	0.20	0.16
VI. Total—Social and Community Services		12.60	14.14	14.13
VII. Total—Economic Services		0.17	0.23	0.24
VIII. Total—General Services (Printing and Stationery)		0.08	0.10	0.10
Grand Total		100.00	100.00	100.00

ANNEXURE VII

Sectoral Break-up of Sixth Plan Outlay for Hills

(In lakh Rs.)			(In lakh Rs.)		
Sl. no.	Sector	1980—85 Outlay	Sl. no.	Sector	1980—85 Outlay
1	2	3			
1	Agriculture Production ..	1,834	1	Roads and Bridges ..	12,500
2	Land Reforms .. ..	..	2	Transport .. ..	..
3	Minor Irrigation	3,700	3	Tourism	750
4	Soil and Water Conservation ..	3,500		Total V. Transport and Communication.	13,250
5	Area Development	1,835	1	General Education	4,800
6	Animal Husbandry	750	2	Technical Education	282
7	Dairying and Milk Supply	100	3	Scientific services and Research	10
8	Fisheries	15	4	Medical and Public Health	1,800
9	Forests	1,360	5	Water Supply and Sanitation	9,250
10	Investment in Agriculture Financial Institutions.	..	6	Housing	905
11	Community Development and Panchayat Raj.	1,725	7	Urban Development	25
	Total I. Agriculture and Allied Services.	14,819	8	Information and Publicity	7
	II. Co-operation ..	358	9	Labour and Labour Welfare	408
1	Major and Medium Irrigation	200	10	Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes	500
2	Flood Control	300	11	Social Welfare	120
3	Power	6,050	12	Nutrition	190
	Total III. Irrigation and Power	6,550		Total VI. Social and Community Services	18,297
1	Large and Medium Industry ..	2,166		VII. Economic Services ..	110
2	Village and Small Industry ..	1,050		VIII. General Services ..	..
3	Geology and Mining	400		(Printing and Stationery) .. ..	..
	Total IV. Industries and Mining	3,616		Grand Total ..	57,000

TABLE I

Break-up of 1981-82 Outlay under Major Heads of Development

Sl. no.	Major Heads of Development	Outlay (In lakh Rs.)	Percentage share	1	2	3	4
1	2	3	4				
1	Agriculture and Allied Services.	17,927	16.52	6	Social and Community Services.	16,532	15.24
2	Co-operation ..	1,127	1.04	(a)	Education ..	2,998	2.76
3	Water and Power Development.	55,185	50.86	(b)	Medical and Public Health.	2,767	2.55
4	Industry and Minerals	6,308	5.81	(c)	Sewerage and Water Supply.	5,870	5.42
5	Transport and Communication.	10,784	9.94	(d)	Other Social Services	4,897	4.51
				7	Miscellaneous ..	637	0.59
					Total ..	1,08,500	100.00

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 DCC. No.
 Date

TABLE 2
 Comparison of 1981-82 Outlays under Major Heads of Development with
 those of 1980-81 Outlay

Serial no.	Major Heads of Development	(In lakh Rupees)			
		Outlay		Increase in outlay of 1981-82 over 1980-81	
		1980-81	1981-82	In absolute figures (Cols. 4/3)	In percentage (Cols. 4/3 100)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Agriculture and Allied Services	14611	17927	3316	22.70
2	Co-operation	909	1127	218	23.98
3	Water and Power Development	49185	55185	6000	12.20
4	Industry and Minerals	5033	6308	1275	25.33
5	Transport and Communication	9845	10784	939	9.54
6	Social and Community Services	13534	16532	2998	22.15
	(a) Education	2034	2828	794	39.00
	(b) Medical and Public Health	2075	2767	692	33.35
	(c) Sewerage and Water Supply	5370	5870	500	9.31
	(d) Other Social Services	4055	5067	1012	25.20
7	Miscellaneous	266	637	371	139.47
	Total	93383	108500	15117	16.19

TABLE 3
Sectoral break-up of 1981-82 Outlay

(In lakh Rupees)

Serial no.	Head of Development	Outlay	Percentage Share
1	2	3	4
1	Agriculture Production	1511	1.39
2	Land Reforms	993	0.92
3	Minor Irrigation	5739	5.29
4	Soil and Water Conservation	1152	1.05
5	Area Development	4440	4.09
6	Animal Husbandry	316	0.29
7	Dairy and Milk Supply	214	0.20
8	Fisheries	60	0.06
9	Forests	1702	1.57
10	Investment in Agriculture Financial Institutions	425	0.39
11	Community Development and Panchayati Raj	1375	1.27
I. Total—Agriculture and Allied Services		17927	16.52
II. Co-operation		1127	1.04
	(a) Major and Medium Irrigation	17800	16.41
	(b) Flood Control	2250	2.07
	(c) Power	35135	32.38
III. Irrigation and Power		55185	50.86
	(a) Large and Medium Industry	2788	2.57
	(b) Sugar Industry	1600	1.47
	(c) Village and Small Industry	1645	1.52
	(d) Geology and Mining	275	0.25
IV. Industries and Mining		6308	5.81
	(a) Roads and Bridges	8400	7.74
	(b) Transport	2109	1.94
	(c) Tourism	275	0.26
V. Transport and Communication		10784	9.94

(Contd.)

TABLE 3—Sectoral break-up of 1981-82 Outlay—(Concl'd.)

				(In lakh Rupees)	
Serial no.	Head of Development			Outlay	Percentage Share
1	2			3	4
	(a)	General Education	.. .. .	2828	2.61
	(b)	Technical Education	.. .. .	170	0.16
	(c)	Scientific Services and Research	.. .. .	55	0.05
	(d)	Medical and Public Health	.. .. .	2767	2.55
	(e)	Water Supply and Sanitation	.. .. .	5870	5.41
	(f)	Housing	.. .. .	2643	2.44
	(g)	Urban Development	.. .. .	1062	0.98
	(h)	Information and Publicity	.. .. .	16	0.01
	(i)	Labour and Labour Welfare	.. .. .	112	0.10
	(j)	Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes.	.. .. .	675	0.62
	(k)	Social Welfare	.. .. .	153	0.14
	(l)	Nutrition	.. .. .	181	0.17
	VI.	Social and Community Services	.. .. .	16532	15.24
	VII.	Economic Services	.. .. .	527	0.49
	VIII.	General Services (Printing and Stationery)	.. .. .	110	0.10
	Grand Total (I—VIII)			108500	100.00

TABLE 4

Comparison of Sectoral outlays of 1981-82 with those of 1980-81

Serial no.	Head of Development	(In lakh Rupees)			
		Outlay		Increase in outlays of 1981-82 over 1980-81	
		1980-81	1981-82	In absolute figures (Col. 4-3)	In percentage (Cols. 4/3 100)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Agriculture Production	1393	1511	118	8.47
2	Land Reforms	900	993	93	10.33
3	Minor Irrigation	5300	5739	439	3.28
4	Soil and Water Conservation	1020	1152	132	11.20
5	Area Development	3500	4440	940	26.86
6	Animal Husbandry	305	316	11	3.61
7	Dairy and Milk Supply	210	214	4	1.90
8	Fisheries	50	60	10	20.00
9	Forests	1142	1702	560	49.04
10	Investment in Agriculture Financial, Institutions	425	425	0.00	0.00
11	Community Development and Panchayati Raj	366	1375	1009	273.69
	I. Agriculture and Allied Services	14611	17927	3316	22.70
	II. Co-operation	909	1127	218	23.98
	(a) Major and Medium Irrigation	16800	17800	1000	5.95
	(b) Flood Control	2250	2250	0.00	0.00
	(c) Power	30135	35135	5000	16.59
	III. Irrigation and Power	49185	55185	6000	12.20
	(a) Large and Medium Industry	2288	2788	500	21.85
	(b) Sugar Industry	900	1600	700	77.78
	(c) Village and Small Industry	1600	1645	45	2.81
	(d) Geology and Mining	245	275	30	12.24
	IV. Industries and Mining	5033	6308	1275	25.33
	(a) Roads and Bridges	8400	8400	0.00	0.00
	(b) Transport	1220	2109	889	72.87
	(c) Tourism	225	275	50	22.22
	V. Transport and Communication	9845	10784	939	9.54
	(a) General Education	2034	2828	794	39.04

(Contd.)

TABLE 4—Comparison of Sectoral Outlays of 1981-82 with those of 1980-1981—(Concl'd.)
(In lakh Rs.)

Serial no.	Head of Development	Outlay		Increase in outlays of 1981-82 over 1980-81	
		1980-81	1981-82	In absolute figures (Col. 4-3)	On per cent age (Col. 4/3x 100)
1	2	3	4	5	6
	(b) Technical Education	162	170	8	4.94
	(c) Scientific Services and Research	50	55	5	10.00
	(d) Medical and Public Health	2075	2767	692	33.35
	(e) Water Supply and Sanitation	5370	5870	500	9.31
	(f) Housing	2453	2643	190	7.75
	(g) Urban Development	350	1062	712	203.43
	(h) Information and Publicity	15	16	1	6.67
	(i) Labour and Labour Welfare	84	112	28	33.33
	(j) Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes.	645	675	30	4.65
	(k) Social Welfare	140	153	13	9.29
	(l) Nutrition	156	181	25	16.03
	VI. Social and Community Services	13534	16532	2998	225.1
	VII. Economic Service	156	527	371	237.82
	VIII. General Services	110	110	0.00	0.00
	Grand Total	93383	108500	15117	16.19

TABLE 5

Comparison of percentage shares of Sectoral Outlays of 1981-82 with those of 1980-81

Sl.no.	Head Development	1980-81	1981-82	Sl. no.	Head Development	1980-81	1981-82
1	Agriculture Production	1.49	1.39	1	Roads and Bridges	9.00	7.74
2	Land Reforms ..	0.96	0.92	2	Transport ..	1.31	1.94
3	Minor Irrigation ..	5.68	5.29	3	Tourism ..	0.24	0.26
4	Soil and Water Conservation.	1.09	1.05	V. Transport and Communication		10.55	9.94
5	Area Development	3.75	4.09	1	General Education ..	2.18	2.61
6	Animal Husbandry ..	0.33	0.29	2	Technical Education	0.17	0.16
7	Dairy and Milk Supply	0.22	0.20	3	Scientific Services and Research.	0.05	0.05
8	Fisheries ..	0.05	0.06	4	Medical and Public Health.	2.22	2.55
9	Forests	1.22	1.57	5	Water Supply and Sanitation.	5.75	5.41
10	Investment in Agriculture Financial Institutions.	0.46	0.39	6	Housing	2.63	2.44
11	Community Development and Panchayati Raj.	0.39	1.27	7	Urban Development	0.38	0.98
I. Agriculture and Allied Services.		15.64	16.52	8	Information and Publicity.	0.02	0.01
II. Co-operation ..		0.97	1.04	9	Labour and Labour Welfare.	0.09	0.10
1	Major and Medium Irrigation.	17.99	16.41	10	Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes.	0.69	0.62
2	Flood Control ..	2.41	2.07	11	Social Welfare ..	0.15	0.14
3	Power	32.27	32.38	12	Nutrition ..	0.17	0.17
III. Irrigation and Power.		52.67	50.86	VI. Social and Community Services.		14.50	15.24
1	Large and Medium Industry.	2.46	2.57	VII. Economic Services		0.16	0.49
2	Sugar Industry ..	0.96	1.47	VIII. General Services (Printing and stationery)		0.12	0.10
3	Village and Small Industry.	1.71	1.52	Grand Total ..		100.00	100.00
4	Geology and Mining	0.26	0.25				
IV. Industries and Mining		5.39	5.81				

TABLE 6

Break-up of 1981-82 Plan Outlay on productive as compared to infrastructure and Services

Serial no.	Major Heads of Divisions	1980-81		1981-82	
		(In crore Rs.)	Percen- tage	(In crore Rs.)	Percen- tage
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Production	697.4	74.7	805.5	74.2
2	Infrastructure and Services.	232.8	24.9	271.9	25.1
3	Others	3.6	0.4	7.6	0.7
	Total	933.8	100.0	1085.0	1085.0

TABLE 7
Some Selected Physical Targets

Serial no.	Item	Unit	1980-81		Anticipated Achievement	1981-82 Target
			1979-80 Achievement	Target		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>I. Agriculture</i>						
1.	Food Production (including pulses)	'000 Tonnes	16439	23200	23700	24200
2.	Production of pulses	.. ..	1522	3050	2263	3300
3.	Production of Cane (Reserved Area)	.. ..	47100	58900	58900	62000
4.	Production of Oil Seeds	.. ..	1017	2300	1500	2400
5.	Chemical fertilizers	.. ..	1010	1360	1151	1470
<i>II. Area Development</i>						
1.	Number of beneficiaries covered	.. Lakh nos.	5.30	5.55	5.55	5.56
<i>III. Co-operation</i>						
Loans to farmers—						
(a)	Short-term loans	.. In crore Rs.	166.24	230.00	230.00	250.00
(b)	Medium-term loans	.. ..	19.91	25.00	25.00	30.00
(c)	Long-term loans	.. ..	56.86	60.00	60.00	65.00
<i>IV. Minor Irrigation</i>						
1.	Private Minor Irrigation Works (Tube-wells/Pumping Sets)	No.	175008	152700	152700	134800
2.	State Minor Irrigation, Works (Tube-wells)	.. ..	1424	1650	1650	1750
<i>V. Additional Potentials Created</i>						
1.	Through large and medium Irrigation works	Lakh Hec.				
(a)	Potential	.. ..	2.26	2.52	2.52	2.91
(b)	Utilisation	.. ..	2.64	3.39	3.39	3.27
2.	Through State Minor Irrigation works					
(a)	Potential	.. ..	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.80
(b)	Utilisation	.. ..	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
3.	Through Private Minor Irrigation Works (Net)	.. ..	7.18	5.95	5.95	5.23
<i>VI. Power</i>						
1.	Installed capacity (Cumulative)	M.W.	3379	3723	3723	3923
2.	Electricity generated (Cumulative)	G.W.H.	10124	11708	1019	12629
3. Rural Electrification—						
(a)	Villages electrified	.. Addl. no.	2279	5100	3795	4000
(b)	Harijan Bastis electrified	.. ..	1561	2735	2263	2200
(c)	Energisation of Private Tube-wells	.. ..	36145	50000	39814	41270
<i>VII. Village and Small Scale Industries</i>						
	New Industrial units	.. No.	5990	5000	5000	5000

(Contd.)

TABLE 7—Some Selected *Physical Targets*—(Concl'd.)

Serial no.	Item	Unit	1980-81			
			1979-80 Achieve- ment	Target	Antici- pated Achieve- ment	1981-82 Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>VIII. Transport and Communications</i>						
	Construction of New Roads	.. K. M.	10966	4020	4020	3750
<i>IX. Medical and Public Health</i>						
Opening of Hospitals/Dispensaries—						
	(a) Allopathic (including E.S.I.)	No.	83	73	69	159
	(b) Ayurvedic/Unani	.. "	88	61	61	57
	(c) Homeopathic	.. "	35	35	35	92
<i>X. Education</i>						
Opening of School—						
	(a) Primary	.. "	2170	639	639	455
	(b) Junior High School	.. "	1078	280	280	158
<i>XI. Water Supply</i>						
Villages covered—						
	(a) Piped Water Supply	.. "	1469	1650	1650	2700
	(b) Wells	.. "	3,516	1,669	1669	1552
	(c) Diggis	.. "	30	208	208	250
<i>XII. Housing</i>						
	1. Houses constructed	.. "	982	820	820	2160
	2. Improved of slums	.. "	80	80	80	80

CHAPTER 2

DEVELOPMENT SITUATION OF THE STATE

Uttar Pradesh, with 1109 lakh persons (1981 census estimates) constitutes about 16 per cent of the country's population, and is the most populous State in the country. The economy of the State is basically agrarian as about 5 per cent of the State's domestic products originates from agriculture and allied sectors, which accounts for about 78 per cent of the total working force in the State. At the national level these percentages stand at only 42 and 72 respectively. The position of *per capita* State income which was very close to the national average in the year 1950-51 had fallen back by around 28 per cent in 1978-79. In spite of the concerted efforts, the State's economy could not keep pace with that of the nation, during all these years. The State occupied the third lowest position in terms of *per capita* level of income among the State in the country.

2. The backwardness of the State is attributed to the inability of the State to gain momentum in the modern industry, fall in the percentage share in power generation, and disparities in agricultural growth. As a result of the extension of irrigation facilities, the growth rate in the period 1960-69 to 2.5 per cent during 1968-76. This position also obtained in the organised industry-sector where the growth rates were observed at 3.3 per cent and 10.6 per cent during the corresponding periods.

3. The per hectare yield of principal crops in the State is still lower than the national average and also than the neighbouring States of Punjab and Haryana. In spite of the increase in the irrigation facilities, agriculture, by and large, is still largely rainfed and fluctuates according to the vagaries of nature. Cropping intensity in U. P. in 1977-78 was only 134.0 per cent as against 153.2 per cent in Punjab and 149.1 per cent in Haryana.

4. The industrial structure of the State is heavily weighted in favour of traditional activities, like agro processing and textile industries which have badly neglected to modernise and introduce technological improvements. As a result, productivity per worker under registered factories is low. However, the dynamic growth of major industrial centres of modern and traditional industries and particularly with their

links in the world market are indicative of the enterprise available in the State.

5. While taking an overview of the State's growth, various problems and aspects need to be taken into account. The first is to improve the lot of the significant segment of the population living below the poverty line. The inadequacy of the infrastructural facilities, slow progress of the unorganised industrial sector, lower order public and private investment during the planning and nationalised banking era, low *per capita* public sector plan outlay and *per capita* central assistance and an adverse credit deposit ratio, are the reasons mainly responsible for the backwardness of the State. Non-accessibility of basic human needs, particularly to the weaker sections of the society, has created a passive attitude in them. This State of affairs could be improved only through public investment on a large scale.

Human Resources

6. According to the 1971 census the population of this State was 883 lakhs, spread over a geographical area of 294 thousand sq. kms. The density of population worked out to be 300 persons per sq. km. as compared to the national average of 178. Only the States of Kerala (549), West Bengal (504), Bihar (324) and Tamil Nadu (317) were ahead of U. P. in this respect. The annual population growth rate in the State increased from 1.55 per cent in the decade 1951-61 to 1.81 per cent during the decade 1961-71. The corresponding increase at the national level was 1.97 per cent and 2.22 per cent respectively. Thus, the increase in the State's population was commensurate to the increase in the national population. The comparative low increase in the State population is due to the high death rate, particularly child mortality, rather than the low birth rate.

7. Increase in population has a two dimensional effect on the economy of the State. While it provides human resources to support development, the value of such an increase is offset if the proportion of non-working population also increases. A study of the changes in the age structure during the period 1951-71 reveals that the proportion of the population in the working age group of 15 to 59 years has decreased from 55.7 per cent in 1951 to 53.2 per cent in 1961 and 51.4 per cent in 1971.

8. According to 1971 census 31 per cent of the total population was categorised as workers. Of the total number of 2.73 crore workers 90 per cent were males, 87 per cent of which were residing in the rural areas. A large proportion (88 per cent) of rural workers were engaged in agriculture and allied activities. In urban areas 31 per cent of its work force were engaged in trade, transport and communication, 26 per cent in manufacturing, 11 per cent in agriculture and allied activities and 32 per cent in services.

9. Adjusted figures of work force during 1961 according to 1971 census show that the percentage of workers as cultivators declined from 64.3 per cent in 1961 to 57.4 per cent in 1971 where as the percentage of agriculture labourers increased from 10.4 per cent 1961 to 20.0 per cent in 1971.

10. In the process of plan formulation the real problem to be kept in view is to engage the vast human resources available in the State in productive works.

State Income

11. The estimates of State Domestic Product also referred to as State income is the most suitable composite economic indicator for measuring the general economic status of the State. The analysis of inter-sectoral distribution of S.D.P. show the productive impact of developmental efforts on the contribution made by the various sectors of the economy.

12. An analysis of the estimates of total and *per capita* income of Uttar Pradesh and India at current prices reveals that during the period 1960-61 to 1978-79 these estimates increased by four and three times in the State as against the respective increase of five and three fold at the national level. At constant prices of 1970-71 the annual growth rate in the total State income was recorded as 2.6 per cent as compared to that of 3.6 per cent for the nation. The contribution of the State income to the national income has remained low in comparison to its 16 per cent share in the national population.

13. During the period 1970-71 to 1977-78, the total income of U. P. registered an annual growth rate of 2.5 per cent. It was the lowest except in Gujarat and Orissa (2.4 per cent) Kerala (2.0 per cent) and Rajasthan (0.7 per cent), Maharashtra recorded highest (5.2 per cent) growth rate followed by Punjab (4.6 per cent) and Haryana (4.5 per cent).

14. The *per capita* income of U. P. at constant (1970-71) prices increased by Rs.71 between 1960-61 to 1978-79 (from Rs.453 to Rs.524) as against a corresponding increase of Rs.169 in the national *per capita* income (from Rs.559 to Rs.728). Thus the gap between the State and national *per capita* income which was of Rs.106 in 1960-61 widened to Rs.204 in 1978-79.

15. The relative contribution of Agriculture (including animal husbandry) to total State income which was 58.4 per cent in 1970-71 declined to 50.0 per cent in 1978-79. The decrease observed in the Primary sector was from 60.2 per cent to 51.5 per cent during the same period. The contribution of the secondary sectors in the total income increased from 14.9 per cent in 1970-71 to 15.8 in 1978-79. The share of the tertiary sector also increased from 24.9 per cent in 1970-71 to 32.7 per cent in 1978-79. A similar pattern was observed in the national income estimates. Thus it is clear that not only the State's economy but also the national economy has been slowly diversifying from agriculture to non-agricultural activities since 1970-71.

16. On account of the adverse natural conditions in the State, the total State income declined by 1.6 per cent in 1973-74 from 1970-71, while the national income showed an increase of 1.7 per cent. although marginal, during the same period. However, during the period 1974-75, to 1978-79, the State's economy increased at the annual growth of 5.5 per cent as against national growth rate of 5.3 per cent.

17. The State of Uttar Pradesh during 1979-80 suffered a severe set back on account of drought. The agricultural production in the State declined by 30 per cent and the industrial production fell down by about 18 per cent as against the corresponding decline of only 17.5 per cent and 6.4 per cent at the national level. The overall impact of the fall in agricultural and industrial production resulted in lowering down the state income by about 14 per cent and the national income by only about 5 per cent as compared to the estimates of the previous year.

18. The estimates of District Domestic Products for commodity producing sectors, though, have certain limitations, may be regarded as a broad indicator to study the inter-district variations. According to the estimates for the year 1976-77, Ghaziabad (Rs.1174), Uttar Kashi (Rs.1011), Chamoli (Rs.1003), and Naini Tal

(Rs.986) occupied the top position in the scale of *per capita* district value of output. The lowest (Rs.344) *per capita* was observed in Ballia, Faizabad, Jaunpur, Azamgarh and Basti and some other districts of the eastern region.

Price Trends

19. As in the rest of the country, the prices in the State have been rising continuously since 1960-61 on account of inflationary pressures by way of cost escalation and rising salary bills. The weaker and unorganised sectors of the State have certainly suffered a lot because the income of the various sections of the society is affected in varying degrees by relative changes in prices. As such price trends in respect of agricultural and industrial commodities, urban and rural retail prices, wholesale prices over long and short periods, consumer price etc. have been analysed. The prices of agricultural and industrial commodities have shown a rise of 273 per cent and 269 per cent respectively during the period 1960-61 to 1979-80. The rise in prices was more prominent in case of pulses, oilseeds and industrial fuel.

20. As regards the retail prices during the above period. The rate of increase in urban retail prices was some what lower than the increase in rural retail prices. The urban middle class consumer price index of U. P., the working class consumer price index at Kanpur and rural consumer price index of U. P. have risen by 254 per cent, 261 per cent and 279 per cent respectively in 1979-80 over the level of 1960-61.

21. The combined general index of wholesale prices in U. P. showed a rise of 108.5 per cent over 1970-71 which was lower than the corresponding rise of 116.6 per cent at the All-India level during the same period. The price rise in 3 groups-primary articles, fuel and power and manufacturing products in U. P. was 93.1, 147.4 and 116.4 per cent respectively as compared to a higher increase of 105.6, 181.4 and 115.3 per cent at the national level.

22. After a two year price stability, the economy of the State witnessed a sharp rise in prices during 1979-80. During the first six months of 1980-81, the rise in prices continued but the situation became less tense since August 1980. The whole sale price index increased by 22.2 per cent in March 1980 as compared to March 1979 as against an all India increase of 21.7 per cent.

23. The retail prices of essential commodities in the last week of March 1980 had risen by more than 10 per cent in comparison to same

period of March 1979. In some commodities the increase was even more than 20 per cent e.g. Maize and Potato (122.2), Mustard Oil (25.3), Meat, fish and *Gur* (107.5), Sugar (86.5), Soft Coke (30.4), whereas there were marginal increases in the prices of maida, gram, besan, moong dal, urd dal, salt, cotton sari, yarn, kerosene oil, cycle tyres and tubes penicillin tablets, *ghee*, stainless steel utensils and bread. The prices of other commodities remained either stationary or decreased slightly.

24. The prices of almost all the essential commodities, in general, showed an increasing trend during the period April-December 1980, but a mixed trend was found when compared to the same period of 1979. The commodities which showed a decreasing trend in prices during April-December 1980 were rice, potato, *gur*, vegetable oil, tea and black pepper whereas the prices of the same commodities during the corresponding period of the previous year showed an increasing trend.

25. So far as the average prices for the period April-December 1980, considering the weekly fluctuations, are concerned, the prices of some commodities were generally higher as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. The prices of potato, *gur* and sugar were about more than double during the same period.

26. In order to protect and safeguard the interests of the unorganised consumers, effective administration of prices, quality controls and forging of strong distribution arrangements for essential commodities should be specific component of the planning system.

Basic Services

27. General Public Welfare is greatly dependent on public services supplied and its level and quality reflects the capacity of the State to discharge essential public functions. U. P. has fallen back for lack of resources to simultaneously take care of human and real capital needs of the State.

28. There was a significant increase in the number of schools and colleges in the State during the past years. There was an increase of about 73 per cent in the number of Junior Basic Schools during the period 1960-61 to 1978-79 there were 68 Junior Basic Schools per lakh of population which was lower than the all India average of 73 and also some States like Orissa Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, West Bengal and Bihar.

29. Enrolment in Junior and Senior Basic Schools increased about 3 times in 1978-79 as compared to 1960-81. The enrolment in Junior Basic Schools per lakh of Population in the State (11,911) was more than the all India average (11,159) but was lower than that of some of the progressive States.

30. U. P. has 21.70 per cent literacy in 1971 which was below all India average of 29.45 and lowest among the major States except Rajasthan and Bihar.

31. The progress of public health can be adjudged with the number of hospitals, dispensaries and Primary Health Centres set up. The number of hospitals beds and Doctors were more than double in 1978-79 as compared to 1960-61 but in spite of substantial increase in the amenities, only 52 beds per lakh of population were available in allopathic hospitals in 1977-78 which were much lower than beds in Himachal Pradesh (128), Kerala (198), Maharashtra (125), Tamil Nadu (102) and West Bengal (101).

32. By 1979-80, 409 out of 644 towns in the State were provided with piped drinking water

supply schemes. Out of 35506 scarcity villages 7001 were covered by 1979-80.

33. The position of U. P. is very low in Rural Electrification programmes as compared to other States. Only 32.2 and 34.3 per cent villages could be electrified by the end of 1978-79 and 1979-80 respectively which is below the All India average of 40.5 per cent in 1978-79 and of other major States except Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal. The States of Haryana and Punjab have saturated all villages and States of Tamil Nadu and Kerala are very near to saturation.

34. Road length of U. P. in 1978-79 increased to more than double from 1960-61 but as compared to per 100 sq. kms. of area and per lakh of population, it increased from 8 to 17 kms. and 33 to 50 kms. respectively during the same period. In 1975-76 U. P. had a road length of 13 kms. per 100 sq kms. which was below all India average of the 14 kms. and much below the average of the States like Haryana (34), Karnataka (26), Kerala (42), Punjab (53), Tamil Nadu (41) and West Bengal (27).

CHAPTER 3

PERSPECTIVE OF DEVELOPMENT

Planning is a process of accelerated economic growth, equitable and balanced distribution, determining priorities and objectives for a short period within a long-term perspective. An attempt has been made here to present a general framework of the long-term perspective of development for the period 1980-90. In order to achieve realism, the exercise of drawing up a perspective of the State's development, the problems, potentialities and constraints of development have been taken into consideration. Note has also been taken of the prevailing institutional arrangements within which the planning system functions, in the national federal structure. The historical background and the way in which the economy of the State has grown since the dawn of planning provides a starting-point for the present exercise.

Past trends of Growth

2. The following figures are indicative of U. P.'s present deteriorating status as compared to the National growth trends:

TABLE 1

Growth rate observed in different sectors of the economy during 1960-61 and 1978-79

(per cent per annum)

Sectors	U. P.	India
1	2	3
1. Agriculture and Allied	1.7	2.2
2. Manufacturing	4.7	4.9
3. Other sectors	3.5	4.9
4. Total income	2.5	3.6

3. It would be seen that net domestic product in U. P. observed an annual compound growth rate of 2.5 per cent against the country's corresponding growth rate of 3.6 per cent during the period 1960-61 to 1978-79. In the case of individual sectors also, India's growth rates were higher than that of U. P.

4. Plan periodwise growth rates of total incomes for U. P. and India from the First Plan

onwards, presented in the following table, give an idea of the comparative position in each five year period:

TABLE 2

Rates of growth in India and U. P.

(per cent per annum)

Plan period	U. P.	India
1	2	3
First	1.9	3.4
Second	1.8	4.0
Third	1.6	2.2
Fourth	2.3	3.3
1974-79	4.9	4.9

5. The above table shows that growth rates of State incomes remained almost stagnant from the First to the Third Plan, i.e. around 2 per cent. However, this has been successive improving after the Fourth Plan. Further, the difference between the growth rates of U. P. and India, which was comparatively larger up to the Second Plan period, sharply narrowed down during subsequent plans, and during the period 1974-79, U. P.'s growth rate was the same as that for the country. This fact provides a very important insight into the prospect of improving the performance of the State's economy in the forecast period, 1980-90.

6. Figures of U. P.'s share in the total and *per capita* income of India, presented below, show the past situation in another aspect. The gulf between the level of development in U. P. and the country instead of narrowing had, in fact, been widening over the years. In 1960-61, U. P.'s share in total all-India income was 14.4 per cent, which, with minor fluctuations, showed a steady downward trend, so much so that by 1978-79, U. P.'s share was as low as 11.4 per cent. An almost similar trend was observed in respect of U. P.'s share in the country's *per capita* income.

TABLE 3

U. P.'s share in the country's total income

Year	U. P.'s total income as a percentage of India's	U. P.'s per capita income as a percentage of the all-India average
1	2	3
<i>(At 1960-61 prices)</i>		
1960-61	14.4	85.0
1965-66	14.0	84.6
1968-69	12.4	76.0
<i>(At 1970-71 prices)</i>		
1970-71	12.4	76.8
1973-74	11.3	70.7
1978-79	11.4	72.0

7. The table given below reveals that in absolute terms, *per capita* income of the country, at constant prices of 1970-71, rose during the period 1970-71 to 1978-79 from Rs.633 to Rs.728, whereas the State *per capita* income during the same period increased from Rs.486 to 524. The gap between the *per capita* income of India and U. P., which was Rs.147 in 1970-71 increased to Rs.190 in 1977-78 and further to Rs.204 in 1978-79 :

TABLE 4

Per capita income of U. P. and India

Year	Per capita income at constant prices of 1970-71		Gap between the per capita income of India and U. P. (Rs.)
	India	U. P.	
1	2	3	4
1970-71	633	486	147
1971-72	627	451	176
1972-73	604	469	135
1973-74	621	439	182
1974-75	616	450	166
1975-76	662	481	181
1976-77	658	487	171
1977-78	701	511	190
1978-79	728	524	204

National and State Development Objectives

8. The main objectives of the Nation's Sixth Plan are :

- (i) a significant step-up in the rate of growth of the economy, and
- (ii) a progressive reduction in the incidence of poverty, unemployment and regional inequalities.

9. Consistency with these objectives should be fully ensured in the strategy and objectives of the State Plan. The deterioration in the State's relative status in the national context in the past thus became a major policy objective for the national as well as the State Planning authorities. For giving concrete shape to the national objective of progressively reducing regional imbalances, poverty and unemployment, the economy of backward States like U. P. has necessarily to be given a strong push. In other words, to catch up with the rest of the country, U. P.'s growth rate during the Sixth and subsequent plans must at a minimum be higher than the national growth rate.

10. In this background, the main objectives of the State's Perspective Plan for the decade 1980-90 may broadly be spelt out as follows :

- (a) to achieve an absolute level of *per capita* income close to the all-India level, by the end of the Seventh Plan ;
- (b) an appreciable rise in the standard of living and welfare of the poorest sections of population ;
- (c) removal of unemployment and significant reduction of under-employment ; and
- (d) reduction of regional imbalances.

Quantification of Goals set for 1980-90

11. In the base year 1979-80 the *per capita* income of U. P. was estimated to be Rs.1070* as against Rs.1379** all-India average at 1979-80 prices. Thus, the gap between the State and national *per capita* incomes in the base year 1979-80 was Rs.309. The national *per capita* income by the end of the Sixth Plan i.e. by 1984-85, with the national target of 5.2 per cent rate of growth*** would be 1622. To attain the

*A Preliminary Note on the Strategy and Approach to U.P.'s Sixth Plan (1980-85), August 19, 1980 Planning Department, U. P.

**Press Note released by C.S.O. on February 2, 1981.

***Draft Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85—A Framework Planning Commission.

same level as the national *per capita* income by the end of the Sixth Plan, the State economy would have to achieve a growth rate of 10.6 per cent. Keeping in view the relatively low level of development and the various constraints on State resources, it is inconceivable that U. P. should aim at attaining the all-India *per capita* income level by the end of the Sixth Plan.

12. It follows, therefore, that the planning goal for the State, in consonance with the nationally accepted policy of reducing regional inequalities, should fairly be more modest, i.e. of bringing the State's *per capita* income at par with that of the nation over a longer period, i.e. at the end of the Seventh Plan. As indicated* by the Planning Commission, the national economy will be able to grow at an annual rate of about 5.5 per cent during the Seventh Plan. With this growth rate, the average national *per capita* income at the end of 1989-90 works out to be Rs.948 at 1979-80 prices. To achieve an equal level of *per capita* income, in 1989-90, U P.'s economy will have to grow at a compound average annual rate of 7.8 per cent during the decade covered by the Sixth and Seventh Five-Year Plans.

13. In the process of examining as to what growth rate the State's economy should reasonably adopt during the Sixth Plan, it was observed that if the State were to aim for *per capita* income level at the end of the Sixth Plan of the same order as the country had in 1979-80 then the economy should be targetted to grow at 7 per cent per annum. But considering the fact that in 1978-79 the State *per capita* income (at Rs.524) was lower than the national *per capita* income of as far back as 1956-57 (Rs.525), it would appear to be doubtful that a lag of 22 years could be reduced to a lag of 5 years within a five year period.

14. A more realistic target would, therefore, be that by the end of the Sixth Plan the State *per capita* income should not lag behind by more than two Plan periods. In order to achieve this target also the State's economy will have to be enabled to grow at the rate of 6 per cent per annum over the years 1980--85. With a view to assessing the feasibility of adopting a 6 per cent growth rate during the Sixth Plan,

detailed exercise† for finding out limits of growth in agriculture, irrigation, industry and other sectors were carried by the Planning Department. It was found that keeping in view identifiable projects, existing or new capacities, and quantifiable concrete possibilities of growth in various sectors, it would be feasible to make an all-out bid to Plan so that the State's economy develops at an annual growth rate of 6 per cent during the Sixth Plan.

15. With a State growth rate of 6 per cent per annum and a national growth rate of 5.2 per cent, the gap in the State and national *per capita* incomes at the end of the Sixth Plan will be of the order of Rs.309, i.e. (-) 19.5 per cent, as would be seen from the following figures :

TABLE 5
State income and Country income

Item	U.P.		India	
	1979-80	1984-85	1979-80	1984-85
1	2	3	4	5
1. Total income (Rs. crores)	11000*	14720	90173	116186
2. <i>Per capita</i> income (Rs.)	1070	1313	1379	1622
3. Gap between State's <i>per capita</i> income and national <i>per capita</i> income (Rs.)	309	309	..	..
4. Percentage gap.	(-)22.4	(-)19.5	..	..

*Adjusted for unusualness of drought.

16. In the context of reaching an all-India level, the State's economy would have to target a growth rate of 9.7 per cent during the Seventh Plan period. This target would be too ambitious. Thus, bringing the State's *per capita* income to all-India level by the end of 1990 may not, on present arrangements, be possible. The best that may reasonably be envisaged is to reach a level by the end of the Seventh Plan which the country may have achieved a little earlier that is, to further reduce the lag for U. P. from 10

*Draft Sixth Five Year Plan 1980--85-A Framework.

†Mimographs prepared in the State Planning Institute on (1) performance and potential of crop production in U.P. (2) A note on determination of limits of growth for industrial production that can possibly be achieved during the Sixth Plan, (3) Projections for Irrigation Potential and Utilization during the period 1980--85.

years aimed for 1984-85. With this end in view, exercises were done at different alternative growth

rates for the Seventh Plan period, which are summarised below :

TABLE 6-A

Projections of total and per capita income of U.P. and India at 1979-80 prices during the Seventh Plan period.

A. Income by end of 1984-85 at 1979-80 prices		U. P.	India
1. Total Income (Rs. in crores).		14720	116186
2. <i>Per capita</i> income (Rs.)		1313	1622

TABLE 6-B.

Income by the end of 1989-90 at 1979-80 prices

Rate of growth	U.P.		Year	India's total and <i>per capita</i> income (at 5.5% rate of growth)	
	Total Income (Rs. crores)	<i>Per capita</i> Income (Rs.)		Total Income (Rs. crores)	<i>Per capita</i> Income (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. 6.5 per cent	20,166	1678	1985-86	122576	1705
2. 7.0 „	20,646	1718	1986-87	129318	1744
3. 7.5 „	21,132	1738	1987-88	136430	1809
4. 8.0 „	21,629	1799	1988-89	143934	1877
5. 8.5 „	22,134	1841	1989-90	151850	1948

17. It would be seen from the above table that, by the end of 1989-90, national *per capita* income computed on an annual growth rate of 5.5 per cent during the Seventh Plan, would be Rs.1948 at 1979-80 prices. If the State's economy develops at a growth rate of 6.5 per cent during the Seventh Plan period, it would achieve a *per capita* income of Rs.1,678 at the end of 1989-90, a level which the country would have already achieved in the very first year of the Seventh Plan, thus giving a lag of 4 years. In case, a target of 7.5 per cent growth rate is fixed the State's *per capita* income (Rs.1738) at the end of the Seventh Plan would reach a level which the country would attain in 1986-87 (Rs.1744) i.e. a lag of three years. Even a high growth rate of 8.5 per cent per annum would leave the State two years behind the national average. Considering the constraints of resources and the State's target of growth during the Sixth Plan period, a choice of growth rate during the Seventh Plan beyond 7.5 per cent

does not appear reasonable. With an unprecedented 7.5 per cent rate of growth, the State would be three years behind the national *per capita* income and the gap between the *per capita* income of U. P. and India at the end of the Seventh Plan would be Rs.190 at 1979-80 prices, as against Rs.309 in 1979-80.

Sectoral Growth Rates

18. The growth rates of State economy for the Sixth and Seventh Plan period have been aimed at 6.0 per cent and 7.5 per cent respectively. In order to decide the sectoral growth rates in conformity with these aggregate growth rates, the economy has been divided into the following sectors :

- (i) Agriculture and allied,
- (ii) Manufacturing,
- (iii) Others.

19. The structure of State economy that may be expected to emerge at the end of the Sixth and Seventh Plan is presented below :

TABLE 7
Projected structure of State economy in 1984-85 and 1989-90

Sector	Income in the Base Year 1979-80	At the end of Sixth Plan		At the end of Seventh Plan	
		Total Income	Rates of growth (Per cent)	Total Income	Rates of Growth (Per cent)
		1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Agriculture and allied	5654 (51.4)	7216 (49.0)	5.0	9656 (45.7)	6.0
2. Manufacturing	1166 (10.6)	1926 (13.1)	10.9	3275 (15.5)	11.2
3. Others	4180 (38.0)	5578 (37.9)	6.0	8201 (38.8)	8.0
4. All the Sectors	11,000 (100.00)	14720 (100.00)	6.0	21132 (100.00)	7.5
5. State per capita income (Rs.)	1070	1313	..	1758	..

N. B.—Figures in parenthesis denote percentage contribution of the sectors towards total income.

20. The table indicates that the sectoral rates of growth envisaged during the Sixth and Seventh Plan periods are much higher than what the economy has witnessed during the recent past particularly in case of Industry and Other Sectors. It may also be mentioned here that the growth rates assumed for Other Sectors incorporate a very high growth rate for constructional activities, primarily based on the need to create capital assets required for future growth and to provide wage employment to a substantial number of people living below the poverty line.

21. The stipulated rates of growth incorporate diversification of the economy to some extent, the combined share of agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry and fishing falling from 51.4 per cent to 49.0 per cent at the end of the Sixth Plan, and 45.7 per cent at the end of the Seventh Plan. The contribution of 'Manufacturing' sector at the end of the Sixth and Seventh Plan periods would increase to 13.1 per cent and 15.5 per cent respectively, as against 10.6 per cent in 1979-80. The reason for not attempting to reduce the contribution of agriculture sector more sharply is that it has considerable potential for growth, and also because relative capital investment required is lower per unit of income generated in this

sector. Most of the population would also continue to remain engaged in agriculture and maximum welfare consideration will thus be satisfied in this strategy.

Investment Requirements

22. An attempt was made by the State Planning Institute to work out the sectoral incremental capital-output ratios (ICOR)* on the basis of the performance of the economy during the period 1969-70 to 1976-77. It is to be expected that the State's economy would not be subject to significant technological changes in the perspective period and as such the sectoral ICOR's referred to above, would not undergo material changes. However, if concerted efforts are made to maximise the capacities already created or some minor changes are introduced in the technological mix of products of industrial commodities, these ICOR's may reflect some change. Keeping in view these facts, as also the objective of giving substantial push to the development of small scale and cottage industries, lower ICOR's in Agriculture and Industry Sectors have been adopted to work out the investment requirements during the Sixth and Seventh Plan periods. The requirements of

*Incremental Capital Output Ratio of Uttar Pradesh Economy: Perspective Planning Division, State Planning Institute, June, 1978.

total investment, public and private, thus worked out, are given below :

TABLE 8
Requirements of investment for the Sixth and Seventh Plans
(Rupees in crores)

Sectors	Investment required at the growth rate of	
	6%	7.5%
	Sixth Plan	Seventh Plan
1	2	3
1. Agriculture and allied.	5545.10	8662.00
2. Manufacturing, mining and quarrying.	3958.93	6918.75
3. Others ..	10228.02	19372.5*
Total investment ..	19732.05	34953.32

23. Studies* conducted by the State Planning Institute revealed that the share of State's Plan outlay in the total investment, excluding the power sector, was 29 per cent. Considering the percentage share of the power sector in the previous Plans, the outlay of power sector during the perspective period is not likely to be less than 30 per cent of the total State Plan outlay. It has also been observed that during the Fourth and Fifth Plan period, current expenditure was, on an average, 15 per cent of the total plan expenditure. Keeping in view employment generation and distribution objectives, the prospects of change in the mix of projects in favour of those which are labour-intensive and with a lower capital content, an increase in the proportion of current expenditure from 15 to 20 per cent has been assumed to arrive at an estimate of current outlay component. The State Plan outlay on the basis of the above assumption works out as follows :

TABLE 9
Estimated State Plan outlay for the Sixth and Seventh Plan periods
(Rupees in crores)

Plan	Total State Plan outlay
Sixth Plan ..	9661
Seventh Plan ..	17376

Employment Generation

24. The estimates of employment generation during the Seventh Plan period have been prepared using the same methodology as that

*Capital Formation in the Economy of Uttar Pradesh : A study of Development, Headwise Estimates, 1969-70 to 1978-79 ; Perspective Planning Division, State Planning Institute, January 1978.

adopted for the Sixth Plan. The estimates thus worked out, are given below :

TABLE 10
Estimates of Employment Generation during the Sixth and Seventh Plan periods
(Lakh persons)

Plan Period	Backlog of unem- ployment	Estimated whole time employ- ment opportu- nities	Backlog left un- covered
1	2	3	4
Sixth Plan ..	61.44	37.20	24.24
Seventh Plan ..	52.65	46.61	6.04

Reduction in Poverty

25. Besides reducing differences in income levels between the all-India average and that of U. P., the other basic objective of the perspective plan would be to reduce poverty proportions to a significant extent. With this end in view, an attempt has been made to examine the impact of 6 per cent growth rate of the economy in the Sixth Plan and 7.5 per cent in the Seventh Plan, on poverty.

26. The norm of poverty, as laid down in the Draft National Plan 1978-83, is based on minimum nutritional requirements of 2400 calories per day per person in rural areas and 2100 calories in urban areas. Applying these norms to the data on consumer expenditure collected in the 32nd round of the NSS (1977-78), the cut-off points in respect of *per capita* monthly expenditure get determined at Rs.63.30 for rural areas and Rs.74.76 (both at 1979-80 prices) for urban areas in the base year 1979-80.

27. On the above basis, 47.85 per cent of the rural population and 43.53 per cent of the urban population is estimated to be living below the poverty line in the base year 1979-80. Applying the 1977-78 ratios to the estimated population of 1979-80 (10.29 crores), the number of persons below the poverty line, is estimated to be as follows :

TABLE 11
Percentage of populations below poverty line

Area	1979-80	
	Percentage of population below poverty line	Persons below poverty line (in lakhs)
1	2	3
Rural ..	47.85	416.80
Urban ..	43.53	68.55
State ..	47.18	485.35

28. It has been estimated that there would be a net addition of 43.5 lakhs in the number of poor in the State during the Sixth Plan period, raising the total number of poor to 529 lakhs, unless deliberate efforts are made to reduce the proportion of people living below the poverty line.

29. The average *per capita* monthly expenditure of those below and above the poverty line in the base year 1979-80 are given below :

Area	(Rupees)		
	Below poverty line	Above poverty line	Total
1	2	3	4
Rural	44.34	94.86	70.68
Urban	53.78	116.73	89.81
State	45.77	98.45	73.53

30. An attempt was made to examine the possibility of the extent to which the problem of poverty could be handled in the whole perspective period. In the Sixth Plan, a target of bringing the bottom 20 per cent of the population above the poverty line has been considered feasible. During the Seventh Plan period again the bottom 25 per cent of the population in rural areas and the bottom 20 per cent of the population in urban areas living below poverty line are proposed to cross the poverty line.

31. The population below the poverty line is thus, proposed to be reduced to 27 per cent by the year 1984-85, which will be further brought down to 3 per cent by the year 1989-90.

However, it would require an appropriate mechanism which would enable transfer of the required income in favour of the poor. Features of such a mechanism need to be determined at the earliest.

32. The position of the percentage of population below poverty line in the base year i.e. 1979-80 and in the terminal years of the Sixth and Seventh Plan is summarised below :

TABLE 12
Persons below poverty line

Sl. no.	Area	Percentage of population below poverty line at the end of		
		1979-80	1984-85	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5
1	Rural	47.85	27.85	2.87
2	Urban	43.53	23.53	3.53
3	State	47.18	27.22	3.01

33. After detailed discussions, the Planning Commission reduced the State's Sixth Plan outlay to Rs.6200 crores from the proposed outlay of Rs.9661 crores. Thus, additional investment of Rs.3461 crores will be needed which will be made up by raising the private and corporate sector investment so that, as far as possible, the growth rate of 6 per cent could be achieved. To achieve this target efforts will also be made to manage additional institutional finance, to strengthen the plan monitoring process, optimum utilisation of generated capacity etc.

EMPLOYMENT AND MANPOWER

The provisional figures of 1981 census indicate that the State's population has reached a figure of 110.86 million and accounts for 16.21 per cent of the country's population. A perusal of the age-group structure* shows that the proportion of population in the working age-group of 15-59 years had been declining till 1971. The percentage of this group is expected to improve further after 1971 as the proportion of population in the age-group 0-14 years is expected to decline.

Labour Force: Size and Composition

The result of the National Sample Survey (32nd round, Central Sample), which relates to the age-group 15-59 years, show that only 57.50 per cent of the population in this age-group (which contributed 54.05 per cent of the population in 1980) comprised the labour force, the corresponding rural and urban percentages being 58.60 and 51.60 respectively. Based on these percentages, the labour force projections for years 1980 and 1985 work out to be 323.00 lakhs and 371.00 lakhs, respectively. Thus during the Sixth Plan period 48 lakh persons are likely to be added to the labour force of whom 38.93 lakhs would be in rural areas and 9.07 lakhs in the urban areas.

3. The labour force includes workers and unemployed persons. As per NSS data on weekly status basis, workers include all persons who were employed on any day during the reference week. On this definition, percentage of workers in the labour force was 97.23 per cent (i.e. equivalent to 55.92 per cent of the total while the remaining 2.77 per cent were unemployed persons. Besides, 5.43 per cent of the labour force remained inadequately employed. The overall percentage of wholly or partially unemployed persons was, therefore, 8.20.

4. Based on the figures of the NSS 32nd round the sectoral distribution revealed* that about 75 per cent of the workers were self-employed persons, about 14 per cent were casual workers and about 11 per cent were regular salary and

wage employees. The proportion of the self-employed component appeared to be more marked in the rural sector where it accounted for as much as 78 per cent of the total workers. These self-employed persons again are concentrated in the agriculture sector. This factor perhaps contributes to the increased incidence of under-employment in the rural sector, as about 70 per cent of the cultivating households fall in the holding groups of less than one hectare. Agricultural Census of 1970-71 and 1976-77 indicate that the holdings below one hectare have increased by 13 per cent over this period. A rise of 3.44 per cent has also been recorded in the holding group of 1-2 hectares. This trend would further increase the intensity of under-employment in the rural areas.

Organised Sector Employment

5. Although regular information on employment and its structure is not forthcoming, some data available from Employment Market Information reports (EMI) which cover all establishments in the public sector and non-agricultural establishments employing 10 or more persons in the private sector. In U. P., organised employment constituted only 7 per cent of the total workers in 1971. As indicated by the EMI reports an annual growth rate of the organised sector employment during the period 1971-79 has been 21 per cent per annum which corresponds to about 0.44 lakh persons per year. But State-wise comparison shows that the percentage share of this State in the total organised sector employment in the country declined from 10.44 per cent to 10.25 per cent during the period 1967-79. This was mainly due to a comparatively lower growth rate of employment in the State.

6. When viewed in an occupational frame, it is clear that the employment in agriculture accounts for most (76 per cent) of the employment in the unorganised sector. Here we find a large population of the "working poor". Self-employed of marginal and small land holders, landless agricultural labourer etc. It is in fact

*Annexure I

**Annexure II

*Source : Employment Reviews, Directorate General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi, 1967-68 and July-September, 1979.

another name for the socially unaided way of life, and is like a reservoir for all those who do not find any other occupation. As traditional rural occupations have died down an increasing number of workers have turned to agriculture. This is apparent from the fact that the proportion of workers in household industries has declined. The census of 1971 shows that about 20 per cent workers engaged in agriculture, were agricultural labourers. The Rural Labour Enquiries 1964-65 and 1974-75 suggest that besides agricultural labourers, there are also other rural labour households whose number have recorded significant increases. About 46 per cent of the rural labour households had no land. These studies further suggest that there has been an increase in the average working days in the case of women and child labour. At constant prices (1957-58) daily earnings of agricultural labour were Rs. 0.86 in 1966-67 which increased to Rs. 1.20 in 1978-79.

7. The proportion of workers among the female population has declined progressively. From 27 per cent in 1951, it came down to 19 per cent in 1972-73. Census figures for 1971 show that agriculture sector account for the largest population (87 per cent) of female workers, majority of whom were working as agricultural labour. The result of NSS 32nd round* (1977-78) showed that about 83 per cent of the female working population in the age-group 15-59 years was self-employed in the rural areas; 73 per cent in agricultural and 13 per cent in non-agricultural operation and about 15 per cent as casual labour. Regular wage and salaried employment was only 2 per cent in the rural sector.

8. In the urban areas, the picture was naturally entirely different. Here about 65 per cent of female workers were self-employed; 48 per cent in non-agricultural activities, including trade and services and 17 per cent in agriculture. Regular salaried and wage employees constituted more than 25 per cent of the female working force.

9. Employment Market Information provides year-wise data on female workers in the organised sector which shows that their number increased from 1.06 lakhs in 1969 to 1.44 lakhs in 1979.

As a proportion of total employment in the organised sector, working females in U. P. remained steady around 6 per cent. As against this, women constituted 11 per cent of the working force in the organised sector up to 1974-75 and about 72 per cent in later years, at the national level.

10. Live Register figure show* that the intensity of unemployment has increased sharply in the seventies. A steady growth of registrants from 4.25 lakhs in 1971 to 14.36 lakhs in 1979 is a clear indication of the fact that at the current level of economic activity, demand for labour has fallen short of supply. Unemployment also continued to grow among the educated. During the period 1975-79, the number of registrants has doubled in almost all categories of registrants with general educational qualification. Amongst technical persons except for the category of post-graduate in agriculture and University teachers, all others showed an increasing trend in unemployment.** During the same period, however, EMI reports indicate that shortages continued for certain specific categories like — nurses, pharmacists, stenographers.

Characteristics and spatial distribution of the job seekers

11. For adopting a viable employment policy, characteristics of the target groups have also to be studied. Information about educational characteristics of unemployed persons is not yet available from the 32nd round. The results of 27th round, however, showed that about 57 per cent of the unemployed persons in the rural and 22 per cent in the urban areas were illiterate. The next category was of semi-literates (below middle school level) which contributed 33 per cent in the rural and 49 per cent in the urban areas. Among the under-employed persons also, illiterates again formed the predominant group in both rural (88 per cent) and urban (68 per cent) areas.

12. NSS results of the 27th round** also provides an idea of the regional structure of unemployment in the State. These show wide variations in unemployment rates between the regions. The unemployment rate (on daily status basis) was estimated to be 3.68 per cent in the State. As against this the regional***

*Annexure II

*Annexure III

**Annexure IV

***Draft Sixth Five-Year Plan, 1978-83 (Revised) Planning Commission, Page 194; Annexure-4

*****Ibid.*, Page 42, Table 2.12

rates varied between 1.18 per cent in the Himalayan region and 4.56 per cent in the Eastern region. The Southern region had recorded a rate of 3.28 per cent while in the other two regions, viz. the western and the central, unemployment rates were 2.76 and 2.28 per cent, respectively. These difficulties call for a regional approach in formulating appropriate employment strategies.

Job Opportunities during the Sixth Plan 1980-85

13. There was an estimated backlog of unemployment of 13.44 lakhs the Plan taking into account the wholly unemployed as well as the partially unemployed. Besides, about 48.00 lakh persons would be added as new entrants to the labour force during the Plan period. Thus during the Sixth Plan period, the job requirements would be of the order of 61.44 lakhs. For total removal of unemployment, the State

would need an annual growth rate of employment of 3.5 per cent and a very high annual growth rate of income of 9.5 per cent. The Sixth Five-Year Plan is based on an outlay of Rs.6,200 crore in the State Public Sector which would generate job opportunities for almost 23 lakh man-years in the economy.

14. Provisional estimates* of demand and supply of important categories of man-power for the Sixth Plan period 1980-85 show that among technical and professional man-power shortages are likely to arise in civil engineers with a degree or diploma, mechanical engineers with degree, certificates, doctors, nurses, auxiliary nurses, stockmen, and trained primary and middle school teachers. As against this, significant surpluses are estimated in the categories of mechanical and electrical diploma engineers, agricultural graduates and higher secondary school teachers.

*Annexure V

ANNEXURE I

*Distribution of population in U.P. by broad age-groups.***(Population figures are in thousand)**

Census year	Age-groups (Year)		
	0—14	15—59	60 and above
1	2	3	4
1931 ..	19363 (38.90)	28423 (57.10)	1991 (4.00)
1951 ..	24177 (38.50)	33325 (53.08)B	5284 @ R (8.41)
1961 ..	29850 (40.48)	39228 (53.19)	4668@ (6.33)
1971 ..	36965 (41.84)	45392 (51.38)	5984@ (6.78)
1981 ..	41839 (39.57)	57498 (54.38)	6392 (6.05)
1991 ..	45410 (37.19)	69151 (56.63)	7553 (6.18)

@Includes age not stated also.

B Refer to age-group 15—54.

R Refer to age-group 55 and above.

Sources—(1) Draft Fifth Five Year Plan, U.P. Vol. I, page-33.

(2) Census of India 1961, Vol. I, U.P. Part II-B, (i) General economic tables.

(3) Census of India 1971, B Series Economic table Part II, B-I.

(4) Report of the Expert Committee on Population Projections paper I of 1979, Series I Census of India 1971.

ANNEXURE II

Distribution of estimated workers (Person weeks) in 1980 in age-group 15—59 according to 32nd round of N.S.S.

(In lakhs)

Sl. no.	Category of workers	Rural			Urban			Total			
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1	Bonded labour	0.32 (0.15)	0.03 (0.05)	0.35 (0.13)	0.03 (0.04)	0.00 (0.00)	0.03 (0.04)	0.35 (0.13)	0.03 (0.04)	0.38 (0.12)	
2	Self-employed	Agriculture	135.76 (64.38)	44.53 (73.25)	180.29 (66.36)	2.72 (6.51)	0.95 (16.45)	3.67 (7.69)	138.48 (55.81)	45.48 (68.98)	183.96 (58.58)
		Non-Agriculture	27.24 (12.91)	5.71 (9.41)	32.95 (12.13)	15.99 (43.40)	2.38 (48.21)	18.37 (43.97)	43.23 (17.43)	8.09 (12.33)	51.32 (16.34)
	Total	163.00 (77.29)	50.24 (82.66)	213.24 (78.49)	18.71 (49.91)	3.33 (64.66)	22.04 (51.66)	181.71 (73.24)	53.57 (81.31)	235.28 (74.92)	
3	Regular salaried/Wage employee	Agriculture	4.91 (2.33)	0.44 (0.75)	5.35 (1.97)	0.25 (0.64)	0.02 (0.30)	0.27 (0.60)	5.16 (2.08)	0.46 (0.72)	5.62 (1.79)
		Non-Agriculture	11.99 (5.69)	0.97 (1.56)	12.96 (4.77)	14.43 (39.21)	1.28 (25.92)	15.71 (37.63)	26.42 (10.65)	2.25 (3.39)	28.67 (9.13)
	Total	16.90 (8.02)	1.41 (2.31)	18.31 (6.74)	14.68 (39.85)	1.30 (26.22)	15.98 (38.23)	31.58 (12.73)	2.71 (4.11)	34.29 (10.92)	
4	Casual labour in public works	0.97 (0.46)	0.09 (0.14)	1.06 (0.39)	0.18 (0.47)	0.02 (0.39)	0.20 (0.46)	1.15 (0.46)	0.11 (0.16)	1.2 (0.40)	
5	Casual labour in other types of work.	Agriculture	23.27 (11.03)	8.52 (14.00)	31.79 (11.70)	0.61 (1.49)	0.13 (2.30)	0.74 (1.59)	23.88 (9.62)	8.65 (13.12)	32.53 (10.36)
		Non-Agriculture	6.43 (3.05)	0.50 (0.84)	6.93 (2.55)	3.04 (18.24)	0.33 (6.43)	3.37 (8.02)	9.47 (3.82)	0.83 (1.26)	10.30 (3.28)
	Total	29.70 (14.08)	9.02 (14.84)	38.72 (14.25)	3.65 (9.73)	0.46 (8.73)	4.11 (9.61)	33.35 (13.44)	9.48 (14.38)	42.83 (13.64)	
	Total workers	210.89 (100.00)	60.79 (100.00)	271.68 (100.00)	37.25 (100.00)	5.11 (100.00)	42.36 (100.00)	248.14 (100.00)	65.90 (100.00)	314.04 (100.00)	

B.— Figures in bracket show the percentages as obtained in the total workers of the sample population.

ANNEXURE III

Trends of unemployment according to the Live Register Statistics during 1971—79

Year						Registrants on Live Registers as on June 30 (in lakhs)	Index no.
1						2	3
1971	..	..	..	..	..	4.25	100.00
1975	..	..	..	..	..	7.22	169.88
1977	..	..	..	..	..	12.29	289.18
1979	..	..	..	..	..	14.36	337.88

ANNEXURE IV

Unemployment among technical/professtional man-power
(Live Register Statistics 1975—79)

Category	Registrant on Live Register on June 30 of the year	
	1975	1979
1	2	3
<i>Engineering—</i>		
1. Degree Holders	1546	1592
2. Diploma Holders	4250	15191*
<i>Agriculture—</i>		
1. Graduate	1881	2782
2. Post-Graduate	457	207
<i>Medicine—</i>		
1. Medical Graduate and Post-Graduate	268	690
2. Para-Medical personnel	555**	1569**
<i>Teaching—</i>		
1. Primary school teacher	10685	11988
2. Medical school teacher	326	19688
3. Higher Secondary teacher	7161	16385
4. University teacher	326	201

*As on December 31.

**Nurses, Pharmacists, X-Ray technicians Laboratory assistants, A. N. Ms. and Sanitary Inspectors.

ANNEXURE V

Demand and supply estimates of important categories of trained Manpower during 1980—85

Sl. no.	Category of personnel	Estimated requirement	Likely Availability	Surplus(+) Shortages (-)
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Engineering Personnel</i>				
1	Degree Holders :			
	(a) Civil	3637	1559	(-)2078
	(b) Mechanical	2217	2047	(-)170
	(c) Electrical	1270	2098	(+)828
2	Diploma Holders			
	(a) Civil	8774	6875	(-)1899
	(b) Mechanical	4902	11077	(+)6175
	(c) Electrical	3960	11649	(+)7689
<i>Medical and Para-medical</i>				
1	Doctor	3044	3808	(+)764
2	Nurses	2747	2005	(-)742
3	A.N. Ms.	5896	5114	(-)782
4	Sanitary Inspector	84	1158	(+)1074
5	Pharmacists	1528	2929	(+)1401
6	Lab. Assistants	255	974	(+)719
<i>Agricultural Personnel</i>				
1	Agricultural Post graduates	1656	2542	(+)886
2	Agricultural graduates	5381	10375	(+)4994
3	Agricultural Diploma Holders	7914	1560	(-)6354
<i>Veterinary Personnel</i>				
1	Veterinary graduates	232	393	(+)161
2	Stockmen	1029	250	(-)779
<i>Teachers</i>				
1	Primary and Middle School Teacher	42753	48766	(+)6013
2	Higher Secondary School Teachers	9192	59208	(+)50016
<i>Dairying Personnel</i>				
	B.Sc. (Ag.) (Dairying) /I.D.D. (D.T. and D.H.)	421	445	(+)24

THE MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

One of the important objectives of the Sixth Five-Year Plan is to raise the standard of living and to provide for the basic minimum needs of those who are below the poverty line. The Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) has, therefore, been envisaged in the Sixth Five-Year Plan to meet these requirements. The MNP seeks to provide a minimum level of social consumption by providing a network of certain essential services. The programme provides for the expansion of the following facilities :

- (1) Elementary education to all children in the age-group of 6-14 years and additional enrolment through the device of non-formal system.
- (2) Coverage of all adults in the age-group 15-35 years under the Adult Literacy Programme.
- (3) Provision of one Community Health Worker in each village under the Rural Health Programme and the establishment of one Primary Health Centre for every 50,000 population and sub-centre for 5,000 population.
- (4) Provision of assured supply of safe potable water to all villages.
- (5) Linking up villages with a population of 1,000 or more with rural roads.
- (6) Power supply to at least 50 per cent of the villages of the State.
- (7) Financial assistance for construction of rural houses to all landless rural households.
- (8) Environmental improvement of urban slums by expansion of water supply, sewerage, paving of streets, provision of community latrines as well as improvement of areas inhabited by scheduled castes, particularly scavengers.
- (9) Mid-day meals for one-third of the children in the age-group 6-11 years and supplementary feeding programme for the under-nourished in the age-group 0-6 years, also for pregnant women and nursing mothers specially in blocks with high concentration of Scheduled Castes and scheduled tribes population.

2. During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, only a sum of Rs.148 crores could be provided against an outlay of Rs.771 crores due to which the

fulfilment of the targets was not to the desired extent.

For the Sixth Plan 1980-85. Rs.845.51 crores have been indicated for different items under the programme. Sectoral disaggregation of the outlay is given in the following table :

TABLE I
Breakup of Sixth Plan outlay
(Rupees in crores)

Sector	Plan outlay (1980-85)
(1) Education	113.00
(2) Medical and Public Health	74.89
(3) Pipe water supply	220.00
(4) Roads and Bridges	315.00
(5) Electricity	88.79
(6) Urban/Rural Houses development.	18.00
(7) Environmental improvement of slums	10.00
(8) Nutrition	8.83
Total : 848.51	

3. The succeeding paragraphs provide a brief idea of the sectoral programmes to be undertaken under the MNP.

EDUCATION : PRIMARY EDUCATION

4. To bring qualitative and quantitative improvement in the field of elementary education, the programme seeks to reduce the inter-district disparities to a certain level. During 1974-78, 5,736 Junior Schools and 859 Senior Basic Schools were opened against the requirement of 1,338 junior basic schools and 6,000 senior basic schools. The strategy to be adopted during the Plan period envisage (i) Universal coverage for children in the age-group 6-11 year by opening new primary schools within a walking distance of 1.5 Kms. in plains and 1 Km. in hills. New Senior basic schools will be opened within a radius of 3 Kms. covering 800 population, (ii) Universal enrolment of children in the age-group of 6-11 and 50 per cent in the 11-14 years age-group, and (iii) maintenance of regular attendance in schools by providing incentives such as free text-books, uniforms and scholarships, mid-day meals etc.

With these efforts, it is expected that the enrolment in the age-group 6—11 years would increase from 93.17 lakhs in 1979-80 to 111.17 lakhs in 1984-85. Similarly, the enrolment in the age-group 11—14 years would also increase from 25.93 lakhs in 1978-79 to 36.72 lakhs at the end of 1984-85.

Adult Education :

5. A target of opening 24,500 centres has been fixed for the Sixth Plan Period against which 7,925 centres have already been opened in 1978-79.

Rural Health

6. A well equipped PHC is proposed for a population of 50,000 and a sub-centre for 5,000 population. Besides, 1 health worker in each village will also attend to the elementary health needs of the population. As far as possible the PHCs would be strengthened to 30 bedded full-fledged hospitals.

Rural Water Supply

7. There are 30,503 scarcity villages in the State which need provision for piped water supply. These include 4,676 villages of the drought prone districts and 105 villages of the Bhabar area of Saharanpur and Bijnor Districts. In the annual plan 1979-80, a provision of Rs.36.53 crores was made to cover 1,171 problem villages. The likely expenditure during 1980-81 is Rs.27.38 crores which would take care for 1,200 scarcity villages. Besides, the Rural Development Department also provides wells and diggies to the scheduled castes population in plains and diggies in hills. In 1979-80, 14,130 wells, 196 diggies and 2,652 hand pumps were constructed. In 1980-81, 19,669 wells, 208 diggies and 2,000 hand pumps are likely to be constructed. For the Sixth Plan the target is to construct 16,016 wells, 2,500 diggies and 10,000 hand pumps.

Rural Roads

8. On the basis of norms provided under MNP, 13,304 villages of the State would be pucca roads. Besides, the need is also for repairing rural roads. The total cost of new village link roads is estimated around 410 crores. As against this, only Rs.26.74 crores could be provided for the plain areas and Rs.10.25 crores for the hill areas. As far as roads are concerned 9,391 km. roads are targetted for the period 1980—85. By 1979-80, 8,664 rural roads have already been constructed and 2,830 km. roads would be constructed in 1980-81. For the Year

1981-82, a target of 1,660 km. roads has been proposed.

Rural Electrification

9. Under this programme, the objective is to electrify 50 per cent villages of the State. An outlay of Rs.88.79 crores has been proposed for rural electrification works. During the year 1979-80, 1,652 villages and harijan basties have been electrified and an additional 1,350 villages would be electrified during 1980-81. In 1981-82, it is envisaged to electrify 1,512 villages and harijan basties. For the entire Sixth Plan, the target is to electrify 10,180 villages.

Housing for rural poor

10. According to an initial survey, 12.12 lakh households were found eligible for allotment of housesites. It is also proposed to develop the sites on priority basis. During 1980—85, a target of developing 1,60,500 house sites have been proposed and an outlay of Rs.18.00 crores is fixed while 14,000 houses are likely to be constructed during 1980-81. The target for 1981-82 is also of 14,000 rural houses.

Environmental improvement

11. Till the Fourth Plan, the scheme was under the central sector, thereafter, in the State Plan, towns having a population of 3 lakhs or more were covered under the programme. It is estimated that the slum population, was 25 lakhs in 1980-81 out of which 8.78 lakh population has been benefited so far. An outlay of Rs.10 crores has been proposed for the Plan period to cover 18.22 lakh persons living in slum areas.

Nutrition

12. Nutrition schemes are being implemented by the Education, Rural Development and Harijan and Social Welfare Department. The rural development department implements a supplementary feeding programme (SNP) and the applied nutritional programme in the rural areas. The education department takes care of school going children in the rural as well in the slum areas. The Harijan and Social Welfare Department implements the supplementary feeding programme as a part of Integrated Child Development Service Programme in the selected areas of the State.

13. Mid-day meal programme, is being implemented in 51 districts and the SNP, in 24 districts. Mid-day meals is provided to students of the primary classes. An outlay of Rs.313 lakhs has

been provided in the Sixth Plan for the nutritional programme run by the education department. Out of this, Rs.50 lakhs are likely to be spent in 1981-82.

14. The programme of the Rural Development Department is being implemented in the 13 districts of the State. An outlay of Rs.215 has been allotted for the Sixth Plan period. In 1980-81, 46,000 villages are likely to be covered involving an expenditure of Rs.13 lakhs. For the year 1981-82, a sum of Rs.45 lakhs is proposed to cover 1.33 lakh beneficiaries. Supple-

mentary National Programme under the Social Welfare Department is meant for children below six years of age and nursing mothers, from low income families. The average cost of food provided per beneficiary has been estimated at 25 paise per day. However, the cost would rise to 60 paise for children needing special attention. The number of beneficiaries during the Sixth Plan are estimated to 2.22 lakhs with an outlay of Rs.355 lakhs. For years 1980-81 and 1981-82, figures of anticipated expenditure and outlay are Rs.40 lakhs and Rs.35 lakhs, respectively.

CHAPTER 6

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES

1. AGRICULTURE

Agriculture Production—The agriculture sector provides 50 per cent of the State domestic product and accounts for 78 per cent of the total working force in the State. However, the sector is affected adversely by fluctuations in the monsoons and creates uncertainty in the crop production, as would be evident from the fact that the level of 231 lakh tonnes of food production in 1978-79 shrunk to a figure of 164 lakh tonnes in 1979-80. With a view to increasing crop production in the State, it is envisaged to achieve an annual growth rate of 5.5 percent during the Sixth Plan period. To achieve this rate efforts would be made to increase cropping intensity by adopting programmes of mixed-farming and inter-cropping, introducing alternative crop cycles in the drought and flood affected areas, bringing waste land under cultivation, the adoption of suitable programmes in Bundelkhand and the eastern

districts, conserving farm produce through sale storage and appropriate post-harvest technology, taking up suitable programmes for raising productivity of holdings of small, marginal and scheduled castes/tribes by providing packages of practices, reducing area imbalances and helping scheduled caste/tribe cultivators to adopt improved technology in agriculture.

2. Table 1 below provides important physical targets of crop production for the Sixth Five Year Plan period. It would be seen that now increased emphasis would be given on the provision of inputs like fertilizers, plant protection, soil conservation testing measures, etc. It is anticipated that the level of food production of 164 lakh tonnes in 1979-80 would rise to 232 lakh tonnes in 1980-81, 242 lakh tonnes in 1981-82 and about 280 lakh tonnes by the end of the Sixth Plan.

TABLE 1—Sixth Plan (1980—85) Targets

Sl.no.	Item	Unit	Achievement		Targets		
			1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1984-85
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Excess Vegetable Programme :							
(a)	Rice	.. .. '000 Hect	2364	2186	2500	2700	3750
(b)	Wheat	.. .. "	5800	5192	5800	6000	6800
(c)	Jwar	.. .. "	2	1	10	2	100
(d)	Bajra	.. .. "	3	6	10	48	25
(e)	Maize	.. .. "	43	32	45	50	125
Total		.. '000 Hect.	8212	7417	8365	8800	10800
2 Chemical Fertilizers :							
	N—Nitrogen	.. .. '000 Mt.	772	756	1000	1100	1400
	P—Phosphatic	.. .. "	207	182	250	266	350
	K—Potash	.. .. "	79	72	110	104	150
Total		.. '000 MT	1058	1010	1360	1470	1900
3	Plant Protection	.. .. '000 Hect.	15678	16400	17800	20000	25000
4	Soil Conservation	.. .. No.	837	1084	1055	1255	1100
5	Gobar Gas	.. .. "	2860	4345	10000	15000	10000

(2) *Horticultural Development in Plains*

2. The horticulture programmes can broadly be divided into programmes for the plains and programmes for hills. At present, there are 75 government nurseries, eight government orchards, eight government progeny farms twelve government potato farms and nine seed farms. The strategy for the Sixth Five Year Plan for the

plain areas would be to increase the area under orchards, raising productivity of crops, increasing cropping intensity and diversification of the cropping pattern, scientific use of inputs and development of marketing infrastructure facilities with a view to enabling producers to get good prices for their products. The important targets included in the Sixth Plan are given in Table-2 below :

TABLE 2—*Sixth Five Plan Targets (Plains)*

Item	Unit	Achievement 1979-80	Targets		
			1980-81	1981-82	1984-85
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Area :					
1. Fruits	Lakh Hect.	4.50	4.72	4.95	5.60
2. Vegetable	"	5.10	5.50	5.90	7.10
3. Potato	"	2.78	2.83	2.86	3.00
2 Production :					
1. Fruits	Lakh MT	27.80	29.80	30.60	34.80
2. Vegetable	"	59.00	64.52	70.04	86.50
3. Potato	"	40.70	44.50	45.40	48.10
3 Distribution of Fruit Plants ..	No. Lakh	43.44	44.00	45.40	50.00
4 Distribution of vegetable ..	Quintal	1500	1600	1700	2000
5 Renovation of old orchards ..	Hect.	16300	16500	17000	20000

4. *Hill Areas*—There is immense scope for growing horticultural crops in the hill areas. At present there are 104 Government nurseries/ progeny orchards, eight vegetable and six potato

seed farms and 146 horticultural-cum-plant protection mobile teams. Important physical targets, under the horticulture programme are given in Table-3 below :

TABLE 3—*Sixth Five Year Plan Targets (Hills)*

Item	Unit	Achievement 1979-80	Targets		
			1980-81	1981-82	1984-85
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Area :					
1—Fruits	Lakh Hect.	0.99	1.05	1.11	1.29
2—Vegetable	"	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.25
3—Potato	"	0.27	0.28	0.29	0.32
2 Production :					
1 - Fruits	Lakh MT	2.00	2.20	2.50	3.30
2—Vegetable	"	0.95	0.95	1.00	1.30
3—Potato	"	2.30	2.50	2.50	3.10

5. Actual expenditure under all horticultural programmes in the State was Rs.207.21 lakhs in 1979-80. For 1980-81 an outlay of Rs.248.00 lakhs was envisaged while for 1981-82 the proposed outlay is Rs.288.00 lakhs. For the entire Sixth Five Year Plan period the Plan outlay is Rs.2140.00 lakhs respectively.

(3) *Extension and Farmer's Training*

6. At present there are 21 extension training centres in the State which provide training on a number of aspects relating to agricultural and allied subjects such as horticulture, animal husbandry, small industries etc. These training centres also provide training under TRYSEM. For the current scheme a sum of Rs.56 lakhs has been provided for 1980-81 while Rs.18.70 lakhs have been indicated for new schemes. For the entire Sixth Plan the Plan outlay is Rs.350 lakhs of which Rs.59 lakhs is provided for 1981-82.

(4) *Cane Development*

7. Cane production occupies an important position in the economy of the State. The strategy for the cane development programmes relates to the use of improved, healthy and fresh seed materials, care of the ratoon crop, application of increased doses of nitrogenous fertilizers, protection measures against various diseases, provision of irrigation facilities, publicity of packages of practices, etc.

8. As a result of these efforts the area under cane would increase from 12.33 lakh hectares in 1979-80 to 13.18 lakh hectares in 1981-82 and 15.00 lakh hectares in 1984-85. It is targetted to raise the productivity of cane also from 38.20 metric tonnes per hectare in 1979-80, to 46.00 metric tonnes in 1980-81, 47.00 in 1981-82 and 50.00 in 1984-85. The corresponding increase in sugar production would be from 9.96 lakh metric tonnes in 1979-80 to 21.50 lakh metric tonnes in 1984-85.

9. The outlay for the entire Sixth Plan period for cane development programmes is Rs.970.00 lakhs. For 1981-82 the outlay is Rs.147.00 lakhs.

(5) *Sewerage*

10. By the end of 1979-80, 66 schemes had been completed covering an area of 16500 hectares of land under sewerage farming. Four more schemes have been proposed for 1980-81 within an allocation of Rs.12 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.90 lakhs has been kept for the entire Sixth Plan period. During 1981-82 four more schemes will be completed with an outlay of Rs.12 lakhs.

(6) *Agricultural Research, Extension and Education*

11. At present there are three Agricultural Universities in the State catering to the needs of different areas of the State. These universities are engaged in researches on crop improvement thus developing several new varieties which are high yielding, more resistant to pests, diseases etc. During the Sixth Plan period the researches on the fields would continue. For the entire Sixth Plan period an outlay of Rs.2100 lakhs has been provided of which Rs.375 lakhs has been allotted for 1981-82.

(7) *Agricultural Marketing*

12. Agriculture Marketing is an integral part of agricultural production planning. In order to ameliorate the condition of farming community through elimination of malpractices and introduction of orderly marketing in various markets in the State regulation of markets under U. P. Krishi Upadan Mandi Adhiniyam, 1964 was enacted in 1965-66. Till March, 1981 construction of 43 principal markets and two subsidiary markets was completed and 30 principal market yards were handed over to the Mandi Samities. Besides this construction work in 45 principal market yards, 23 sub-centres/hats and panchs is in progress. Other achievements under the programme were the construction of 4.333 culverts and laying of bricks on 139 kms. of Link Roads. During Sixth Five-Year Plan it is proposed to develop 11 principal market yards and 50 subsidiary markets. Apart from this 2 principal and 2 subsidiary markets would be developed in the Hill areas. For this programme a sum of Rs.700 lakhs Plan outlay during 1980-85 and Rs.150 lakhs for 1981-82 has been provided.

(8) *Storage and Warehousing*

13. During the Fifth Five Year Plan the U. P. State Warehousing Corporation constructed storehouses with a capacity of 4.13 lakh M. tonnes. By 1979-80 an additional capacity of 3.43 lakhs tonnes was created. In addition a cold storage of capacity of 4,000 tonnes was constructed at Sahibabad. For the Sixth Plan it is proposed to create an additional storage capacity of 3 lakh tonnes involving an expenditure of Rs.900 lakhs. The State share in this would be Rs.200 lakhs. For 1981-82 the proposed outlay is 20 lakhs.

2. LAND REFORM AND CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS

14. The process of land reforms was started in 1950 with the enactment of the Uttar Pradesh

Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act. By 1979-80, 141.67 lakh hectares area was consolidated at a cost of Rs.96.65 lakhs. By 1980-81 3.80 lakh hectares of additional area would be brought under the programme. In 1981-82 the additional consolidated area is proposed to be 385 lakh hectares. The total additional area that will be consolidated during the Sixth Plan thus would be 1,950 lakh hectares. In this way at the end of the Sixth Plan the total consolidated area will be 161.17 lakh hectares. Proposed outlays for the Sixth Plan and 1981-82 are Rs.4,800 lakhs and Rs.993 lakhs, respectively.

3. MINOR IRRIGATION

15. Irrigation works having culturable commanded area of 200 hectares or less are classified as minor irrigation works. Two Government agencies viz., the Minor Irrigation Department and the Irrigation Department are responsible for private minor irrigation and State minor irrigation works. Besides, the ground water investigation organisation of the State also provides up to date knowledge of availability and State of exploitation of underground water.

16. The ground water investigation organisation was set up in 1970. During the Sixth Plan period the organisation would carry out surveys at 2500 hydrograph stations. On the recommendations of this Organisation tube-wells will be bored in Bundelkhand area. The Sixth Plan Scheme of the Organisation would be provided with an outlay of Rs.275 lakhs out of which Rs.72 lakhs has been provided for 1980-81 and Rs.53 lakhs for 1981-82.

17. *State Minor Irrigation*—The works under this heading include State tube-wells, minor lift schemes and other minor works. At the end of 1979-80 there were 16,622 State tube-wells in the State. It is anticipated that the number of the tube-wells would increase to 18,372 in 1980-81, and 20122 in 1981-82. In 1980-81 1378 tube-wells are expected to be drilled including 328 tube-wells under the World Bank Programme. In 1981-82, 1,422 tube-wells including 172 State tube-wells would be drilled. In these two years 3,400 tube-wells will be energised. The proposed outlay for the Sixth Plan for the State minor irrigation works is Rs.264.00 lakhs; for the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 the outlays are Rs.46.88 crores and Rs.51.04 crores respectively. For minor lift schemes an outlay of Rs.2.00 crores has been proposed for the completion of ongoing schemes of the Fifth Plan and the subsequent two years, i.e. 1978-79 and 1979-80. No provision has been made for new schemes.

18. For the construction of hill channels a sum of Rs.24.00 crores has been allotted. In 1979-80 the actual expenditure of this scheme was Rs.356.80 lakhs while it is anticipated that Rs.449 lakhs would be spent in 1980-81. An amount of Rs.86.25 lakhs was spent in 1979-80 in the construction of bundies and dams in the Bundelkhand area. The amount is anticipated to be 70 lakhs in 1980-81 while the same amount is proposed for the year 1981-82.

19. A scheme of construction of tube-wells with the assistance of the World Bank was started in 1979-80. Under this scheme 500 State tube-wells were to be constructed and energised by the year 1981-82.

20. *Private Minor Irrigation*—Private minor irrigation plays a significant role in agricultural production. Under this programme, subsidy is given to small and marginal farmers including farmers from scheduled castes/scheduled tribes. Besides, loans are also arranged through Land Development Bank/Commercial Banks on reasonable interest. Due to these facilities, irrigation potentiality through the minor irrigation works has increased from 14.44 lakh hectares in 1951 to 64.87 lakh hectares in 1979-80.

21. The level achieved at the beginning of the Sixth Plan and the targets for the Plan are tabulated below. It is envisaged to create an additional potential of 29.15 lakh hectares through the construction of the following works:

TABLE 4— *Year-wise Irrigation Potential*

Year	'000 Hect		
	Surface water	Ground water	Total
1	2	3	4
1980-81 ..	23	592	615
1981-82 ..	26	569	595
1982-83	26	549	575
1983-84 ..	25	540	565
1984-85 ..	25	540	565
Total ..	125	2790	2915

22. In 1980-81, 61500 hectares of additional potential will be created; the target for 1981-82 is 595 thousand additional hectares.

23. An outlay of Rs.33.25 crores has been provided for the Sixth Five Year Plan. The

details of Plan outlay and its year-wise break up are as follows :

TABLE 5—Item-wise/yearwise Plan outlay

(In lakh Rs.)

Sl. no.	Item	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Establishment & Training ..	80.35	125.00	150.00	165.00	179.00	700
2	Machine & Tools	209.13	125.00	310.00	120.00	114.87	879
3	Boring Stores	22.00	20.00	10.00	10.00	8.00	70
4	GM	37.71	50.00	55.00	60.00	67.29	270
5	Grants	145.56	222.00	248.00	270.00	310.44	1206
6	Wells Blasted/Hydrum ..	45.25	40.00	40.00	40.00	34.75	200
	Total ..	540.00	582.00	813.00	665.00	725.00	3325

24. *Development of Irrigation in hills*—The irrigation facilities cover only 10 per cent of the cultivated area in the hill areas of the State which includes 2.5 to 3 per cent area by the State Irrigation and the remaining 7 per cent by private irrigation. Most of the private irrigation works are old and need repairs due to which the actual

irrigated area comes to 5 to 6 per cent only. It is, therefore, necessary to renovate existing works and initiate new works to cover about 28–30 per cent of the cultivated area with irrigation facilities.

25. Physical targets of the programme for hill areas are given below :

TABLE 6—Minor Irrigation Programme in Hill areas

('000 Hect.)

Name of Scheme	Phasing of Irrigation potential						Total
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
(a) Surface water, Gul, Rahat Boring Rahat Boring wells.	8.20	7.15	6.13	5.12	5.10	31.75	
(b) Surface Water :							
1. Hill Canal and Hauz ..	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	17.50	
2. Hydrums	0.20	0.35	0.37	0.38	0.40	1.80	
Total (b) ..	3.70	3.85	3.87	3.88	3.90	19.30	
Total ..	11.90	11.00	10.00	9.00	9.00	51.05	

26. Hydrum programme has also been started in the Hill areas. Sixty-nine units have been taken up under the programme, of which 44 units are in operation. The remaining units are expected to provide irrigation to rabi crops in 1980-81. In addition, 60 hydrum schemes are proposed to be taken up.

27. *Tapping of ground-water in difficult areas*—There are several areas in the State which are deprived of irrigation facilities. To meet the problem, provision for 39 blasting units for blasting of wells has been made for 5 districts of Bundelkhand region and Varanasi, Allahabad and Mirzapur districts. Of the total 58 blasting

units in operation, 11 units have been constructed in drought prone areas with cent per cent investment by the State.

28. *Spatial planning and regional imbalances*—'Shajra Maps' are being prepared of each gram sewak circle of the State for better spatial planning of minor irrigation activities. These Plans would be integrated with the overall Plans, of the region.

29. *Material Requirements*—Most of the minor irrigation works are constructed by the cultivators themselves. Hydrant and Sprinklers project in hills and the blast wells and the check dams in DPAP areas are constructed by the department. Boring pipes of 3" to 6" diameter and cement are the main requirements of this programme. The total requirement of pipes is estimated at 240 lakh meters. The estimated requirement of cement would be 1.80 lakh metric tonnes.

4. SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

30 The main objectives of the soil and water conservation programme in the State are :

- (1) to protect the agricultural land and reduce soil erosion and water losses, and
- (2) to reclaim denuded and degraded land through integrated water shed development.

31. No detailed survey to identify the areas requiring soil conservation measures has been conducted in the State. According to rough estimates about 54 lakh hectares of land in the State is under different erosion conditions viz. moderately severe or very severe while 12.3 lakh

32. Physical targets of soil and water conservation programme are given below :

TABLE 7—*Soil and Water Conservation Programme during Sixth Plan Period*

Serial no.	Item	Unit	Achievement				Target	
			1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1980-85		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
1	Treatment of problem areas in plains	'000 Hect.	44.7	45.6	45.6	228.0		
2	Treatment of problem areas in hills	..	5.2	7.0	7.0	35.0		
3	Protection of Table land and control of .. ravinous land.	..	1.5	2.8	2.8	14.1		
4	Soil and Water Conservation—							
	(a) Matateela catchment	..	1.6	1.9	2.0	9.9		
	(b) Ramganga catchment	..	..	0.2	0.7	3.0
5	Flood Control	..	..	4.0	3.7	15.0
6	Intensive development of land on usar and soil erosion demonstration areas.	..	0.1	(only survey) 0.1	0.1	0.5		
7	Usar development	..	18.9	20.0	20.0	100.00		

The total financial outlay proposed for soil and water conservation programme under the Agriculture department for the Sixth Five-Year Plan period is Rs.3756 lakhs out of which Rs.778 lakhs

hectares of land is estimated to be ravinous. In addition to the above, according to a survey of the forest department 3.14 lakh hectares of severally eroded area and 8 to 10 lakh hectares of mildly eroded area in the Hills also needs urgent attention. In the south-western parts of the State, the problem of salinity and alkalinity covers about 11.5 lakh hectares land. The average area affected by floods every year has now reached the level of 40 lakh hectares as against an average of about 18 lakh hectares during 1953-73. The following strategy has been proposed for soil and water conservation programmes for the Sixth Plan period.

- (1) To Plan the soil conservation programme on water shed basis ;
- (2) To determine water shed areas through the remote sensing technique ;
- (3) To prepare soil fertility maps of the water shed and lay out suitable demonstrations relating to crops and usar reclamation ;
- (4) To undertake afforestation, horticulture and pasture development programmes.
- (5) To secure peoples participation.
- (6) To lay greater emphasis on training and demonstrations.
- (7) To ensure proper maintenance of soil conservation works.
- (8) To maximise irrigation facilities in soil conservation areas.
- (9) To prepare component Plans.

has been allotted for 1981-82. In addition, an area of 31,500 hectares has also proposed for treatment every year under the drought prone area development programme.

33. *Soil Conservation Schemes for Forest Department*—The eight hill districts of Uttar Pradesh contain about 66 per cent of the forest area of the State. A large portion of the hill forest area is not under the control of the forest department. During the Fifth Plan 1974-78, a number of soil conservation schemes were started to arrest the soil erosion problem in critical spots. These schemes were river valley projects in the catchment of the Alakhnanda, River Valley Project in Kosi, soil conservation programme in the Himalayan region and soil conservation in Panarghati. From 1979-80 all these schemes were merged under one scheme of "soil conservation works in civil and soyam forests". It is being considered to integrate soil and water conservation activities of the agriculture and the forest department in the Hills and to ensure their planning on catchment and sub-catchment basis. Scheme-wise description of various soil conservation schemes is given below :

34. *Soil conservation works in civil and soyam forests*—In the hills, the area under civil and soyam forests is about 7,607 sq. kms. which is not under the forest department. These forests were neglected in the past due to lack of scientific management. A scheme therefore, was started for development of these forests in 1974-75. Up to 1979-80, survey and demarcation work was done on 83,421 hectares of forest land. Pasture development and afforestation work was taken up on 44,386 hectares of land. Treatment of agricultural land and plantation of fruit trees was also done on 49 hectares and 110 hectares respectively. Under minor engineering works, 5,261 works were constructed including check dams, spurs etc. A sum of Rs.581.87 lakhs was spent on the above works. During the Sixth Plan, survey and demarcation work on 50,000 hectares of land, pasture development and afforestation on 37,500 hectares of land, 3000 minor irrigation works treatment

of agricultural land 50 hectares and fruit plantation on 210 hectares have been proposed with an outlay of Rs.1255.00 lakhs.

35. *Soil conservation works under Ram Ganga River Valley Project*—In order to save the dam in Kalagarh on Ram Ganga river from silting and to increase its life, a centrally sponsored scheme was taken up during the Third Plan. Survey of catchment area, afforestation and pasture development, treatment of agricultural land, fruit plantation, minor engineering works like construction of check dams, spurs, etc. establishment of silt observation laboratories and setting up of sediment observation posts were the main activities taken up under this scheme. These activities were done on about 2,10,655 hectares of land by 1979-80 with an expenditure of Rs.428.21 lakhs. During the Sixth Plan period, these activities are proposed to be taken up on 11,000 hectares of land with an outlay of Rs.384.00 lakhs.

36. *Development of ravines*—With a view to checking the formation of gullies and ravines and also conserving and enriching the soil, a scheme of ravine afforestation is being implemented since the Third Plan on 1.21 lakhs hectares under the forest department in the catchment area of Chambal and Yamuna rivers covering Agra, Mainpuri, Etawah, Jhansi, Mathura, Hamirpur and Banda districts. Afforestation has been done on 59,762 hectares of land in the area by 1979-80 incurring an expenditure of Rs.383.49 lakhs. During the Sixth Plan about 15,900 hectares additional area is proposed to be brought under afforestation with an outlay of Rs.312.00 lakhs.

37. *Soil, Water and Tree conservation works in Himalayan region*—This is a centrally sponsored scheme which is in operation since 1978-79 and is being implemented by the forest department. Under the scheme works done by 1979-80 and proposed targets for the Sixth Plan are given below :

TABLE 8—Soil, Water and Tree Conservation in Himalayan Region

Serial no.	Items	Unit	Actual Achieve-ment by 1979-80	Proposed targets for the Sixth Plan
1	2	3	4	5
1	Afforestation	Hects.	4407	50000
2	Pasture development	"	3110	30000
3	Treatment of agricultural land	"	38	1040
4	Minor Engineering Works (check dams spurs etc.)	Nos.	748	1800
5	Soil Conservation and Survey	Sq. Km.	10313	30000
6	Stabilisation of slips	Hects.	..	700
7	Financial	Rs. in lakhs	132.66	1934.00

38. An integrated soil conservation scheme has also been prepared for the hill areas with an outlay of Rs.666 crores for 20 years with the financial assistance of the World Bank. The scheme is under the consideration of the State Government and the World Bank.

39. *River Valley Project in the catchment of Matateela*—The scheme of soil conservation in the catchment area of Matateela dam in Lalitpur district is being implemented by the forest department as a centrally sponsored scheme. Under the scheme, 2000 hectares of area was surveyed and demarcated, 1060 hectares of land was brought under afforestation and bunding of 855 hectares of agriculture land was done by 1979-80. In addition, pasture development was done on 1070 hectares of land, tree plantation on 24 hectares of land and 970 minor engineering works were constructed with an investment of Rs.64.74 lakhs. These works would continue during the Sixth Plan also with an outlay of Rs.48.00 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.350 lakhs has been proposed for 1981-82 for all these schemes.

Area development and Integrated rural development

40. *Command Area Development Project*—The Central Planning Commission while determining the objectives of the Sixth Plan has expressed that under this scheme such programmes should be taken up which may ensure the maximum utilization of the existing infrastruc-

tural facilities and increase production. Special emphasis has been laid on optimum utilization of irrigation potential and scientific and judicious use of available irrigation water for increasing crop intensity. The schemes under this programme are being implemented in 333 blocks in 26 districts falling under Ram Ganga and Sharda Sahayak Command areas. Under the scheme, topographical surveys are conducted and irrigation channels are constructed in a scientific manner. By March 1979, 16,684 kms. irrigation channels were constructed.

41. Besides area development works, an effective water distribution system to every holding will also be ensured by introducing 'Osrabandi'. In addition, activities like in crop planning and training for cultivators and staff through T & V techniques will also be taken up. Growth centres at suitable places will be established for providing facilities relating to agriculture to local farmers. Under this scheme, irrigation potential has to be increased alongwith its maximum utilization. Under Ram Ganga Command area, there are 10 districts viz. Aligarh, Mathura, Agra, Mainpuri, Etah, Etawah, Farrukhabad, Fatehpur, Kanpur and Allahabad. There are 14 districts under Sharda Sahayak viz. Lucknow, Rae Bareli, Sitapur, Kheri, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Bara Banki, Varanasi, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Ballia, Azamgarh and Allahabad. Gandak covers only two districts viz. Deoria and Gorakhpur. Some basic information about these areas is given in the following table:

TABLE 9—*Available Irrigation Potential*

Items	Ramganga	Sharda Sahayak	Gandak	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1 Number of Blocks	144	156	33	333
2 Area of cultivable land (in lakh hecets.)	8.21	20.00	4.43	32.64
3 Creation of irrigation potential by the end of the fifth plan (in lakh hecets.)	5.34	12.10	2.87	20.31
4 Proposed irrigation potential during the sixth plan (in lakh hecets.)	5.75	19.23	3.32	28.30
5 Utilization of irrigation potential by 1979-80 (in lakh hecets.)	4.10	6.80	2.42	13.32

42. Area development work is being implemented through soil conservation units. There were 148 soil conservation units in operation in different command areas in 1980-81 which

would continue in 1981-82 also. By the end of the Sixth Plan, the number of such units would reach 173 units. For supervision of these units, 25 regional units have been also set up which

are expected to be 34 by the end of the Sixth Plan. Additional units are also proposed to be set up for maintenance works. During 1981-82, 12 units have been proposed to be set up. The total number of such units would be 57 during the Sixth Plan period. Eleven 'Osarbandi' units each in 1980-81 and 1981-82 are proposed. The proposed target of such units is 55 by the close of the Sixth Plan period. In all the three

projects, 20 units are already operating for soil survey.

43. After topographical survey of 300 hectares of land, 16,354 km. Kachcha and 1016 km. pucca channels were constructed in 1979-80. Proposed physical and financial achievements targets for important works in all the three project areas are given below :

TABLE 10—Physical Target

Serial no.	Items	Unit	Achievement 1979-80	Target		
				1980-81	1981-82	1980-85
1		2	3	4	5	6
1	Soil survey	'000 hec.	664	640	600	3000
2	Topographical survey	"	301	412	488	2700
3	Construction of irrigation channels	'000 kms.	16.35	26.56	20.70	110.4
4	Pucca irrigation channels	"	1.10	2.05	4.16	31.36
5	Drains	"	0.51	2.05	4.16	31.36
6	Jal Sanrachnayan	'000 nos.	19.23	35.40	41.60	221.00
7	Completion of area development	'000 hec.	318.00	525.00	414.00	2201.00
8	Financial	In lakh Rs.	863.45	966.45	1166.00	9400.00
			(Actual expenditure)	(Outlays)	(Outlays)	(Outlays)

44. *Integrated Rural Development Programme (I.R.D.)*—This programme is being launched with 50 per cent central assistance for improving economic condition of rural poor particularly small/marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans. The scheme aims at providing a package of programmes to the target group within 2-3 years for providing full employment and to increase their income to bring them above the poverty line. Efforts will be made to raise annual income of the target families above Rs.3500. With a view to achieving this objective, loans will be arranged through co-operative/commercial banks for supplying necessary inputs. Twenty-five per cent subsidy for small farmers and 33.33 per cent subsidy of the total cost for marginal farmers will be available.

45. I.R.D. programme was started in the State in 384 blocks in 1978-79. Ninety-two more blocks were added in 1979-80 bringing the total to 476 blocks. According to the decision of the Government of India now this scheme has

been extended to all 885 blocks of the State with an outlay of Rs.5 lakhs per year per block with fifty per cent central assistance. Under the scheme 600 families per block per year will be covered and benefited. The main works included in this scheme are—agriculture, minor irrigation, animal husbandry, cottage industries and other occupations. Besides, a training scheme known as Training of Rural Youth for self employment (TRYSEM) will also be taken up for training rural youth in suitable trades for setting them in self-employment. A target of 40 youth per block per year has been fixed under the programme.

46. In 1978-79, 76,768 persons got benefit of this scheme and a sum of Rs.437.20 lakhs was spent by the end of the year. With the change in pattern of central assistance this scheme was financed by the Central Government on fifty-fifty basis in 1979-80. By the end of 1979-80 with an expenditure of Rs.2137.61 lakhs 5,16,238 persons were benefited. An outlay of Rs.4,425 lakhs per year is required with the

State share of Rs.2,212.25 lakhs for launching this scheme in all the blocks of the State during the Sixth Plan period. Twenty-five lakh persons will be benefited by the scheme. Institutional finance is also being utilised for implementing various programmes under various schemes. During 1979-80 Rs.33.20 crores were distributed as loans through co-operative/commercial banks. It is estimated that loans worth Rs.50.00 crores will be distributed during 1980-81. During the Sixth Plan period an outlay of Rs.19,100 lakhs is proposed with Rs.9,100 lakhs as State share and Rs.10,000 lakhs as central share. A district rural development agency is being established at the district level for implementing these programmes which will be registered under the Societies Act. Small farmers development agencies and drought prone area development agencies will now be abolished and all special schemes in the district will be implemented through the district rural development agency.

47. *Drought Prone Areas Programme*—Drought Prone Area programme started in 40 blocks of the six chronically drought affected districts viz. Allahabad, Varanasi, Mirzapur, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda in the southern part of the State with a view to relieving the severity of the impact of drought and to restore

ecological balance and for increasing productivity of the area. This programme was launched during the Fifth Plan with 50 per cent financial assistance of the Central Government. The programme aims at developing infra-structural facilities for optimum utilization of land, manpower and other physical resources. During the Fifth Plan an outlay of Rs.30 crores was allotted for the programme as against which Rs.29.3 crores was actually spent during the plan period. Against the budget provision of Rs.600 lakhs for 1979-80 a sum of Rs.791.27 lakhs was actually spent. The State Sensing Committee approved a sum of Rs.1,050 lakhs for 1980-81 but the Government of India approved only Rs.600 lakhs for this programme. The Government of India have suggested an outlay of Rs.15 lakhs per block during the Sixth Plan period. Some additional assistance for implementation of this programme is also expected to be available from E.E.C. with the condition that the State Government will also contribute the equal amount. A provision of Rs.350 lakhs has been made for 1980-81 and the same amount will be available by the Central Government or E.E.C. An outlay of Rs.1,750 lakhs has been proposed for the Sixth Plan period. The physical targets and achievements are given in the following table :

TABLE II—The physical targets and achievements

Serial no	Item	Unit	Achievement			Target	
			1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1980-85
1	2	3	5	6	7	8	
1.	Creation of irrigation potential	'000 hect.	40.00	13.75	20.00	20.00	100.00
2.	Total soil conservation work	„	62.73	31.44	27.50	30.00	100.00
3.	Afforestation	„	20.90	3.92	5.00	5.00	30.0
4.	Pasture development	„	1.50	0.75	1.70	1.70	10.00

48. *Divisional Development Corporations*—Divisional Development Corporations were set up in the State in order to accelerate the pace of development in backward and neglected areas in each division by utilizing institutional finance. The activities to be taken up by these corporations included development of agro and forest based industries and marketing of agricultural inputs. Activities like minor irrigation, agriculture service centres, etc. are the other important activities of the corporations. These Corporations were established with an authorised capital of Rs.1,300 lakhs including the paid up capital of Rs.665 lakhs. A similar Corporation is also being set up in the newly established Moradabad Division. A provision

of Rs.50 lakhs as share capital has been made for these corporations for 1981-82. An outlay of Rs.750 lakhs has been proposed for the Sixth Plan.

49. *Local Level Planning*—In order to involve local entrepreneurial talents, expertise and resources for accelerated and diversified growth of the rural economy and to enlarge employment avenues local level planning was started in the State on decentralised basis. The programme covers intensification, commercialisation and modernisation of conventional basis of rural occupations viz. Agriculture, Horticulture, Vegetable Cultivation, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Poultry etc. and stimulating incentives for development of processing, by

product utilization, packaging, warehousing, transport, insurance and banking etc. It also aims at assisting capital investment and wealth creation in the countryside.

50. Zila Parishads have been given powers to examine feasibility, viability, utility and employment potential etc. of the projects, drawn up locally and to approve sound proposals up to the extent of Rs.1 lakh and community projects up to Rs.2 lakhs. The divisional administration has been authorised to clear proposals up to Rs.5 lakhs. Schemes costing above Rs.5 lakhs and up to Rs.10 lakhs are processed and approved at the level of the State Government. There is provision of 25 and 33.33 per cent subsidy for small and marginal farmers, landless agricultural labourers and rural artisans. The utilization of available funds is being made in such areas or on such projects for which loans are not easily available through institutional finance. By the end of September 1980, 10,746 projects were approved and implemented in rural areas for which loans amounting to Rs.725.21 lakhs were distributed by Zila Parishads, and Rs.35.48 lakhs through banks. An outlay of Rs.9 crores has been proposed for local level planning for the Sixth Plan including Rs.3 crores for 1980-81 and Rs.2.40 crores for 1981-82.

51. *Antodaya Schemes*—The scheme aims at improving the life of the poorest of the poor residing in rural areas. Most of them are landless labourers, bonded labour, rural artisans share croppers, marginal and small farmers, etc. who have not been adequately benefitted from planned progress so far. Looking at the dimensions of the problem and the limited physical and financial resources of the government, five poorest families were selected in each inhabited

village. Under the scheme, suitable projects in view of the background and interests of the selected families were suggested, for increasing their income and financial assistance is provided to start such projects. A loan to the extent of Rs.5,000 is sanctioned at 4 per cent interest repayable in 8 years. Fifty per cent of the loan is adjusted against subsidy in the account of the beneficiary to reduce the burden of the loan. Such projects are encouraged under the scheme which give early returns to the beneficiary.

52. During the first phase of the scheme, 5,15,427 families were selected by Gaon Sabhas as against the target of 5,26,983. families. Of the selected families 2,26,644 families were of scheduled castes/tribes. By September 1980, loans and subsidy were distributed amongst 1,62,514 families by Zila Parishads and scheduled banks amounting to Rs.30.14 crores and 7.70 crores respectively. If each selected family produces goods and services worth Rs.5 per day the total goods and services worth Rs.8.12 lakhs are expected to be created daily.

53. During the Sixth Plan period 3,64,469 families have to be given gainful projects for self employment. An outlay of Rs.21 crores has been made for this scheme for the Sixth Plan including Rs.7 crores for 1980-81 and Rs.5.60 crores for 1981-82.

6. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

54. An outlay of Rs.20 crores has been approved for animal husbandry including Rs.7.50 crores for hill areas. A sum of Rs.305 lakhs was provided for 1980-81 including Rs.109 lakhs for hill areas. A sum of Rs.316 lakhs has been earmarked for 1981-82 including Rs.125 lakhs for the hills. Programme-wise outlay for the Sixth Plan and annual plans 1980-81 and 1981-82 are given below :

TABLE 12—*Outlay for the sixth plan and annual plans 1980-81 and 1981-82*

Serial no.	Activities	(Rupees in lakhs)		
		Outlay of sixth plan 1980-85	Outlay of 1980-81	Annual plans 1981-82
1	2	3	4	5
1	Education and Training in animal husbandry	14.76	1.82	2.37
2	Services relating to animal husbandry	315.70	26.04	52.20
3	Research and Statistics	32.27	4.60	5.68
4	Cattle development	863.28	151.55	147.49
5	Poultry development	138.11	21.37	20.37
6	Sheep and wool development	336.02	65.97	51.34
7	Piggery development	33.10	3.78	5.55
8	Other development	182.51	27.86	25.69
9	Fodder development	84.25	2.00	5.31
Total		2000.00	305.00	316.00

55. *Cattle Development*—There are about 67 lakhs breedable cows and 65 lakhs buffaloes in the State. Modern techniques of improving breeds by using deep frozen semen are being adopted to take up the programme of cattle development at a large scale. At present, there are 12 state live-stock farms in the State. One additional farm has also come up in the hills for exotic breeds. These farms will be strengthened for cross-breeding so that cross-bred bulls of the best pedigree may be produced in the State. Seven intensive cattle development projects are also being implemented in Lucknow, Kanpur, Moradabad, Meerut, Aligarh, Allahabad and Haldwani (Naini Tal) districts for supply of sufficient milk of good quality for milk plants. Use of deep frozen semen would be taken up on a large scale under cross breeding programmes. There are three deep frozen semen centres and one more centre is being established in the hills. Presently, there are 32 semen collection centres, 743 artificial insemination centres and 1936 sub-centres in the State which will continue during the sixth plan also. In 1980-81 two additional semen collection centres have been set up. The department is also conscious of the need of improving the breed of buffaloes along with cows. Three Bhadawari breeding centres have been set up for the development and protection of Bhadwari buffaloes. A buffalo breeding farm for deep frozen semen will also be set up this year.

56. *Cattle Treatment and Health*—Intensive health cover by providing timely treatment to cattle is of utmost importance for improvement of livestock. In view of the above, a target of 100 additional veterinary hospitals and 150 stockman centres has been proposed for the Sixth Plan. By now 1,169 veterinary hospitals and 2,257, stockman centres have been established which would continue during the Sixth Plan also. This year 30 additional veterinary hospitals are being set up. In 1981-82 also, 15 such hospitals and 30 stockman centres would be established.

57. *Sheep and Wool Development*—Under this programme, the major emphasis would be on cross breeding by providing better breeding facilities. At the end of 1979-80, existing facilities which cover 50 per cent breedable sheep would be increased to cover about 64 per cent by the end of the Sixth Plan. In hill areas the present level of coverage is about 60 per cent which would be increased to cent per cent. The existing 13 sheep farms would be strength-

ened by addition of about 500 exotic and indigenous stock. Facilities of pasture land are also being arranged. For improvement of sheep breed 215 Rambollet breed sheep have been imported. In order to provide breeding facilities in Bundelkhand area with sufficient sheep population 8 sheep and wool extension centres have been set up where 50 sheep per centre will be maintained.

58. Breeding facilities are also being provided for goats. Breeding males of improved qualities will be maintained at 579 veterinary hospitals. During 1980-81 at 20 veterinary hospitals and at 4 sheep and wool extension centres breeding males of good breed were brought. The same target has been proposed for 1981-82.

59. A farm will be established in Etawah for protection and development of Jamunapari breeds. A similar farm is being established in Etah for conservation of Barbari breed goats. At the end of 1979-80 the breeding coverage was 15.50 per cent which would be increased to 40.41 per cent by the end of the Sixth plan.

60. *Poultry development*—There is a large demand for improved breeds of poultry birds. The state had 58 small and large farms by the end of the Fifth Plan period with a hatching capacity of 8 to 10 lakh chicks. Out of these, 11 are big farms where 24,000 birds are being kept. During the Plan period three farms are proposed to be strengthened by increasing their capacity to have more birds. Presently there are 9 intensive poultry development projects including 2 in hill areas. During the Sixth Plan existing poultry farms are to be recognised. Regional farms would also be set up. Poultry feed is being provided to poultry rearers in hill areas on subsidised rates.

61. *Fodder Development*—In the State, about 7.60 lakh hectares of land is being utilized for pasture development. During the Fifth Plan period, 649 quintals of fodder was distributed by the department. In view of the shortage of improved fodder, irrigation facilities and improved seeds are proposed to be supplied for agriculture and cattle farms for increasing fodder production. Fodder cultivation will also be taken up under the scheme of farm forestry in hill areas with the co-operation of forest department. Last year improved fodder was distributed among farmers for 27,400 hectares of land. Fodder plants, planted at the cattle farms were distributed amongst farmers free of cost. Special cattle development schemes are being

launched with the assistance of the central Government for small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. Under these schemes 7,500 persons will be benefited during the year. Nutritious fodder will be supplied to them on subsidised rates. Grants are also being made available for establishing sheep, piggery and poultry units.

7. DAIRY DEVELOPMENT & MILK SUPPLY PROGRAMME

62. This programme is of significant importance for improving the economic condition of

weaker sections of the rural population. This programme provides supplementary employment as well as increases their income and ensures quality milk at reasonable rates to the urban population.

A sum of Rs.18.51 crores has been spent on dairy development programme from the First Plan upto 1979-80. Some of the physical achievements under important items of the programme are detailed below :

TABLE 13—*The Physical Achievements*

Plan period	Milk Unions (no.)	Working plants (no. of plants)	Installed capacity (lakh litre/day)	Milk handled (lakh litres/day)	Co-operative Milk Societies (No.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1967-74	37	12	2.14	1.087	2866
1974-78	28	22	2.96	0.950	2807
1980-81	37	26	5.24	2.300	3171*

*reorganised.

The above statistics gives a clear indication of under utilization of the installed capacity of existing plants.

63. The following strategy has been proposed for dairy development programme for the Sixth Plan :

1. Strengthening of primary milk co-operative societies through integrated approach of development under 'Aid to dairy co-operatives'.
2. Strengthening of existing plants and increasing their capacity utilization.
3. Manpower development to enable the plants to improve their operational efficiency.
4. Sound pricing policy to encourage the milk producers.

64. It is expected that with the help of 2,600 reorganised primary milk co-operative societies about 2.60 lakh litres of milk per day will be handled by the end of the Sixth Plan. Thus about 50 per cent of the installed capacity of the plants would be utilized for the milk producers in the co-operative and the State sector. For dairying and milk supply sector an outlay of Rs.1,500 lakhs has been approved for the Sixth Plan including Rs.100 lakhs for the hills. A

provision of Rs.214 lakhs has been made for this sector for 1981-82 including Rs.15.00 lakhs for hill areas.

8. FISHERIES

65. Fisheries is an important economic activity in Uttar Pradesh. There is tremendous potential available in the State for production of fish at the present level of utilisation of available water resources. Fish rearing is an important source of increasing income for people belonging to weaker section of the society. The programme would increase fish production as well as would create more employment opportunities in rural areas. In addition this would provide protein diet for people.

66. It is estimated that about 11.65 lakh hectares of flowing water area covering rivers, canals, hill streams, large and small ponds etc. is available within the State. About 67 reservoirs of the irrigation department and 389 village ponds covering a flowing water area of 1.42 lakh hectares are under the direct control of the Fisheries department. The level of annual fish production has increased from 3 quintals per hectares to 10 quintals per hectare through planned development of fisheries. There are 108 fish farms and 13 bundhies in the State from which about one crore fingerlings are produced every year. Adoption of the induced

breeding technique, advocated by the department has increased the present level of fry production from one crore to four crores.

67. During the Sixth Plan period four large size fish farms will be constructed to take up this programme on a large scale. The approach adopted for this programme, would be as follows during the Sixth Plan :

7. Preparing resource inventory regarding different types of water resources, fisherman population and fish marketing practices etc.
2. Encouraging fish seed production.
3. Intensification of fisheries development works in the department waters.
4. Taking fishculture to rural areas.
5. Development of cold water fish in the hill areas.
6. Suitable arrangements for fish marketing facilities.

68. Under different fish development programmes during the Sixth Plan period a target of 50 thousand tonnes of fish production and production of 13 crore fingerlings has been proposed with an outlay of Rs.670 lakhs including Rs.60 lakhs for 1981-82.

69. Most of the village ponds under gram sabhas have lost their utility and need to be deepened and repaired. In addition, necessary training and extension services and inputs would have to be provided for increasing fish production in rural areas. An inland fisheries project with the assistance of the World Bank would be taken up in 17 districts of the State. Availability of gram Sabha ponds on lease, short duration training for fisherman, supply of fingerlings and availability of loans and grants through the State Government and banks for development of ponds and other inputs will be the main activities of the project.

70. *State fish farmers development agencies*—The State Government have decided to take up above activities by setting up a State Fish Farmer's Development Agency in 29 districts of the State. Fish rearing in a phased manner would be taken up in 25,500 hectare flowing water in the private sector which would provide employment opportunities for about 26,000 persons. A training extension and research wing has also been established with World Bank assistance in Pantnagar University for providing training facilities. Thirty-two extension officers and 160 extension assistants will be trained at this centre.

71. During the Sixth Plan period additional infrastructure for production of Trout, Mahaseer and Mirror-carp fingerlings would be created so that hill streams could be rehabilitated with natural fauna.

9. FOREST

72. Forest constitute important natural resources and impart to our environment an ecological balance. They also provide a wide range of products used directly and indirectly in a variety of uses. Forest yield returns and comparable opportunity cost would have to be taken into account while using land for forest development. Modern research and technology coupled with suitable managerial skills and the increasing concern for maintaining ecological balance has made it possible for a man to be able to co-exist and even benefit from a progressive increase in the area under forest.

73. The total cover in U. P. is estimated to be 51,136 sq. km. which is about 17.4 per cent of the total geographical area of the State as against the norms of 33.33 per cent recommended in the National Forest Policy. Of the total forest area of 51.13 lakh hectares, 40.85 lakh hectares is under the direct control of Forest Department. The break-up of the forest area is as follows :

TABLE 14—Area under forest

Item	(Area in Sq. Km.)		
	Hills	Plains	Total
1	2	3	4
1. Under the control of forest department—			
(a) Reserved	23731	10517	34248
(b) Protected	9	198	207
(c) Unclassed	26	6368	6394
2. Civil and Soyam Forests	7607	..	7607
3. Panchayat forests	2448	..	2448
4. Cantonment and Private forests	232	..	232
Total ..	34,053	17093	51136

74. During previous plans while some attention was given to social forestry, emphasis was mainly laid on the plantation of trees of species of economic importance and other fast growing varieties to meet the increasing demand of raw material for the wood based industry. In the Sixth Five-Year Plan main thrust would be on social forestry together with restoration of the Himalyan eco-system without neglecting the aspect of forestry. In more specific terms the strategy of the department for this programme would be based on the following points :

1. To maintain the ecological balance.
2. To control soil erosion and improve climate through afforestation.
3. To preserve the natural heritage of fauna and flora.
4. To increase the area under forest and trees accelerating the pace of reforestation and afforestation and to check the rapid pace of deforestation and denudation.
5. To regulate exploitation of forest wealth in such a way that without deforestation,

they continue to be the source of forest wealth on a long term basis.

6. To safeguard forest land against encroachment, grazing and fire etc.
7. To increase per hectare production of forests by taking up intensification of forest management.
8. To arrange supplies of fuel, fodder, timber, etc. for local population.
9. To strengthen the research base for optimising direct and indirect benefits from multiple use of forestry practices.
10. To implement the directives of the National Forest Policy.
11. To instil conservation consciousness in people and to explain to them the benefits and uses of forests.
12. To build up trained manpower resources for the forest sector.

75. The area under forest plantation was 6,84,000 hectares in 1979-80 which will be increased to 8,75,000 hectares by the end of the Sixth Plan. The projected additional availability is shown as below :

TABLE 15—The projected additional availability of forest sector

Serial no.	Produce	Unit	Present level (1980)	Future level projections of supply	
				1985	2000 A.D.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Industrial wood	Lakh cu.m. (round)	16.00	16.00	16.50
2	Fuel wood	Lakh cu.m.	22.00	23.00	26.00
3	Fodder	Lakh M. Tonnes	480.00	680.00	840.00

TABLE 16—The future level projections of demand

Serial no.	Produce	Unit	Present level (1980)	Future level projections of demand	
				1985	2000 AD
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Industrial wood	Lakh cu.m. (Round)	22.00	44.00	70.00
2	Fuel wood	Lakh. Cu. M.	300.00	300.00	360.00
3	Fodder	Lakh metric tonnes	1100.00	1300.00	1500.00

76. The anticipated gap between demand and supply of industrial wood is at present 11 lakh cu. mt. which would rise to 28 lakh cu. mt. by 1985 and 63.50 lakh cu. mt. and 2000 AD.

77. The ecological and environmental balance in U.P. is critical and improvement in the management of reserved forest is needed in order to meet the demand of fuel, fodder, and small timber of the rural population in such areas. In the plains which are devoid of forests, the social forestry programme would be taken up on a large scale. To maintain the ecological balance, the Himalayan region forestry programme would be further intensified.

Main programmes and outlays for the Sixth Plan

78. An outlay of Rs.8,000 lakhs has been proposed for the Sixth Plan. Under production forestry two schemes viz. (a) plantation of economic and industrial species to meet the demand of raw material for wood based industries and (b) plantation of fast growing species for pulp and paper industries are being implemented.

79. Under plantation of species of economical and industrial importance production of industrial wood needs to be increased for wood based industries like match wood, plywood, fibre board, packing cases, Katha etc. During the Sixth Plan period tree plantation would be done on 37,000 hectares with an outlay of Rs.740.00 lakhs.

80. In order to meet the requirements of raw material for pulp and paper industries schemes relating to plantation of fast growing species like eucalyptus, paper mulberry and bamboo are being implemented. Tree plantation is proposed to be taken up on 11,200 hectares with an outlay of Rs.700 lakhs. In addition regeneration of old eucalyptus, planted on 27,000 hectares, would also be done by coppicing.

81. *Social Forestry*—The social forestry scheme is being implemented since 1979-80 with the World Bank assistance in 41 districts of the plains of the State. The scheme aims at meeting the requirements of fuel, fodder, small timber etc. for the rural population. Mixed species would also be grown under the scheme. During the Sixth Plan period tree plantation would be taken up on 60,500 hectares with an outlay of Rs.47.75 crores.

82. *Management of road side trees*—Plantation along P. W. D. and other roads is being

done by the Forest Department for providing shade to pedestrians under this programme. An outlay of Rs.200 lakhs for 4,400 row km. of tree plantation is proposed to be done.

83. *Forest Protection*—During the Sixth Plan period with an outlay of Rs.60 lakhs 17 police squads and 3 armed P.A.C. companies are proposed to be organised against anti-social elements responsible for damaging forests, encroachment, unauthorised cutting of trees and grazing of forest produce etc.

84. *Fire Protection*—To protect forests against fire, fire fighting units are being established by the department. During the Sixth Plan period an outlay of Rs.40 lakhs has been approved for construction of watch towers, purchase of wireless sets, and purchase of tractors carrying water tanks.

85. *Forest Research*—The aim of the forest research scheme is to perfect techniques of various forestry practices both in the hills as well as the plains to increase forest production per unit. Research work is being done on eucalyptus, exotic pines etc. An outlay of Rs.40.00 lakhs has been approved for research work for the Sixth Plan period.

86. *Survey of forest resources*—In view of the increasing demand for forest produce it is necessary to have realistic estimates for production and forest resources. An outlay of Rs.41 lakhs has been proposed for survey of 82000 hectares of area.

87. *Revision and Preparation of working plan*—A sum of Rs.50 lakhs has also been proposed for revision and preparation of work plans under which work would be done on a systematic and scientific management of forests for each forest division tenable for a period of ten years.

88. *Communication*—To develop communication facilities, an outlay of Rs.200 lakhs has been proposed for the Sixth Plan for construction of 230 km. of new roads, 75 bridges and culverts repairs of 1,500 km. of old roads and extension of 300 kms. telephone lines, etc.

89. *Buildings*—To meet the housing problem of the staff 640 houses have been proposed to be constructed with an outlay of Rs.150 lakhs.

90. *Statistics*—In view of the importance of statistics for planning and implementation of various programmes an outlay of Rs.15 lakhs has been proposed for developing statistics.

91. *Training of staff*—Importance of trained personnel with upto date knowledge of modern

techniques needs no emphasis. In view of the above a scheme for training of staff was started during Second Plan with training of Indian/State Forest Service Officers. Now training facilities are available for Rangers, Deputy Rangers, Foresters and Forest guards also. An outlay of Rs.80 lakhs has been proposed for the Sixth Plan for this programme.

92. *Project Formulation and Evaluation*—A scheme of project formulation and evaluation was also started in the plains by the department in 1977-78. This would continue during the Sixth Plan also, with a plan outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs.

93. *Development of deer park at Manglore*—On the Delhi—Dehra Dun highway, a few miles away from Roorkee, a deer park at Manglore is being developed. The work was started in 1979-80 and a sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs was spent on it. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Sixth Plan.

94. *Amenities to forest labourers*—In order to improve living conditions of forest labourers, a provision of Rs.47.00 lakhs has been made for the Sixth Plan for housing, health and education of forest labourers and Tauneya cultivators and their children engaged in various forestry works like—plantation, construction and repair of roads, bridges and buildings etc. During 1979-80 a sum of Rs.4.89 lakhs was spent on these activities.

95. *Provision of drinking water and electricity for staff quarters*—With a view to providing drinking water and electricity facilities to staff quarters an outlay of Rs.58.50 lakhs has also been proposed for the plan period. A sum of Rs.6.20 lakhs was spent in 1979-80 on these facilities.

96. *Establishment of high altitude zoo*—A high altitude zoo is also proposed to be established with an outlay of Rs.28 lakhs during the Sixth Plan period for such animals which can not tolerate the heat of the plains.

97. *Intensification of Forest Management*—In view of the very large jurisdiction of the administrative units right from forest guard to forest circle a scheme of intensification of forest management has been proposed for the Sixth Plan with an outlay of Rs.100 lakhs. Under the scheme, the operation would be reduced to facilitate intensive management, inspection and supervision of forests.

98. *Social forestry in urban areas*—An outlay of Rs.30 lakhs has been proposed for the Sixth

plan for planting of trees along road sides and on the vacant land of municipal corporations/boards etc.

99. *Forest Recreation*—A provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been made for developing picnic spots and recreation centres.

100. *Development of minor Forest Produce*—In order to take up development of minor forest products and medicinal herbs an outlay of Rs.10 lakhs has also been approved.

101. *Forest Publicity*—With a view to securing people's participation and creating mass consciousness for various forest development programmes forest publicity resources are proposed to be strengthened with an outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs during the plan period.

102. *Management of sanctuaries*—A provision of Rs.100 lakhs has also been made for development of existing sanctuaries during the Sixth Plan as these represent the forest eco-system and areas rich in flora and fauna.

103. *Project Tiger*—This project, as centrally sponsored scheme, is in operation since 1973-74. The project was initiated not only to protect tigers and their magnificent species but to study their habits, breeding etc. and also to increase their numbers in view of their rare stock. A provision of Rs.176 lakhs has been made with fifty per cent central assistance.

104. *Dudwa National Park*—Considering the floral, ecological and recreational importance of the Tarai forests of Kheri district, an area of 490 sq. kms. was carved out and declared as Dudwa National Park in 1973. The development work in the park would continue during the Sixth Plan also with an outlay of Rs.86.00 lakhs.

105. *'Magar' and Gharival Project*—A provision of Rs.26.00 lakhs has been made for rehabilitation and regeneration of 'Magar' and 'Gharival' with 50 per cent central share. This scheme has been continuing since 1974-75.

106. *National Chambal Sanctuary*—About 150 kms. portion of Chambal river flowing through U. P. is being preserved for protecting and developing three species of Crocodiles since 1978-79. A provision of Rs.40 lakhs with 50 per cent central share has been made for the Sixth Plan.

107. *Other Schemes*—During the Sixth Plan period an outlay of Rs.300 lakhs has been proposed for plantation of fuel trees on 3,000 hectares. A provision of Rs.75 lakhs has also been

made for the forest corporation as loans during the Sixth Plan period.

108. Some of the important programmes of the annual Plan 1981-82 are given below :

Two schemes under production forestry are already being implemented. Plantation of economic and industrial plants would be taken up on 8,000 hectares with an outlay of Rs.135 lakhs including Rs.60.00 lakhs for hills and Rs.75.00 lakhs for plains. Plantation of fast growing species has also been proposed during the year 1981-82 with an outlay of Rs.140 lakhs with a break-up of Rs.60.00 lakhs for hills and Rs.80.00 lakhs for plains. A target of tree plantation by the road side on 900 kms. has also been proposed with an outlay of Rs.31.00 lakhs. Social forestry would be taken up on 10 thousand hectares with an outlay of Rs.985.80 lakhs in 1981-82.

109. *Investment in agricultural financial institutions*—The U. P. State Co-operative Land Development Bank has earned a reputation for providing long term agricultural credit in the rural sector. In the beginning the loans were confined to minor irrigation and farm mechanisation but these have now been diversified as such loans are now available for purposes like dairy development, soil conservation, horticulture, on farm development, etc. By 1979-80 loans worth Rs.405.00 crores were distributed by 247 branches of the bank. About 10.05 lakh persons got the benefit of these loans. During the Sixth Plan period 25 new branches are proposed to be established and a target of distribution of Rs.420 crores as long term loans has been proposed amongst agriculturists. Year-wise break-up of proposed loans for different items during the Plan period is given in the following table :

TABLE 17—*Distribution of Loans*

(In crores Rupees)

Years	Minor irrigation	Electrification of Tube-wells	Machineries for agricultural farms	For other purposes	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1980-81	60.00	8.0	3.0	1.0	72.0
1981-82	65.00	8.5	3.0	1.5	78.0
1982-83	70.00	9.0	3.0	2.0	84.0
1983-84	75.00	9.5	3.0	2.5	90.0
1984-85	80.00	10.00	3.0	3.0	96.0
Total	350.00	45.0	15.0	10.0	420.0

II. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYAT

110. *Rural Development*—The community development programme was launched in the State in order to co-ordinate various rural development activities in rural areas and to make rural population aware of new techniques of agricultural and allied activities to improve their economic condition. The organisation under community development aimed at carrying successful results of researches and innovations of research station and laboratories to the cultivator's farms with a view to encouraging rural people to practice improved techniques of production. At present there are

885 blocks in the State including 86 in the hill areas. The Rural Development departments provides buildings and jeeps for blocks from its budget. An outlay of Rs.630 lakhs has been provided for the Sixth Plan including Rs.90.00 lakhs for 1981-82.

111. *Panchayati Raj*—Gram sabha has an important place in panchayati raj system which takes up community works at the village level. It needs to be developed and strengthened as local body to take up all such activities in the village which are of general interest. Panchayati Raj Department provides training facilities for panchayat sewaks, panchayat udyog managers

employees and other office bearers and members of panchayats. During the Sixth Plan period besides existing schemes, the following three new schemes would also be taken up :

1. Creating of employment avenues by providing industrial training to rural youths.
2. Provisions of grants to gram sabhas for drinking water supply schemes.
3. Cleaning of wells in villages.

112. An outlay of Rs.150 lakhs has been approved for Panchayat Raj programmes with Rs.30 lakhs for 1981-82.

113. *Rural Engineering Service*—Rural engineering service organisation was established in 1972-73 for taking up different construction activities in rural areas and to provide technical advice and guidance to block level agencies and conduct necessary surveys. Important works which are being executed by the Rural Engineering Service are mentioned below :

1. construction of block office buildings, veterinary hospitals and stockman centres,
2. development of house sites for landless labourers and Harijans,
3. construction of link roads of Mandi Parishad,
4. roads under Command Areas (Ramganga and Gandak),
5. implementation of Flood Control Schemes,
6. construction of residential and non-residential buildings of Revenue, Industries, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Sports Departments;
7. works relating to extension training centres and applied nutrition programmes,
8. construction of school buildings, and
9. construction of Kharanja and culverts on link roads.

114. A sum of Rs.35.29 crores was spent on construction works by this organisation by 1979-80. An outlay of Rs.1075.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Sixth Plan including Rs.213.00 lakhs for 1981-82.

115. *Pradeshik Vikas Dal*—Pradeshik Vikas Dal has been engaged in rural development

programmes since 1952. Following works are the main activities of the organisation :

- i. manpower mobilization for construction of roads, bundhies, tanks, irrigation channels, etc., and
2. organisation of youth sports and Vyayamshala and introduction of economic and gainful activities for creating employment opportunities for the rural youth.

An outlay of Rs.45.00 lakhs has been approved for the Sixth Plan with Rs.8.00 lakhs for 1981-82.

116. *National Rural Employment Programme*—Food for work programme, launched in 1977 was started as a National Rural Employment Programme in December, 1980. The main objective of the programme was to provide employment to the rural population and create permanent assets of community importance. The programme aims at improving the standard of living of rural people. Under "Food for Work Scheme", entire wages were paid in kind, i.e. foodgrains. But under the revised scheme the wages will be paid in cash and kind both. The Government of India has provided Rs.13.04 crores for 1980-81 to give shape of permanent assets to the works done under the scheme of "Food For Work". In addition, 74,500 metric tonnes of foodgrains and Rs.4.17 crores for cash payment of wages has also been provided by the Central Government.

117. Under Food For Work scheme during past years, 35,000 km. roads were constructed and 3,000 ponds were improved. Sixty *nalas* and 252 km. bundhies were constructed for drainage water. Most of this work was done through Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Departments. The State and Central Governments would contribute to this programme on fifty-fifty basis. An outlay of Rs.100 crores has been provided for the Sixth Plan including Rs.10 crores for 1981-82. Besides, a sum of Rs.100 crores would also be contributed by the Central Government. As such a sum of Rs.200 crores would be available for this programme. This amount will be utilised for important works like repairing roads, constructed under "Food For Work" programme, constructing new roads, laying *kharanja* in villages, constructing drains for removal of water, construction of ponds, bundhies, panchayat bhawans, school buildings, social forestry, etc.

APPENDIX—I

Important physical targets under agricultural products for the Sixth Plan period

Serial no.	Item	Unit	Achievement		Targets		
			1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1984-85
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Production target							
Food Production—							
1.	Rice	'000 Tonnes	5981	2557	6000	6200	7700
2.	Wheat	"	11458	9895	10800	11400	13000
3.	Pulses	"	2336	1522	3050	3300	3750
4.	Other foodgrains	"	3353	2465	3350	3300	3540
5.	Total foodgrains	"	23108	16439	23200	24200	27990
6.	Oilseeds	"	1594	1017	2300	2400	3000
II. Input targets							
<i>High Yielding Variety Programme :</i>							
A.	Paddy	'000 Hect.	2364	2186	2500	2700	3750
B.	Wheat	"	5800	5192	5800	6000	6800
C.	Jwar	"	2	1	10	2	100
D.	Bajra	"	3	6	10	48	25
E.	Maize	"	43	32	45	50	125
Total (II) ..			8212	7417	8365	8800	10800
III. Chemical Fertilisers							
A.	Nitrogen	'000 Tonnes	772	756	1000	1100	1400
B.	Phosphate	"	207	182	250	266	350
C.	Potash	"	79	72	110	104	150
Total (III) ..			1058	1010	1360	1470	1900
IV.	Plant Protection	'000 Hect.	15678	16400	17800	20000	25000
V.	Soil Testing	No.	792	1084	1055	1255	1100
VI.	Gobar Gas Plant	"	2860	4345	10000	15000	10000

APPENDIX—II

Important physical targets under Horticultural products for the Sixth Plan period

Serial no.	Item	Unit	Achievement	Targets		
			1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1984-85
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Plain area—						
A Area						
1.	Fruits	Lakh Hec.	4.50	4.72	4.94	5.60
2.	Vegetables	„	5.10	5.50	5.90	7.10
3.	Potato	„	2.78	2.83	2.86	3.00
B Production						
1.	Fruits	Lakh Tonnes	27.80	29.80	30.60	34.80
2.	Vegetables	„	59.00	64.52	70.04	86.60
3.	Potato	„	40.70	44.50	45.40	48.10
3	Distribution of fruit plants	No. lakhs	43.44	44.00	45.00	50.00
4	Distribution of vegetable seeds	Quintal	1500	1600	1700	2000
5	Rejuvenation of old orchards	Hects.	16300	16500	17000	20000
II. Hill area—						
A Area						
1.	Fruits	Lakh Hec.	0.99	1.05	1.11	1.29
2.	Vegetables	„	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.25
3.	Potato	„	0.27	0.28	0.29	0.32
B Production						
1.	Fruits	Tonnes	2.00	2.20	2.50	3.30
2.	Vegetables	„	0.95	0.95	1.00	1.30
3.	Potato	„	2.30	2.50	2.50	3.10

CHAPTER 7

CO-OPERATION

Special priorities have been given to co-operatives to remove the backwardness of the State. Co-operative Credit Societies are providing support to Agriculture Production Programmes by providing short, medium and long term loans. Co-operative societies have also assumed the responsibility for processing and marketing of Agriculture produce. Co-operative societies are playing an important role in streamlining and strengthening the public distribution system. Consumer goods are being distributed through co-operative institutions in rural and urban areas. Efforts are being made to provide adequate storage facilities in the rural areas for storage of Agriculture produce. In order to provide better return to the farmer, schemes for setting up cold storages have also been taken up in the co-operative sector.

2. *Objective and Strategy*—The following are the main objectives of the Sixth Plan in the co-operative sector :

- (1) Strengthening of the Primary Societies and diversification of their activities.
- (2) To build up a strong marketing and storage structure by utilising primary co-operative societies.
- (3) To augment the existing storage capacity in the co-operative sector.
- (4) To establish processing units based on agriculture.
- (5) To strengthen the apex co-operative institutions by providing managerial and financial inputs.
- (6) Strengthening of Working Consumer's Co-operative Societies in rural and urban areas.
- (7) To design specific schemes for the welfare of the Weaker Sections of the Society such as labourers and artisans.
- (8) To establish an effective monitoring system.
- (9) Strengthening of existing infra-structure in order to provide a strong base for the co-operative movement in the State.

3. The functions of the co-operative sector can be broadly divided into five categories :

- (1) Co-operative Credit and Banking.

- (2) Marketing, Storage and Processing.
- (3) Co-operative Consumers.
- (4) Co-operative Education and Training.
- (5) Specific schemes for Weaker Sections of the society.

4. In the Sixth Five-Year Plan, sixty per cent families of rural areas will be brought under the co-operative sector, so as to accommodate ninety per cent families of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The target of the distribution of short and medium term loans by co-operative societies by the end of the Plan period have been increased from Rs.166 crores and Rs.19 crores to Rs.385 crores and Rs.45 crores, respectively. The distribution of short and medium term loans is being done by 8,201 Primary Co-operative Societies established at the Nyaya Panchayat level in the Sixth Five-Year Plan. Several schemes have been included to develop and strengthen the business of these societies in the Sixth Plan. The management of the distribution of long term loans for Minor Irrigation and Agriculture Works is done through the State Co-operative Land Development Bank. In the Sixth Five-Year Plan a target of distribution of Rs.420 crores. Out of this, has been fixed Rs.350 crores is for Minor Irrigation Rs.45 crores for Power, Rs.15 crores for Agricultural Development and Rs.10 crores for other Agricultural Works.

5. The comprehensive programmes for the extension of the co-operative *Kray-Vikray* storage and processing has been included to ensure the real price of agriculture produce to the members of the co-operative societies. There is also a comprehensive scheme to purchase other agricultural produce than the purchased of wheat and paddy under the support price scheme, from the members through these societies.

6. In the last year of the Sixth Five-Year Plan these societies will handle food grains and Agriculture Produce Costing Rs.200 crores. By the end of the Plan period a target of Rs.106 crores has been increased to Rs.375 crores for the Fertilizer distribution in the co-operative sector.

7. In the year 1978-79 a project of Godown Construction by the Co-operative Societies has been started with the help of the World Bank.

Construction by the Co-operative Societies has Under these, within five years 4,600 godowns of co-operative societies costing Rs.35 crores have to be constructed. Under these projects 20 large size godowns of 50,000 M.T. capacity of U. P. Co-operative Federation are being constructed. In this Plan, of the total cost, 60 per cent will be obtained from the World Bank and 15 per cent from the National Co-operative Development Corporation. Every Primary Co-operative Society at the Nyaya Panchayat level will have at least one of its own godown by the end of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, which will be utilized for the distribution of Fertilizer, Seeds, pesticides and other consumer goods. At the beginning of this plan, the capacity of available godowns was 6.72 lakh M. T. The target for the capacity has been raised up to 11 lakh M. T. in this plan.

8. The Plan for the construction of cold storages is also being extended in the co-operative sector for the storage of the record production of potato in the State. Forty-four cold storages were in working order up to the end of the year 1979-80. The construction of 121 new cold storages of 4,000 M.T. capacity each is being proposed during the Plan period on which total expenditure of Rs.54.00 crores will be made. Seventy-five per cent of the total cost will be made available from the National Co-operative Development Nigam.

9. Several programmes for the extension of consumers co-operative scheme are proposed in the Sixth Five-Year Plan. For the above reason the target of Rs.25 crores is proposed to be increased up to Rs.150 crores in rural areas and from Rs.28 crores to Rs.120 crores in urban areas. Financial assistance will be provided in the shape of margin money for this work to U. P. Consumer's Co-operative Federation, Central Consumer's Stores and other co-operative societies who will distribute the consumer goods. Besides this, Rs.63.78 lakh is proposed to be

spent on establishment of consumer industries units reorganisation of weak central consumer stores and formation of a common cadre for the secretaries of central consumer stores. Financial assistance will be given to these stores to save them from the losses which become because of fall in prices of consumer goods.

10. The State Government has taken a decision that the fair price shops will be allotted only to co-operative societies in rural areas. This will check rise in prices of essential goods and the public distribution system will become more effective. It is understood that due to this decision about two-third part of the controlled goods distribution will be done through co-operative societies.

11. An outlay of Rs.56.29 crores has been proposed for the co-operative sector in the Sixth Five-Year Plan including Rs.3.50 crores for the Hill region. In the year 1981-82 an outlay of Rs.11.17 crores has been proposed including Rs.0.54 crores for the Hill region.

12. *Co-operative Audit*—The co-operative accounts organisation is responsible for the audit of all the co-operative institutions from time to time. Effective arrangements of accounts examination are essential for the success of the co-operative movement. The area of the co-operatives is being widened due to extension of the co-operative movement, thus the work of the co-operative accounts organisation is also increasing. Together with the development in the work of existing societies during the years 1980-85, establishment of new societies, such as Milk Plant and Societies (250), Weaver and Industrial Societies (3,500), and Spinning Mills (2), has been proposed.

13. An outlay of Rs.1.10 crore has been proposed for the development of the co-operative account organisation in the Sixth Five-Year Plan, out of which Rs.10.00 lakhs has been sanctioned for the year 1981-82.

CHAPTER 83

IRRIGATION AND POWER

(1) LARGE AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION

Irrigation provides the most important inputs for increasing agricultural yield and has been receiving high priority in the allocation of Plan resources. The severe drought of the year 1979 revealed that irrigation coverage through State and private works is still extremely inadequate and also not suitable qualitatively. The Sixth Plan proposals lay more emphasis on both these aspects.

2. *Surface Water Resources of the State*—The report of the National Irrigation Commission assessed the surface water potential of the Ganga basin as 446 million acre feet. The basin-wise details are given below:

TABLE 1—Run-off available
(In million acre feet)

Serial no.	Name of Basin	Run-off available in (M.a.f.)
1	2	3
1	Chambal River Basin ..	19.71
2	Yamuna River Basin ..	53.20
3	Ramganga Basin ..	15.10
4	Tons River Basin ..	5.09
5	Gomti Basin ..	6.86

TABLE 2—Irrigation Potential

Serial no.	Plan period	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in crores)		Potential/created (Lakh hectares)	
		During Plan period	Cumulative	During Plan period	Cumulative
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Pre-Plan .. ..	..	..	25.53	25.53
2	Ist Plan (1951-56) ..	30.81	30.81	3.30	28.83
3	IInd Plan (1956-61) ..	25.73	56.54	2.71	31.54
4	IIIRD Plan (1961-66) ..	54.90	111.44	3.57	35.11
5	Annual Plan (1966-69) ..	48.93	160.37	0.96	36.07
6	Fourth Plan (1969-74) ..	172.48	332.85	4.97	41.04
7	Fifth Plan (1974-78) ..	371.59	704.44	13.68	54.72
8	Annual Plan (1978-79) ..	137.30	841.74	3.00	57.72
9	Annual Plan (1979-80) ..	158.78	1000.52	2.56	60.28

11	2	3
6	Sone and other Tons and Sone Basin.	40.65
7	Ghaghra	92.65
8	Right Bank of Sone River	36.60
9	Left Bank of Ghaghra river	141.60
10	Main Ganga	34.50
	Total	445.96 or 446.00 approximately

3. Out of total of 446 million acre feet of water about 270 million acre feet flows through U. P. It is considered feasible to utilise at least 160 m.a.ft. of water for the development of irrigation in the State. It is also assessed that 145 m.a.ft. of the 160 m.a.ft. utilisable water can be harnessed for irrigation through Major and Medium Irrigation schemes and 15 m.a.ft. through surface minor irrigation schemes to create an irrigation potential of 200 lakh hectares and 15 lakh hectares, respectively. Thus, the assessed ultimate irrigation potential from surface water resource is 215 lakh hectares. Potential of 60.28 lakh hectares has been created from Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes by the end of 1979-80. Plan-wise details of creation of irrigation potential is given below:

4. It will be seen from the above table that the rate of growth of irrigation potential was slow till the end of the Fourth Plan (1969-74) being nearly 1.00 lakh hectare per year. During the Fifth Plan period (1974-78) the rate of growth of irrigation potential was stepped up to 3.42 lakh hectares per year.

5. *Perspective of Development of Irrigation resources up to 2000 A. D.*—The geographical area of U. P. is 298 lakh hectares. The net area sown is 172 lakh hectares and the gross area sown is 231 lakh hectares. The intensity of agriculture is 134 per cent. The net area irrigated by the end of the year 1974-78 from all sources was 84.83 lakh hectares, giving an intensity of irrigation with respect to the net area sown as 48 per cent only. About 78 per cent of the population is dependent on agriculture in the state. This low coverage by irrigation sources is very inadequate. Expeditious and maximum utilisation of surface and ground water resources is necessary.

6. The ground water resources of the state are assumed to be adequate for irrigation of 140 lakh hectares. Thus the total irrigation potential of the state will be 355.00 lakh hectares (215 lakh hectares from ground water schemes, 140 lakh hectares from surface water scheme, and This irrigation potential is sufficient for providing irrigation intensity of the order of 200 per cent for the cultivated area of the state.

7. Nearly 49.86 m. a. ft. of surface run-off has been utilised up to the end of the year 1979-80. An additional 12.61 m. a. ft. of surface run-off is expected to be utilised during the Sixth Plan Period. A potential of 60.28 lakh hectares has been created through Major and Medium Irrigation works up to the end of the year 1979-80. An additional potential of 12.00 lakh hectares is proposed to be developed

during 1980-85 plan period. To achieve this target an outlay of Rs.1050 crores has been sanctioned in the 1980-85 plan period.

8. Proposed outlays and irrigation potential during the sixth plan period are shown below:

TABLE 3—*Outlays and Irrigation Potential*
(Lakh Hects.)

Year	Outlay Additional Expenditure Irrigation (Crores Rs.) Potential		
	1	2	3
1980-81	..	168.00	2.52
1981-82	..	175.00	2.80
1982-83	..	201.90	2.10
1983-84	..	235.76	2.26
1984-85	..	269.34	2.32
Total	..	1050.00	12.00

9. An attempt will be made for early creation of irrigation potential by early completion of on-going scheme in maximum numbers in the sixth five year plan. New and continuing projects have been proposed in the sixth plan keeping in view the continuation of the creation of irrigation potentials in future. Important new projects are proposed under multipurpose schemes and major heads are Kotlibhel, Pancheshwar, Karnali, Bhaloobang and eastern Ram Ganga reservoir. Eleven medium sized dams are proposed for benefiting the Bundelkhand and the Eastern region.

10. *Creation and Utilisation of Irrigation Potential*—Created irrigation potential would not be utilised in the same year, which is possible in the next year. The irrigation potential created up to the end of the preceding year is compared with potential utilised next year to give a fair picture. The position of utilisation of irrigation potential up to 1979-80 has been shown below:

TABLE 4—*Utilisation of created Irrigation Potential*

Serial no.	Plan period	(In lakh hectares)		
		Created irrigation potential (cumulative)	Utilisation (cumulative)	Per cent
1	2	3	4	5
1	Pre-Plan	..	25.53	100.000
2	First Plan	..	28.83	92.2
3	Second Plan	..	31.54	94.4
4	Third Plan	..	35.11	95.2
5	Three Ad hoc Plan	..	36.07	97.6
6	Fourth Plan	..	41.04	94.1
7	Fifth Plan	..	54.72	80.4
8	1978-79	..	57.72	81.0
9	1979-80	..	60.28	82.0
10	1980-81 (Anticipated)	..	62.80	84.0

11. The position with regard to immediate utilisation of irrigation potential has shown some deterioration during the Fifth Plan in comparison to earlier Plans. One of the reasons of under-utilisation in case of Sharda Sahayak and Gandak Canals is that cultivators have still not taken to paddy irrigation and continued to depend upon rains. The command area development authorities are doing extension

work in this regard. It is decided to reduce the gap between potential and utilisation by the construction of water courses for farm blocks of 5 to 8 hectares. It is planned that almost all of the potential created by the end of Fifth Plan period should be utilised by the end of 1982-83.

12. Year-wise phasing and created irrigation potential for the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980-85) is shown below :

TABLE 5— Year-wise phasing of Irrigation Potential

Serial no.	Year	Irrigation potential to be created	Proposed utilisation	Yearly Utilisation	
				With respect to same year	With respect to previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1980-81	62.60	52.79	84.0	87.5
2	1981-82	65.60	56.06	85.0	89.2
3	1982-83	67.70	58.56	86.5	89.2
4	1983-84	69.96	60.77	86.8	89.7
5	1984-85	72.28	62.99	87.2	90.0

18. *Projects proposed for Implementation during the Sixth Plan (1980-85)*—The strategy for formulation and implementation of Irrigation Programmes for the period 1980-85 would be as follows :

- Creation of additional irrigation potential by completing on-going schemes and taking up new schemes to maintain an even tempo of creation of fresh potential.
- Modernisation and renovation of existing canal irrigation system to fulfil the needs of modern agriculture.
- Development of conjunctive use of surface and ground water resources.
- To accelerate construction of new storage schemes in the Himalayan region for development of water as well as power potential and also minimise heavy flood damages from year to year.

14. Maximum outlays subject to technical feasibility have been provided for the continuing projects. The total number of continuing projects are 71 whose year-wise phasing is shown below :

	No.
(i) Multi-purpose projects	.. 4

	No.
(ii) Major irrigation projects	.. 28
(iii) Medium irrigation projects	.. 23
(iv) Modernisation schemes	.. 12
(v) Schemes for conjunctive use of water	.. 4

15. *Multi-purpose Projects*—Out of 4 multi-purpose projects the Ramganga and Tehri dams are pre-Fifth Plan projects. Ramganga dam will be completed by the end of 1981-82. Work on the Kishau dam is in a preliminary stage and progress will depend on early finalisation of the inter-State agreement with the Himachal Pradesh Government. Sufficient outlays have been provided for early construction of Tehri and Lakhwar Vyasi dams. Total outlays provided under this sub-head are Rs.197.95 crores against the actual expenditure of Rs.166.99 crores up to 1979-80 over these projects.

16. *Major Irrigation Projects*—Out of 28 major irrigation projects, 19 projects are scheduled to be completed during the Sixth Plan period. An outlay of Rs.567.80 crores has been provided for these schemes against an expenditure of Rs.601.83 crores up to 1979-80 on these projects. Few of the above schemes are

situated in the backward Eastern and Bundelkhand regions and their completion will bring in a new era of prosperity for these regions.

17. *Medium Irrigation Projects*—All the medium irrigation works are scheduled to be completed, except for the Paisuni diversion, during the Sixth Plan period. Paisuni Project which is an inter-State project is not gaining any momentum. Rs. 47.88 crores has been utilised on these projects up to the end of 1979-80. An outlay of Rs. 22.41 crores has been provided for these projects in the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

18. *Modernisation of Schemes*—Modernisation of schemes has been taken up and necessary work, will be done for improvement in the intensity of irrigation. The total cost of these schemes is Rs. 82.71 crores. Out of this an expenditure of Rs. 25.33 crores has already been incurred up to the end of 1979-80 the outlay on these schemes are Sixth Plan is Rs. 54.87 crores.

19. *Schemes for Conjunctive Use of Water*—There are 4 schemes under this sub-head costing Rs. 46.08 crores. An expenditure of Rs. 15.86 crores was incurred up to the year 1979-80. An outlay of Rs. 25.25 crores has been provided on these projects for the Sixth Plan period.

20. A total outlay of Rs. 868.28 crores has been proposed for on-going projects which is approximately 60 per cent of the total outlay of Sixth Plan 1980-85. It is expected that out

of the 71 continuing schemes, 50 will be completed during the Sixth Plan period and the remaining schemes will reach an advance stage of construction. A potential of 11.98 lakh hectares is estimated to be created in the Sixth Plan period against the estimated potential of 66.76 lakh hectares on these schemes. A potential of 23.09 lakh hectares has already been created by these schemes till 1979-80 leaving a balance of 31.69 lakh hectares to be created during the future Plans.

21. *Constraints*—Availability of land and material are the main constraints experienced so far in the speedy implementation of irrigation projects. There has been a long time lag between the submission of the land acquisition and handing over of possession, and in a large number of cases the cultivators do not allow the work to proceed smoothly even after the possession of land has been officially handed over to the department. The execution of irrigation projects requires timely supply of large quantity of construction materials such as cement, coal, steel, diesel and explosives, etc. In this connection the Planning Commission has constituted working groups to assess the requirements of these materials and suggest ways for making them available.

Annual Plan 1981-82

22. An outlay of Rs. 175.00 crores has been provided for the year 1981-82. Sub-head-wise allocations are given below :

TABLE 6—*Outlays and Irrigation Potential*

(Lakh Rupees)

Serial no.	Sub-Head of Development Plan	1980-85 Outlays Sixth Plan	1979-80 Actual Expenditure	1980-81 Anticipated	1981-82 estimated Outlays	Additional Irrigation potential ('000 hectares)	
						1980-81	1981-82
						Anticipated	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Multi-purpose Projects							
	On going Schemes	.. 19795	1787	2140	2505	..	..
	New Schemes	.. 2550	..	..	..	..	..
	Total (1)	.. 22045	1787	2140	2505	..	..
2 Major Irrigation Projects							
	On-going Schemes	.. 56780	10865	11153	11693	204.25	239.01
	New Schemes	.. 4010	..	..	..	..	..
	Total (2)	.. 60790	10865	11153	11693	204.25	239.01

TABLE—6—(Concl'd.)

Serial no.	Sub-Head of Development Plan	1980—85 Outlays Sixth Plan	1979-80 Actual Expenditure	1980-81 Anticipated	1981-82 estimated Outlays	(Lakh Rupees)	
						Additional Irrigation potential ('000 hectares)	
						1980-81 Anticipated	1981-82 Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	<i>Medium Irrigation Projects</i>						
	On-going Schemes ..	2241	682	945	549	44.04	39.46
	New Schemes ..	1500	..	10	120	..	0.57
	Total (3) ..	3741	682	955	669	44.05	40.73
4	<i>Modernisation Projects</i>						
	On-going Schemes ..	5487	1073	933	933	3.50	1.50
	New Schemes ..	3000	..	..	125	..	..
	Total (4) ..	8487	1073	933	1058	3.50	1.50
5	<i>Scheme for conjunctive use of Water</i>						
	On-going Schemes ..	2525	321	505	505	..	..
	New Schemes ..	..	90	..	..	..	..
	Total (5) ..	2525	411	505	505	..	..
6	Water Development Programme	3314	357	514	600	..	..
7	Accelerated Project ..	1098	273	300	100	..	..
8	World Bank Project ..	3000	..	300	300	..	..
	GRAND TOTAL	105000	15448	16800	17500	251.80	280.53

23. Additional irrigation potential is likely to be available from the schemes in 1980-81 out of which a target of additional irrigation potential

has been fixed. Scheme-wise description are given below :

TABLE 7—Additional Irrigation Potential

Serial no.	Name of the project	Total Irrigation potential	Created irrigation potential till the year 1980	(In '000 hectares)	
				Additional Irrigation potential	
				1980-81 estimated	1981-82 Target
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Gandak Canal ..	308.39	307.37	1.02	..
2	Sarda Tributary ..	1582.00	1069.00	200.00	224.00
3	Eastern Begul reservoir ..	18.58	15.35	3.23	..
4	Parallel Lower Ganga Canal ..	90.00	..	..	5.00
5	Jamrani Dam ..	94.00	..	..	10.00
6	Sarju Pump Canal ..	24.40	..	10.00	5.00

TABLE—7—(Concl'd.)

Serial no.	Name of project	Total Irrigation potential	Created irrigation potential till the year 1980	Additional Irrigation potential	
				1980-81 estimated	1981-82 Target
1	2	3	4	5	6
7	Kishoapur Pump Canal	43.40	28.64	11.00	3.66
8	Augashi Pump canal	13.35	10.00	3.35	..
9	Jamuna Pump Canal	37.16	15.00	10.00	12.16
10	Rohini dam	1.70	..	..	1.70
11	Laster Valley	0.63	..	..	0.63
12	Aliganj Irrigation Scheme	38.70	..	..	15.00
13	Khatima Irrigation	9.70	..	9.70	..
14	Daekua Dam	1.31	..	..	1.31
15	Levelling of Canals	14.70	3.50	3.00	1.50
16	Modernisation of Upper Sarda Canal	30.00	23.50	0.50	..
17	Khaprar Dam	0.57	..	..	0.57
Total		..	..	251.80	280.53

(2) FLOOD CONTROL

24. The problem of floods is a regular feature in Uttar Pradesh. The damages on account of floods in this State are the highest in the country. A study of the damages by floods shown that out of the total area of 294.4 lakh hectares in Uttar Pradesh an area of 24.71 lakh hectares, on an average is affected by floods annually and the annual loss to crops, property and cattle is around Rs.70.72 crores. In the year 1978, which was a year of very heavy floods as much as 73.36 lakh hectares and about 23 per cent population was affected and the loss to crop, property and cattle was estimated at about Rs. 500 crores. Keeping in view the magnitude of the problem of flood control, special attention and adequate resources are required. A high

property has been accorded to this sector in the 1980-81 plan period. Up to the year 1954 the flood control activities were not executed in a scientific and planned way. To tackle this problem in a rational and scientific manner, flood control organisations were set up, both in the states and at the centre after the devastating floods of 1954. A state flood control board assisted by a technical advisory committee was also set up. Thus after the year 1964, the flood control activities were geared up to some extent in the right direction.

25. Some flood control activities were executed in different plans. But these were quite inadequate considering the flood damages in the state. The allocation of funds in different plan periods in U. P. as well as other states are given below :

TABLE 8—Expenditure

State	First Plan	Second Plan	Third Plan	1966—69	Fourth Plan	Fifth Plan	Total
							8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Uttar Pradesh	2.76	7.99	6.20	3.11	21.80	37.69	79.55
Bihar	5.16	19.88	13.65	5.31	23.62	60.30	127.92
West Bengal	1.64	2.31	4.33	2.75	22.65	55.17	88.85
Punjab	0.11	3.89	20.60	5.97	12.81	22.30	65.68
Haryana	..	1.34	8.33	3.71	3.83	7.55	24.00

26. The details related to damages caused by floods and areas treated in U. P. and other States are given below :

TABLE 9—Comparative detail of damages

State	Area effected by heavy flood (in hect.)	Area treated upto 1978 (in lakh hec.)	Percentage of treated area to effected area
1	2	3	4
Uttar Pradesh ..	73.36	9.16	12.50
Bihar ..	42.60	15.66	37.00
West Bengal ..	26.50	10.01	37.00
Punjab ..	37.00	24.07	65.00
Haryana ..	23.50	10.95	46.00

27. It is clear from the above table that this State is most adversely effected by floods. But in comparison to other states, the percentage of relative treated area to total treated area is minimum in this state. Considering this position the flood protection measures have to be implemented at a much faster speed.

28. *Outlay of the Sixth Five-Year plan*—Considering the magnitude of floods in this State a sum of Rs.134.00 crores has been proposed as the Sixth Plan outlay. The year-wise break-up of this outlay is as follows :-

Year	Outlay (Rs. in crore)
1980-81	22.50
1981-82 ..	22.50
1982-83 ..	26.00
1983-84 ..	29.50
1984-85 ..	33.50
Total ..	134.00

29. *Strategy for the Sixth Five-Year Plan*—Frequency of flood is a natural process. Hence it is well-known that full control cannot be exercised for prevention of floods. Even it is possible on technical grounds, it is not economically feasible. In such circumstances all possible relief has to be augmented by judicious co-ordination of flood control measures.

30. *Preparation of Master Plan for Flood Control*—Many efforts have been made for formulation of River Basin Plans. National and International thinking is required for planning

for the Ganga Basin Area. The task of preparation of detailed flood protection Plan was assigned to the Ganga Flood Control Board and a mere outlines of such Plan was prepared in the year 1973, wherein Rs.300 crores were allocated for Ganga Flood Control. Later flood control plans for Gomati and Ghaghra Basins were also prepared by the Ganga Flood Control Board in the years 1975 and 1977, respectively and these were dealt in some detail. But, on the whole, all these exercises were rough outlines, because these Plans were not based on actual surveys and investigations. The State Irrigation Department also prepared flood control plans from time to time. According to reasons mentioned above the preparation of Flood Control Master Plan will take considerable time, so it will be better to prepare such workable plans to be implemented for a period of 5 to 7 years and adjust them in the detailed master plan. Such workable plans were prepared by a working group constituted by the Government of India. In the initial stages, this envisaged management of water sheds and prevention of floods in lower areas through engineering and administrative measures.

31. *Engineering Measures*—The engineering measures for flood control include construction of tanks, construction of embankments on rivers for controlling rivers in spate, making improvement in rivers and *nalas* for increasing discharge of water and construction of *nalas* in water-locked areas for quicker drainage of flood waters.

32. Construction works are undertaken for prevention of soil erosion and providing protection to towns and other important places.

33. *Administrative Measures*—Administrative measures include forecasting of floods, making suitable arrangements for transfer of men and property to safer areas and also making provision of suitable relief measures for flood affected persons.

34. Appraisal of continuing schemes under engineering and administrative measures are being undertaken for speedy completion of works. Keeping in view the the estimated cost and existing circumstances, it is of utmost importance to assess the whole thing once again and to formulate the priorities according to utility and importance of works together with its accrued benefits. This work has been completed by the State irrigation department and except for the Halwana drain in Mathura District, all other schemes are proposed to be completed by 1982-83.

35. *Survey and Investigation*—Since the surveys and investigations work is being carried out by the existing strength of officers and personnel, exhaustive surveys for preparation of plans are not being undertaken in view of shortage of required personnel.

36. For preparing scientific projects for river basins it is very important to collect Hydrological information, at L-Sections and cross sections of rivers at different distance intervals. The collection of such informations is in the National interest and this has not been done because of shortage of required resources in terms of personnel and equipments. In view of the above observations it is very necessary to strengthen the Survey and Investigation Organisation. Keeping this objective in view suitable provisions have been made during the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

37. *Plan Provision*—Programme-wise outlays as proposed for 1980-81 are given below :

TABLE 10—Programme-wise outlays

Serial no.	Name of Project	Pro-grammes prior to sixth five-year plan	Pro-grammes of sixth five-year plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Contour Bunding	19.10	28.47	47.57
2	Drainage Works	22.12	20.00	42.12

TABLE 11—Achievement and Target

Serial no.	Item	Unit	Constructed by the end of five-year plan	Constructed during 1978-79 and 1979-80	Sixth-five year target of 1980-85	Physical year 1980-81	Target year 1981-82
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Length of contour bunding	Km.	1174.19	215	400	100	75
2	Protection of towns	.. No.	53	5	10	2	2
3	Raising of villages	.. No.	4500	..	..	..	..
4	Length of Drains	.. Km.	11953.52	480	800	200	150
5	Area affected by Flood	.. Lakh Hects.	9.155	2.40	4.0	0.70	0.70

(3) POWER

39. For the development of any State, adequate supply of power is a necessity. Before the First Five-Year Plan the State was generating

TABLE 10—Programme-wise outlays

Serial no.	Name of Project	Pro-grammes prior to sixth five-year plan	Pro-grammes of sixth five-year plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5
3	Protection of Towns	2.81	12.00	14.81
4	Prevention of erosion work.	6.50	15.00	21.50
5	Emergency and unforeseen.	..	3.00	3.00
6	Survey and Investigation work.	..	3.00	3.00
7	Hydrological Analysis, Master Plan, Research, Flood Protection Disaster Preparedness, Tanks Project etc.	..	2.00	2.00
Total		50.53	83.47	134.00

38. *Physical achievement and target*—It is proposed to save about 4.0 lakh hectares of area from floods by implementation of these projects. Achievement of physical targets of 1979-80 and the following works are proposed during the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

178.54 MW of electricity which rose to 3175 MW in 1978-79 and 3379 MW in 1979-80. Even this unprecedented growth of generation capacity of power has failed to meet the requirement. Hence the State of Uttar Pradesh

is backward in comparison to the other States. *Per capita* consumption of electricity in Uttar Pradesh during 1978-79 was 86.6 Kwh, whereas this average was 120.48 Kwh for the entire country. The State-wise details are given below :

Name of State	Per capita consumption of electricity in 1 78-7 (in Kwh)
1. Punjab	302.14
3. Gujarat	217.79
2. Maharashtra	220.98
4. Haryana	203.93
5. Tamil Nadu	177.38
6. Karnataka	143.93
7. West Bengal	109.46
9. Orissa	90.48
8. Kerala	94.88
12. Madhya Pradesh	84.93
13. Rajasthan	82.61
11. Andhra Pradesh	87.29
10. Uttar Pradesh	88.59
15. Bihar	66.74
14. Jammu and Kashmir	71.04
16. Himachal Pradesh	51.31
17. Assam	32.17
India	120.48

40. For making improvement in this State of affairs continuous investment is required, because completion of a thermal power project requires a period of six to seven years, while ten to twelve years are required for completion of a hydro-electric project. For the power sector an outlay

TABLE 13—Continuing Schemes—Outlays Expenditure

Serial no.	Name of project	Estimated cost	Expenditure upto 1979-80	Outlay of sixth plan 1980-85	1980-81		1981-82 Outlay
					Approved outlay	Anticipated expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Tehri Dam	48130	2151	12010	1500	554	800
2	Lakhwar Vyasi	13709	645	7950	850	584	450
3	Yamuna Stage II	13848	12651	1928	670	679	657
4	Maneri Bhali Part I	6820	4701	2110	700	239	700
5	Garhwal Rishikesh Chilla	9776	8962	443	400	303	43
6	Vishnu Prayag	10451	214	4000	400	393	300
7	Obra Stage II & III	37440	32788	5214	2280	1852	1400
8	Panki Extension	7000	6483	120	70	32	50
9	Harduaganj Stage V & VI	10463	9759	1150	330	195	272
10	Paricha	12556	2335	9386	2600	3633	3500
11	Tanda	21288	2346	15500	1500	1231	3500
12	Anpara	34483	2157	27300	3500	3818	7390
13	Renovation and replacement	..	..	..	..	1205	..
Total		..	..	87111	14800	14718	19062

of Rs.2153 crores has been approved for the Sixth Plan period. With this much of outlay, it will be very difficult to complete the programmes of the power sector in this Plan period.

41. The approved outlay of Rs.2153 crores will be utilized in execution of the following programmes. About 28 per cent of this amount is likely to be utilised during the first two years of the plan period.

TABLE 12—Sixth Five- Year Plan—Outlay and Expenditure

Programme	(Rupees in crore)			
	1980-81	1981-82	1980-85	1980-85
	Appro-ved Outlay	Antici-pated Expen-diture	Outlay	Outlay
1. Generation	175.35	159.39	222.62	1289.66
2. Transmission and Distribution	92.00	83.62	97.38	640.00
3. Rural Electrifi-cation	32.00	31.98	30.00	212.44
4. Others	2.00	0.90	1.35	10.90
Total ..	301.35	275.89	351.35	2153.00

42. An outlay of Rs.1289.66 crores has been fixed for generation schemes during the Sixth Plan period. Out of which Rs.175.35 crores and Rs.222.02 crores has been set apart for first and second year of this plan respectively. Details relating to continuing schemes are given below :

43. Because of the constraints on resources during the Sixth Plan period, the work on only some of the new projects would possibly be

started. Work on some of these projects has been either initiated or is likely to be started during 1981-82.

TABLE 14—New Schemes—Outlay and Expenditure

(Rupees in lakh)

Name of Project	Estimated cost	Expenditure upto 1979-80	Outlay of Sixth Plan 1980-85	1980-81		1981-82 Outlay
				Approved outlay	Anticipated expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Kishau Dam	22,992*	100	25	..	50	..
2. Maneri Bhali Part II	18,191	430	4,000	440	260	200
3. Khara	6,074	497	4,250	250	691	250
4. Pala Maneri	12,573	..	1,500	45	5	25
5. Lohari Nag Pala	12,692	..	350	..	..	25
6. Anpara 'B'	48,948	1190	14,000	1,800	15	1,500
7. Unchahar	21,958	..	13,380	200	200	1,180
8. Others .. .. .	..	..	4,350	..	..	20
Total .. .. .	..	..	41,855	2,735	1,221	3,200

*Provisional outlay.

44. In addition to the above projects, work will start on Srinagar, Koteswar Dam, Rosa, Jawaharpur, Pohrighat, Anpara 'C' and Narora. For these works an outlay of Rs.43.50 crores has been earmarked. The time schedule of the generation projects is given in Annexure.

45. *Installed Capacity*—By the end of 1979-80 the State was having 3378.95 MW of installed capacity, which includes the Renusagar capacity of 125 MW. The Sixth Plan programme includes the creation of 2144 MW of generation capacity. Out of which, there is a target of generation of 344 MW during 1980-81 and 200 MW during 1981-82. Project-wise details

are given in Annexure. In addition 700 MW capacity is expected from central sector projects. 600 MW of power has to come from Singrauli super thermal power project and the remaining 100 MW of power is likely to be available from Narora Atomic Power Plant.

46. *Peaking Capacity and Power Supply*—According to the provisions of the power generation during the Sixth Five-Year Plan it is estimated that there will be a shortage of 1385 MW in peaking capacity and also of 3107 M Kwh in energy availability. The details of demand and supply of power are given below :

TABLE 15—Demand and Supply of Power in Sixth Five Year Plan

Year	Peaking capacity (MW)			Power Supply (M Kwh)		
	Demand	Availability	Shortage	Demand	Availability	Shortage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1980-81	3,000	2,485	515	15,562	10,469	5,093
1981-82	3,400	2,394	1,006	17,586	12,783	4,803
1984-85	4,750	3,365	1,385	24,500	21,393	3,107

47. The first unit of 210 MW capacity will be commissioned at Unchahar during the Sixth Plan period. Besides, work on some other projects will be started so that additional power supply is made available in the beginning years of the Seventh Plan period, in order to meet

the continuing shortages which are likely to persist by the end of 1984-85.

48. For the transmission and distribution programme an outlay of Rs.640.00 crores has been proposed for the Sixth Plan period. The details are given below :

TABLE 15—Transmission and distribution—Outlay and Expenditure

(Rupees in Lakh)

Item	1980-81		1981-82	1980—85
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Outlay	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5
400 k.V.	2,532	1,921	2,400	12,262
220 k. V.	1,623	1,854	2,400	14,168
132 k. V.	2,000	1,139	2,400	17,770
66 k. V.	45	..	30	200
22 k. V.	1,600	3,448	1,572	11,127
11 k. V. and less	1,400				936	8,473
Total ..	9,200	8,362	9,738	64,000

49. Details of physical target based on proposed outlay relating to transmission and distribution are given below.

50. *Work on 400 kV*—The State had 762 circuit km. of 400 kV lines by the end of 1979-80. The Sixth Plan programme provides to lay additional 1,122 circuit km. of lines. Thus by the end of 1984-85 lines of 400 kV shall reach about 1,884 circuit km. Out of which, during 1980-81, 895 circuit km. of lines have already been laid and there is a target of laying of 160 circuit km. of lines during 1981-82.

51. *Work on 220 kV*—The length of lines by the end of 1979-80 was 3,210 circuit km. which is likely to go up to 5,636 circuit km. by the end of 1984-85. Thus net increase during the Sixth Plan period is expected to be 2,426 circuit km. It is anticipated that 206 circuit km. of lines in 1980-81, and 170 circuit km. lines in 1981-82, would be energised.

52. *Work on 132 kV*—In this group 3,643 circuit km. of lines are proposed to be energised during the Sixth Plan period. This would increase the length of lines in 1979-80 from 7,476 circuit km. to 11,119 circuit km. by the end of

the Sixth Plan. It is estimated that in 1980-81 and 1981-82, 546 circuit km. and 780 circuit km. of lines would be energised.

53. *Work on 66 kV*—For transmission of power a net work of 132 kV. and above lines is being used and 66 kV. lines are being used for distribution. In future, the power supply distribution system would require laying lines of 33 kV or less. Keeping this in view extension of 66 kV. line is not being proposed. This 66 kV. net work would continue in those areas where 33 kV. lines are not available.

54. *Work on 33 kV*—A target of energisation of 4,951 circuit km. of power lines has been fixed for the Sixth Plan period. By the end of 1979-80, there were 20,044 circuit km. of 33 kV. lines and these would be increased to 24,995 circuit km. by the end of 1984-85. The target of energisation of lines in 1980-81 was 430 circuit km. and it is expected that 643 circuit km. of line would be energised during 1981-82.

55. *Rural Electrification*—This is one of the programmes which has a direct bearing on rural population and paves the way for economic

development of rural areas. According to the 1971 census the State is having 1,12,561 populated villages and out of these only 32.2 per cent have been electrified by the end of 1973-79. The

National average for the same is 40.5 per cent. Many of the States of the country are more developed in this respect in comparison to Uttar Pradesh. The relevant information is as follows:

TABLE 17—State-wise electrified village up to the end of 1978-79

Name of State	No. of villages in the State	Electrified villages up to 1978-79 (No.)	Percentage of electrified villages to total villages
1	2	3	4
1. Haryana	6,731	6,731	100.0
2. Punjab	12,126	12,126	100.0
3. Tamil Nadu	15,735	15,525	98.6
4. Kerala	1,268	1,248	98.4
5. Jammu and Kashmir	6,503	4,428	68.1
6. Maharashtra	35,778	23,384	65.4
7. Karnataka	26,826	15,736	58.7
8. Andhra Pradesh	27,221	15,490	56.9
9. Gujarat	18,275	9,464	51.8
10. Himachal Pradesh	16,916	8,329	49.2
11. Rajasthan	35,305	12,335	37.0
12. Orissa	46,992	15,568	33.1
13. Uttar Pradesh	1,12,561	36,296	32.2
14. West Bengal	38,074	2,163	32.0
15. Bihar	67,566	18,973	28.1
16. Madhya Pradesh	17,883	19,350	27.1
17. Assam	21,995	3,001	13.6
All India	5,75,784	2,33,042	40.5

56. The number of electrified villages in U.P. has risen to 38,577 during 1979-80. Resources are not available for electrification of all the villages of Uttar Pradesh. So a target has been fixed for electrification of 60 per cent of the total populated villages of the State by the end

of 1984-85. During this period 28,050 villages will be electrified. In addition 2,77,870 private tube-wells will also be energised and the programme also includes electrification of 15,450 Harijan Basties. Programme-wise physical targets are available in the following table :

TABLE—18 Rural Electrification—Physical Programme—(Contd.)

Programme	Achievement up to 1979-80	1980-81		1981-82	1980-85
		Target	Anticipated Achievement	Target	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>I—Village Electrification :</i>					
A—Within Plan—					
1. Normal	30,794*	1,150	1,458	728	7,908
2. R. E. C.	6,131	1,140	1,204	1,000	5,240
3. M..N. P.	1,652	1,350	648	932	7,212
Sub-total	38,577	3,640	3,310	2,660	20,360

TABLE 18—(Concl.d.)

Programme	Achievement up to 1979-80	1980-81		1981-82	1981-85	
		Target	Anticipated Achievement	Target	Target	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
B—Out side Plan—						
4. A. R. D. C.	640	65	750	3,930	
5. S. P. A.	700	416	590	3,640	
6. Deposit Scheme	120	4	..	120	
Sub-total	1,460	485	1,340	7,690	
Total—I	38,577	5,100	4,000	28,050	
II—Energisation of Private Tube-wells—						
A—Within Plan—						
1. Normal	2,69,978	16,200	7,167	8,710	80,760
2. R. E. C.	24,617	8,200	5,380	7,550	41,410
3. M. N. P.	1,935	4,100	1,019	5,940	45,220
Sub total	2,96,530	28,500	13,566	22,200	1,67,390
B—Outside Plan—						
1. A. R. D. C.	35,991	9,180	11,681	9,820	52,850
2. S. P. A.	325	10,620	10,808	7,730	49,850
3. Deposit Scheme	11,289	1,700	3,759	1,520	7,780
Sub-total	47,605	21,500	26,248	19,070	1,10,480
Total—II	3,44,135	50,000	39,814	41,270	2,77,870
III—Electrification of Harijan Basties	14,014	2,735	2,263	2,200	15,450

■By adding Additional Resources.

57. For execution of the above mentioned programmes, financial outlay to the tune of Rs.212.44 crores has been fixed; for the Sixth Plan period. In addition Rs.85.72 crores is likely to be mobilised through A.R.D.C., S. P. A. etc. over and above the plan ceiling. It was estimated that Rs.47.50 crores are required for the first year of the plan, out of which,

Rs.32 crores were mobilised from within the plan ceiling and Rs.15.50 crore were to be made available from other than the plan head. Like-wise Rs.44.91 crores will be required for 1981-82, out of which Rs.30 crores have to come from the State sector and the remaining amount is likely to be gathered from outside the plan resources. Item-wise details are available in the following table:

TABLE—18-A Rural electrification—Financial allocation— (Contd.)

(Rupees in lak h)

Item	1980-81		1981-82	Sixth Plan	
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Outlay	1980-85 Outlay	
1	2	3	4	5	
I—Within Plan—					
1. Normal	1,090	1,809	638	6,428
2. R. E. C.	1,054	954	1,162	5,937
3. M. N. P.	1,056	435	1,200	8,879
Total—I	3,200	3,198	3,000	21,244

TABLE 18-A—(Concl'd.)

Item	1980-81		1981-82	1980-85
	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Outlay	Outlay
II—Out side Plan—				
1. A. R. D. C.	550	*	648	3,433
2. S. P. A.	900	*	734	4,639
3. Deposit Scheme	100	*	100	500
Total—II	1,550	*	1,482	8,572
GRANT TOTAL	4,750	*	4,482	29,816

*Information awaited.

58. *Survey Investigation and Research Work*
 --For execution of this programme an outlay of Rs.5.90 crores has been fixed for the Sixth Plan period. Out of which Rs.1.75 crores was made available for the year 1980-81 and Rs.0.85 crore is being provided for 1981-82. Anticipated expenditure in the year 1980-81 is Rs.0.60 crore. In addition to some thermal projects, investigation will be carried out in Ganga, by Yamuna and Sharda Valleys during the plan period.

59. *Small Projects for Hills*--For providing electricity in hill areas some micro-hydel power projects have been proposed. This will provide opportunity for economic development for this area, so that suitable industries could be establish for utilisation of raw materials. For this purpose an outlay of Rs.5.00 crores has been proposed, out of which it is estimated that Rs.0.25 crore would have been utilised during 1980-81 and a sum of Rs.0.50 crore is likely to be utilised during 1981-82.

ANNEXURE-1

Creation of Installed Capacity in Uttar Pradesh—Ten Year Programme

(MW)

Project	Installed capacity	Achievement up to the end of March 1980	Annual Target					Sixth Plan 1980-85	Spill-over after Sixth Five Year Plan	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	Seventh * Plan 1985-90	Spill over after Seventh Five Year Plan
			1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
<i>Thermal—</i>																
Obra II and III	5×200	600	200	200	..	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parichha	2×110	..	..	..	220	..	..	220	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anpara 'A'	3×210	..	..	..	..	420	210	630	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanda	4×110	..	..	..	..	110	220	330	110	110	..	..	..	..	110	..
Anpara 'B'	2×500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	500	500	..	..	..	1,000	..
Unchahar	2×210	..	..	..	..	..	210	210	210	210	..	..	..	..	210	..
Rosa	3×210	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	630	..	..	..	420	210	630	..
Jawaharpur	3×210	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	630	..	..	..	..	210	210	420
Doharighat	2×210	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	420	..	..	..	..	420	420	..
Anpara 'C'	3×500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,500	..	..	..	500	500	1,000	500
Parichha Extension	2×210	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	420	..	..	..	..	..	..	420
Narora	4×210	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	840	..	..	..	..	..	..	840
sub—Total—Thermal	8,150	600	200	200	220	530	640	1,790	5,760	820	500	..	920	1,340	3,580	2,180

ANNEXURE—I (Concl.d.)
 Creation of Additional Installed Capacity in Uttar Pradesh—Ten Year Programme

(MW)

Project	Installed capacity	Achievement up to the end of—		Annual Target			Sixth Plan 1980—85	Spill over after Sixth Five Year Plan	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	Seventh Plan 1985—90	Spill over after Seventh Five Year Plan	
		March 1980	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84										1984-85
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
<i>Hydro—</i>																
Tehri Dam	4×250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
Lakhwar Vyasi	3×100+2×60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	420	..	..	..	..	420	420	..
Yamuna Stage II	4×60+4×30	240	..	..	90	30	..	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maneri Bhali-Pt I	3×30	..	..	..	..	90	..	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Garhwal-Rishi kesh-Chilla	4×36	..	144	..	..	..	..	144	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vishnu Prayag	4×65.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	262	..	..	..	..	..	..	262
Maneri-Bhali Pt II	4×64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	256	..	..	256	..	..	256	..
Khara	3×27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	81	..	..	..	..	81	..
Pala Maneri	3×27.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	142.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	142.5
Lohari Nagpala	4×94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	282	..	..	..	..	..	..	282
Srinagar	×56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	168	..	..	..	..	..	..	168
Koteshwar Dam	3×80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	240	..	..	..	..	..	..	240
Kishau Dam	4×150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	600
Total—Hydro	4045.5	240	144	..	90	120	..	354	3451.5	81	..	256	..	420	757	2694.5
Grand Total, Power	12195.5	840	344	200	310	650	640	2,144	9211.5	991	500	256	920	1,760	4,337	4874.5

CHAPTER 9
INDUSTRY AND MINERAL

Uttar Pradesh is industrially still considerably backward. Inadequate provision for investment in the earlier Plans has been the prime reason for slow progress in industrial development. Also, Central Sector investment in the State up to 1977-78 accounted for only 4.2 per cent of the total investment made in the country. The State Government has been making consistent efforts, with the available resources to build-up a suitable climate for industrial growth by developing infrastructure and setting up of institutional framework. Steps are being taken to promote such industries as sugar, textiles, cement etc. Besides, in order to accelerate the pace of industrialisation a number of joint sector projects were also undertaken and private entrepreneurs were encouraged to set-up industries in the State by giving them various kinds of assistance and concessions. In spite of combined efforts of Government, Financial Institutions and entrepreneurs industrial growth rate is still very slow. Even after concerted efforts, the industrial projects established till now in the State, both in Central and Joint Sectors is not encouraging. So far only 16 projects in the State sector, 22 projects with the total investment of Rs.500 crores in the Central Sector and 20 projects, having an investment of Rs.50 crores in the joint sector could be set-up in the State.

2. In the large and medium industries sector, private sector units registered under the Indian Factories Act in 1965 were 22 producing goods worth Rs.346 crores. The number of units rose only to 340 in 1978, producing goods worth Rs.1,461 crores. In 1972-73 there were 12851 small scale units which rose to 43159 by 1979-80. Besides this, the number of small scale units registered under Factories Act also rose from 3431 in 1970 to 5066 in 1979. The small scale sector now has 52.566 thousand total units providing employment to 5.71 lakh persons in the State and producing goods worth Rs.1,029 crores.

3. The main objectives and targets of the Sixth Five Year Plan are as follows :

- (i) To achieve a growth rate of 10-20 per cent per annum for the Large and Medium Industries Sector.
- (ii) To establish 30,000 new small scale units during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period.
- (iii) To achieve a growth rate of 20 per cent per annum for Handicrafts.

- (iv) To provide opportunities of additional employment during Sixth Plan period.

1. LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES

4. *State Textile Corporation*—Textile Industry is one of the principal industries of the State. It provides employment to a large number of people. To accelerate the development of this industry the State Textile Corporation has been established. The Corporation has set-up 8 Spinning Mills each having a capacity of 25,000 spindles to provide cotton thread to weavers of the decentralised area. Besides, 2 spinning mills, one in Maghar (Basti) and other in Nagina (Bijnor) have been established under the Co-operative sector. The estimated need of cloth in the State would be 2500 million meters by the end of 1985. The present production capacity is about 300 million meters. The demand of cotton thread and viscos staple in the State will go up. It is expected that 2,500 lakh kg. yarn will be needed by the end of 1985. To meet this increased demand of yarn, six lakh new spindles would be needed up to 1985. Additional spindles will accordingly be established during the Sixth Plan period. Action has been started to increase the present capacity of 8 spinning mills of 25,000 spindles to 50,000 during this period.

New additional spinning mills will also be established during the Sixth Plan period. Action in this regard has already been started. An outlay of Rs.50 crores has been proposed for the Sixth Plan for the State Textile Corporation. This programme includes extension of 8 Spinning Mills, establishment of 5 Spinning Mills and other projects.

5. *Uttar Pradesh State Cement Corporation*—This Corporation is managing the Churk and Dalla Cement Factories with an annual production capacity of 4.8 lakh tonnes and 4 lakh tonnes, respectively. A cement factory is being established in Kajarahat (District Mirzapur) with an investment of Rs.85 crores. The production capacity of this factory will be 16.8 lakh tonnes cement per year. This factory will start production in the year 1981-82. An outlay of Rs.3 crores has been proposed for cement factories.

6. *Pradeshिया Industrial and Investment Corporation of U. P. (PICUP)*—This Corporation is providing multifarious facilities for the development of Large and Medium Industries in which main items are term loan, underwriting

of shares and investment in joint sector projects. An outlay of Rs.35 crores has been proposed during Sixth Plan period for the Corporation. The Corporation is planning to establish joint sector projects such as a cable factory and a polyester fibre factory, etc.

7. *Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation*—This corporation works for establishment facilities for private and public sector investment. The Corporation is establishing projects in the joint sector. At present 5 projects are in production and 5 other will start production by the end of 1980-81. The Corporation will establish joint sector projects during the Sixth Plan period. An outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan of Rs.14 crores has been proposed, in which programmes of joint sector projects, share underwriting and different facilities in the industrial sector are included.

8. *Uttar Pradesh Electronics Corporation*—This corporation is developing Electronics Industries in the State. T. V. Factories have been established at Allahabad and Lucknow. Joint Sector Projects have also been established by the Corporation. Electronic testing and development laboratories have been established at Panki (Kanpur) for the test of electronics industries. Additional projects of State and Joint Sector will be established during the Sixth Plan period. An outlay of Rs.14 crores has been proposed during Sixth Plan period for this Corporation, in which programmes of establishment of projects of joint and State sectors, facilities of designing and testing, etc. and establishment of Marketing and Functional Complexes are included.

9. *Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation*—This Corporation provides periodical loans to medium and small industries. This Corporation is executing several projects among which mainly subsidy is being provided for interest incentive, capital incentive, margin money and generating sets. In the project of composite loan, artisans and other entrepreneurs are getting up to Rs.25,000 as loan on easy terms for the establishment of rural and cottage industries in the villages/semi-urban areas. Programmes of the corporation will be reorganised during Sixth Plan period for which an outlay of Rs.15 crores has been proposed. This outlay will be provided as share capital and loan.

10. *Tool Room*—Work is in progress to establish a Tool Room project in Lucknow for providing tool room services. An outlay of Rs.2 crores has been proposed for this project for Sixth Five Year Plan.

11. *Uttar Pradesh Auto Tractors Limited*—The State Government has promoted a company called U. P. Auto Tractors Works Limited, for setting up of a tractor manufacturing unit in Pratapgarh with an investment of Rs.17 crores, which will produce tractors from April, 1981 and the sale will be started from July, 1981. The factory will manufacture 500 tractors during 1981-82. The production capacity of this unit is 1500 tractors per annum. An outlay of Rs.6 crores has been proposed for this unit during the Sixth Plan.

12. *New Okhala Industrial Development Authority (NOIDA)*—This industrial-cum-commercial complex was established by the State Government in 1976 on the Delhi-U. P. border with the purpose of encouraging industrial development. Production has been started in 400 units and 600 sheds are being constructed in this complex. The total number of units is expected to go upto 4,000 by the end of the Sixth Plan period. An outlay of Rs.3.25 crores has been proposed for NOIDA Programmes during the Sixth Plan.

13. *Subsidy on generating sets*—To ensure regular electric supply, subsidy will be provided for purchase of generators, for which an outlay of Rs.2 crores has been provided in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

14. In addition to above programmes, for the projects of Large and Medium Industries, the following projects will be started during Sixth Plan period :—

Projects	1980-85 outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Land Acquisition	50.00
2. Infrastructural facilities for the State/Central Sector and other Projects	225.00
3. Industrial potentiality and feasibility studies	75.00
4. Working staff of Large Industries Section	15.00
5. New Projects	10.00

15. An outlay of Rs.148 crores has been earmarked in the Sixth Plan for projects in the Large and Medium Industries Sector.

2. SUGAR INDUSTRY

16. Sugarcane is one of the important cash crops of the State and sugar industry occupies an important place in the State's economy. While

programmes have been formulated to increase the yield and to improve the quality of sugarcane, it is equally essential to ensure full, efficient and fair price to sugarcane producers on their produce. For this purpose it is essential that the commissioning of new sugar mills should be completed within schedule time but even more important is the need to improve crushing capacity, modernisation and rehabilitation of existing sugar mills.

17. There were 303 Sugar Mills working in the country up to 1979-80, out of which 89 are located in Uttar Pradesh. Out of these 89 mills 18 were in the co-operative sector. In the year 1980-81 a new Sugar mill was established in Belrayan (Kheri). The work of Tilhar (Shahjahanpur) was completed in February, 1981, but due to non-availability of sufficient sugarcane crushing work will be started in the next season (November, 1981). Considering the present crushing capacity and demand of sugar, Government of India has relaxed the licensing policy for the establishment of new sugar mills and modernisation and expansion of old sugar mills. Emphasis has been laid on the rehabilitation and expansion of old sugar mills and proper utilization of by-products in the Sixth Plan for the Sugar Industries.

18. *Co-operative Sugar Mills—Sixth Plan (1980–85)* has been prepared taking into consideration the above objectives for the Co-operative Sugar Mills. This Plan can be divided into 4 parts :

- (i) Modernisation and expansion of present sugar mills.
- (ii) Establishment of New Sugar Mills.
- (iii) Schemes for utilisation of by-products.
- (iv) Other Schemes.

19. *Modernisation and Expansion of Existing Sugar Mills*—At present 18 sugar mills are in the co-operative sector in the State, in which 5 have been established during period from 1959–72 and the remaining 13 mills have been established during the last 8 years. The 5 sugar mills licensed by the Government of India are in different stages of construction. Modernisation and expansion work of 2 sugar mills have been started. The increase in crushing capacity of the Sarsawa Sugar Mill from 900 tonnes to 1500 tonnes has been completed in March, 1981 and in the Bajpur Sugar Mill the increase from 1750 tonnes to 3,000 tonnes daily is likely to be completed by the end of October, 1981.

It is proposed to undertake modernisation and expansion of 4 mills viz. Majhola (1450–2000 tonnes), Baghpat (1350–1800 tonnes), Anoopshahr (1250–2000 tonnes) and Bilaspur (1250–2000 tonnes) during the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980–85). An outlay of Rs.540 lakhs has been kept for this purpose.

20. *Establishment of New Sugar Mills*—Keeping in view the State's contribution to the country's sugar production in the past as also the present problems being faced by the country, it has been proposed that in addition to the three continuing schemes (Sultanpur, Mahmoodabad and Gajraula) two new sugar mills (Sitarganj and Semikhara) will be established. An outlay of Rs.939 lakhs has been proposed for this work.

21. *By-products Utilization Schemes*—The sugar factories in the Co-operative Sector and also in the Public Sector of the State have not paid much attention to the utilization of by-product of sugar industry in the past, which would have otherwise contributed towards improvement in their economic viability. The Distillery unit attached to Co-operative Sugar Factory at Bajpur was set-up in 1975-76. The Distillery of 25,000 litres capacity is now earning sizeable profits. It in their economic viability. The Distillery unit during the year 1980-81. In keeping with the tremendous potential for utilization of by-products of sugar industry as also the financial returns of such projects, a few such schemes have been proposed for inclusion in the Sixth Plan. These projects are mainly :—

- (1) Establishment of 3 distillery units of shahr and Nanauta. capacity 30,000 litres in Majhola, Anoop-
- (2) Expansion of Bajpur distillery unit producing capacity of 25,000 to 50,000 litres.
- (3) Establishment of a Mini Paper Plant.

22. Techno-feasibility studies have already been started by engaging consultants. The total outlay proposed under this category for the Sixth Plan period is Rs.262 lakhs.

23. *Other Schemes*—It is also proposed to strengthen the financial base of U. P. Co-operative Sugar Mills Federation Ltd., increasing the State Government's Share Capital from Rs.3 lakhs to Rs.1 crore during the Sixth Plan, so that the Federation may be able to provide financial assistance to the economically weaker Co-operative Sugar Mills, since arranging financial assistance from the State Government or Banks takes much time. At present Rs.97 lakhs have been provided for this scheme.

24. In order to remove the bottlenecks, it has been proposed in the Sixth Plan to make a provision of Rs.407 lakhs for the consolidation of past investments out of which a sum of Rs.248 lakhs has been provided as share capital for financial rehabilitation of Aurai Co-operative Sugar Factory during 1980-81.

25. Thus, the scheme-wise requirements from State Government for Co-operative Sugar Mills during Sixth Plan is as under :

TABLE 1
Distribution of Outlay during Sixth Plan

Sl. no.	Scheme	(Rs. in lakhs)	
		Amount	
1	2	3	
1	Modernisation and Expansion of existing Mills	..	540
2	Establishment of 5 new units (including 13 continuing schemes)	..	939
3	By products utilization schemes	..	262
4	Bridging loan to Sarasawa Sugar Mill	..	250
5	Other schemes	..	504
	Total	..	2495

26. *U. P. State Sugar Corporation*— This corporation was incorporated on 26th March, 1971, as a limited company to manage the sick sugar mills and increase the sugar production by establishing new units in the public sector. Consequently the Government of Uttar Pradesh acquired 12 sick sugar mills on 3rd July, 1971 in the State under the provision of U. P. Sugar Undertaking Acquisition Act, 1971. But the

State Sugar Corporation could get control only of 5 sugar mills (Bhatini, Khadda, Sakhaoti-Tanda, Mohiuddinpur and Bara Banki). The mill owners of the remaining 7 factories have got stay order from High Courts against their unit petitions. The Sugar Corporation also purchased a factory situated at Pipraich in an auction held in 1974. The remaining 7 sugar mills were also incorporated under U. P. State Sugar Corporation in May, 1979. The Corporation is now managing its 13 own units, 4 ancillary units and a mill (Doiwala), the management of which was taken over by U. P. State Sugar Corporation as Authorised Controller. Though, merely by assuming control of production by the Corporation, significant improvement cannot be effected, yet sugar mills made progress in the different fields, i.e. in daily crushing, improvement in losses, increased capacity of crushing, improved quality of sugar, minimisation of production cost, up-to-date accounts and better sales management.

27. The main cause of heavy losses to the State Sugar Corporation every year, is due to assuming of control of sugar mills which are non-profitable and do not achieve maximum production. It has been established that until and unless modernisation, reorganisation and expansion on these mills have been effected these sick mills will have to face a heavy financial loss every year, hence it is very essential that a targeted programme should be fixed to fully modernise and rehabilitate these mills and increase their crushing capacity. Keeping the above objects in view the following financial outlays will be provided to these sugar mills under the Sixth Five-Year Plan. Year-wise need of margin money are given in the following table which will be fulfilled by U. P. Government :

TABLE—2 Distribution of Outlays in Sixth Plan

Serial no.	Name of the mill	Year					Total
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	
		3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Barabanki	..	..	0.82	..	..	0.82
2	Bhatini	..	..	0.22	..	..	0.22
3	Khadda	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Sakhaoti-Tanda	1.88	0.22	..	..	..	2.10
5	Mohiuddinpur	..	2.56	..	..	..	2.56
6	Pipraich	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Amroha	..	2.56	..	..	..	2.56
8	Burwa	..	..	0.75	..	..	0.75
9	Jarwal Road	..	..	0.82	..	..	0.82

TABLE-2 Distribution of Outlays in Sixth Plan—(Concl'd.)

(Rupees in crores)

Serial n.o	Name of the mill	Year					Total
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1980—85
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10	Ramkola	..	..	0.59	..	..	0.59
11	Bijnor	..	..	1.97	..	..	1.97
12	Kichha	..	1.54	..	..	..	1.54
13	Chandpur	..	1.12	..	..	..	1.12
Total ..		1.88	8.00	5.17	..	..	15.05

Annual Plan 1981-82

28. *U. P. Co-operative Sugar Mills Ltd.*—In 1980-81 first of all, Rs.100 lakhs was allotted as share capital for the modernisation and expansion of Majhola Sugar Mill. But there after, an additional provision of Rs.9.20 lakhs was made for the modernisation, rehabilitation and expansion work out of which an amount of Rs.250 lakhs as interim loan will be used for rehabilitation and expansion work of Sarwan Sugar Mill, Rs.20 lakhs for Majhola and Rs.100 lakhs for modernisation and expansion of Baghpat Sugar Mill, Rs.105 lakhs for Sultanpur, Rs.137 lakhs for Mahmoodabad and Rs.50 lakhs for new sugar mill of Sitarganj (from Hill Sector) Rs.10 lakhs for expansion of Bajpur Distillery Unit (from Hill sector) and a sum of Rs.248 lakhs has been granted as share capital for financial rehabilitation of Aurai Sugar factory during the year 1980-81. The establishment work of new sugar mill at Sitarganj and expansion work of Distillery Unit at Bajpur will be done by Hill Development Department. The expansion work of Majhola and Baghpat sugar mill has been started and the programmes of establishment work of new sugar mills at Sultanpur, Mahmoodabad and Sitarganj have been taken in hand.

29. An outlay of Rs.8.00 crores has been kept under co-operative sector during the year 1981-82. For modernisation and expansion work of Majhola, an amount of Rs.0.15 crores as share capital, Rs.1.35 crores for Anoopshahr and Rs.1.35 crores for Bilaspur have been proposed. Besides, Rs.1.04 crores for establishing a Mini paper plant in Majhola and for Distillery Units at Anoopshahr, Maphola and Nanauta, Rs.0.36 crores each has been kept by U.P. Co-operative Sugar Mills Federation Ltd. An amount of Rs.0.20 crores is proposed for expansion of Bajpur distillery unit (from Hill sector). For the establishment of new units, share capital

of Rs.1.00 crores for Gajraula and Rs.0.43 crores for Sitarganj from hill sector. For consolidation of past investments an outlay of Rs.1.00 crore has been proposed for financial assistance to sick co-operative sugar mills.

30. By the modernisation of 4 units and establishments of 5 new units (one in the Hills and 4 in plans), the production of sugar mills will be increased by 10 lakh quintals per annum.

31. *Sugar Corporation*—An amount of Rs.8 crores will be provided to State Sugar Corporation during this financial year as share capital by the State Government. This amount will be used for rehabilitation, modernisation and expansion of the following mills and for obtaining loans for seed money :—

(a) The remaining amount of Rs.22 lakhs will be used in the existing financial year for Sakhoti—Tanda mill.

(b) The modernisation, rehabilitation and expansion of Mohiuddinpur Sugar Mill will be carried out in the current year and the production will increase from 1,000 to 1,500 tonnes per day. Its total estimated cost will be Rs.734 lakhs, of which an amount of Rs.294 lakhs is expected from the State Government i.e. 40 per cent of the total project cost. During this year an amount of 256 lakhs will be provided to this mill as seed capital by the State Government.

(c) The rehabilitation, expansion of Amroha Sugar Mill (1,925 to 3,000 tonnes per day) and its modernisation cost is estimated as Rs.738 lakhs of which an amount of Rs.256 lakhs will be used as seed capital during this year.

(d) Expansion capacity from 2,000 to 3,000 tonnes of Kichcha Sugar Mills Company Ltd. by Public Investment Board of

U. P. Government have been sanctioned earlier, estimated cost of which is Rs.384 lakhs. This scheme is also granted by Advisory Council of I.F.C.I., an amount of Rs.154 lakhs as seed capital by the State Government assistance which is adjusted in outlay completely.

- (e) An amount of Rs.280 lakhs will be expended for the expansion of Chandpur Sugar Company Ltd. (1250 to 2000 tonnes per day crushing capacity). An amount of Rs.112 lakhs will be provided for this plan as total share capital by the State Government, during this year.

3. VILLAGE AND SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

32. Infrastructural facilities, communication means, technical and trained man-power and resources are provided in a proper way by the Government for the industrial development of the State which may be helpful to investment in industry. New industrial policy is being framed by which an integrated development would be ascertained. Government is bound to make speedy progress of industrialisation work in backward areas. It is expected that wherever, industrialisation is possible, nucleus project should be engaged on these centres and investment should be used in small and supplement industry and other projects should be expanded in rural areas, together with infra-structural facilities, laboratories for quality control and the strengthening of marketing facilities etc. Programmes are being included by which economic development, high production and more employment opportunities may be provided to people in the State.

33. The growth rate for the small scale sector is proposed to be kept 15-16 per cent

during Sixth Five-Year Plan. The approach to be adopted for achieving this objective would be to introduce the following measures :

(i) Setting up of industrial complexes in potential growth centres.

(ii) Setting up of new industrial complexes based on advanced technology on those potential centres where industrialisation is more possible.

(iii) Selection of entrepreneurs and to provide training about village and small scale industries.

(iv) To provide facilities and economic assistance to small entrepreneurs for establishing small industries to set up rural marketing centres for supply of raw materials to the rural artisans and small industries and providing marketing channels to their products.

(v) Providing adequate testing and quality control facilities for improving the quality of products manufactured in the small scale sector.

(vi) To provide the above-mentioned facilities to small scale sector with suitable incentives so that at least each backward district head quarter has an industrial estate.

(vii) An integrated project for identification and assistance for the revival of sick units is proposed to be adopted with the existing administrative institutional framework.

34. The outlays proposed for the development of village and small scale sector are given in the following table during Sixth Five-Year Plan :

TABLE—3 *Outlay and Expenditure*

Serial no.	Item	Sixth Plan outlay (1980-85)	1980-81		1981-82
			Outlay	Estimated Expenditure	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Industrial estate	600.00	140.00	164.75	100.00
2	Small Scale Industries	3200.00	650.00	822.44	650.00
3	Handicrafts	1500.00	250.00	221.57	250.00
4	Khadi and Gram Udyog	1200.00	40.00	88.00	45.00
5	Handloom, Silk and Spining Mills	6000.00	520.00	595.04	600.00
Total ..		12500.00	1600.00	1891.80	1645.00

(Rupees in lakhs)

35. *Industrial Estate*—Constructed sheds and developed plots connected with roads, electricity and water supply are provided to entrepreneurs in Industrial Estates, by which all necessary inputs and infrastructural facilities may be available easily to entrepreneurs. Preference is given particularly to small and new entrepreneurs. Consequently, in huge numbers the Industrialists are attracted to establish the industries in Industrial Estates, looking to available facilities. In the different districts of the State 69 Industrial Estates are running. Particularly, on those places of the State where a bright scope of industrialisation is possible, 45 Industrial Estates will be established. During 1980-81 programme for development of 15 new industrial estates which are under construction, was taken up, and among them 7 estates have been completed. At present 70 constructed sheds and 336 developed plots would be available for new and needy entrepreneurs. Remaining 8 sheds are under construction and those will be completed upto June 1981. Besides, allotment work of 80 sheds and 500 additional plots to the entrepreneurs are under process.

36. During Sixth Five-Year Plan, 45 new industrial estates will be established within 5 km. range of district headquarters. Thus, one industrial estate will be established at suitable places after necessary techno-economic surveys and feasibility studies. An outlay of Rs.600 lakhs has been kept for industrial estate programme during the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

37. *Uttar Pradesh Small Industries Corporation*—This Corporation provides the facilities of distribution of raw materials for the development of small units and encourage the joint sector projects in industrial complexes and backward areas and also provides marketing facilities. Under rent purchase system, loans are being provided on easy and attractive instalments with the co-operation of different financial institutions. During the Sixth Five-Year Plan the corporation will expand its programmes. A provision of an outlay of Rs.210 lakhs has been made for this purpose during Sixth Five-Year Plan.

38. *U. P. Leather and Marketing Corporation*—Potential for leather development is very huge in the State, because large number of animals are found here. This Corporation has been established in the Fifth Five-Year Plan by the State Government. It provides incentives to leather development and marketing facilities. A design development Centre marketing and

production complex has been established at Agra. A joint assistance centre has been established at Unnao. This centre will provide facilities for leather making unit. An outlay of Rs.200 lakhs has been proposed to carry out the projects of this corporation.

39. *Industrial Co-operative Societies*—The organisation of Industrial Co-operative Societies was formed with the objective that entrepreneurs, skilled and semi-skilled artisans could develop their production using their means and art in an organised manner. The facilities of latest instrument and training are provided to the members of Industrial Co-operative Societies. The programmes of organisation of societies for Harijans and landless labourers has been started. Only five societies have been established uptill now. A target of 20 societies has been fixed for the Sixth Plan. An outlay of Rs.50 lakhs has been kept for Industrial Co-operative Societies during the Sixth Plan.

40. *Testing and Development Facilities*—Testing laboratories have been established for the industrial testing unit and quality control of the products. Under this programme a leather and glass testing laboratory in Kanpur, glass and ceramics testing laboratory in Khurja and diesel engine testing laboratory at Ghaziabad are functioning. It is proposed to set up such testing facilities for the concentration of industries in different areas specially for leather, electrical goods, chemical etc. An outlay of Rs.50 lakh is proposed for continuing schemes during Sixth Five-Year Plan.

41. *Glass and Pottery Centre*—There is a concentration of pottery and ceramics units in Khurja and Chunar. The State Government had set up a number of common facility and design development services for the benefit of small pottery artisans. The State Government has set up a pottery development centre at Jhansi. A similar Centre is being set up at Nizamabad (Azamgarh) where there is concentration of potters. An outlay of Rs.30 lakhs proposed for these schemes during Sixth Five-Year Plan.

42. *District Industries Centre*—Industry Centres have been set up with the objective providing all necessary and possible facilities to entrepreneurs at a specific central place. These Centres have been established in all 56 districts of the State. Action Plan of all districts is already formulated. Financial assistance and facilities are provided to entrepreneurs by District Industries Centres. Administrative set up and decentralisation of powers

being reorganised for speedy industrial development at the district level. Incentives and training are being provided to rural entrepreneurs under the Integrated Rural Development and TRYSEM schemes. These schemes are being executed by the District Industries Centres. An outlay of Rs.1,330 lakhs is proposed for District Industries Centre Scheme during the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

43. *Growth Centre Scheme*—With a view to develop the rural industries the Government identified such places whose population is less than 50,000 and most of the infrastructural facilities are available there. Upto the last year 132 growth Centres were identified in the State. Eighty new growth centres have also been identified in the current year. Special incentives are provided for encouraging small industries in those centres as loan at low rate of interest, subsidy, margin money loan and concession in the rate of electricity. An outlay of Rs.600 lakhs has been proposed to provide the facilities by means of growth centres during Sixth Plan.

44. *Assistance to Small Entrepreneurs*—Following different incentives are provided to small entrepreneurs, for which an outlay of Rs.300 lakhs has been kept during Sixth Plan :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Electricity ..	5.00
2. Interest incentive ..	25.00
3. Consultancy ..	5.00
4. State Share ...	125.00
5. Setting up of Generator ...	140.00

Total ...	300.00

45. *Revival of Sick Units*—Several small scale units in the State are sick due to various reasons. Therefore, Government has adopted a co-ordinated policy for revival of these sick units. An outlay of Rs.200 lakhs has been proposed for this Scheme.

46. *Handicrafts*—Handicraft industry is very important in our economy specially from the employment point of view. There are a number of traditional crafts in which a large number of artisans are engaged. Out of the total export from the State, contribution of 60 per cent is of handicrafts goods. The main crafts are Carpet, Chikan, Marble, Wood-carving Zari, Brassware, Wodden toys, copperwire and Banarsi Silken Saries, etc. It is estimated that

out of 16 lakh artisans in the country, four lakhs are inhabitants of this State alone. The production of handicrafts goods in the country is of about Rs.4000 crores, out of which Rs.120 crores i.e. 30 per cent of it is produced in this State. Therefore, for the establishment of new handicrafts units and improving old units, several promotional schemes such as financial assistance, marketing facilities, training and production schemes are being conducted. According to new strategy Carpet, Chikan and Brassware industries will be developed intensively. At the same time for the weaker sections artisans training programme will be arranged in wood-carving, Brass industry, Marble, Wooden-toys and Zari work.

47. For the intensive development of the carpet industry effective measures are being taken up during the Sixth Plan. A major constraint in the development of the carpet industry has been the non-availability of trained weavers in adequate numbers. In order to increase the production level, at least 2 lakhs more weavers will be needed, half of whom will need to be trained. This will require opening of 2,000 training centres with 50 trainees at each centre. An outlay of Rs.748 lakhs has been proposed for setting up carpet training centres and other centres, during Five-Year Plan.

48. *U. P. Export Corporation*—The manufactured goods of the State are being exported by U. P. Export Corporation. Carpet training centres are being set up. Fifty-two training Centres have been started as against the target of 100 training centres during 1980-81. Export facilities will be provided by the Corporation during Sixth Plan for which a provision of Rs.60 lakhs has been made during the Sixth Plan. For the expansion of this scheme by the Corporation an outlay of Rs.60 lakhs is being proposed as share capital. An outlay of Rs.30 lakhs has been proposed for demonstration and marketing and centres for sale, by the Corporation.

49. *Uttar Pradesh Brassware Corporation*—The State Brassware Corporation has been established at Moradabad with the objective to raise the much production supply of raw material and new instruments to artisans of E.P.N.S. Brassware. Distribution of raw materials, training and facilities are being provided to entrepreneurs by the Corporation. The State Brassware Corporation is also setting up a rolling mill in Moradabad for supply of Brass-sheets to artisans. It is also setting up an Electro-plating plant for providing silver, nickel and other metal-plating

on the products manufactured by the local artisans in Moradabad. An industrial estate is being established with the objective of providing well-settled and improved workshop housing facilities to artisans. An outlay of Rs.310 lakhs has been kept for the schemes conducted by the Corporation, during Sixth Plan.

An outlay of Rs.20 lakhs for providing assistance to Handicrafts Co-operative Societies and a provision of Rs.45 lakhs for other intensive schemes have been made.

50. *Khadi and Village Industry*—U. P. Khadi and Gram Udyog Board provides not only financial assistance to co-operative societies, institutions and artisans but technical guidance, training and management of marketing facilities for the produced commodities for the development of Khadi and Village Industries. The Board provides financial assistance to 22 types of industries which are under Khadi and Gram Udyog Board. An outlay of Rs.1.200 lakhs has been proposed during Sixth Five-Year Plan whose scheme-wise details are mentioned below :

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Hill Wool Scheme ..	45.00
2. Blanket Production Schemes ..	101.00
3. Rebate on Khadi Cloth ...	480.00
4. Marketing federation of village industries for co-operative societies ...	89.00
5. Technical assistance Scheme for the development of village industries	485.00

51. *Handloom*—Handloom industries areas have a special significance in the economic structure. Handloom industry occupies next place after the agricultural industry. About 15 lakh weavers are getting employment under this industry. There are 5.10 lakh handlooms in the State. The achievement in the production of cloth was 35 crore metres during 1978-79 which was raised to 45 crore metres in the year 1979-80, as against the country's total production of 230 crore and 290 crores metres respectively. These industries are located in 44 districts of the State. This industry, however, can be developed in the places. This type of industry provides not only profitable employment opportunities but also absorb people in regular service. Due to certain problems existing in this important industry, weavers are not able to get the expected benefits, because most of the wea-

vers are economically backward. A long term perspective planning project is, therefore, needed for these weavers.

52. To provide employment to unemployed weavers and also ensure better income to those getting low wages, are the main targets in the handloom industry during the Sixth Plan. Annual production in handloom sector will be raised from 45 crores to 60 crore metres at the end of the year 1984-85.

53. The following strategy has been formulated to achieve the above targets during Sixth Five-Year Plan :

1. To provide proper facilities and ensure full supply of requisite raw materials for production in decentralised areas.
2. Organisation of suitable societies for better services and to provide financial and managerial assistance to those societies.
3. To provide, modern looms and instruments training and knowledge of latest system of production, supply of raw material and processing facilities etc. for producing good quality of cloth.
4. To provide institutional services to village weavers according to their local demands for production management.
5. Proper marketing facilities should be arranged to save the weavers from agents and also to improve and control the quality of Export-oriented goods.

54. *Sericulture*—Sericulture is the main cottage industry which provides additional employment to the weakest section of the society in the rural areas. Produced cocoons by sericulturists are sold by the sericulture department. It provides subsidiary occupations to landless labourers particularly of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in production of raw silk. At the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan this scheme was functioning in 18 districts of the State and 5,700 sericulturists produced 1.10 lakh kg. cocoons at a cost of Rs.19.80 lakhs annually. A target of 25 districts is proposed for carrying out programmes of the sericulture industry during Sixth Plan. The target has been raised from 1.10 lakh kg. to 36 lakh kg. of cocoon production and 3.00 lakh kg. of raw silk yarn during Sixth Five-Year Plan. The requirements of Silk Yarn of Banaras and Mubarak area weavers are met by Karnatak and West Bengal. Consequently the price of silk yarn increases. Therefore, to fulfil the needs

of silk yarn in these areas first, it is necessary to develop the sericulture programme of the State, by which the work of rearing of silk worm and rolling of silk yarn may be available regularly to the Backward Castes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people engaged in this industry. Only this kind of industry provides the profitable employment to all the family members of economically weaker sections.

55. Keeping in view the importance of this scheme an outlay of Rs.1,125 lakhs has been kept for Handloom industry during Sixth Five-Year Plan, out of which an outlay of Rs.150.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1981-82.

4. GEOLOGY AND MINING

56. The State Directorate of Geology and Mining with the commencement of its scientific exploration programme since 1955, can today place an inventory of several industrial mineral deposits, as well as some potential metallic mineral finds which are progressively to be exploited for the industry in Plain and Hill areas of the State. Uttar Pradesh which has an area comprising of the Himalayas in the north of about 46,000 sq. kms. and the rocky and hilly tracts of the south eastern U. P. and the Bundelkhand (4,300 sq. kms.) is a potential ground for prospecting for minerals. The central plains comprise agricultural land, where minor minerals such as sand, maurem, brick earth, reh, saltpetre are available. Also, there are oil and gas prospects in our State which are under investigation with the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in this region.

57. During the Second and Third Five-Year Plan a sum of Rs.6.5 lakhs and Rs.25.9 lakhs respectively were spent for the mineral exploration in State. The investigation programmes were slightly intensified in the three annual Plans and the Fourth Five-Year Plan in which Rs.34.6 lakhs and Rs.156.90 lakhs respectively were spent. Investigations were accordingly carried out on lime stone, silica sand, pyrophyllite, diaspore dolomite, marble, bauxite deposits in the plain areas for use in cement, steel, refractories and aluminium industries. Investigation reconnaissance at preliminary and detailed levels were also taken up in the hill areas on lime stone, soap stone, gypsum, asbestos, magnesite, marble and base metal. Discovery of sizeable deposits of cement grade lime-stone in district Mirzapur resulted in the setting up of new cement factory at Dalla and expansion of Churk factory under a newly created State Cement Corporation. A dead burnt magnesite plant of 80 tonnes per day capacity was also set up at

Jhlori, district Almora, under joint sector. Another State undertaking namely U. P. State Mineral Development Corporation was created in March 1974 with a view to exploiting the remaining minerals and investigation of new mineral stones. Surveys were also initiated in the field of minor minerals and this resulted into substantial increase in the State revenue from Rs.1 lakh in the year 1955 to Rs.74 lakhs in the year 1973-74, for all minerals.

58. Under the survey and investigation work in the plain areas of the State, the Directorate carried out 14 investigations. Besides, emphasis was also given to the search of metallic mineral deposits under which the work was undertaken for geo-chemical surveys in Jhansi, Lalitpur and Mirzapur districts. Five of the 14 programmes has been completed by the year 1978-79 and new programmes have been commenced under the existing schemes. In the hill areas 15 investigation programmes were carried out.

59. It has been amply proved by the investments made in the mining sector that there is a plenty of scope for development of minerals and minerals based industries in the State. Continued efforts in the field of regulation of mining of minor minerals under the rules have resulted in further increase in the State revenues from Rs.74.00 lakhs at the end of Fourth Plan to Rs.1.50 crores at the end of Fifth Plan. This has presently increased to about Rs.3.00 crores.

60. The basic infrastructural facilities for mineral development cover the survey and investigation work under the Directorate of Geology and Mining. These facilities include technical staff and equipment with laboratories. The structure consists of staff carrying out field work related to geological, geo-physical, geo-chemical, drilling and surveying disciplines, laboratory work, petrological and drawing work. The organisational set up is also inadequate for work in the field and would therefore need to be strengthened.

61. In addition to presently, continuing surveys and geo-chemical surveys, mining surveys have resulted in the outlining of mineral resources in a number of areas and also delineating new mineralisation schemes of tungsten and gold in Almora and Pauri Garhwal districts respectively, which have been expanded and by which an appropriate evaluation may be assessed from economic point of view. Thus the lime-stone, minerals and Rock-phosphate deposits in hills and plains areas are being expanded so

that exact evaluation may be done. To make mining investigation projects and mining administration more effective, administrative structure of the Directorate is being strengthened.

62. *U. P. State Mineral Development Corporation*—As a national policy with a view to stepping up the pace of mineral development in the country, Corporation with this objective have been created and the State Corporation charged with the role of stepping up the growth of mineral industry. It is necessarily dependent on the State Directorate of the Geology and Mining. The Corporation lays special emphasis in the Sixth Plan for mineral development relating to chemical, steel, glass and ceramic, phosphate based and fertilizers and refractory industries as well as corporation will work for those necessary industries which are actively busy. At the same time it will work on

research and development of important mineral deposits for those industries for which the Directorate is actively busy, *viz.* tungsten, graphite, gold, semi-precious stones, etc.

63. In the case of Directorate of Geology and Mining the financial outlay would need to be made available from the State Plan. However, share capital will also be provided to the corporation by which the equity would also have to come from the institutional finance. An outlay of Rs.1,810 lakhs has been proposed for the programme of Geology and Mining, during the Sixth Plan, out of which an amount of Rs.320 lakhs and Rs.250 lakhs for the projects of the plain and hill areas, respectively, are needed for the Directorate.

64. An outlay of Rs.1,240 lakhs has been proposed as share capital for the corporation.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

ROADS AND BRIDGES

1. Roads play an important role in the economic development of a nation and the length of roads and their conditions are an indicator of the development of a country. Road construction programme, by its very nature, is labour intensive and it particularly benefits the rural poor. Increase in transport facilities leads to economic progress, followed by social upliftment. In the long run, roads and bridges earn a considerable portion by bringing in revenues from road tax, passenger tax, goods tax, etc. following the spurt in commercial activities which result from their development. In 1950-51 an income of Rs. 47.37 crores accrued from road and transport revenue, which increased to Rs. 1238.25 crores in 1974-75. The increase in revenue is also due to the increase of road length from 97,500 km. to 4,22,006 km. during this period.

2. Systematic efforts for road development at the national level were initiated in 1929 when the Jayakar Committee considered the improvement of road systems in a comprehensive manner. Later in 1943, Chief Engineers convened a conference at Nagpur and submitted a plan, commonly known as Nagpur Plan for a period of 20 years beginning from December, 1953. The target in this Plan was to have 25,715 km. of roads in Uttar Pradesh in order to achieve road density of 26 miles of roads per 100 sq. miles of area (16 km. of roads per 100 sq. km.). In 1957, Chief Engineers in charge of roads and bridges development of Central and State Governments met to formulate a road Plan for another 20 years, starting from 1961. Popularly known as the Bombay Plan, the target set in it was that no village should be more than four miles (6.4 km.) away from a metalled road or more than one and a half mile (2.4 km.) from any type of road. To achieve this target, the road density should reach the level of 32 km. per 100 sq. km. of area by the end of 1981.

3. *Road density in U. P.*—The road density in U. P. up to April 1, 1980 is only 19.83 km. per 100 sq. km. of area which is far behind the target (32 km. per 100 sq. km.) set in the Bombay Plan. In other words, as against the planned target of 94,200 km. only 59,135 km. of metalled roads could be constructed. The length of roads in U. P. in 1947 was 15,113 km. only which

increased to 59,135 km. by the end of March, 1980. With the completion of sanctioned projects, this would become 62,153 km. although there will still be a shortage of about 31,000 km. of roads as compared to the target fixed in the Plan. The road density of 19.83 km. per 100 sq. km. on April, 1980 would also be far short of the all-India average of 22 km. per 100 sq. km. of area. The backwardness of this State in the matter of road network is also established when compared with the progress of other States. Comparative details on the basis of the year 1979 are indicated in the following table :

TABLE 1—Comparative details of roads on the basis of the year 1979

Sl. no.	State	(in Km.)	
		Length of roads in 1979	
		Per 100 sq.Km.	Per lakh population
1	2	3	4
1	Kerala ..	53	87
2	Tamil Nadu ..	64	189
3	Punjab ..	66	223
4	Haryana ..	40	155
5	Karnataka ..	32	191
6	Maharashtra ..	20	111
7	Uttar Pradesh ..	19	56
	All-India ..	19	102

Strategy for Sixth Plan

4. Due to non-availability of Master Plan of roads, selection of roads has been made on an ad hoc basis. Therefore, maximum benefit could not be derived from the expenditure on road transport. On the basis of the past experiences, following criteria have been fixed for the selection of new roads in the Sixth Plan :

- removal of regional disparity,
- determination of district-wise priority on the basis of per hundred square kilometers in plains and per lakh of population in the hills,

- (c) the linkage of communication facility with the identified and sanctioned schemes for the development of agriculture, dairying, service/growth centres and industrial development,
- (d) priority to the areas of mineral development or areas where irrigation, power, fertilizer and sugar plants, etc. are being installed,
- (e) determining "alignments" of roads by adopting the alternative which maximises the benefits in terms of villages connected and population served per unit of cost.
5. It has also been decided that following points would be kept in view for successful implementation of road programme :
- (1) Master Plan for road network of each region and district should be prepared on the basis of a fixed criteria.
 - (2) All modern scientific techniques for the formulation and appraisal of road and bridge projects should be adopted, with the the idea of reducing costs and preventing overruns in time schedules.
 - (3) Computer technology should be pressed into service to assist the decision makers in planning the rural road network.
- (4) Execution of road projects should be effectively monitored to cut down delays and keep costs under control.
 - (5) Standard working norms for manpower, material and equipments should be established and similarly the designs and project estimates should also be standardised.
 - (6) The approximate cost of incomplete sanctioned works of pre-Fifth and Fifth Plan on April 1, 1980 is estimated to be Rs.87.72 crores which includes completion of 3,355 km. of new roads, reconstruction of 569 km. of roads and construction of 84 bridges. In addition, the approximate cost of works sanctioned in 1978-79 and 1979-80 which could not be completed up to April 1, 1980 was Rs.151.58 crores. This includes completion of 3,284 km. of new roads, reconstruction of 3,007 km. of roads and construction of 116 bridges.
 - (7) The approximate cost of pre-sanctioned works yet to be completed on April 1, 1980 is Rs.239.20 crores, about which detailed information has been given in the following table :

TABLE 2—Incomplete works on April 1, 1980

Sl. no.	Scheme	Plains		Hill		Total	
		Financial (Rs. lakhs)	Physical (Km./No.)	Financial (Rs.lakhs)	Physical (Km./No.)	Financial (Rs.lakhs)	Physical (Km./No.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 New Construction—							
	(i) Pre-Fifth Plan works ..	610	746	151	56	761	802
	(ii) Fifth Plan Works ..	1400	1374	3041	1179	4441	2553
	(iii) Sanctioned works in the year 1978-79 and 1979-80.	9444	2700	1368	364	9812	3284
	Total—1 ..	10454	4820	4560	1619	15014	6639
2 Reconstruction—							
	(i) Pre-Fifth Plan Works ..	119	71	16	..	135	71
	(ii) Fifth Plan Works ..	81	141	600	357	681	498
	(iii) Sanctioned works in the year 1978-79 and 1979-80	2759	2877	217	130	2976	3007
	Total—2 ..	2959	3089	833	487	3792	3576

TABLE 2—*Incomplete works on April 1, 1980*

Sl. no.	Scheme	Plains		Hill		Total	
		Financial (Rs. lakhs)	Physical (Km./No)	Financial (Rs.lakhs)	Physical (Km./No.)	Financial (Rs. lakhs)	Physical (Km./No.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3 Bridge Construction—							
	(i) Pre-Fifth Plan works ..	149	24	5	1	154	25
	(ii) Fifth Plan Works ..	617	38	282	21	899	59
	(iii) Sanctioned works in the year 1978-79 and 1979-80.	228	34	322	82	550	16
	Total—3 ..	994	96	609	104	1603	200
4 Other works—							
	(i) Pre-Fifth Plan and Fifth Plan works.	212	..	31	..	243	..
	(ii) Sanctioned works in the year 1978-79 and 1979-80.	281	..	28	..	309	..
	Total—4 ..	493	..	59	..	552	..
5 Expenditure on Establishment—							
	(i) Expenditure on Pre Fifth Plan and Fifth Plan works.	305	..	453	..	759	..
	(ii) Expenditure on sanctioned works in the year 1978-79 and 1979-80.	1288	..	213	..	1501	..
	Total—5 ..	1593	..	666	..	2259	..
6	Increase in cost	550	..	150	..	700	..
	GRAND TOTAL (1—6) ..	17043	..	6877	..	23920	..

6. At present in Uttar Pradesh the road length of National Highways and State Highways is 2,474 km. and 9,153 km., respectively, whereas at the end of 1981 as per "Bombay Plan" the road length of National highways and State highways in Uttar Pradesh should have been 6,789 km. and 15,587 km. respectively. This indicates the shortage of roads in the State. This work is to be completed in the future Plans. But along with it, the incomplete works are also to be completed at the beginning of the Sixth Plan. Under the Minimum Needs Programme, an amount of Rs.410 crores has been estimated for linking all the villages having a population of 1,500 and above and 50 per cent villages having a population between 1,000 and 1,500 with metalled roads. Apart from this in-

complete works and other important works like construction of left over links construction of subsidiary roads, left over and weak bridges, reconstruction, modernisation and strengthening of roads are also to be completed.

7. *Sixth Plan's Programme*—The total requirement for roads and bridges in U. P. was estimated to be Rs.1209.13 crores. But keeping in view the limited resources, it has been possible to provide an outlay of Rs.415.00 crores for roads and bridges. Out of this amount, Rs.315 crores has been allotted for Minimum Needs Programme. Out of the outlay of Rs.415 crores, Rs.125 crores have been allotted for hill areas and only Rs.290 crores for the plains. The details are shown in the following table:

TABLE 3.—Item-wise-Financial/Physical Targets of Roads and Bridges in the Sixth Five Year Plan

Serial no.	Item	Minimum Needs Programme				Normal Programme				Total			
		Plain Areas		Hill Areas		Plain Areas		Hill Areas		Plain Areas		Hill Areas	
		Physical (Km/No.)	Financial (Rs. lakhs)	Physical (Km/No.)	Financial (Rs.lakhs)	Physical (Km/No.)	Financial (Rs.lakhs)	Physical (Km/No.)	Financial (Rs.lakhs)	Physical (Km/No.)	Financial (Rs. lakhs)	Physical (Km/No.)	Financial (Rs. lakhs)
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Spillover works	4557	13083	1848	6200	263	3960	..	1400	4820	17043	1848	7600
2	Rural Roads	1573	2674	340	1025	..	..	..	..	1573	2674	340	1025
3	Left over Links	300	840	80	240	..	..	..	..	300	840	80	240
4	Left over Bridges	43	3155	50	500	..	..	..	..	43	3155	50	500
5	Narrow and weak Bridges	..	..	..	..	20	370	10	150	20	370	10	150
6	Roads in Backward areas	243	413	100	400	..	..	..	..	243	413	100	400
7	Roads in Scheduled Caste dominated areas	200	340	150	450	..	..	..	..	200	340	150	450
8	Roads of other Departments	..	..	..	..	118	200	100	300	118	200	100	300
9	Modernisation, Strengthening and widening of Subsidiary roads.	..	..	..	..	790	1628	220	650	790	1628	220	650
10	Pontoon and temporary Brigdes	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	100	..	..
11	Roads of Economic importance (State share)	..	..	..	..	..	350	..	..	..	350	..	..
12	Inland Water transport	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	100	..	..
13	Tools and Plants	..	300	..	350	..	57	..	150	..	357	..	500
14	Research and Development	..	75	..	30	..	10	..	20	..	85	..	50
15	Survey and Investigation work	..	40	..	30	..	15	..	20	..	55	..	50
16	Accommodation for employees and stores	..	75	..	70	..	30	..	30	..	105	..	100
	Total	..	20995	..	9295	..	6820	..	2720	..	27815	..	12015
	Establishment expenditure (on 2-16)	..	870	..	340	..	315	..	145	..	1185	..	485
	GRAND TOTAL	..	21865	..	9635	..	7135	..	2865	..	29000	..	12500

Progress made under the Annual Plan 1980-81 and the programmes for 1981-82

8. As has been mentioned earlier outlay for this sector has been fixed at Rs.415.00 crores for the Sixth Five-Year Plan. For annual Plan 1980-81 a sum of Rs.82.50 crore were provided which included Rs.27.50 crores for hills. Thus the outlays for plains remained only Rs.55.00 crores out of which Rs.42.30 crores were set aside for completion of continuing works. Against this, it was stipulated that 2,285 km. of new roads will be constructed, 630 km. of roads will be reconstructed and 32 bridges will be completed. Remaining Rs.12.70 crores have been earmarked for new works. In hill areas also Rs.25.00 crores shall be utilized for completion of continuing works. This will provide funds for completion of 720 km. of new roads, 220 km. of re-construction of roads and completion of 20 bridges. Remaining Rs.2.50 crores have been provided for new works.

9. The Plan outlay for 1981-82 has been fixed at Rs.84.00 crores which includes Rs.25.00 crores for hills, and remaining Rs.59 crores for plains. During this period the approved programmes of Fifth Five-Year Plan and prior to that are likely to be completed. In hill areas the size of spill-over works by the end of 1981-82 will stand at Rs.16.88 crores. During this annual Plan period, 1,080 km. of new roads, 900 km. of re-construction of roads and construction of 32 bridges are proposed to be completed. In hill areas 670 km. of new roads, 190 km. of re-construction of roads and construction of 30 bridges are likely to be completed.

10. The targets of minimum needs programmes, which provide construction of link roads to connect villages having a population of 1,500 and above and also those having a population of 1,000 to 1,500 are as follows:

TABLE 4—Progress of minimum needs programme during annual Plans (1980-81 and 1981-82)

Programme	Unit	Upto March '80	By the end of sixth plan	Up to March '81	Up to March '82
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Length of Roads	Km.	59133	69086	26153	63903
2. No. of villages having a population of more than 1500, proposed to be connected by link roads (Total 10899).	No.	5615	7319	6135	6355
3. No. of villages having a population of 1000-1500, to be connected by link roads (Total 11396).	No.	2868	3133	2946	2979

11. Provisions made under Minimum Needs Programme and beside that for the year 1981-82 are given in the following table:

TABLE 5—Annual Plan (1981-82) or construction of Roads and Bridges

Sl. no.	Detail of work	Minimum needs programme (Rs. in lakh)		Besides minimum needs (Rs. in lakhs)		Total (Rs. in lakhs)		Physical Target Km. / No.	
		Plain	Hill	Plain	Hill	Plain	Hill	Plain	Hill
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I—Work during fifth five year plan and earlier—									
1	New Construction	90	1310	20	..	110	1310	320	400
2	Reconstruction	6	13	19	207	25	220	32	120
3	Bridges	397	13	24	117	421	130	32	4

Sl. no.	Detail of work	Minimum needs programmes Rs. in lakhs		Besides minimum needs (Rs. in lakhs)		Total (Rs. in lakhs)		Physical Target Km. / No.	
		Plain	Hill	Plain	Hill	Plain	Hill	Plain	Hill
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4	Other works	12	..	..	1	12	1	..	..
5	Establishment	50	147	5	36	55	183	..	..
6	Increase in cost	485	..	85	..	550	..	..	..
Total—I ..		1020	1483	153	361	1173	1844	..	..
II. Approved work for 1978-79 and 1979-80—									
1	New Construction	1597	206	100	..	1697	206	740	250
2	Reconstruction	..	..	1090	67	1090	67	768	40
3	Bridges	50	80	30	20	80	100	..	25
4	Other Works	80	..	..	6	80	6	..	..
5	Establishment	190	32	134	10	324	42	..	..
Total—II ..		1971	318	1354	103	3271	421	..	..
III. New Works—									
1	New Construction	295	60	95	..	350	60	..	20
2	Reconstruction	..	..	450	50	450	50	100	20
3	Bridges	220	50	130	..	350	50	..	1
4	Other works	22	..	50	52	72	52	..	..
5	Establishment	59	12	75	11	134	23	..	..
Total—III ..		596	122	760	113	1356	237	..	..
IV. Centrally sponsored schemes		..	..	100	..	100	..	20	..
GRAND TOTAL (I-IV) ..		3533	1923	2367	577	5900	2500	..	..

12. One thousand and eighty km. of new roads in plains and 670 km. of new roads in hills are proposed to be constructed during 1981-82. During this period the reconstruction of 900 km. of roads in plains and 180 km. of roads is also proposed. Like-wise 32 bridges in plains and 30 bridges in hills are to be constructed.

(2) TRANSPORT

13. The Road Transport plays an important role in economic development of any area. Transport system of this State is being managed either by U. P. State Road Transport Corporation or by Private Transporters.

State Road Transport Corporation

14. State roadways system was started in May 1947. This programme was included in the state sector during the First Five-Year Plan and was retained during the Second Five-Year Plan also. After that this project remained in non-Plan sector for about eleven years. In the Fourth Five-Year Plan this was again included in the plan outlay. During the Fifth Five-Year Plan (1974-79) State road transport services were into new buses and 373 new buses were added. This involved an expenditure of Rs.331.70 crores.

15. For this programme the Corporation is being provided with Rs.118.70 crores during the Sixth Five-Year Plan. Though the capital requirement of this corporation during the Sixth five year plan has been estimated to be about Rs.209.50 crores but the resources being limited an amount of Rs.118.70 crores is being provided for conversion of old buses into new buses and for purchase of new buses in order to increase the strength of the fleet of buses. In addition some new roads are proposed to be nationalised.

16. In year 1980-81, Rs.12.00 crores were provided for purchase of 499 buses. It is expected that only Rs.10.98 crores would be utilised during the same period. Remaining Rs.1.02 crore will be utilised for purchase of machinery and parts for strengthening of work-shops.

17. Rs.20.85 crores have been provided as outlay for 1981-82.

18. *Non Roadways*—The state road transport has developed tremendously and consequently the transport revenue has reached a new height, but there has been no simultaneous strengthening of the organizational machinery of Transport Commissioner. Because of inadequate offices and workers the activities of Transport Commissioners office have not made comparable progress and the efficiency has also gone down. The administrative branch dealing with private road transport needs to be strengthened so that the enforcement of motor vehicle rules can be carried out effectively leading to increased revenue.

19. From the Fifth Five-Year Plan road transport sector has been included in the plan outlay. During 1974-78, Rs.42.31 lakhs were provided for strengthening of administrative machinery, against which only Rs.32.38 lakhs were utilised during the same period. In the year 1979-80 an outlay of Rs.18.00 lakhs was provided against which only Rs.12.63 lakhs were utilised.

20. For the Sixth Five-Year Plan an outlay of Rs.130.00 lakhs has been proposed out of which Rs.20.00 lakhs were provided for 1980-81 and Rs.23.00 lakhs are being provided for the annual plan 1981-82. Physical targets and financial outlays are shown in the following:

TABLE 6—Outlays for 1980-85 and annual plans 1980-81 and 1981-82

		(Rupees in lakhs)		
Sl. no.	Name of scheme	1980-85	1980-81	1981-82
1	2	3	4	5
I. Continuing Schemes (Started in 1979-80)—				
1	Creation of sub-regional offices	24.04	4.45	4.55
2	Strengthening of enforcement machinery	26.37	4.12	5.20
3	Creation of posts for raccount section	6.99	1.17	1.35
4	Creation of six posts of Assistant pleaders	4.68	0.70	0.92
5	Expansion of Transport Commissioner's office	4.73	4.73	..
II. New Schemes—				
1	Creation of two sub-regional offices	7.33	3.37	1.32
2	Strengthening of enforcement machinery (creation of two teams for enforcement.	11.14	1.46	1.80
3	Creation of two posts of Deputy Transport Commissioner (Zone)	20.73	..	4.86
4	Creation of thirteen posts of Assistant Pleaders	1.55	..	..
5	Creation of Revenue Intelligence, Unit at the Headquarter	2.44	..	..
6	Establishment of Research Organisation and method cell at the Headquarter.	2.86	..	..
7	Purchase of building site for regional office	16.91	..	3.00
8	Leave Reserve for drivers	0.23	..	..
Total I and II..		130.00	20.00	23.00

(3) TOURISM

21. Tourism is an important industry for the state as well as the nation. There are large number of tourist spots historical, cultural and religious significance in the state, and to attract the tourists the State has spots like snow clad

mountains, Himalayan valleys, spots of natural and scenic beauties and some outstanding pieces of architecture and sculpture. The following table reveals that tourism not only earns foreign currency but also generates large employment opportunities :

TABLE 7—Foreign Tourists visiting India and U. P. and the amount of foreign exchange earned

Year	Tourists (In lakhs)		Foreign exchange Earned (Rs. in crores)	
	India	U.P.	India	U.P.
1	2	3	4	5
1972	3.43	1.19	57.70	20.00
1973	4.10	1.42	71.10	24.70
1974	4.23	1.47	93.20	32.30
1975	4.65	1.61	104.20	36.20
1976	5.34	1.67	225.00	76.20
1977	6.40	2.00	283.00	88.30
1978	7.48	2.33	330.00	102.96
1979	7.55	2.38	338.00	105.45

22. Till now tourism has not developed as an industry in U. P. because of lack of resources, lack of well defined long term objectives and also because of lack of co-ordination with other developmental programmes. During the Sixth Five-Year Plan special emphasis is proposed to be laid on the above points and all efforts will be made to develop tourism as an industry.

23. During the period from First to Fifth Five-Year Plan, a sum of Rs.538.85 lakhs has been utilised for creating rest house facilities by making provision of 893 beds at the tourist spots. Out of these beds 414 were provided in hill areas and remaining 479 beds have been provided in plains by the end of 1977-78. During the period 1978-79 and 1979-80, a sum of Rs.426.32 lakhs have also been utilised for creation of facilities of 210 beds. In the Sixth Plan period the accommodation facility is proposed to be increased to a great extent.

24. In view of the increasing number of tourists, along with the development of accommodation facilities other tourism promotion programmes including transit facilities, Hotel facilities, Organisation of fairs and other festivities, guided tourist travel schemes and trekking etc. are proposed to be started.

For creation of above facilities the function of tourist department along with other private entrepreneurs have to be defined. The following strategy is proposed for the Sixth Five-Year Plan period :

- (1) Special emphasis will be laid on development of tourist spots of international importances to attract foreign tourists in order to increase the tourist foreign exchange earning. According to the estimate of Department of Tourism, Government of India, 17.00 lakhs International tourists are likely to visit India by the end of Sixth Plan period out of which about 5.30 lakhs will be visiting Agra by the end of this Plan period.
- (2) In places of cultural and religious importance cheap accommodations facilities will be created for encouraging indigenous tourists.
- (3) Tourism will be promoted in places of historical and archaeological importance. Efforts will also be made for preserving cultural heritage of the State.
- (4) For development of cultural tourism, fairs and autumn festivals will be organised in the hills and plains.

- (b) Places of tourist importance will be developed in backward and rural areas of the State in order to remove the developmental imbalances.
- (6) Creating of cheap accommodation facilities in order to develop the interest of youth in trekking.
- (7) Incentives will be given to private entrepreneurs for establishment of star hotels, for the benefit of high class tourists.

25. In view of limited resources, a sum of Rs.15.00 crores (7.50 crores for hills) is being provided for development of Tourism in the Sixth Plan period. According to the formulated policies a sum of Rs.4.75 crores will be utilised for programmes which were incomplete on 31st March, 1980. They would be completed on priority basis and a few new programmes will also be taken up.

Annual Plan 1981-82

26. For the annual plan of 1981-82 a sum of Rs.275.00 lakhs has been provided, which includes Rs.120.00 lakhs for hill areas. For providing accommodation facilities to tourists, a sum of Rs.314.84 lakhs has also been provided out of which Rs.197.73 lakhs will be utilised on continuing construction schemes and Rs.17.11 lakhs will be utilised in the execution of new schemes. During 1981-82 construction work for 340 beds is proposed, out of which accommodations facilities for 220 beds will be available by the end of this year. If the target for creation of facilities of 410 beds is completed up to 1980-81, the total number of beds available for stay in the state will be 2733 by the end of 1981-82. Information and publicity is very importance for promotion of tourism. Considering this a sum of Rs.21.97 lakhs has been earmarked for this purpose during 1981-82. Thus a sum of Rs.14.95 lakhs will be utilised in tourist centres and another Rs. 15.74 lakhs is proposed

to be utilised on organisation of fairs and festivals, etc.

27. *U. P. State Tourism Development Corporation*—The task of tourism promotion in the plains is being done by the Directorate of Tourism and in hill areas it is being carried out by Kumaon and Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam. To accelerate the tourism promotion programme in the State, U. P. State Tourism Development Corporation was created in the year 1974. This corporation handles the business of tourism organisations. Its objectives are as follows :

- (1) To construct hotels, restaurants and tourist lodge and to manage departmental stay houses.
- (2) To provide transport facilities.
- (3) To organise conducted tours.

28. With the establishment of U. P. State Tourism Development Corporation, it manages the rest houses and carries out other business relating to tourism. The corporation is presently running rest houses at Varanasi, Lucknow, Hardwar, Allahabad, Agra, Sarnath, Ayodhya, Mahoba and Chitrakoot. In addition the corporation is running a restaurant at Narora (Bulandshahr) and Kukrail and milk bar at Mathura. The corporation has provided air-conditioned taxi service for important foreign tourist visiting Agra. For quick reservation facilities, telex systems has been provided at tourist offices in Calcutta, Delhi and Ahmedabad. The tourism development corporation is organising conducted tours in Lucknow and Varanasi and has earned profits of Rs.4.70 lakhs during 1978-79. During Sixth Five-Year Plan, it is proposed that Rs.5.00 lakhs will be given to the corporation.

29. Year-wise outlay and expenditure during the period 1978-79 to 1984-85 are shown in table 8.

TABLE 8—Item-wise outlay and expenditure

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl.no.	Project item	1978-79		1979-80		1980-85		1980-81		1981-82 Expenditure	
		Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	hills	Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Total	hills
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Direction and Administration	8.00	4.87	8.32	5.10	40.00	..	6.77	6.77	7.50	..
2	Residential facilities	219.00	241.24	207.00	107.73	1246.61	650.61	181.84	147.61	214.84	93.62
3	Survey and Statistical .. ..	..	..	..	..	5.37	3.37	..	..	..	..
4	Tourist Centre	9.00	14.26	16.11	8.91	75.15	15.15	12.71	12.71	14.95	2.90
5	Information and Publicity	15.00	13.79	14.67	16.99	76.99	36.99	19.87	14.87	21.97	9.00
6	<i>Other Projects :</i>										
	(a) Fairs and Festivals .. ..	..	2.74	3.90	3.59	16.89	14.89	2.65	2.65	2.85	2.35
	(b) Training	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Maintenance of Tourist Bungalows .. ..	..	..	..	4.50	6.00	1.00	..	0.02	0.01	0.01
	(d) Trackking .. ..	..	..	..	..	1.00	1.00	..	..	..	..
	(e) Other Miscellaneous .. ..	..	2.60	..	..	26.99	26.99	1.16	13.87	12.88	12.12
	Total	260.00	279.50	250.00	146.82	1500.00	750.00	225.00	198.00	275.00	120.00

30. Details of some important programmes for 1980-85 are given in the following table :

TABLE 9—Important programmes of Sixth Plan

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. no.	Scheme	No. of places	Name of place	Estimated cost	Proposed Plan outlay for 1980-85	No. of proposed beds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Tourist Rest Houses :					
(1)	Plains	17	Agra, Naugarh, Moradabad, Kanpur, Bhadohi, Hindon, Fatehpursikri Mathura, Haridwar, Ayodha, Gaziabad, Azamgarh, Bareilly, Kichhoda Sharif, Seron, Dargah Sharif and Rihand Dam/Obra/Churk.	149.22	102.84	480
(2)	Hills	34	Urvi-Math, Harsil, Govind Ghat, Rishikesh, Baiznath, Nanakmata, Dronagiri, Loharkhet-Baradi, Gopeshwar, Runyagiri, Talbadi, Mata-Ansuiya, Gangotri, Rudra-Prayag, Pithoragarh, Dhakuri, Chandra-badani, Harkidun-Maur Naula, Sone-Prayag, Shore, Nainapak, Tyuni, Ogenda, Tanakpur, Karn Prayag, Khati Badar Furkiya, Lakha Mandal, Gersowagyal, Kaladhagi, Talaka and Osla	303.84	58.73	996
II.	Modern Reception Centres (Plains)	6	Agra, Haridwar, Allahabad, Varanasi, Jhansi, Ayodhya	84.44	84.44	160
III.	Reception Centre (Hills)	2	Ranikhet, Tallital		22.57	104
IV. Development of Tourist Centres :						
1	(1) Plains	13	Bharatkund, Kampil Sankisa, Koshambi Kapilvasta, Sariwar, Kusm Sarovar, Surajkund Bakheeratal, Sigawatal, Surahatal, Sitapashuvihar, and Ramgarh forest Range		5.00	
	(2) Hills	8	Kilwari Palam, Valley of Flowers, Deorial Tal, Nalani Dear Park, Carbett Park, Kalagarh, Nokukhiatal, Chhela Pashu, Vihar, and Tourist centre, near Nainital.	98.30	62.49	
V.	Extension of Residential Capacity (hills)	4	Joshi Math, Karan Prayag, Hotel Deolok and Hotel Himlok	34.89	34.89	122
VII.	Improvement of Ghats	5	Varanasi, Ayodhya Chittrakoot, Bithoor, Mathura		1.00	
VI Road facilities						
(1)	Plains	21	Bewar, Garh Mukhteshwar, Chhutmulpur, Rampur, Sitapur, Kannauj Hindon Rai Bareilly, Basti, Maghar, Sultanpur, Moradabad, Khatnuli, Muza-farnagar, Shikhabad, Jajnpur, Sarabamki, Faizabad, Kanpur, Shja-hanpur and Chunar.	100.00	100.00	
(2)	Hills		Different places in Kumaun Division		9.75	

31. An outlay of Rs.225.00 lakhs has been sanctioned for the year 1980-81 (including Rs.90.00 lakh for hills). Out of which Rs.181.64 lakhs is proposed for residential schemes. Against the proposed target of 410 beds, only 258 beds could be arranged till now. Thus the total number of beds available now are 2,361, out of which 483 beds are available in 13 residential

units in the plains and 1,878 beds are available in 45 residential units in hills. During 1980-81 it is proposed that Rs.12.71 lakhs will be utilised for development of tourist centres, Rs.14.87 lakhs for information and publicity, Rs.2.65 lakh for organisation of fairs and festivals, Rs.0.02 lakh for maintenance of tourist bungalows, and Rs.13.87 lakhs for other items.

CHAPTER 11
EDUCATION

(A) GENERAL EDUCATION

Education has a pivotal role in the process of human development, and therefore special emphasis has always been laid on Education. The Constitution itself lays down that free and compulsory education would be provided to all children up to the age of 14 years. Consequently during the past years there has been manifold increase in the enrolment of students in Classes

I to V. Secondary schools and institutions have also expanded to provide the increasing number of boys and girls with better facilities of education.

2. The following table shows how educational facilities have expanded during the past few years.

TABLE—1 *Expansion of Educational facilities during past few years.*

Item	At the end of			Anticipated
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5
(a) Primary Education :				
(i) Schools (no.)	66,296	68,122	70,292	70,931
(ii) No. of Students (in lakhs)	87.30	89.89	93.17	94.47
(iii) Teachers ('000)	240	247	250	251
(b) Junior High School Stage :				
(i) Schools (no.)	11,409	12,049	13,127	13,407
(ii) No. of Students (in lakhs)	25.14	25.93	27.92	28.81
(iii) Teachers ('000)	80	86	89	90
(c) Secondary Education :				
(i) Schools (no.)	4,710	4,869	4,953	5,210
(ii) No. of Students (in lakhs)	17.04	17.78	18.37	18.84
(iii) Teachers ('000)	77	78	80	82

3. According to 1971 census the literacy percentage in U. P. was 21.7 against 29.5 for whole of India. 68.50 per cent of Males and 89.45 per cent of the females were illiterate. For Scheduled tribes these rates were 89.45 per cent and 85.41 per cent respectively. Stress has therefore been laid on opening of more Junior and Senior basic schools. To meet this objective high priority is being given in Sixth Five-Year Plan

to primary education in rural areas and un-developed regions with special emphasis on extension of educational facilities for girl students, greater facilities for science education, training of teachers and scholarship facilities for meritorious students special efforts would be made to bring about qualitative improvement in the standard of education.

4. The outlays proposed for various programmes of General Education during Sixth Five Year Plan are indicated below:—

TABLE 2—Outlay Proposed for Sixth Plan 1980—85

(Rupees in crores)

Serial no.	Group	Plains		Hill		Total	
		Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Elementary Education	63.47	57.0	22.45	17.8	85.92	54.0
2	Secondary Education	24.19	21.7	17.56	37.4	41.47	26.4
3	Teacher Education	5.10	5.0	0.62	11.3	5.72	4.0
4	University Education	11.30	10.2	4.70	10.0	16.00	10.1
5	Adult Education	3.83	3.4	0.98	2.1	4.81	3.0
6	Physical Education	0.75	0.7	0.13	0.2	0.88	0.5
7	Direction and Administration	1.37	1.0	0.45	0.9	1.82	1.2
8	Other Programmes	0.50	0.4	0.10	0.2	0.60	0.4
9	Public Libraries	0.70	0.6	0.01	0.01	0.71	0.4
	Total	111.20	100	47.00	100	158.20	100

5. *Elementary Education*—A major task in the field of elementary education is fulfilment of the Constitutional directive, enjoying the provision of free and compulsory education to all children up to age of 14. Highest priority is, therefore, being accorded to the universalisation of elementary education and a major portion of the budget is being allocated to it. Universalisation is proposed to be achieved through opening of new primary schools (for children in the age-group 6 to 11 years) in unserved rural areas within a distance of 1.5 kms. in plains and within 1 km. in hills and in all rural habitations with a population of more than 300. Similarly, additional senior basic schools (for children in the age-group 11 to 14 years) would be opened within a radius of 3 kms. and in all rural habitations with a population of more than 800. A conscious effort will be made to reduce regional disparities through greater allocation of schools in unserved areas. According to the findings of the Fourth Education Survey conducted in the year 1978, there were 13,982 rural habitations having a population of more than 300, without primary education facilities. Out of these unserved rural areas, 2,647 primary schools have been opened during the last two years, and the remaining 11,335 are proposed to be opened during the

Sixth Plan. All these schools will be opened with simultaneous provision for construction of their buildings also. A post of head-teacher will be provided in each school. On the basis of Fourth Education Survey, 1,500 Junior Basic Schools were to be opened in the urban areas, out of which 39 schools have been opened in the last two years. Because of limited resources a target of 130 new schools in urban areas has been proposed for the Sixth Plan. At the middle stage, where local effort is forthcoming no school has been proposed for urban areas.

6. During 1979-80, 93.17 lakh children were on rolls in Primary classes. For full coverage of all children in the age-group of 6—11 years, an additional enrolment of 9.22 lakh boys and 39.38 lakh girls will have to be done. Thus an additional enrolment of 48.60 lakh children during Sixth Plan has been proposed.

7. As per the fourth educational survey, 6,725 additional senior basic schools were needed for unserved rural areas. Out of these 1,258 schools have already been opened. During the Sixth Plan 800 new senior basic schools are proposed to be opened out of which 80 per cent would be for girls.

8. During Sixth Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs.85.92 crores has been proposed for development

of elementary education. During this plan for the opening of new schools, highest priority will be accorded to those areas and pockets where weaker sections specially scheduled castes and tribes reside in greater number. Besides, regional imbalances will also be taken into account to correct existing variations from area to area. To achieve the above targets of enrolment, special efforts will be made through enrolment drives, posters, banners, meetings and personal contacts. Parents will be educated to give up their prejudices against girl's education. The progress of these efforts will be assessed periodically. For those children who fail to avail of these formal facilities or are unable to do so for various reasons, non-formal education centres will be started in adequate number.

9. During the Sixth Plan it has been proposed to open 4,000 non-formal centres for children between the age-group 6-11.

10. One very important point that needs immediate attention is the provision of school buildings. Unfortunately even today there are 15418 primary and 3448 middle schools without buildings. Building construction work of 1550 primary schools and 290 middle schools would be completed during Sixth Five Year Plan.

11. Special efforts would be made to solve the problems of wastage and stagnation at the primary education level. Some studies made recently by the State Institute of Education in the field of primary education reveal that out of every 100 children enrolled in class I, only 20 are able to get through class V.

12. *Secondary Education*—Secondary education is of great significance for the State's social and economic development. It prepares students for higher education and also those who want to seek employment. At present, there are 4953 secondary schools in the State with an enrolment of about 25.7 lakh boys and 6.84 lakh girls. The number of boys and girls studying in classes IX to XII is 15.35 lakhs and 3.02 lakhs respectively, which is 30 and 7 per cent of the total population of the concerned age-group. It is expected that by the end of the Sixth Plan period this number will increase to 25.50 lakhs (19.90 lakh boys and 5.60 lakh girls).

13. According to the fourth educational survey, the number of unserved areas in the State where a higher secondary school is not available

within a radius of 8 kms. is very large. The needs of backward areas, under-privileged sections and of girls will have to be given special attention during the Sixth Plan and new schools will be opened in these areas on hundred per cent grant basis. Opening of Government high schools will be restricted to those areas, where private institutions are not coming up with the opening of schools. Likewise, some of the urban areas especially those where new colonies are emerging as a result of fastgrowing city population, will also need opening of new Government high schools.

14. Special emphasis will be laid on the education of girls. At present, the ratio between boys and girls in the sphere of secondary education is 5 : 1, and efforts will be made to bridge this gap.

15. In view of the crucial role of secondary education, emphasis will be laid on improving its quality. Besides, updating the curricula, schools on a selective basis will be encouraged to experiment with new ideas and practices which could later be extended to other schools as well. The teaching of science will be specially emphasised and substantial facilities will be given to schools in the form of grants for construction of laboratories and purchase of science equipment. Vocationalisation will be introduced in secondary schools to prepare students for various occupations. In the Sixth Plan, a few pilot studies are being made to ascertain vocational needs of different areas and to develop requisite facilities accordingly.

16. One of the primary responsibilities of the State is to make facilities available to promising students for their all round personality development. Most of the meritorious students fail to develop their talent properly because of poverty and lack of special facilities. A special residential school equipped with requisite resources and modern facilities will be started for this purpose. This school will be on the pattern of Naterhat School in Bihar. A sum of Rs.433.00 lakhs has been provided in the Sixth Plan for this purpose. To cope with the increasing number of students in the Government institutions, double shift system was started in some of the well-equipped schools during the Sixth Plan. Although such schools were provided with Vice-principals to assist the Principals in looking after each shift, the supervision could not be effective. Therefore, it is proposed that such double shift system will be discontinued and

in its place two separate institutions housed in one building with separate staff will be started. To facilitate the running of two separate institutions it is suggested that one shift should have only science group and other arts group. The functioning of secondary education board would be decentralized in order to make it more effective.

17. *Teacher Education*—The teacher training programmes would be strengthened during Sixth Five-Year Plan. There is also a proposal to strengthen the Regional Institutes of Education and some other specialized institutes such as Government Central Pedagogical Institute, State Institute of Science Education, Bureau of Psychology, Government College of Home Science, English Language, Teaching and Nursery Teacher's Training College. In service training of teachers will be an essential part of the teacher education programme. For augmenting Teacher Education Programmes and for encouraging research work, a State Council for Educational Research and Training is proposed to be set up on the pattern of N. C. E. R. T. which will also ensure proper co-ordination of the work of various specialised institute in the State. Its main objective will be to bring about qualitative improvement in the field of education.

18. *Higher Education*—In the field of higher education emphasis will now shift from expansion to consolidation. There are, at present, 19 State universities and 380 degree colleges besides 2 Central Universities providing facilities for higher education. Out of 380 degree colleges 38 are Government institutions and the rest are run by private managements. The academic side is looked after by the universities concerned, while the administrative, financial and regulatory aspects of the functioning of these institutions is the responsibility of the education department. Strict norms for opening new degree colleges will be developed. However, in the backward areas of the State the Government would establish degree colleges taking into consideration the regional needs. Economically unsound and administratively weak private institutions may have to be provincialized. Optimal institutional use would also be ensured. For equalisation of educational opportunity, the students coming from educationally backward classes would be provided incentives through scholarships and other assis-

tance. Construction of hostels for boys in the Government degree colleges is also being proposed. For qualitative improvement of higher education, adequate development grants have to be provided to the universities especially those which have not been able to get U. G. C. grants. Existing colleges have also to be provided adequate facilities by way of staff, equipment, laboratories, libraries etc. Suitable provision has been made in the Plan in this regard. Govind Ballabh Pant Institute of Social Studies has been established with the help of Government of India. Adequate financial grant is proposed to be given during the Sixth Plan to promote its activities. Similarly, there is a proposal to give sufficient grants by the State Government to Mehta Research Institute of Mathematics and Physics, Bharwari, Allahabad where high quality of research work in Mathematics and Physics is being done.

19. *Adult Education*—The Census of 1971 indicated 21.7 per cent as literacy percentage in our State. Illiteracy is wide-spread among women and people belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. There is also a wide gap between literacy figures of rural and urban areas. According to present estimates 1.79 crore people in the age-group 15-35 are still illiterate in our State. Out of these 1.17 crore people are intended to be covered during the Sixth Five Year Plan. This will need setting up of 3,81,000.

Adult Education Centres all over the State. Further, such a massive programme cannot be run through Government efforts alone. It will require co-operation of voluntary organisations, degree colleges, universities and Nehru Yuvak Kendras.

20. In the year 1980-81 under the Centrally sponsored schemes 32 projects consisting of 300 centres each in 32 districts will be started. Each project is to continue for five years. A proposal to extend this programme to the remaining 22 districts of the State has already been forwarded to the Central Government. The State Government has also sanctioned 3 projects in 3 districts out of its own resources with 100 centres each. These projects will also continue for five years.

21. To ensure successful implementation of programmes the Directorate is to be equipped with adequate and competent staff for monitoring the projects. There is also a need for supervision and direction of this programme at the

regional level for which creation of posts of Regional Deputy Directors of Adult Education with necessary supporting staff has been proposed. Keeping in view the expansion of the programme, the staff sanctioned for the office of District Adult Education Officer is inadequate. Proposal has, therefore, been made to create posts of Senior Stenographers and other employees in all districts of the State.

22. Besides strengthening of the State resources centre, 11 resource centres at regional level are proposed to be set up to develop detailed curriculum, teaching, material and follow up literature. An Adult Education Institute is also proposed to be established at the State level. Continuing education and follow up programme have also been proposed so that the learners do not lapse into illiteracy again. Further, a publicity scheme has been included in the Plan to acquaint people with the progress and achievements in this field and to

enlist their support for the success of the programme.

23. *Direction and Administration*—The Education Directorate would be strengthened to cope with the enhanced work. A separate Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation cell would be opened for systematic running of the Educational programme in the State.

24. *Sports and Youth Welfare*—Physical Education is an integral part of education curriculum. Some of the schemes to be continued in the Sixth Plan include scholarships to talented student-players organising tournaments and adventure camps. Scheme for scouting and guiding would also be taken up.

25. An outlay of Rs.27.20 crores has been proposed for General Education for year 1981-82 which includes Rs.9.25 crores outlay for Hill Region.

TABLE—3 *Outlay proposed for 1981-82*

Serial no.	Group	(Rupees in lakhs)							
		Plains		Hills		Total			
		Outlay	Per cent	Outlay	Per cent	Outlay	Per cent		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1	Elementary Education	8.80	49	4.15	45	12.95	47		
2	Secondary Education	5.41	30	3.78	41	9.19	33		
3	Teacher Education	0.61	3	0.07	1	0.68	3		
4	Higher Education	1.98	11	0.94	10	2.92	11		
5	Adult Education	0.54	3	0.20	2	0.74	3		
6	Games and Sports	0.54	1	0.03	..	0.18	1		
7	Direction and Administration	0.20	1	0.07	1	0.27	1		
8	Others	0.06	1	0.01	..	0.07	..		
9	Public Libraries	0.20	1	..	..	0.20	1
	Total	17.95	100	9.25	100	27.20	100		

26. The main physical targets set for 1981-82 are as follows :

(1) Four hundred forty-six Primary Schools (336 Plains and 110 Hills) in Rural Areas and 30 Primary Schools (25 Plains and 5 Hills) in Urban Areas.

(2) One hundred fifty-four Middle Schools (120 Plains and 38 Hills).

(3) Nine Government High Schools (6 Plains and 3 Hills).

(4) Upgrading of 11 Government High Schools to Inter level (6 Plains and 5 Hills).

(B) SPORTS

27. To give an impetus to sports, sports department was created in 1974-75. Its primary objective is to extend facilities for sports down to the district level.

28. Broadly, objectives of the Sixth Plan are as follows :

- (i) To expand facilities for games and sports down to the district level. This will include completion of Stadia under construction, and construction of stadium in other districts.
- (ii) To sport talented boys and girls at young age and provide intensive coaching to them so that they could participate in national and international events.

29. An outlay of Rs.475.00 lakhs has been earmarked for sports department during Sixth Five-Year Plan which includes Rs.80.00 lakhs for the Hill region. Description of main schemes is given below :

30. An outlay of Rs.25.00 lakhs has been earmarked for construction of Indoor Complex, Swimming Pool and other works in the Sports College.

31. An outlay of Rs.100.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the construction of 15 stadia undertaken during the Fifth Plan and for construction of 10 new stadia.

32. An outlay of Rs.7.70 lakhs and Rs.6.70 lakhs respectively have been earmarked for remaining construction works in Mayo Hall, Allahabad and Green Park Sports Complex, Kanpur.

33. An outlay of Rs.15 lakhs has been earmarked for pond under construction in Gorakhpur and for one Olympic size and one mini size swimming pools in Allahabad and Jhansi respectively.

34. An outlay of Rs.30 lakhs has been earmarked for completion of two multipurpose sports halls under construction in Almora and Narender Nagar (Tehri) and construction of one new multipurpose sports halls each in Agra, Varanasi, Bareilly and Pithoragarh.

35. This is an important scheme of the department. It has produced five out of six Olympians from the State, since 1974, and also a number of international players. Under this scheme due to intensive coaching 92 medals were secured by the State in national tournaments of 1979-80. It is proposed to admit 240 students for various games and sports during Sixth Five Year Plan and for which Rs.36.90 lakhs is proposed to be spent.

36. Rs.50.00 lakhs are to be spent for providing additional games facilities in 11 already cons-

tructed stadia i.e. cemented and Bad Minton, cemented Courts for Basket Ball/Volly Ball, tank and dormetries for athletics etc.

37. Rs.12.50 lakhs have been provided for organizing 1000 tournaments for different sports for girls, and this will benefit 50,000 girls.

38. In the year 1979-80 about sixteen players of the State represented the nation in International tournaments. It is expected that in the period of this scheme approximately 80 players of the State will take part in international tournaments abroad, out of which about 10 players will take part in olympic games to be held in 1984 in Los Angles. Therefore an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme.

39. Coaching camps are helpful in grooming of talented young players in their fields. For progress in these camps permanent monitoring is to be done. Modernized technical coaching facilities will be available to 2.33 lakh boys and girls and during the Plan period 11000 coaching camps would be organised for various games and sports. An outlay of Rs.21.00 lakhs has been provided for the implementation of this scheme.

40. To popularise sports amongst rural youth 5 rural sports centres per district in the Plains and 8 centres per district in the Hills have been set up. Two hundred and forty-six new rural sports centres would be set up involving an expenditure of Rs.3.50 lakhs during Sixth Plan.

41. In addition to the above schemes other schemes like direction and administration, refresher courses at NIS for sports officers/coaches, financial assistance to ex-sportsman, State awards to outstanding sportsman, financial assistance to students from U. P. getting regular coaching at NIS, financial assistance to Naini Tal mountaineering club, organization of special tournament on the occasion of National festivals, and to construct the building of sports directorate office etc. An outlay of Rs.35.00 lakhs has been provided for above schemes during the Sixth Plan period, including Rs.2.60 lakhs for Hill Areas.

42. *Annual Plan 1981-82*—An outlay of Rs.75.00 lakhs has been allocated for year 1981-82 which includes Rs.15.00 lakhs for Hill Areas.

43. An expenditure of Rs.2.00 lakhs be made on organizing tournaments to encourage sports activities among women which would benefit about 12,000 girls.

44. To popularise sports amongst rural youth, rural sports centres have been set up. There are 5 centres per district in the plain and 8 centres per district in the hills. To provide this facility in other areas one new rural sports centre would be set up in each district during 1981-82. About 5,600 additional children would be benefited under this programme.

45. To complete the construction of 15 stadia undertaken during Fifth Five Plan and 3 new stadia during 1981-82, an outlay of Rs.17.62 lakhs have been allocated.

46. An outlay of Rs.8.00 lakhs has been allocated for stadia development scheme during 1981-82.

47. Three multipurpose sports halls under construction and 3 new sports halls would be completed during 1981-82, for which an outlay of Rs.1.17 lakhs has been allocated.

48. Rs.2.00 lakhs each have been provided for construction of sports directorate building and for the sports college.

49. Apart from providing additional staff, sports equipment, sports and supplies, expenditure on residential students of sports hostels, construction of sports hostel buildings, expenditure on training camps, organizing sports tournaments, coaching of State teams before taking part in national and international tournaments, direction and administration, construction of swimming pools and gymnasium etc. would be promoted.

(C) ART AND CULTURE

50. This State is famous for its rich cultural heritage. The State has a large number of historical and archaeological sites, monuments and remains. These are to be properly preserved and developed. Under this programme financial assistance is proposed to be given to voluntary organisations engaged in promotion of art and culture for the development of archive and museum, fine arts and music education, Sangeet Natak and Lalit Kala Academies, and Archaeological organization. An outlay of Rs.200 lakhs during Sixth Five Year Plan and Rs.32.00 lakhs for Annual Plan 1981-82 have been allocated for cultural development. This includes Rs.20.00 lakhs and Rs.4.00 lakhs for hill areas during Sixth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1981-82 respectively.

51. *Manuscript Centre in Secretariat Library*—To strengthen this programme, an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs have been allotted during Sixth

Five Year Plan. For year 1981-82, the allocation is Rs.1.00 lakh.

52. During Sixth Plan and year 1981-82 manuscript centre would endeavour to:—

1. Re-organize various units of manuscript centre and establishment of new units.
2. Keeping in view the anticipated services the existing manuscript centre and information system are proposed to be strengthened and expanded.

53. During Sixth Five-Year Plan, strengthening re-organization and expansion is proposed to be taken up for library units, Topographic units, conservation units and publishing units.

(D) TECHNICAL EDUCATION

54. Technical education programme, in the past has essentially been directed towards the training of engineering graduates, diploma and certificate holders to meet the requirements of technical manpower in various Government departments like Public Works, Irrigation, Industries, Transport and Agriculture as also of private and public sector undertakings. The result was that the technical graduates and diploma holders were mostly attracted towards employment, and the programme has not been able to adequately motivate and train them for self-employment.

55. In formulating proposals for the Sixth Plan, a new orientation has been proposed for the training system of technical education. Skill development and development of management techniques are now to form the core of future training programmes. Special stress would be laid on the programmes to meet the requirement of trained personnel for rural development works and schemes. Also, a new orientation is being given to technical education programmes by active participation of the technical institutions in rural development work.

56. By the end of Third Plan, U. P. had seven degree level institutions with an annual intake of 1050. In the Fourth Plan no new institution was established and stress was laid on consolidation. During Fifth Plan a course in man made fibre technology was introduced at the Textile Institute, Kanpur. During 1979-80 the Kamla Nehru Institute of Science and Technology was started at Sultanpur. This increased the number of institutions to eight with an annual intake of 1120.

57. Development at diploma level. By the end of Fourth Plan the total intake in diploma level institutes was 6240. During the Fifth Plan ten polytechnics were started of which five were located in hill region of the State and one in Bundelkhand. In the year 1979-80, three more polytechnics were approved, of which two are in hill districts. By the end of 1980-81 the seats available will increase to 8230, while the number of polytechnics will go up to 47.

58. The total number of Secondary Technical Schools now running in the State is 12 with an annual intake of 860 students. Apart from the courses already available, 3 years courses in electrician, Pump mechanic, Motor mechanic, and plumber have also been started recently. The minimum educational qualification for admission to these new courses is kept class VIII.

59. *Sixth Five-Year Plan*—A new direction is proposed to be given to the technical education programmes during the Sixth Plan to motivate engineering graduates and diploma holders towards self-employment and entrepreneurship and it includes schemes like training-cum-production development and management training. In addition to above programmes, emphasis has also been laid on consolidation of existing facilities, modernisation of laboratories and workshops. An outlay of Rs.1000 lakhs has been allocated to this sector in the Sixth Plan of which Rs.282 lakhs is for hill region.

60. At the level of courses, three new diversified courses in computer technology, agriculture and rural technology, and environmental engineering will be introduced with an annual intake of 35. It is also proposed to improve campus facilities, maintenance of computer centres. It is also proposed to start a degree course in Printing Technology with an intake of 20 during the 1980—85 Plan.

61. *Physical Programme*—As a result of the proposed additions in the intake of students during the Sixth Plan, the physicals target would be as follow :—

TABLE—4 *Physical Targets for the Sixth Plan*

Particulars	Unit	Position	Fixed
		at the end of 1980-81	target for 1980—85
1	2	3	4
Degree Course ..	No.	1,120	1,505
Diploma Course ..	No.	8,070	8,640
Certificate Course	No.	860	1,100

62. *Annual Plan 1981-82*—An outlay of Rs.170 lakh has been allocated for the annual Plan 1981-82 including Rs.64 lakhs for hill region. By the end of 1981-82 the intake capacity for degree courses, diploma courses and certificate courses will increase to 1120, 8440 and 860 respectively.

(E) SCIENTIFIC SERVICES AND RESEARCH, ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGY

63. The Department of Science and Technology was established in 1975-76. Subsequently, the Department of Environment and Ecology was created in 1978 to form the Department of Science and Environment. Policy guidance to this department is provided by the State Board for Environment.

64. An outlay of Rs.275 lakhs has been allocated in the Sixth Plan for Science and Environment including Rs.60 lakhs outlay for hill regions. Its breakup amongst the three activities of the department is as below :

	(Rupees in lakhs)
(a) Developmental activities of Department of Environment and Ecology.	50
(b) Development of State Observatory, Nainital	100
(c) Development of Science and Technology..	125
Total ..	275

65. *Programme of the Directorate of Environment and Ecology*—Environment is a comparatively new subject which has still to find its due place both in the formulation and implementation of development plans. Adequate investigations are carried out by the department to protect and preserve the atmosphere of environmental pollution and ecological imbalance created by development schemes and programmes of different departments. An outlay of Rs.50 lakhs has been allotted for control of environmental pollution in the Sixth Plan.

66. To overcome the problem of environmental pollution and ecological imbalance in the State, action on the following points has been proposed.

- (a) Preparation of policy statement which would ensure that every agency pays due regard to environment aspects. Directives would have to be given to the public and private sectors.
- (b) Setting up of environment cell in departments and an overall State

level organisation for evaluation and review of environmental impact.

- (c) To recommend to the State Government to impose restrictions on projects and actions which are likely to have an adverse impact on environment.
- (d) Development of environment data banks and information transfer systems by the Directorate of Environment and Ecology.
- (e) To educate people about environment.
- (f) Ensuring effective and comprehensive management of natural resources which should include among other things, soil and water conservation, forestry, national parks, protection of wild life and aquatic resources etc.

67. *State Observatory Naini Tal*—State Observatory, Nainital is working as a pioneer Institute in India in the field of Astrophysics. By the end of 1979-80 a total of about 130 research papers and 10 Ph.D. thesis had been contributed by scientific staff of the observatory, in addition to the pioneering technological efforts in making optical, electronic and mechanical precision components for astronomical instrumentation.

68. During the Sixth Plan period, it is proposed to bring about diversification of both instrumentation and research. In addition, it is proposed to begin work on the large 4-metre telescope, which is to be completed by the end of Seventh Plan. Exchange of ideas with other scientists working in identical fields is an extremely important factor for scientific growth. It is necessary that scientific/technical personnel participate in relevant national and inter-

national conferences. The research activities in the field of solar energy will continue during this Plan period. To carryout the proposed programmes of State Observatory, Nainital, Rs.100 lakhs outlay has been provided for 1980-85.

69. *Council of Science and Technology*—The main object of Council of Science and Technology is to develop and promote appropriate Technology for small and college industries in the rural areas. Special attention will be given to those traditional occupations and crafts which have been declared uneconomical and sick due to obsolete technology. The necessary studies will also be done in this regard. Projects like low cost housing development of suitable model for cotton and woollen yarn and improvement in Sugar Technology are included under this scheme. An outlay of Rs.125 lakhs has been proposed for these schemes during 1980-85.

70. *Annual Plan 1981*—During the year 1981-82, an outlay of Rs.55.00 lakhs has been proposed including Rs.2.00 lakhs for the Hill Region. The distribution of three departmental activities are as under :—

<i>Item</i>	(Rs. in lakhs)
(a) Departmental activities of ... department of Environment and Ecology	1.50
(b) State Observatory, Naini Tal ..	22.00
(c) Development of Science and ... Technology	31.50
Total ..	55.00

CHAPTER 12

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SANITATION AND WATER SUPPLY

(1) MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Health is the most important social asset. The development of society can take place only if the citizens are healthy. Healthy persons work better and for longer hours in factories, field and offices, increasing the gross production and *per capita* income of the Nation. It is the prime responsibility of the Nation to provide adequate health facilities and service. This principal has been re-affirmed in the international conferences on primary health care at Alma Ata, U.S.S.R. in September, 1978 which is now popularly known as Alma Ata declaration. It declares the provision of health care facilities for all by 2000 A.D. The people have the right and duty to participate individually and collectively in planning and implementation of health care programmes. Primary health care addresses itself to the main health problems in the community, providing promotional, preventive, curative and rehabilitative services, and accordingly it includes health, education, proper nutrition, safe water supply and basic sanitation, material and child health care, family planning, immunization, control of diseases and provision of essential drugs and treatment of ailments.

2. The important component of health planning are control and eradication of communicable diseases, provision of curative, preventive and promotional health services, followed by training facilities to different categories of medical and paramedical personnel.

3. Planning for Public Health and Medical Services for a big State like Uttar Pradesh is a complex problem due to considerable regional, inter-regional rural and urban disparities. The average number of Hospitals, Dispensaries per lakh of population is the highest in the hill region, followed by Bundelkhand, Eastern and Central Region. But in terms of average distance travelled to reach the medical care unit, Bundelkhand Region is the most backward. The average distance is lowest in the eastern region, while the bed population is higher in the hill region.

4. Planning for public health and medical care presents several other problems, since

different in topography, climatic economic condition, mode of living and vulnerability to various diseases of the people living in different areas, shows a marked variation. About 80 per cent of the State's population lives in the villages where vulnerability to diseases is more, and capacity to pay for medicines is very inadequate. Hence, extension of medical services to these areas is being given the highest priority.

5. *Special Strategy of Sixth Five-Year Plan*— Keeping in view the paramount need of medical services and its present position in the State the main objectives which have been kept in the Sixth Five-Year Plan are :

- (1) Strengthening the health services and their extension in the rural areas, where facilities at present are still inadequate.
- (2) Adequate provision of resources for minimum needs programme.
- (3) To include in Health care package of total system consisting of environmental sanitation, supply of safe drinking water, nutrition, health education, immunization and family planning.
- (4) To achieve the World Health Organization (W.H.O.) objective of health for all by 2000 A.D.
- (5) Greater attention to mitigate the regional imbalances, according preference to areas having concentration of scheduled caste/scheduled tribes, and urban slums, in the matter of coverage and location of health services.
- (6) Main thrust has to be towards better capacity utilization, and completion as far as possible of all schemes in hand. It is equally necessary to consolidate the existing infrastructure, and to make it yield better results than hitherto.
- (7) Greater attention is to be attached to the strengthening of the planning and monitoring aspect at the State and District levels.
- (8) Depending upon needs to private Specialist services.

(9) To strengthen the present medical science, teaching facilities and to review them according to the needs of time.

6. *Outlay for the Sixth Five-Year Plan 1980-85*—An outlay of Rs.150 crores has been

allocated for medical and public health sector during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period. Approved outlay for 1980-85 and 1980-81 and annual plan 1981-82 have been given in the table below :

TABLE 1—*Outlay and Expenditure*

(Rupees in crores)

Group	Outlay for 1980-85 Plan	1980-81					Approved Outlay 1981-82		
		Approved outlay		Anticipated Expenditure			Total	Capital	Hills
		Total	Hills	Total	Capital	Hills			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Minimum Needs Programme	7.89	10.45	0.60	10.45	5.00	0.60	13.90	7.22	1.17
Hospital/Dispensaries	26.97	2.45	1.17	2.45	1.47	1.17	4.69	3.14	1.73
Medical Education and Research	8.00	0.87	..	0.87	0.32	..	0.73	0.28	..
Training Programme	0.50	0.10	..	0.10	0.10	..	0.05	0.03	0.02
Control and Eradication of communicable diseases.	27.52	6.01	0.15	6.01	0.14	0.15	5.46	0.13	0.09
Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy :									
(a) Ayurvedic/Unani.	6.00	0.57	0.06	0.57	0.11	0.06	0.91	0.10	0.13
(b) Homoeopathy	2.90	0.12	0.01	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.43	0.03	0.03
Other Schemes	2.27	0.06	0.02	0.06	..	0.02	0.23	..	0.07
Employees State Insurance Scheme	0.85	0.12	0.01	0.12	..	0.01	0.12	..	0.01
Additional D. A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.40	..	..
Centage Charges	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.73	0.73	..
Total	150.00	20.75	2.02	20.75	7.15	2.02	27.67	11.66	3.25

7. *Minimum Needs Programme*—Highest priority is being given to complete the spill-over works, with special efforts to cover the backlog construction of 200 P. H. Cs. during 1979-80, would be completed in this Plan period. Under the upgradation schemes of P. H. Cs., provision of equipment and staff would be made to establish 30 bedded hospitals in 75 new P. H. Cs. buildings. Also, building construction would be completed for upgradation of 80 P. H. Cs. 7,000 sub-centres would be established on every 5,000 of population in the plains, and 3,000

population in Hill and Bundelkhand regions of the State for better services in the rural areas. Construction of buildings for 1,000 sub-centres is also proposed. As per the revised norms 180 more P. H. Cs. would be established. Also 600 subsidiary health centres would be provided in rural areas. During the 1981-82 Annual Plan, upgradation of 23 P. H. Cs., building construction for 63 P. H. Cs. and under a new scheme 100 subsidiary health sections would be established.

8. *Community Health Workers Scheme*—This scheme is being assisted on 50 : 50 basis between

the Government of India and the State Government, to elevate the health standard of rural public and for providing casual and immediate medical aid. One community health worker is provided for every village, or group of villages, having a population of 1,000. During 1979-80, 542 P.H.Cs. have been covered under this programme and a balance of 335 P.H.Cs. are proposed to be covered during this Sixth Plan period. Decision for evaluation of this programme have also been taken before its extension. Multidisciplinary health scheme would also be started fully, which would ensure health care facilities for all the 2000 A.D.

9. *Control of Communicable Diseases and other Public Health Programmes*—The important schemes covered under control of communicable diseases are Malaria, Filariasis, Leprosy, T.B., and prevention of blindness. Leprosy and prevention of blindness programme would be fully assisted by the Central Government from 1981-82 while other schemes would on 50:50 sharing basis between the Central and State Government. These programmes are narrated in brief:

- (1) Establishment of 10 filaria control units and 17 filaria clinics.
- (2) Extension of urban malaria control schemes in 11 cities.
- (3) Leprosy control scheme during Sixth Five-Year Plan would be cent per cent finalised by Government of India. During this plan, 20 bedded urban leprosy control centres and units are proposed to be established. Also voluntary organizations would be encouraged to take up these programmes.
- (4) Prevention of blindness and visual improvement programmes would be cent per cent financed by Central Government

from 1981-82. Under this programme all District Hospitals would have eye sections and P. H. Cs. would be provided with the facility of eye treatment. Apart from this, six mobile eye health units, upgradation of eye sections in 4 medical colleges, establishment of two regional institutes, and establishment of 4 Training Centres for training of eye Assistants are also proposed.

- (5) The expenditure on T.B. Control Programmes would be shared on a 50:50 basis between the State Government and the Central Government. State Government would provide second line of medicines to complicated T. B. patients. A State T. B. Institute and a District T. B. Control Centre is proposed to be established during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period.

10. In addition, schemes relating to strengthening of Food and Drugs organization, State Vaccine Institute at Patwa Dargah (Naini Tal), and State Health Institute, Lucknow, construction of cold room for storage of vaccine, under the expanded programme of Immunization, would be taken up in the Sixth Plan. Some changes have been made in the methods for controlling the communicable diseases during 1981-82. Government of India will give cent per cent financial assistance for the control of leprosy and preventive of blindness schemes. Prior to this, these schemes were shared on a 50:50 basis between the State and Central Government.

11. *Hospitals and Dispensaries*—The comparative picture of the availability of health and medical care services in the State is far satisfactory and continue to be low against the prescribed norm. This would be evident from the table below:

TABLE 2—Different Ratios

Item	U. P.	India	Prescribed Norms
1	2	3	4
1. Doctor Population Ratio :			
(i) Beginning of Fifth Plan ..	1 : 6874	1 : 4300	1 : 3500/3000
(ii) Present : (1980-81) ..	1 : 4700	1 : 3622	1 : 3500/3000
2. Bed. Population Ratio :			
(i) Beginning of Fifth Plan ..	0.47/1000	0.49/1000	do..
(ii) Present (1980-81) ..	0.53/1000	0.72/1000	1/1000
3. Nurse Bed Ratio :	1 : 10	..	1 : 3 (Medical College) 1 : 5 (other)
4. A. N. M. Population Ratio :			
(i) Beginning of Fifth Plan ..	1 : 40000	1 : 11700	1 : 10000
(ii) Present (1980-81) ..	1 : 10000	..	1 : 5000

12. Certain Targets have been proposed during the Sixth Five-Year Plan to improve hospitals and medical services :

- (1) Providing 1,500 beds under the "increase in beds schemes in Government Medical College/ Hospitals".
- (2) Provision of full nursing facilities at 5 places.
- (3) Establishing child care units in 121 hospitals.
- (4) Establishment of dental clinics at 62 places.
- (5) Establishment of two plastic surgery and burn units.
- (6) Establishing Cardiac and 18 intensive coronary care units.
- (7) Establishment of 195 male and female hospitals.
- (8) Establishment of E.N.T. section at 40 places.
- (9) Establishment of Medical/Surgical facilities at 22 places.
- (10) Provision of Neuro Surgery units in two hospitals.
- (11) Establishment of 30 bedded medical care units at two places.
- (12) Establishment of 30 bedded medical care units at two places.
- (13) Establishment of Yogic Therapy units at 8 places.
- (14) Establishment of Pathology units at 21 places.
- (15) Provincialization of 56 hospitals.
- (16) Expansion of Balrampur Hospital and Civil Hospital, Lucknow.
- (17) Construction of 40 rural dispensaries, 76 staff quarters, 2 Tehsil level hospitals, and 3 District level hospitals, 10 nurses homes, and 33 mortuaries.
- (18) Establishment of rehabilitation and artificial limb centre at 2 places.
- (19) Upgradation of Tehsil level hospitals.

13. The following programmes are proposed for the 1981-82 Plan :

- (1) Establishment of beds—200.
- (2) Full nursing services—2 in the hill areas.
- (3) Establishment of child care units—35(2 hills).

- (4) Establishment of dental clinics—13(4 hills).
- (5) Establishment of Cardiac-centre and intensive coronary care units—4 (2 hills).
- (6) Establishment of E. N. T. section—15 (one hill).
- (7) Medical-surgical facilities—5 hills.
- (8) Establishment of male and female hospitals—57 (47 hills).
- (9) Provincialization of non-Government hospitals—13 (3 hills).
- (10) Establishment of Yogic Therapy Centres - 2 (hill).
- (11) Establishment of Pathology unit—4 (hills).

Construction Works of 1981-82

- (1) Construction of combined buildings of District level hospitals—1.
- (2) Construction of combined buildings of Tehsil level hospitals—2.
- (3) Construction of Mortuaries—2.
- (4) Construction of Nurses Home —6 (Hills).
- (5) Building construction of dispensaries in rural areas—26 (Hills).

14. In addition to the above, it is proposed to establish a medico-legal cell at the State Headquarters. During the year it is also proposed to extend the Tehsil level hospitals, under a special project, including provision of X-ray machines, ambulance and water supply. For strengthening and expansion of Balrampur Hospital, Lucknow and Civil Hospital, Lucknow an amount has also been allocated.

15. *Medical Education*—According to norms decided by the Medical Council of India, staff and equipments will be made available to various medical colleges of the State, so that existing discrepancies may be removed. It is also proposed to establish, a post-graduates Institute of Medical Sciences at Lucknow, to provide high level medical facilities. Other important programmes include central transfusion, Pooled Food Preparation, establishment of Central workshop for maintenance of equipments, and their repairing, arrangements of central record and central laundries and establishment of neuro-surgery units in some medical colleges. In addition to this, establishment of dialysis centre in Kanpur Medical colleges, expansion of cardiology institute and expansion of J. K. Cancer Hospital is also proposed. Establishment of cardiology unit in Allahabad Medical College and expansion of forensic medicine department is proposed. In Jhansi

Medical College, expansion of Intensive Coronary Unit, and ophthalmology department is proposed. Provision of separate Directorate for medical education research and training has been made.

16. During the year 1981-82 establishment of central services viz. combined laundry, central sterilization and central gas supply in medical college, and to make improvement in existing building, water supply and electric supply etc. in hospitals, affiliated to medical colleges, are proposed. It is also proposed to establish Intensive coronary and care units in Medical Colleges of Jhansi and Gorakhpur, Cobalt unit in the Medical College of Meerut, and Urineology unit at Agra. Besides, expansion of Forensic Medicine department at Allahabad Medical College is also proposed. Due to limited land expansion of Agra Medical College is not possible, therefore it is proposed to shift it out of the city area.

17. *Training Programme*—Training programmes unit strengthened in the Sixth Five-Year Plan. Training centres for Nurses will be established, and degree courses in Pharmacy and expansion nursing are to be expanded.

18. *Indian System of Medicine (Ayurvedic and Unani)*—Government is making efforts to develop the Indian system of medicine. Following schemes are proposed to be implemented for expansion of this system of medicine during the Sixth Plan (1980-85) and annual Plan 1981-82.

19. *Establishment of new State Ayurvedic/Unani Hospitals and Provincialisation of Non-Government Hospitals in Rural Areas*—By the end of 1979-80 there were 1,208 working hospitals in rural and urban areas of the State. It is proposed to open 359 hospitals in rural areas, and 10 hospitals in urban areas, during the Sixth Plan period. Out of it, 59 hospitals in rural areas and 2 hospitals in urban areas will be opened in 1980-81. In the same way, 55 hospitals will be opened in rural areas during 1981-82, of which 10 hospitals are proposed to be opened for the welfare of scheduled castes under the special component plan.

20. *Establishment of new Government/Ayurvedic/Unani Hospital in Urban Areas*—Presently 15 Government Ayurvedic/Unani hospitals with 25/15 beds, are functioning in urban areas. During the Sixth Plan period 10 new Government Ayurvedic Hospitals are proposed to be opened in urban areas. A target of 2 hospitals is fixed to be opened in 1981-82.

21. *Upgradation of existing Government Ayurvedic/Unani Hospitals*—Position of existing Government Ayurvedic/Unani hospitals is quite deplorable. It is proposed to increase the medicine quota of existing hospitals to provide sufficient medical facility during the Sixth Plan period. It is also proposed to improve these hospitals, and to provide facilities of stores/equipment etc. For the year 1981-82, hospitals with 4 beds will get Rs.1,000, those with 25/15 beds Rs.5,000 as additional grant for medicines.

22. *Improvement of Government Ayurvedic/Unani Colleges and Provincialisation of Non-Government Ayurvedic/Unani Colleges*—All over India, a course content prescribed by the Central India Medical Board has been implemented. In all Ayurvedic/Unani institutions of U. P., this course content was implemented in 1977-78. Therefore, it is necessary to improve the condition of these Ayurvedic/Unani Colleges on the basis of the norms of the central medical board.

23. A higher level education committee has been set up under the chairmanship of Dr. K. D. Udappa. On the recommendations of this committee, a higher level education is proposed in all the colleges of the State. Provincialization of non-Government colleges are also proposed.

24. *Expansion of present Government Ayurvedic/Unani Drug manufacturing units*—On a no profit no loss basis, with a purpose of supplying medicines to the Government Ayurvedic/Unani hospitals, there are 3 pharmacies working at Lucknow, Hardwar and Pilibhit in U. P. In order to increase the number of hospitals and supplying Ayurvedic/Unani drugs to other department expansion of these manufacturing units is proposed.

25. *Expansion of offices of Ayurvedic/Unani Officers*—Administrative control of Ayurvedic/Unani hospitals is through Ayurvedic/Unani officers at the field level. At present there are 26 such offices. During the Sixth Five-Year Plan, 20 new offices at district level are proposed to be opened.

26. *Strengthening of Ayurvedic/Unani Directorate*—Many schemes related with Ayurvedic/Unani system of medicines are being implemented, leading to an increase of work load in the Directorate. Expansion of Ayurvedic/Unani education, expansion of drug Act schemes has led to an increase in the activities but no increase in staff. Hence during the Sixth Five-Year Plan, a programme of strengthening of the Directorate audit planning and education cells is envisaged.

27. Expansion of Ayurvedic/Unani Academy—This Academy is getting grant from the Government for publishing Ayurvedic and Unani text books and publicity and extension of Ayurvedic and Unani Literature. This will continue in the Sixth Five-Year Plan also.

28. Expansion of Ayurvedic/Unani Drug Act Scheme—In order to provide certified and pure medicines to people the Drug Act on manufacturing of Ayurvedic/Unani drugs has been imposed. During the Sixth Five-Year Plan, this scheme is proposed to be propagated to the field level as well.

29. Expansion of Government Ayurvedic/Unani Colleges, Construction of hospitals, buildings and staff quarters and establishment of Drug manufacturing units—During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, there was only one Government Ayurvedic College in the State at Lucknow. Three Ayurvedic Colleges during 1974-75, and 4 colleges during 1978-79 were provincialised. Remaining 4 colleges are proposed to be provincialised during the Sixth Five-Year Plan. These colleges possess buildings, class rooms, laboratories and libraries, which are in very bad condition. Land for construction of buildings for State Pharmacies, and Government Ayurvedic/Unani Hospitals, is available. Hence during the Sixth Five-Year Plan, construction/repair of buildings and expansion on Ayurvedic/Unani drug manufacturing units is proposed.

30. Provision of health facilities related to specialities of Ayurvedic/Unani such as Yoga, Panchvarg Rasayan and Nadi Vigyan—A centre is proposed to be established during 1979-80 at Government Ayurvedic College, Lucknow, for the above. During the Sixth Five-Year Plan, five such centres are proposed to be opened, and during 1981-82 only one is proposed.

31. Establishment of Regional Ayurvedic Research Institute in the State—A Regional Ayurvedic Research Institute has been established at Lucknow by Government of India. All direct and indirect expenditure incurred on this Institute are borne by Government of India. State Government's liability is the building rent for this Institute, for which Rs.3.00 lakhs during the Sixth Five-Year Plan, and Rs.0.6 lakh during 1981-82 are proposed.

32. To start B. Pharma Ayurvedic/Unani Studies in the State—Uttar Pradesh has no provision as yet for B-Pharma Ayurvedic studies, hence it is proposed to start these studies in Government Ayurvedic Colleges at Lucknow,

in the Sixth Five-Year Plan period. Rs.0.10 lakh has been proposed for this purpose during 1981-82.

33. Homoeopathy—In order to have major improvement in health education system for development of Homoeopathy, Provincialization of 9 medical Colleges, establishment of 323 dispensaries, and construction of buildings for Homoeopathy dispensaries, have been proposed during the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

34. During 1981-82, Establishment of 92 (12 in hills) dispensaries and provincialization of 9 non-Government Homoeopathy Colleges has been proposed. Also provision of additional staff for Homoeopathy hospitals, and construction of 8 buildings for Homoeopathy dispensaries, are proposed. During this period the Compounder training centre of Lucknow Medical College would be expanded.

35. Employees State Insurance Scheme—To provide medical and health facilities to factory workers, 10 E. S. I. dispensaries, and 17 large hospitals, are proposed. This schemes will be propagated, and quota of drugs would be increased. In order to strengthen the administrative machinery, and so reasonable expansion in health services additional posts would also be created. During 1981-82 establishment of two hospitals and construction of new buildings for hospitals has been proposed.

36. Other Programmes—Strengthening of the Health Directorate, establishing monitoring and evaluation cells, arrangement of diesel generators in 12 hospital, establishing health intelligence cell, giving grant to Non-Government organisations, residential facilities to staff, and strengthening of engineering cell are proposed to be taken up during this Plan period.

37. Family Welfare—Family Welfare Programme continues to receive the highest priority in the Sixth Five-Year Plan. It is being carried out according to the existing policy vigorously, on absolute voluntary basis, with no room left for compulsion, coercion or force. The main objective of the programme is to reduce the birth rate to 30 per 1,000 population at the National level through Family Welfare. Greater emphasis would be laid on promotion of maternal and child care services, intensification of educational programmes, mobilization of existing service organization for efficient delivery system. To evaluate and monitor the various on-going programmes, a monitoring cell has been proposed. A system of collection of

health statistics, specially mortality and morbidity data, is proposed. For promotion of the Family Welfare Programmes, an organizational re-arrangement and strengthening, according to the pattern finalized by the Central Government is to be implemented as follows :—

- (1) Establishment of urban family bureau to supervise and control urban family welfare centres in all the 5 KAVAL (Kanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi, Agra and Lucknow) towns of the State.
- (2) Reservation of 985 rural family welfare centres and establishing 2 new centres.
- (3) Reservation of 3,056 sub-centres for the family welfare.
- (4) Maintenance of 128 urban family welfare centres of which 31 are run by Non-Government organisations.
- (5) Maintenance of 72 post delivery programme centres, including 10 run by Non-Government organization.
- (6) Training Programme under Multi-disciplinary workers training scheme in the State.

38. *During the Sixth Five-Year Plan period (1980–85)*—The Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs.125 crores for family welfare programme of the State against a proposed outlay of Rs.217.16 crores, of which Rs.40 crores has been ear-marked for the Second India Population Project. Planning Commission has indicated the following outlay for 1980-81 and 1981-82.

TABLE 3—*Outlay 1980–82*
(Rupees in crores)

Year	Total Outlay	For Financial India Population projects.
1	2	3
1980-81 ..	16.65	1.50
1981-82 ..	22.16	5.00

39. *Plans Revised by the Central Government*—Till the end of the year 1980-81, expenditure on the following programmes would be born by the Government of India and the State Government on a 50:50 basis.

- (1) Community health worker programme.
- (2) Multidisciplinary workers programme.
- (3) To give new shape to health education system.

- (4) Malaria Control Programmes
- (5) Filaria Control Programmes.
- (6) Arrangement of Anti-T. B. Drugs.
- (7) Prevention of blindness.
- (8) Leprosy control programmes.
- (9) Establishment of S. T. C. Clinics.

40. The Government of India has made changes in the method of grants from the year 1981-82, and the following schemes would be hundred per cent financed by the Central Governments.

- (1) Leprosy Control Programmes.
- (2) Prevention of blindness.
- (3) Establishment of sub-centres, and construction of their buildings.

(2) SEWERAGE & WATER SUPPLY

41. Safe and potable drinking water and a healthy environment are two of the basic requirements for a healthy life. Hence, it is necessary to provide adequate quantity of safe and potable drinking water to every citizen of the State, while in the urban areas, it is essential to provide underground sewerage system to put an end to the present system of manual transportation of human waste. The National Water Supply and Sanitation programme was launched in the year 1954 by the Government of India. Total expenditure on the supply of drinking water is Rs.207.11 crores, since the beginning of the First Five Year Plan up to the end of March, 1980. Of 644 towns of the State, 409 have already been provided with a water supply systems and 42 towns could be provided with a Sewerage System and 10,056 villages have been provided with a piped water supply, upto March, 1980. According to the 1971 census, there are 1,12,561 villages in Uttar Pradesh and according to a survey in 1972, 35,506 villages suffered from drinking water scarcity. There are 7,001 scarcity villages of the 10,056 villages in which water supply facilities have been provided upto March, 1980. Therefore, only 28,505 scarcity villages remained without drinking water facilities as on April 1, 1980.

42. *Proposed strategy for the Sixth Five-Year Plan*—The 31st United Nations General Assembly set the target to provide clean water and sanitation to all the people of the world by the end of the current decade (1981–90). In the light of the above the Government of

India had fixed the following targets till the end of 1990 :

- (a) 100 per cent of the urban population to be facilitated with safe water supply and 90 per cent of the same is to be facilitated with sewerage system and clean toilets.
- (b) 100 per cent of the rural population is to be facilitated with safe water supply, and 25 per cent of the same is to be facilitated with hygienic toilets.

43. Under the direction of the Government of India, the Jal Nigam has prepared a ten year plan to achieve the above objective, to the tune of Rs.2,320 crores. Due to limited financial resources, an outlay of Rs.306.00 crores (Rs.62.50 crores for hill region) has been approved for this programme during the Sixth Plan, of which Rs.289.50 crores (Rs.90.00 crores for hill region) is for the water supply schemes

of Jal Nigam and Rs.16.50 crores (Rs.2.50 crores for hill region) for the schemes of Gram Vikas Vibhag. Urban Water Supply and Sewerage and piped water supply systems are being prooesed by Jal Nigam, while Gram Vikas Vibhag provides the facilities for drinking water to all basties of Harijans in the rural areas of the State through wells and Diggis.

45. *U. P. Jal Nigam*—In June, 1975, Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam was established to prepare water supply, sewerage and Drainage schemes in the State for its immediate implementation and review. Jal Nigam is implementing the schemes of water supply and sewerage under its normal programme and International Development Association (I.D.A.) programmes, sponsored by World Bank. An outlay of Rs.289.50 crores has been approved for the Sixth Plan and its scheme-wise outlay is shown in the following table :—

TABLE 4—*Outlay and Anticipated Expenditure*

(Rupees in lakhs)

Serial no.	Head of Development	1980—85	1980-81		1981-82
		Approved outlay	Approved outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Approved outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>I—Normal Programmes</i>					
(A) URBAN					
1	Urban Sewerage—				
	(i) New Schemes	450.00	104.00	54.00	270.00
	(ii) Augmentation Schemes ..	1000.00	233.00	183.00	270.00
	Total (1) ..	1450.00	337.00	237.00	540.00
	<i>Urban Water Supply</i>				
	(i) New Schemes	2550.00	273.00	223.00	700.00
	(ii) Augmentation Schemes ..	2000.00	384.00	277.51	790.00
	Total (2) ..	4550.00	657.00	500.51	1490.00
3	Conversion of Dry Latrines ..	700.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
	Total (A) ..	6700.00	1044.00	787.51	2080.00
(B) Rural					
1	Rural Water Supply (MNP) ..	19340.00	2620.00	2238.00	2260.00
2	Advance Plan Assistance .. ..	..	..	..	..
	Total (B) ..	19340.00	2620.00	2238.00	2260.00

TABLE 4—Contd.

(Rupees in lakhs)

Serial no.	Head of Development	1980—85	1980-81		1981-82
		Approved outlay	Approved outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Approved outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Total Normal Programme (A+B) ..	26040.00	3664.00	3025.50	4340.00
	<i>II—I. D. A. Programme</i>				
	<i>(A) URBAN</i>				
	1 Urban Sewerage				
	(i) New Schemes .. ..	..	..	..	..
	(ii) Augmentation Schemes ..	350.00	50.00	50.00	300.00
	Total (1) ..	350.00	50.00	50.00	300.00
	2 Urban Water supply				
	(i) New Schemes .. ..	..	..	..	..
	(ii) Augmentation Schemes ..	1450.00	950.00	950.00	500.00
	Total (2) ..	1450.00	950.00	950.00	500.00
	Total (A) ..	1800.00	1000.00	1000.00	800.00
	<i>(B) Rural Water Supply (MNP)</i> ..	1010.00	500.00	500.00	510.00
	Total (II) I. D. A. Programmes ..	2810.00	1500.00	1500.00	1310.00
	III—Tools and Plants ..	..	..	..	..
	IV—Water Pollution prevention and Control Board.	100.00	6.00	6.00	20.00
	Grand Total (I-IV) ..	28950.00	5170.00	4531.51	5670.00

46. The brief description of various schemes implemented by Jal Nigam is, as under :—

Urban Water Supply

47. *New Schemes*—Of the 644 towns of the State, 409 towns had drinking water supply on March, 1980. Work in 88 towns is in progress. Target is set to provide water supply in 100 new towns during the Sixth Five-Year Plan, for which an outlay of Rs.25.50 crores has been proposed.

48. *Reorganisation/Augmentation and Extension Schemes*—Of the 644 towns of the State 409 towns are already been provided with the drinking water supply. Reorganisation and extension of existing schemes of drinking water supply has also be carried out simultaneously to meet the requirements with a population increase. A sum of Rs.20.00 crores is proposed to be spent

on reorganisation and extension of water supply 40 towns during the Plan period. Reorganisation and extension of water supply schemes in the five KAVAL towns viz., Kanpur, Agra, Varanasi, Allahabad and Lucknow under I.D.A. Programme will be completed during Sixth Five Year Plan period (1980—85), for which an outlay of Rs.14.50 crores has been provided. It is proposed to increase the level of service from 248 litres *per capita* to 270 litres *per capita* in these five KAVAL towns.

Urban Sanitation Schemes

49. *New Schemes*—Of the 644 towns of State, 42 towns have already been covered with partial sewerage facility as on March, 1980. During the Sixth Five Year Plan under this programme, 11 new towns are proposed to be covered with a partial sewerage facility at an estimated cost of Rs.4.50 crores.

50. *Reorganisation/Augmentation and Extension Scheme*—Forty-two towns, including the five KAVAL towns, of the State already have partial sewerage facility. To provide this facility completely an outlay of Rs.10.00 crores has been provided in the Sixth Five Year Plan, by which existing sewerage facility could be extended in eight towns. Rs.3.50 crores are provided under the World Bank Programme for reorganisation and extension of sewerage facility in the five KAVAL towns during the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

51. *Conservation of Dry Latrines into Flush Latrines*—Underground water sewerage schemes is very costly and due to limited financial resources this can not be provided in all the urban areas. Hence, to keep towns clean and to discontinue the combersome practice of manual handling of night soil, it is proposed that dry latrines should be converted to Flush Latrines in all the towns of State during the Sixth Plan (1980–85). A sum of Rs.7.00 crores has been proposed under this programme to convert 1,26,000 dry latrines into flush latrines.

Rural Water Supply Schemes :

52. *Minimum Needs Programme*—Of the 35,506 scarcity villages, only 7,001 could be covered with piped water supply facility by March, 1980. The number of scarcity villages yet to be provided with piped water facility is 28,505. To cover these villages, and about 14,252 other villages with piped water supply, an outlay of Rs.605 crores is required. During the Sixth Plan (1980–85) with a given outlay of Rs.203.50 crores, total number of 11,750 villages including 9,850 scarcity villages, could be provided with piped water facility. Two thousand villages in rocky areas of Bundelkhand, Mirzapur, Allahabad and Varanasi districts will have deep bore hand pumps using the available DTH rigs with an allocation of Rs.5.00 crores. Of Rs.203.50 crores, planned allocation for rural water supply, a sum of Rs.10.10 crores, Rs.21.00 crores and Rs.172.40 crores have been proposed under IDA, programme, Dutch Credit and Normal Programmes respectively.

53. *Accelerated rural water supply schemes*—Besides the Minimum Need Programme, Government of India launched a hundred per cent Centrally sponsored accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme in 1977-78. Work on 198 Rural Water Supply Schemes covering 2600 villages, including 1300 scarcity villages, is in progress. Drinking water facility have already been provided in 700 villages up to March, 1980.

A grant of Rs.90.00 crores is expected from Government of India during the Sixth Plan period under this scheme, through which a total number of 7550 villages, including 5550 scarcity villages will be covered.

54. *Water Pollution Prevention and Control Board*—Rs.1.00 crore has been proposed during the Sixth Plan period for prevention pollution in rivers of the State. This money will be under the control of Water Pollution and Control Board.

55. *Dutch Credit Programme*—The Neitherland Government has agreed to provide a sum of Rs.11.91 crores, against an estimated cost of Rs.14.91 crores, for the Rural Water Supply Schemes in the districts of Allahabad, Rae Bareli and Varanasi prepared by Jal Nigam. Rs.2.00 crores have already been received as interim relief from Government of India, of which Rs.1.68 crores has been spent by Jal Nigam up to the end of September, 1980. In addition to the above three districts, the Neitherland Government agreed to a grant of Rs.9.24 crores for the Rural Water Supply Scheme in districts of Mathura, Etawah and Agra. An appraisal report of Rs.3.29 crores has already been prepared by the Jal Nigam and soon be submitted to the Neitherland Government.

56. *Progress of Annual Plan 1980-81*—An outlay of Rs.53.70 crores, including Rs.15.70 crores for the Hill Region, have been approved for the Annual Plan 1980-81, under the water supply and sewerage programmes. Out of this outlay, Rs.51.70 crores have been allocated for the schemes being implemented by Jal Nigam, and Rs.2.00 crores for Rural Water Supply Schemes being implemented through the Rural Development Department. Under urban water supply schemes, Rs.16.07 crores has been allotted to provide water supply in 25 new towns, and target have been set for reorganisation and extension of water supply facilities in the five KAVAL towns and eight other towns. Rs.3.67 crores have been allotted to Urban Sewerage programme, to provide sanitary facilities in three new towns, including the reorganisation and extension of sewerage of facilities in the five KAVAL and three other towns. Rs.31.20 crores have been allotted under the Minimum Needs Programme, of which 1650 villages will be benefited with piped water supply, including 1250 scarcity villages. Rs.50.00 lakhs have been allotted to convert the 9000 dry latrines into flush latrines. It is hoped that the above targets would be achieved up to the end of the Annual Plan 1980-81.

Annual Plan 1981-82

57. An outlay of Rs.58.70 crores have been allotted for sewerage and water supply programme during the Annual Plan 1981-82, in which Rs.17.25 crores is included for the Hill Region. Of the total allotted outlay of Rs. 58.70 crores the provision of Rs.56.70 crores (Rs.16.75 crores for hills) have been made for Sewerage and Water Supply Schemes of Jal Nigam, and Rs.2.00 crores (Rs.0.50 crore for hills) For Rural Water supply Schemes of Rural Development Department.

56. *Jal Nigam*—Of the approved outlay of Rs.56.70 crores for the Annual Plan 1981-82, Rs.20.00 crores have been allotted for Urban Water Supply programmes, Rs.6.40 crores for Urban Sewerage Schemes, Rs.50.00 lakhs for conversion of dry latrines into flush latrines Rs.27.70 crores for Rural Water Supply Schemes under the Minimum Need Programme, and Rs.10.00 lakhs is allotted for water pollution prevention and control board. Out of Rs.20.00 crores allotted for Urban Water Supply Schemes Rs.7.00 crores is for water supply in 20 new towns, and out of Rs.13.00 crores remaining Rs.8.00 crores for the water supply scheme in five towns, and Rs.5.00 crores for reorganisation and extension of water supply schemes in five KAVAL towns under the World Bank Programme. Out of the Rs.8.40 crores allotted for Urban Sewerage Schemes, Rs.2.70 crores are for the Sewerage Schemes in three new towns, and of the rest of Rs.5.70 crores, Rs.2.70 crores are for sewerage schemes in two towns and Rs.3.00 crores for reorganisation and extension of sewerage schemes in the five KAVAL towns under the World Bank Programme. To convert 9000 dry laterines into flush laterines, Rs.50.00 lakhs has been allotted during the year 1981-82.

59. During 1981-82, target is set to provide piped water supply to 1600 villages under the Minimum Needs Programme for which Rs.17.70 crores have been allotted, which includes World Bank Programme of Rs.5.10 crores. Besides Rs.20.00 crores has been proposed under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Schemes, through which 1100 additional villages including 750 scarcity villages will be covered with water supply facility.

60. *Wells and Diggis (Rural Development Department)*—Under this scheme, Rural Development Department is providing Drinking Water facilities to all basties of Harijans and backward classes, by constructing drinking water wells in the rural areas of the Plain districts and diggis in the Hill districts. It is an important part of Minimum Needs Programme. On the basis of a survey conducted in the year 1977, a total number of 29,061 wells in the Plan districts and 2,802 diggis in the Hill districts, needed to be constructed. However only 23,545 wells, 2,652 hand pumps and 650 diggis could be constructed against an outlay of Rs.13.42 crores upto March, 1980.

61. For the Sixth Five-Year Plan 1980-85 the outlays have been allotted to the tune of Rs.1650 lakhs including Rs.250 lakhs for Hill Region. From this given outlay it is proposed to construct 16016 wells in the Plain districts, 10,000 hand pumps, and 2,500 diggis in the upto March, 1980.

62. Rs.200.00 lakhs have been allotted for the Annual Plan 1981-82, of which Rs.50.00 lakhs have been allotted for the Hill Regions. Targets have been set to construct 1552 wells in Plain districts, 2,000 hand pumps, and 500 diggis in Hill Regions.

Physical and Financial targets in brief are given below :

TABLE 5
Financial and Physical Targets

Year	Proposed outlay (Lakhs Rs.)			Proposed Target		
	Plains	Hills	Total	Wells	Hand Pumps	Diggis
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1980-85	1400.00	250.00	1650.00	16,016	10,000	2,500
1980-81	150.00	50.00	200.00	1,666	2,000	500
1981-82	150	50.00	200.00	1,552	2,000	500

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

I. HOUSING

Urban Development

Housing is one of the basic needs of man. Good housing increases the productivity of workers and raises the standard and quality of life. The housing conditions in the state are, still, far from satisfaction due to shortage of houses because of financial and material constraints. The problem is all the more acute for economically weaker people with low income who fail to construct their own houses or get suitable accommodation because of exorbitant rents. Necessary allocations could also not be made for housing programme because of higher allocations for priority sectors like Agriculture, Irrigation and Power. Increasing migration of rural population to urban areas and inadequate investments on housing in public as well as private sectors have made the problem of housing all the more complicated. By the end of 1979-80 only 68169 houses could be constructed.

2. *Strategy for the Sixth Plan (1980-85)*—The working group on "Housing and Urban Development" estimated a shortage of 9.8 lakhs dwelling units in the urban areas of the State in 1980 which is likely to increase to 14.84 lakhs by the end of the Sixth Plan. It is estimated that a sum of Rs.22.30 crores would be required to wipe out the above shortage. It appears to be extremely difficult to arrange for such a huge amount even if all possible resources are mobilized in the public and private sectors.

3. In order to enable the social housing facilities to the poor families the following objectives have been proposed for the Sixth Plan.

(a) In order to provide houses for economically weaker sections the strategy envisages provision of sites and services and "Core Housing" programmes. These facilities will enable the beneficiaries to own houses within their affordable limits and improve the quality of accommodation through their own efforts.

(b) Social Housing Programme Should be implemented in such a way so that maximum benefits reach the economically weaker sections. For social housing schemes the allocations will be made according to number of families of economically backward sections.

(c) Housing for industrial workers would be provided in areas where large scale development of industries has been proposed. The private industrialists would also be encouraged for providing housing facilities to their workers.

(d) A policy of large scale acquisition of urbanisable land in towns and cities would be adopted to implement the housing schemes for an orderly growth and development of urban areas.

4. *Programme for the Sixth Plan (1980-85)*—Against the requirements of 14.84 lakh houses, it is proposed to take up housing programme with an investment of Rs.428.61 crores for constructing 3.20 lakh houses during the Plan period. Various sources from which funds are proposed to be obtained during the Sixth Plan are as follows.

	(Rupees in crores)
(a) State sector	46.25
(b) Implementing agency and Public contribution.	120.02
(c) HUDCO Loans	236.14
(d) Private Industrialists.. ..	1.20
(e) General Insurance Corporation ..	25.00

5. Of these funds, the social housing schemes would be formulated in such a manner as to be in proportion to the percentage of house holds in each income group. The existing distribution of houses for construction for persons of different income group is E. W. S. 75 per cent, L.I.G. 15 per cent, M.I.G. 9 per cent and H.I.G. 1 per cent. With this distribution it is anticipated that 15650 dwelling units will be constructed under various social housing schemes in the State sector during the plan period and the remaining schemes through industrial and other financial resources.

6. It has been realised that this State is lagging behind in obtaining requisite financial assistance from HUDCO. Steps will have be taken up to speed up formulation of housing projects to be financed by HUDCO. For this purpose, each development authority will create "HUDCO CELL" which will prepare the projects. A target of constructing 2,14,750 houses

has also been proposed through industrial finances mostly from HUDCO and G.I.C. during the Sixth Plan.

7. The number of houses proposed to be constructed by various financial resources in the State are as follows:—

TABLE—1 Proposed targets for Housing Construction Schemes (1980-85)

Serial no.	Name of the scheme	State sector	Industrial finance		Other financial resources	Total
			HUDCO	GIC		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Site and Services ..	..	40,000	..	65,000	1,05,000
2	Core Housing ..	..	20,000	..	20,000	40,000
3	Housing schemes for socially weaker sections (slum clearance scheme).	8,650	56,500	31,250	..	96,400
4	Housing scheme for lower Income Group	5,000	42,000	..	..	47,000
5	Housing scheme for middle Income Group.	2,000	23,000	..	4,000	29,000
6	Housing scheme for High Income Group.	..	2,000	..	1,000	3,000
Total ..		15,650	1,83,500	31,250	90,000	3,20,400

8. Proposed allocations and Targets for the State sector—For the Sixth Five Year Plan housing schemes have been proposed with an finan-

cial expenditure of Rs.40.25 crores. The breakup of plan-wise allocations against their physical targets are shown as under:—

TABLE—2 Allocations and Targets for Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)

Serial no.	Name of the scheme	Allocation (1980—85) Lac Rs.	Physical (Number)	Target (1980—85)
1	2	3	4	
1	Integrated subsidised Housing Scheme			
	(i) By P. W. D. ..	..	150	1,900
	(ii) By Private Industrialist ..	..	150	3,000
	(iii) By Local Bodies ..	..	250	3,350
	Total ..	..	550	8,250
2	L. I. G. Housing Scheme ..	..	880	5,000
3	M. I. G. Housing Scheme ..	..	560	2,000
4	Slum Clearance Scheme ..	..	20	400
5	Land acquisition Housing Scheme ..	..	1,865	2,000
6	Seed capital ..	..	750	..
Grand Total (1—6) ..		..	4,625	1,650 2,000
				Houses Hectare Land

9. Details of various Social Housing Schemes are given below:

(i) *Integrated Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme*—Under this scheme, financial assistance is given to persons belonging to economically weaker groups and industrial labourers of public, private and co-operative sectors, whose monthly income is upto Rs.350.00. During the Sixth Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs.5.50 crores has been proposed including Rs.5.00 lakhs for Hills. It includes Rs.1.50 crores for P.W.D. Rs.1.50 crores for private industrialists and Rs.2.50 crores for local bodies.

(ii) *Low Income Group Housing Scheme*—Under this scheme housing facility is provided to persons whose monthly income is up to Rs.600.00 through local bodies and development authorities either on rental basis or hire purchase basis. The financial assistance under this scheme is extended in the shape of 100 per cent loan. An outlay of Rs.8.80 crores has been proposed for construction of 5000 houses including Rs.5.00 lakhs for Hills during the Sixth Plan period.

(iii) *Middle Income Group Housing Scheme*—Under this scheme housing facility is provided to persons having monthly income between Rs.601 to Rs.1500 either on rental basis or hire purchase basis. The financial assistance is given in the shape of cent per cent loan to U. P. Housing and Development Board, local bodies and development authorities. The proposed outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan is Rs.5.60 crores including Rs.10.00 lakhs for Hills for the construction of 2000 houses.

(iv) *Slum Clearance Scheme*—Under this scheme financial assistance is given to local bodies and development authorities in the shape of 50 per cent loan and 37.5 per cent subsidy for clearance of slums and rehabilitation of slum dwellers. These agencies undertake the work of construction of houses for the rehabilitation of slum dwellers and allot houses on subsidised rent to them. It is proposed to allocate a sum of Rs.20.00 lakhs including Rs.5.00 lakhs for Hills in the Sixth Plan for the construction of 400 houses.

(v) *Land Acquisition and Development Scheme*—Non availability of developed plots in adequate number for construction of houses is a great problem, hence a large scale programme for land acquisition and development has been proposed in the Sixth Plan. Therefore, an outlay of Rs.18.65 crores is proposed for this scheme for the Plan period and it is expected that an additional 2000 Hectares of land will be available by the end of the Sixth Plan.

(vi) *Seed Capital*—In order to solve the housing problem expeditiously, in 11 major

cities of the State, development authorities have already been established and in some more cities of the State, these authorities are proposed to be set up. These development authorities are provided financial assistance in the shape of seed capital so that these may resolve and generate more funds as revolving fund. A sum of Rs. 5.11 crores has already been given up to 1979-80 and an outlay of Rs.7.50 crores is proposed during the Sixth Plan for this purpose.

(vii) *Special Component Plan*—Various Housing agencies viz., U.P. Housing and Development Board, development authorities etc. have reserved a quota of 20 per cent of the developed plots or constructed houses for allotment to families covered under the Special Component Plan. Out of 3.20 lakhs proposed houses, 20 per cent i.e. 64000 houses will be allotted to beneficiaries under Special Component Plan.

Progress of Annual Plan 1980-81,

10. During 1980-81, an outlay of Rs.10.01 crores has been sanctioned for various housing agencies with a target of constructing 900 houses and developing 145 hect. of land. It is expected that these targets will be achieved by the end of 1980-81.

Annual Plan (1981-82)

11. *Urban Housing*—During the Sixth Plan Period (1980-85) an outlay of Rs.46.25 crores has been proposed for houses in urban areas, out of which Rs.10.75 crores have been earmarked for 1981-82 including Rs.5.75 lakhs for Hill areas. Proposed outlays and physical targets for 1981-82 are given below:—

TABLE—3 *Annual Plan (1981-82) proposed targets*

Serial no.	Item	Proposed Outlay (in lakhs Rs.)	Proposed Target
1	2	3	4
1	Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme :		
	(i) By P. W. D.	20.00	200 Houses
	(ii) By Private Industrialists	30.00	500 "
	(iii) By Local Bodies	60.00	300 "
2	Low Income Group Housing Scheme	175.00	800 "
3	Slum Clearance Improvement Scheme	5.00	80 "
4	Middle Income Group Housing Scheme	120.00	360 "
5	Land Acquisition and Development	565.00	500 Hectare
6	Seed Capital	100.00	
	Total	1075.00	2240 Houses 500 Hectare.

12. *Rural Housing*—The growing congestion in the rural areas of the state can be judged from the fact that in 1951 the average population per inhabited settlement was 489 which rose to 571 in 1961 with a further increase to 674 in 1971. To meet the increasing housing requirements of the rural areas following schemes are being initiated.

13. *Allotment of House Sites and Development (Revenue Department)*—This scheme is being implemented by Revenue Department. Under the scheme, free house site of 100–150 square yards is provided to each such family of scheduled caste, scheduled tribe workers and other agriculture labourers in rural areas, who have no house to live in. In this scheme a family consisting of a husband, wife and minor children has been treated as a family unit. According to survey (1972), 12,12,014 families were eligible for the allotment of house sites. This number further rose to 12,40,340 and out of these, house sites had been allotted to 12,36,545 families till the end of March, 1980. Possession on house sites had also been given to 12,32,956 families and remaining 3689 families have yet to be given possession.

14. Development of house sites, includes construction of link roads, "Kharanjas", drains, provision of drinking water etc., The norm for expenditure on development of house sites was fixed at the rate of Rs.150 per house site by the Government of India which has, now been increased to Rs.500 per house site. According to the plan, 45 per cent of allotted house sites had to be developed. Till the end of March, 1980, 20,000 house sites were developed leaving a balance of 5.30 lakh house sites which would require a sum of Rs.2650.00 lakhs for their development. Due to paucity of funds, a target of 50,000 house sites for development has been fixed for the Sixth Plan.

15. During 1980–85 Plan, an outlay of Rs.75.00 lakhs has been proposed for allotment of house sites and their development including Rs.25.00 lakhs for Hill areas.

16. An outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs has been proposed for annual plan 1981-82 including Rs.5.00 lakhs for Hill regions. Out of the proposed outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs for plains, Rs.6.00 lakhs will be spent for allotment of house sites and Rs.4.00 lakhs for their development.

17. *Rural House construction (Rural Development Department)*—Harijan and Nirbal Varg Avas Nigam is implementing housing construction programme since 1976 but unfortunately no significant progress could be achieved so far.

Since the inception of this scheme subsidy to the tune of Rs.116.25 lakhs only was paid by this Nigam and 1080 houses could only be completed by the end of June, 1980. Besides, 2000 houses were under construction.

18. Since 1979-80 the Rural Development Department has started a comprehensive housing scheme for the rural areas. Under this scheme subsidy is granted in the shape of building material to such Scheduled Caste/Scheduled tribe families, landless labourers and other backward class families who have irrigated land not exceeding 0.04 hectare or unirrigated land not exceeding 1.00 hectare and any member of their family has no other source of income except from agricultural labour.

19. For construction of houses the limit of subsidy has been fixed up to Rs.2,000 or 75 per cent of the total cost of the house, whichever is less in the plains and Rs.3,000 or 75 per cent of the total cost of the house, for hill areas. The beneficiaries have to contribute the balance 25 per cent cost in the shape of labour. These houses are constructed according to the design released by U. P. D.E.S.C.O..

20. During the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980–85, a target for construction of 56000 houses has been proposed with an outlay of Rs.1725.00 lakhs under the programme.

21. Under this scheme, an outlay of Rs.613.00 lakhs has been provided including Rs.588.00 lakhs for 48 districts of plains during 1979-80. A target of construction of 26,615 houses has been fixed with this investment. By the end of the financial year 1979-80 the construction of 1973 houses was completed and 8000 houses were under construction. A sum of Rs.95.00 lakhs was spent in construction of houses and development of house sites upto March, 1980. Under this scheme, against the total provision of Rs.289 lakhs Rs.279 lakh has been made for districts of plains and Rs.10.00 lakhs for Hill districts. Besides, there is a provision of Rs.50.00 lakhs in the allocations of Harijan Sahayak and Social Welfare Department under Special Component Plan. A target for construction of 14,000 additional houses has been fixed for 1980-81.

22. An outlay of Rs.289.00 lakhs, including 25.00 lakhs for Hill Areas, has been proposed for Annual Plan 1981-82 with a target of constructing 14033 houses.

23. *Construction of Buildings of different departments*—Under this programme, an outlay is allotted to various departments of the State viz.

Police, Revenue Estate, Public Works, Finance (Sales Tax), Food and Civil Supplies, Finance (loan to Government employees), Karmik, Finance (Stamp and Registration), Civil Defence etc. for construction of residential and non-residential buildings. Excise Department has also been included under this programme since the commencement of first year of the Sixth Plan 1980-85.

24. The above mentioned departments invested a sum of Rs.53 lakhs on the construction of residential and non-residential buildings during 1979-80. During the Sixth Plan an outlay of Rs.6,100.00 lakhs has been proposed for the construction of such buildings of various departments, including Rs.705.00 lakhs for Hill Areas. An outlay of Rs.1264 lakhs has been approved for the year 1981-82 with departments break-up as detailed below :—

TABLE 4—Outlays for building construction schemes of other departments :

(Rupees in lakhs)

Serial no.	Name of department	1980-85 proposed outlay	1981-82 Sanctioned outlay
1	2	3	4
1	Police	2300.00	450.00
2	Judicial	1275.00	250.00
3	Revenue	475.00	100.00
4	Estate	560.00	155.00
5	Public Works	440.00	82.00
6	Finance (Sales Tax)	90.00	15.00
7	Food and civil supply	60.00	15.00
8	Jail	175.00	35.00
9	Finance (Loan for State government servants)	675.00	150.00
10	Karmik	20.00	5.00
11	Finance (Stamp and registration)	10.00	2.00
12	Civil Defence	10.00	2.00
13	Excise	10.00	3.00
	Total	6100.00	1264.00

2. Urban Development

25. The urban population is fast increasing in the State. Out of the total population of 8.83 crores according to census year 1971, 1.24 crore or 14.02 percent have been residing in urban areas. The total population of the State increased by 19.78 per cent during the decade 1961-71. While the urban population has increased by 30.68 percent. One-third of the urban population of U. P. is concentrated in five large cities known collectively as the KAVAL cities. Urban residents have to face shortage of community facilities besides increasing housing problems because of continuous growth of population in big cities are to which slums are increasing in these cities very rapidly.

26. In this context, the objectives for urban development have been determined and related programmes have been proposed for the Sixth Plan period. These objectives and programmes are given below :

(a) To continue preparation of Master plans and Regional Plans for proper orientation of development of Urban areas.

(b) To check pressure of migration to metropolitan and large cities by encouraging growth of small and medium towns, by providing employment opportunities and minimum level of standards of living.

(c) To encourage the growth of small and medium towns and cities so as to equip them to serve at growth centres and service centre to foster and supplement rural growth and to sub-serve the rural economy.

(d) To improve conditions of slum dwellers to towns having population of one lakh and above as per 1971 census.

(e) To initiate development action programmes in metropolitan and large cities specifically oriented towards improving living condition of the 'Urban Poor'.

(f) To implement Urban Development Project by providing financial assistance to local bodies for remunerative and non-remunerative construction projects such as commercial complexes, offices complexes, transport complexes, auditoria, theatres and community centres, parks, play grounds etc.

27. In the light of the above stated objectives it is proposed to allocate the plan outlays of

Rs.6000.00 lakhs for urban development during the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85). Plan-wise outlays and physical targets are given in Table-5.

TABLE—5 Outlays and targets for Urban Development during the Sixth Five Year Plan

Serial no.	Name of Schemes	Sixth Plan outlays (1980-85) (Rs. lakhs)	(1980-85) Physical targets
1	2	3	4
1	Urban development scheme (financial aid to local bodies).	95.00	500 shops, 10 offices 2 community centres, 4 parks and 1 Auditorium.
2	Town and Regional Planning ..	60.00	32 Master Plans 11 Regional Plans.
3	Regional centre for Urban and environmental studies Lucknow University.	40.00	..
4	(a) Environmental improvement of slums ..	1000.00	6.70 lakh slum population to be benefited.
	(b) Slum Improvement and Clearance Board ..	..	..
5	(a) Integrated Development of Small and medium towns.	..	20 Towns.
	(b) Creating Unit in Urban and village planning Department to prepare Urban community development scheme.	800.00	..
6	Kanpur Urban Development Project ..	4000.00	15,000 sites and service plots and 20,000 slum house holds to be benefited.
7	Research and development ..	5.00	..
	Total ..	6000.00	..

28. Scheme-wise description of programmes under Urban Development is given below :

29. *Urban Development Scheme* (Financial Assistance to Local Bodies)—The Urban Development schemes was introduced in the year 1971. Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided to local bodies and development authorities of such towns whose Master Plan have been prepared for construction of shopping centres, office complexes, transport complexes, community centres, auditoria, theatres, park and playgrounds etc. By the end of March, 1980, under this scheme 594 shops, 28 office have been constructed. An outlay of Rs.95 lakhs has been proposed for the Sixth Five Year Plan period 1980-85 under this schemes. It is anticipated that 500 shops, 10 office complexes, one auditorium, two community centres, four parks will be constructed during the Sixth Plan period.

30. *Town and Regional Planning*—Master Plans for fast growing towns and cities have been prepared with the help of Department of the Town and Country Planning under the scheme. Out of 293 towns and cities in the State, Master Plans for 34 towns have been prepared so far and preparation of Master Plan for 19 towns is under progress. An outlay of Rs.60.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Sixth Plan.

31. It is proposed to take up preparation of 32 new master plans besides master plan for

Singrauli Complex during the Sixth Five Year Plan. Preparation of regional Plans was taken up during the Third Five Year Plan and till now five Regional Plan have been prepared. It is proposed to complete 11 Regional Plans during the Sixth Plan period.

32. *Research on Housing and Urban Development*—It is proposed to take up research work on housing and urban development through Regional centre for urban and environmental studies, institute of public administration, Lucknow university and also through town and country planning department. The Regional Centre intends to undertake training and research programmes relating to housing and urban development, particularly with regard to small and medium towns, including regional planning, metropolitan planning, administration and organisation of small and medium towns, cities in the process of urbanisation. An outlay of Rs.40.00 lakhs has been proposed during the Sixth Plan period 1980-85 for this programme.

33. *Environmental Improvement of Slums*—A programme for environmental improvement of slums was started in 1972 by the State Government for seven cities viz., Kanpur, Lucknow, Allahabad, Varanasi, Agra, Meerut and Bareilly having population more than three lakhs. An expenditure of Rs.620.70 lakhs has been spent on these programmes benefiting 6.77 lakh slum dwellers, in these district. It is proposed to

extend this scheme to all cities having a population of one lakh above during the Sixth Plan period. It has been estimated by the working group on Housing and Urban Development, constituted by the State Government that over one-fourth population (25 per cent) constitutes the slum population in 22 Class I cities of the State. The slum population may be around 25 lakhs at the beginning of the Sixth Plan. An outlay of Rs.1000.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Sixth Plan period.

34. *Slum improvement and clearance board*—At the State level a separate Slum Improvement and Clearance Board is proposed to be set up during the Sixth Plan with a view to formulating a perspective Plan for slum improvement in the entire State and execute this massive programme over a definite period of time.

35. *Integrated development of small and medium towns*—This scheme was started in the State during the year 1979-80 with a financial assistance from the Central Government on 50 : 50 basis. Under this scheme towns having a population of one lakh and below are eligible for this assistance. The scheme aims at reducing the fast rate of migration to metropolitan and big cities. During the year 1979-80, projects for six towns having an estimated cost of Rs.581.65 lakhs were submitted to the Government of India. An outlay of Rs.800.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Sixth Plan period 1980-85 with which 19 districts of Plains and one district of Hill will be benefited.

36. *Kanpur Urban Development Project*—Financial assistance of the World Bank has been sought for this project. The basic objective of the project is to expand shelter related pro-

grammes which would improve the living conditions, particularly of the economically weaker sections and low income group people in Kanpur KAVAL district. A sum of Rs.40.00 crores has been proposed for the Sixth Plan including Rs.14.00 crores as the World Bank's share. During the period 1980-85 the target is to develop 15000 residential plots, sites and survey programmes and also to provide facilities to 20,000 slum families. The project has been submitted to the World Bank for consideration and its accord is awaited.

37. *Research and Development*—The Town and Country Planning Department will focus attention on research in Urban Planning and also Urban Housing and suggest economy in land utilisation and provision of essential services and improved designs of houses etc. To complete this type of research work a separate statistical division has been proposed to conduct studies on continuous basis and compile and prepare statistical data base, conduct urban research and develop a suitable urban and regional informative system for the use of physical planning in the State. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Sixth Plan.

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38. An outlay of Rs.350.25 lakhs has been proposed during the period 1980-81 for urban development which would enable to complete the physical targets by the end of the financial year 1980-81. An outlay of Rs.1062.00 lakhs been proposed during the period 1981-82 for Urban Development Programme. The scheme-wise break-up of outlays and proposed targets are given in the following table :

TABLE—6 *Urban Development Annual Plan 1981-82 Outlay and Target*

Serial no.	Name of Schemes	1981-82 Outlay (Rs. in lakh)	1981-82 Physical Target
1	2	3	4
1	Urban Development Scheme (Financial assistance to local bodies).	10.00	50 shops, 1 Community Centre.
2	Town and Regional Planning	15.00	11 Master Plans 11 Regional Plans.
3	Urban and Environmental Study Centre, Lucknow University.	13.00	..
4	Environmental improvement of Slums	200.00	1.34 lakh slum dwellers, to be benefited.
4-B.	Slum improvement and clearance Board .. .. .	..	..
5-A.	Integrated development of small and medium towns	150.00	20 Towns.
5-B.	Project Formulation Units for IDSMT .. .. .	..	..
5-C.	Strengthening of Engineering staff of local bodies .. .. .	..	..
6	Kanpur Urban Development	674.00	3427 sites and services plots and 6000 slum house holds.
7	Research and Development .. .. .	..	..
Total ..		1062.00	..

CHAPTER 14
OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

I. INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

The role of Information and Publicity in a planned economic development is to make known the policies and programmes of the government to the public, and there by secure maximum public participation. It has a vital role to play in the dissemination of new techniques and scientific know-how. Considering the vastness of the State, it has not been possible to effectively convey to the entire population living in remote villages the various programmes of the government. During the Sixth Plan it is proposed to strengthen the publicity organization so that development programmes of different departments can reach the remote corners of the State.

2. Taking into account the level of literacy in the State (22 per cent according to the census of 1971), regional variations in the dialect, the different cultural and social values, the communication strategy in the Sixth Plan would be evolved. This would include developing a package of communication techniques comprising of printing of reading material, development of audio-visual aids, and other interesting items to propagate the Governmental policies and programmes. Use of audio-visual aids such as films, cinema slides, television, radio, exhibition and other visual aids will provide both general entertainment, and in creating an awareness among the masses. Strengthening of the publicity organization at the regional and tehsil levels for an efficient implementation of the publicity programmes, would be taken up. Production of newsreels and documentary films will be increased substantially as well also the production of literature designed for use in the rural area. Through the cinema corporation (Chal-Chitra Nigam) mini and small cinema houses would be constructed at strategic places in rural and semi-urban areas, where such facilities exist at present.

3. The important schemes proposed to be taken up during 1980-85 are as follows :-

- (1) Strengthening of publicity organization at the regional and tehsil levels .
- (2) Use of audio-visual-aids, such as television, newsreels, documentary films and community listening sets in larger number.

It is proposed that these be utilised on a wider scale so that programmes meant for rural areas and illiterate masses are intensified. Film units are proposed to be set up in Kumaun, Garhwal and Bundelkhand regions of the State.

- (3) Through the media of newspapers, extensive publicity through articles and features to be taken up.
- (4) Greater emphasis on song and drama and cultural programmes will be with a view to have better personal contacts.
- (5) It is proposed to open regional photography units for coverage of important events and developmental activities of these regions.
- (6) Opening of regional exhibition units for organising exhibitions up to the block level.
- (7) Publication of district-wise booklets posters and pamphlets showing progress of development distribution at the tehsil level.
- (8) For providing entertainment to small towns and rural areas, where the facility generally does not exist or is inadequate, 200 cinema halls will be constructed by the U. P. Chalchitra Nigam.
- (9) It is proposed to strengthen the U. P. Information Centre, New Delhi, and establish a photography unit there so that an over all picture of development could be presented at the national level.
- (10) For quick and economical printing of various publications of the department, it is proposed to establish a printing press at the State headquarters.

4. The targets proposed for various publicity schemes during 1981-82 are as follows :-

TABLE—1 *Proposed Targets*

Serial no.	Item	Unit	Proposed target
1	2	3	4
1	Documentary films	.. Nos.	15
2	Newsreels	.. Nos.	20

TABLE 1—(Concl'd.)

Serial no.	Item	Unit	Proposed target
1	2	3	4
3	Districts Information Centres.	Nos.	6
4	Tehsil Information Centres.	Nos.	2
5	T. V. Sets ..	Nos.	18
6	Cultural Programmes	Nos.	125
7	Division Exhibition Units.	Nos.	12
8	Exhibitions	Nos.	1,000
9	Kisan Mela		
10	Printing Press ..	Nos.	1
11	Divisional Photo Units	Nos.	8
12	Cinema house ..	Nos.	200
13	Film Unit ..	Nos.	19
14	Publications ..	Nos.	10

5. To achieve these objective an outlay of Rs.200 lakhs has been proposed for the Sixth Plan 1980-85.

2. LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

6. In a Welfare State, the Government has the responsibility to safeguard the interests of the labourers by ensuring reasonable wages, and prevention from exploitation. Providing better working conditions is equally important, as it contributes towards increase in labour productivity, and therefore economic growth. This is possible if proper labour-management relationships are established through worker's participation. The State is also responsible to continuously assess the man-power requirements of the industrial units and to provide trained and skilled craftsmen to meet the growing need of the industry. Employment service and vocational guidance is provided through a State wide network of employment exchanges providing effective liaison between the employers and employees. Thus the schemes of labour welfare are classified into the following three sub-sectors :

- (i) Labour Welfare.
- (ii) Craftsmen Training.
- (iii) Employment Service.

7. *Labour Welfare*—Key activities of the labour welfare are both regulatory and welfare oriented. Under the regulatory activities, the main task is enforcement of various labour laws,

and reconciliation and settlement of labour disputes. The welfare part includes provision of medical, sports, recreation and other cultural facilities.

8. The number of registered factories at the beginning of 1960 stood at 2,482, employing about 2,85,496 workers. This number increased to 5,632 in 1979 (requiring greater surveillance under the Factories Act, Payment of Wages Act, Employment of Children Act, and for compliance of safety provisions. Besides this unorganised labour is also employed in various sectors which needs to be brought under the coverage of the new Labour Wage Act. The rehabilitation of bonded labour is one of the important programmes, 3,211 bonded families and 4,373 bonded labourers have been identified and their rehabilitations is under process.

9. The broad strategy for labour welfare in the Sixth Plan would be advanced planning for launching new programmes, creation of special cell for evaluating the programmes conducting short and diagnostic studies; simplification of record-keeping procedure; creating in-service training facilities and refresher courses for the officers of the industrial enterprises and also of the trade unions and participation of labour in management, to promote cohesiveness and industrial harmony. Economic emancipation for bonded labour also occupies a place of priority in the Sixth Plan.

10. The main objectives set forth in the Sixth Five-Year Plan are given below :

- (i) Wider coverage of the Minimum Wages Act and effective enforcement of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, Equal Remuneration Act, the Employment of Children Act and other legislative measures.
- (ii) Streamlining the existing industrial machinery under the existing set-up.
- (iii) Rehabilitation of bonded labour.
- (iv) Promotion of labour welfare programmes in backward regions.
- (v) Effective enforcement of labour laws in new factories established in the backward areas and opening of welfare centres in such places.
- (vi) To promote participation in management in factories where labour law have a roll.
- (vii) Reorganizing and strengthening of labour welfare set-up and to improve the standard of the existing staff through training and other facilities.

(viii) Establishment of labour courts for maintaining labour strength and speedy disposal of pending cases.

11. An outlay of Rs.180 lakhs has been provided for Sixth Plan (1980-85) of which Rs.33 lakhs has been earmarked for the year 1981-82.

12. *Craftsmen Training*—Industrial training plays an important role in accelerating the pace of industrial development and thus makes its due contribution in the economic and social development of the State by making skilled workers and technicians available to the industries. Industrial training also provides the technical know-how to the youth, to enable them to be self-employed.

The objectives of the Craftsmen Training Scheme are :—

(i) To ensure a steady flow of skilled workers to the industry ;

(ii) To raise Industrial Productivity by systematic training of workers and ;

(iii) To reduce unemployment among the educated youth by equipping them for suitable industrial employment and preparing them for self-employment. To achieve these objectives it is necessary to bring about a qualitative improvement in craftsmen training so that the increasing demand for skilled workers is duly met. It is necessary therefore that all such institutions established in the State are properly equipped.

13. In U. P. there are 67 Industrial Training Institutes, with a capacity of 26,912 seats offering 43 skills. The plan-wise progress is given below :—

TABLE—2 *The progress of the craftsman training in Different Plan Period*

Plan Period	Number of I.T.Is. opened	Total no. of I.T.Is. at the end of plan	Number of seats added	Total no. of seats at the end of the plan
1	2	3	4	5
First Plan	..	8	..	1,832
Second Plan	..	15	2,240	4,072
Third Plan	..	33	13,496	17,568
Three Annual Plans (1966-69)	..	48	5,012	22,580
Fourth Plan	..	4	2,204	24,764
Fifth Plan	..	15	1,584	26,368
Annual Plans (1978-79 and 1979-80)	..	67	432	26,800

14. During the Third Five-Year Plan there was a substantial increase in the craftsmen training programme. This was necessary in order to make available trained manpower for large and small organised and unorganised industry and trades. Such rapid expansion led to shortage of trained teachers and make the task of maintenance of proper standards difficult.

15. The broad strategy of the Sixth Five-Year Plan will be as follows :—

(i) Fuller utilisation of existing training facilities and establishment of new institutes wherever necessary.

(ii) Modernisation of the Industrial training institutes.

(iii) Eradication of unemployment among the I.T.I. trained personnel through a better placement policy, assured though a coordinated effort of local industries, units, areas and industrial planner.

(iv) Diversification to popular trades and refresher courses for instructors in popular trades.

(v) Fulfilling the training needs of rural workers in the context of integrated rural development.

(vi) Apprenticeship Training.

(vii) Self-Employment promotion programme.

16. An outlay of Rs.400 lakhs has been proposed for the Sixth Plan for the Craftsmen Training programme of which Rs.85 lakhs has been proposed for 1981-82. It is proposed to start Craftsmen Training programmes in Lalitpur. In addition to this it is proposed to open 5 branch I. T. Is. in hill areas to satisfy the growing needs of these areas. I. T. Is. would function under the administrative control of the principals of the local I. T. Is. (Industrial Training Institutes).

17. *Employment*—The basic aim of employment service is to establish effective liaison between the job seekers and employers, so that unutilised manpower resources may be utilised in the best interest of the nation. At present there are 81 employment offices in the State, catering to the need of job seekers and employers. The details of these 81 employment offices are as under :—

1. Regional Employment Exchange ..	13
2. District Employment Exchange ..	43
3. Town Employment Exchange ..	12
4. Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped.	1
5. Special Employment Exchange for Scheduled Tribes.	1
6. Professional and Executive Employment Office.	1
7. University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau.	10
Total ..	81

18. The facilities provided by Employment Exchange for the unemployed include placement of all categories of employment seekers, providing the employment service in the shape of vocational guidance and employment counselling, university employment and information Bureau, interpretation of data relating to employment and unemployment, implementation of Compulsory Notification of Vacancies Act, strengthening of investigation unit, and provision of coaching-cum-guidance centres for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

19. During the Sixth Five Year Plan period the main programmes considered under employment sector are :—

- (i) Establishment of District Man Power Development and Employment Council, provision of assistance to daily wage-earners, help to and categorization of

physically handicapped, injured and handicapped soldiers and families of freedom fighters, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, giving professional help, advise to people according to their qualification, talent and skill and to carry out surveys of Man-power, publication of Employment News letter, studies in new industrial area of employment potential are some of the functions of the Employment Exchange.

- (ii) To help in providing loans, equipments, machines, land and building etc. to such applicants who are interested in taking up self-employment.

20. An outlay of Rs.0.20 crore and Rs.0.04 crore has been proposed during the Sixth Five-Year Plan and Annual Plan 1981-82 respectively for employment services.

3. WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES.

21. Great emphasis is being laid on the Socio-economic betterment of weaker sections of society, particularly the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified Tribes and other backward classes. Uttar Pradesh has the largest of Scheduled Caste population which accounts for about 25 per cent of the total Scheduled Caste population of India, and about 21 per cent of the total population in the State. There are 86 Scheduled Castes, 5 Scheduled Tribes, 70 denotified Tribes and Nomadic Tribes and 58 Backward Castes in the State who need special economical progress help.

22. The welfare schemes undertaken by this State for amelioration of conditions of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes etc., fall mainly into three important groups :

1. Education
2. Economic Development
3. Health, Housing and other Schemes.

23. In these welfare programmes priority is assigned to educational schemes, since the beginning of the first plan, including grant of scholarships, non-recurring assistance for purchase of books, re-imburement of fee and establishment of Ashram type schools, programmes for grant of subsidy for development of agriculture, horticulture and cottage industries, and also grant or subsidy to graduates trained in Medical and law etc., enabling them to establish themselves in their respective professions under the group economic development, programmes for health,

housing and other schemes, free legal aid to backward classes subsidy for construction of houses and general development of Bhotias and Koles etc., are included.

24. Apart from the social disability, economic status of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the U. P. is below the average State *per capita* income and 50 to 60 per cent people fall below the poverty line. In the case of backward castes, though no specific data is available with regard to their economic status, the national average of 40 per cent persons below the poverty line would cover many of them.

25. In accordance with the provision in the Constitution of India that disabilities of these castes should be removed and improvement in the socio-economic conditions of these classes should take place, the State Government proposes to take special measures during the Sixth Plan by making adequate provisions, and by mobilising other development departments to earmark a sizeable segment of resources from the divisible outlay for the special component plan for Scheduled Castes.

26. The main objectives of the Sixth Five-Year Plan for the special component plan are as follows :

- (i) To help 50 per cent of Scheduled Caste families to cross the poverty line by providing economic assistance through family oriented programmes.
- (ii) To remove backwardness due to the low educational level of the Scheduled Castes so that they may be brought to the level of the general population.
- (iii) To bring about the significant improvement in their working and living conditions, by removing educational, social and economic inequalities to make them self-sufficient.

With a view to achieve these objectives, an outlay of Rs.35.00 crores has been proposed for the Sixth Plan period. Descriptions of different programmes as proposed, are given below :

27. *Education*—The aim is to raise the level literacy and educational status of such classes through increase in coverage of the pre-matric classes, improving the quality of education, and introducing in centres to prevent drop outs at primary Junior High School and High School levels and provision of hostels in each district. In the context of rising cost of education, the amount for scholarships are proposed to be increased.

28. *Economic Development*—The aim of economic development programme is to provide

better employment opportunities in various sector particularly for people, who are engaged in traditional occupations. Under the economic development programmes, it is proposed to provide training and financial subsidy to people of economically weaker group for agriculture, gardening, animal husbandry, and small scale cottage industries etc. The Scheduled Caste Finance and Development Corporation will provide margin money loans @4 per cent and subsidies to the people of this community so that loan facility from Banks may be available. The Finance Development Corporation will finance in the shape of subsidies and margin money for schemes having a cost up to Rs.6,000. This interest and subsidies facility will be provided to families whose annual income does not exceed Rs.3,000 in rural areas and Rs.4,300 in urban areas.

29. *Health Housing and other Schemes*—Economic development is to be achieved through construction of houses, free legal aid, and integrated community development programme. Monitoring of various programmes will be done and from time to time necessary changes in work-procedure and improvement will be undertaken.

30. *Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes*—For the integrated development of the Scheduled Castes of the State, every development department has set aside a sum, along with physical targets, from their Annual Plan (1981-82) and Five-Year Plan allocation. The special component Plan for 1981-82 and 1980-85 has been completed according to direction received from Government of India from time to time.

31. In 1981-82 special component plan like the annual plan of 1980-81, denotes its programmes of economic development programmes for Scheduled Castes and Tribes. The special component Plan was first formulated in 1978-79 and there has been substantial increase of funds allocated for this programmes subsequently.

TABLE—3 *Funds under the Special Component Plan*
(Rupees in crore)

Year	Total Plan Outlay	Special component Plan	Co-operative and Banks loan
1	2	3	4
1979-80	810*	28	353.50
1980-81	933*	119	65.00
1981-82	1085**	120.69	171.00

*NOTE—Actual expenditure during 1979-80 was Rs. 23.06 crores.

**Central aid available in 1980-81 and estimated central aid in 1981-82.

32. Proposed special component Plan of 1981-82 is for Rs.120.69 crores. In addition to it a sum of Rs.171.00 crores was allotted for Scheduled Castes in the shape of co-operative and Bank Loan in 1981-82. Out of a total Plan outlay for 1980-85 Rs.722.32 crores is proposed to be allotted for Scheduled Castes. In addition to it, Rs.911.00 crores is also proposed to be allotted in the shape of co-operative and Bank loans.

33. Special attention is being given towards a maximum possible allotment of funds for Scheduled Castes from the total plan outlay of 1981-82 as compared to that of 1980-81 and a sum of Rs.37.00 crores has been increased in the funds for the special component plan of 1981-82. This will increase central aid to the government for special component plan. Generally speaking all development departments have allotted more funds for the year 1981-82 as compared to 1980-81 towards this head. Allotment of funds for Integrated Rural Development Programme, which will augment the economic status of Scheduled Castes living below the poverty line, has been increased to 228 per cent in 1981-82 as compared to the previous year.

34. It is proposed to introduce family-wise programmes in the Sixth Five-Year Plan period 1980-85. During Sixth Plan period 50 per cent of Scheduled Caste who are living below poverty line, will be brought above the poverty line and in 1981-82, 4,50,000 families are targetted to be placed under the consolidated programmes. Special allocations have been made for Scheduled Caste specially those people, who are involved in unhygienic occupations, bonded labourers, and denotified and nomadic tribes.

35. With the objectives of achieving overall development of Scheduled Castes at the earliest the State Government has decided to investigate

those development blocks of the State, where population of the Scheduled Castes is dense, and to start special integrated programmes for them. It is hoped that about 5 lakhs Scheduled Castes families living in these development blocks would be able to cross the poverty line up to the end of the Sixth Five-Year Plan. Special supplementary budget has also been allocated for implementation of these programmes.

36. To ensure the achievement of physical and financial targets under the special component plan, all concerned department have been requested to issue suitable instructions to their subordinate offices. To monitor the progress of implementation of special component plan, special monitoring committees have been formed at district, Divisional and State level. Under Harijan and Social Welfare department, special arrangements have been made to monitor the progress and implementation of special component plan at the Government, Directorate and District level. Similarly Planning Department is doing quarterly monitoring of these programmes along with the meeting of the cabinet sub-committee on monitoring at the highest level from time to time. Nomination of an officer from the Planning and Finance Departments, for immediate disposal of files related to these activities, has been made, Additional District development Officer (Harijan Welfare) have been attached to the District Manager, U. P. Anusuchit Jan Jati Finance and Development Corporation Ltd., alongwith their other existing staff in every district of the State since 1980-81. These officer are working in the capacity of members of District Development organisation, Noticeable progress has been achieved during 1980-81 as compared to 1979-80, due to the special arrangement of implementation of special component plan. Progress of some important programmes is as given below :

TABLE—4 Important Physical Achievement

Name of Scheme	Achievement (Benefitted)	
	1979-80	1980-81
1	2	3
1. I. R. D. and S. F. D. A.	1,43,906	1,69,913 (Till 31 January 1981)
2. D. P. A. P.	3,320	3,526 (Till 31 January, 1981)
3. Rural Housing	802	12,389 (Till 31 January, 1981)
4. U. P. Scheduled cast finance and development corporation (Money loan Scheme):	125	6,945 (Till 31 January, 1981)
Following achievement have been made with respect till now, in different development plans.	to scheduled caste since beginning	

TABLE 5
Achievement under different programme

Name of the Scheme	Achievement (benefitted)	
	1979-80	1980-81
1	2	3
1. I. R. D. & S. F. D. A.	.. 3,38,819	(Benefitted).
2. D. P. A. P.	.. 6846	
3. Antodaya	.. 81,987	
4. Rural Housing Construction	.. 15,478	Houses
5. Distribution of house sites	.. 12,37,096	House sites
6. Harijan drinking scheme	.. 38,971	Wells and Diggis
7. Electrification of Harijan Bastis	.. 1,4867	Bastis
8. Distribution of Gram Sabha land for agriculture farms	.. 12,25,000	Plots

4. SOCIAL WELFARE

37. It is a prime responsibility of a welfare State, to provide adequate social security to all its citizens, specially to the poorest and the vulnerable sections of the society. Social welfare programmes basically aim at making weaker section of persons in the society specially women, children and mentally retarded and under develop persons self-sufficient and cared for.

38. The welfare schemes, classify mainly into the following groups :

1. Education and welfare of handi-capped.
2. Family and child welfare.
3. Welfare of poor and destitute.
4. Correctional Rehabilitation Homes.

39. The main objectives during the Sixth Five-Year Plan, include the promotion of integrated child development centres in the rural and urban areas, keeping in view the health, educational and nutritional needs of the children, propogation regarding establishment of Bal Sadans and Bal Niketas particularly in eastern U. P.: to establish Mahila Kalyan Sadans (Women Welfare Centres) to impart training in various crafts to women to make them self-reliant; to establish protective homes for women and to organise functions relating to the international year for physically handicapped persons.

40. An outlay of Rs.9 crores is proposed for the welfare programme in the Sixth Five-Year Plan to achieve the above mentioned objectives.

41. Some of the important schemes proposed in the Sixth Plan are as under :

42. *Integrated Child Development Scheme*—An outlay of Rs.211.55 lakhs has been sector and 40 in the centrally sponsored sector proposed in the Sixth Five-Year Plan for this programme. About 12 projects in the State will be started.

43. *Women Welfare Centres*—It is proposed to establish 40 women Welfare Centres in the Plan period.

44. Establishment of additional Government approved schools and extension of existing approved schools.

45. The maintenance cost of women and children residing in various institutions of social welfare organisations has increased due to price-rise, and it is proposed to raise this allowance during the Sixth Plan. So that necessary amenities can be provided to them.

46. In addition, construction of departmental building for various institutes housed at present in rented buildings, opening of regional rehabilitation centres for disabled persons, additional foster homes for children and establishment of ideal children home and for destitute children implementation of Central Probations Act is proposed.

5. NUTRITION PROGRAMME

47. Mal-nutrition is a serious problem specially where children, pregnant women and lactating mothers are concerned, thus nutrition programmes have been included in the Minimum Needs Programme. The objectives of the programme are two-fold. Under the mid-day meal

programme, food bearing a calorie value of about 300 with a protein content of about 15 grams, be provided to children in the age group of 6-11 for about 200 days in a year. The supplementary nutrition programme covers pre-school children in age groups 0-6. Expectant and nursing mothers belonging to the weaker sections will under the programmes of supplementary nutrition be given food worth 200 to 300 calories, and 6 to 12 grams of proteins is provided per pre-school children per day for about 300 days in a year. For expectant and nursing mothers 500 calories of wheat about 25 grams in protein, for about 300 days in a year would also be provided.

48. This programme is being operated by three departments of the State Government. Rural Development Department runs supplementary feeding programmes (Special Nutrition Programmes) in the rural areas while the Education Department looks after the mid-day meal programme for school going children, as also the supplementary feeding programme for pre-school going children and expectant and nursing mothers in urban slums. The Social Welfare Department has taken up the supplementary feeding programme under "Integrated Child Development Service, Programme" in selected areas.

Education Department's Programme

49. The Education Department is implementing a mid-day meal programme (Balahar Yojna) in many districts whereas supplementary nutrition programme are being implemented in some districts of the State. The mid-day meal programme is running in 51 districts while Supplementary Nutrition Programme basically is mean for the rural and urban children belonging to the 1 to 5 class (6-11 age group). Under this programme in some of the selected primary schools, the necessary funds are being made available through the resources of the State Government. Supplementary Nutrition Programme covers 20 districts, of these, in 4 districts viz. Lucknow, Varanasi, Kanpur and Allahabad the food is provided through CARE, in other 4 districts, i.e. Agra, Moradabad, Saharanpur and Meerut the food is given by the WFP, while in 12 districts, viz. Jhansi, Lalitpur, Hamirpur, Banda, Jalaun, Naini Tal, Dehra Dun, Pauri, Almora, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh and Faizabad the food is provided through an agency registered by the State Government. An outlay of Rs.31.8 lakhs is proposed for the nutrition programme to be run by the Education Department during the Sixth Plan. Rs.80 lakhs is proposed for

1981-82.

Rural Development Programme - Minimum Needs Programme-

50. At present this programme is running in 10 districts (six districts in the plains and four in the hills) of the State. An outlay of Rs.215 lakhs is proposed during the Sixth Plan period. It is expected that a sum of Rs.39 lakhs (34 lakhs in the plains and 5 in the hills) would be spent during 1980-81 and this will cover 46,000 beneficiaries of the State, while in the year 1981-82, Rs.40 lakhs (33 lakhs for plains and 7 lakhs for hills) are proposed.

Rural Development Department-

51. *Special Nutrition Programme*-During the Sixth Five-Year Plan this programme under the Minimum Needs Programme will run in 147 development blocks. The ultimate goal of this programme is to distribute food at the rate of 25 paise per day per beneficiary will be distributed. All the food materials will be cooked with the help of Members of the Mahila Mandal. To cover the expenses on process and transport an additional amount of 5 paise will be spent on each beneficiary per day, and Rs.50 per month as honorarium will be given to the members of Mahila Mandal for cooking and distributing food. A target of 6,48,500 beneficiaries (children of age group 0-6 years, pregnant and nursing mothers) has been fixed during the Sixth Five-Year Plan for the programme. An outlay of Rs.215 lakhs has been proposed for this programme during the Sixth Plan period (1980-85):

52. *Applied Nutrition Programme*-The applied nutrition programme (not in Minimum Needs Programme) is proposed to be run in 152 blocks of the State during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period. The main objective of this programme is to raise the health level of children, through active participation of women in the rural areas. In his programme, 40,400 persons both from Government and otherwise are to be trained in nutrition programmes. To educate the children in age group 3-6 years, 2,520 children classes will run. Plantation of 212 school gardens and their maintenance will be done. 48,560 members of co-operative organisations will get subsidy for starting poultry/goats/sheep and piggery units. 18,240 co-operative organisations will be assisted through purchase of equipment, 2,520 Mahila Mandals (Women's Societies) will be assisted by providing Rs.50 per month as honorarium to the primary teachers for organising the nurseries, and a target is set to assist 3,20,000 creche of homes. An outlay of Rs.142 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme during the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

52. *Special Welfare*—The nutrition programme is being implemented under the Intensive Children Development programme by the Social Welfare Department. In the year 1979-80, 14 such projects had been started, and in the year 1980-81, 4 additional projects are proposed.

During the Sixth Five-Year Plan, 50 such projects will be started. All these 50 projects will be operated in those areas where the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes population is maximum.

ECONOMIC SERVICES

I. PLANNING PROCES:

Planning is a continuing process. Its main objective is to determine planning policy, priorities and programmes as well as to direct the pace of development in a pre-determined direction. The national development policy, fixation of priorities, etc. are done by the Planning Commission and Central Government and the State Plan is formulated in that perspective in tune with the available resources. Plan formulation is done by the joint efforts of the Planning and Development Departments. Necessary surveys and studies are conducted to have an idea of the present level of development along with developmental needs and problems before Plan formulation. The various schemes are evaluated with a view to assess their socio-economic feasibility so that concrete steps could be taken for the balanced development of the State by including appropriate schemes in the Plan.

2. Planning process, special techniques of evaluating technical and economic feasibility, monitoring and evaluation of projects, area planning, material management perspective planning have been developed in the planning process and project formulation during the last three decades. The services of subject matter specialists and technical experts are absolutely necessary to adopt these techniques. The absence of this potential would create difficulty in the proper execution of the planning work. The State Government has always felt the importance of this basic need of the planning and with the assistance of the Central Government made efforts to strengthen the planning machinery. At present, State Planning Commission is at the apex of the planning machinery. Planning Department works as its secretariat. State Planning Institute, under Planning Department is also engaged in this work. The objectives and the working system of these three units are given separately as under :

(1) *State Planning Commission*

3. The State Planning Commission is the apex body of the planning machinery in the State headed by the Chief Minister. The Planning Minister functions as its Vice-Chairman and Ministers of the major Development Departments as its members. Economists of repute, Experts and Industrialists are also associated

with the commission to have the benefits of their experience. For various sectors, Steering groups have been constituted under the chairmanship of technical members of the Commission. A separate Cell of technical personnel exists for the help of each steering group. The State Planning Commission has been constituted with the objective to guide in the matters of making effective utilisation of the available resources, determining plan priorities, identifying factors which tend to retard the social and economic development and to review the progress of implementation of the plan programmes.

(2) *State Planning Institute*

4. The State Planning Institute was established under the Planning Department in 1971 under the chairmanship of the Planning Secretary. At present the Institute consists of eight Divisions. Each of them is being described briefly as under :

5. *Economics and Statistics Division*—This Division was originally established in the year 1931. In the beginning, this division was engaged in the compilation and analysis of the primary data collected through field surveys from time to time and prepare reports based on them. Secondary data from some other departments and agencies are also collected by this Division. With the passage of time the role of this Division has greatly been enlarged and at present, data base for the formulation of the local plans at Block and District levels is provided by this Division. The organisational set-up of this division extends to division, District and block level. A remarkable contribution is made by this Division in the planning process. Only this Division is responsible to collect data at different levels according to the Planning and Development needs and after scrutiny and analysis to submit it in a useful manner. There is also a proposal to instal a computer in this Division. Arrangements are also being made to impart training to the officers of this Division to acquaint them with the procedure of project formulation.

6. *Planning Research and Action Division*—This Division was established in 1954 with a view to furnish the community development programmes with new ideas, methodologies and technologies suitable for widespread adoption in the rural areas for their proper development. From the very beginning this Division was set

up in a special manner in which besides the pilot project units publicity and dissemination as well as evaluation units, were also included. The present structure of Division is almost the same. This Division has remained an important research centre in the field of rural development. At present the work done by this division relating to "biogas" has been recognised throughout the country. Similarly, the contribution of this Division in the field of rural industries, agriculture, public health, co-operative, panchayatraj, etc. has been pioneer. This Division is also executing certain regional development project.

7. *Evaluation and Training Division*—This Division was set up in 1965-66 on the recommendation of a special committee appointed by Government of India to assess the impact and utility of development programmes/projects on the basis of evaluation studies. After the formation of the Institute, this Division has been entrusted the work of training the senior officers of the State Government to enhance their planning capacities. Since then the Division, along with evaluation work is also organising training courses, in collaboration with the renowned evaluation organisations of this country, for the senior officers of the development departments to impart them training in the most modern techniques of project formulation, project material management, management information system, performance budgeting, integrated area development, etc.

8. This Division has completed 148 evaluation studies on different development aspects and organised 1101 training courses in which 2535 officers were trained by the end of 1980-81. For conducting the training courses, the Division is equipped with the facility of hostel and training hall etc.

9. *Perspective Planning Division*—This Division was established in 1972-73. Its basic function is to formulate a long-term perspective of the State's economy. With this object, the Division conducts such studies as the projections of investment in different fields of economy, income and employment could be prepared. The studies conducted by the Division mainly relate to consumption pattern, production estimates, transfer of development resources, savings and capital formation.

10. *Area Planning Division*—The main objectives of this Division is to identify the regional disparities in different regions of the State and to recommend the remedial measures for the same. At present this Division is engaged in the imple-

mentation of the multi-stage planning conceptions so that the natural resources available at different stages could be fully utilised. The main studies conducted by the Division relate to classify different regions of the State on the basis of availability of resources and level of development and the classification of District and Block Level Planning. At present the Plans of 13 districts, which anticipate the financial assistance of UNICEF are being prepared by this division.

11. *Manpower Planning Division*—The main objective of this Division is to conduct studies relating to the subjects of professional manpower needs, level of unemployment, better utilization of training facilities, employment structure of technical and professional manpower for the developmental works of the State. So far the Division has conducted studies mainly relating to trends of employment and unemployment, requirement of trained personnel at different levels of development, utilization and depreciation and possibilities of employment of additional manpower. At present the Division is engaged in the studies regarding the creation of employment opportunities as a result of different development programmes.

12. *Planning Monitoring and Cost Management Division*—The Division was established in 1973 as Monitoring and Scientific Management Division. The Division continued to be known by this name till 1979. In this year its name was changed. Its main function is to monitor implementation of selected schemes/programmes, to suggest appropriate remedial measures to remove bottlenecks, to draw attention towards the increasing cost and time-lag in the implementation of schemes and to provide necessary assistance in the establishment of monitoring units in different departments. In the past years this Division has done monitoring of the main schemes of Irrigation, Power, P. W. D. and Agriculture Departments. The main studies conducted by the Division are "Cost of delay in decision making, cost indices of buildings, roads, bridges and irrigation schemes" and analysis of the reasons for the increase in the construction cost of the project.

13. *Project Formulation and Appraisal Division*—This Division was established in 1974-75 with the main objective of undertaking *ex-ante* appraisal of large projects/programmes, from the technical, financial, economic and social points of view. The Division was expected to advise the State Government to take appropriate decisions in respect of capital investment so as to ensure the benefit to commensurate with the investment of the limited resources. This Division is res-

possible for appraising investment proposals for the consideration of Public Investment Board and Expenditure—Finance Committee. The Public Investment Board appraises the proposal of the public sector projects involving an investment of rupees one crore or more. The Division functions as the secretariate of the Public Investment Board. The joint sector projects involving an investment of Rs.50 lakhs or more by the State Government are also to be appraised by this Board. This Division appraises all those State projects whose non-recurring expenditure is Rupees one crore or more for expenditure—Finance Committee.

14. The structural set up of all the above Divisions of the Institute is almost similar. For the smooth functioning and to provide technical guidance, each Division is headed by a Director, Joint Directors, Senior Research Officers, Research Officers, Statistical Assistants and Compilers, who represent the subjects of Economics, Statistics, Business Administration, Agriculture, Economics, Sociology, Demography, Engineering, Town and Area Planning, Architecture etc. are available to assist them. In each Division, such man-power of officers and officials is available as possess the qualifications of different subject spheres.

15. Exchange of views continues amongst these Divisions. For instance, basic data are made available to other Division by the Economics and Statistics Divisions. The Perspective Planning, Area Planning and Manpower Planning Divisions have to establish mutual contacts amongst them so that there may be consistency in their recommendations made in connection with the policy framing. Similarly, harmony and co-ordination exists in the activities of Project Formulation and Appraisal, Planning Research and Action and Monitoring and Cost Management Divisions.

16. *Strengthening of State Planning Institute*—In addition to the existing Divisions of the Institute, a new Hill Division has been created for formulating monitoring and evaluation of the projects of the Hill Region. Similarly, a proposal to establish a Training Division for imparting training to Senior Officers of the State Government is also under consideration.

17. An outlay of Rs.390.00 lakhs has been allocated for State Planning commission and the State Planning Institute during the Sixth Five Year Plan period.

II. BUREAU OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

18. This Bureau was established in 1974 with the objective of furnishing information to the

legislators and administrative departments on the working of the State enterprises, assisting the administrative departments in making appointments to the senior posts in the enterprises and in scrutinising the feasibility reports and project estimates prepared by the enterprises, guiding the enterprises in project formulation, maintaining information system and monitoring of the activities of the enterprises. The Bureau is attempting to fulfill the aforesaid objectives in an effective manner. A sum of Rs.20.00 lakhs has been allocated to the Bureau in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

III. PRINTING AND STATIONERY

19. Government Press, Allahabad and Government Press, Aishbagh, Lucknow including its Hazratganj Branch were established, long ago. Government Photo Litho Press, Roorkee was established by way of take over of the Roorkee University. These presses appear to be unable to cope with the increasing Government Printing work load. Therefore, the target relating to the development of printing and stationery was included in the Plan for the first time in the year 1974-75 when establishment of two new presses at Rampur and Varanasi and expansion of Government Photo Litho Press, Roorkee was taken up. An expenditure of Rs.700.00 lakhs estimated to be incurred on these programmes during the Fifth Five Year Plan period. On account of paucity of funds the required amount could not be arranged and by the end of March, 1980 only Rs.305.63 lakhs were spent on the above schemes.

20. Keeping in view the increased volume of the printing of the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly and other most important work of the Government it has been decided to expand the Branch Press, Hazratganj, Lucknow for which the construction of a new building is in progress. The printing work has started in Government Presses at Rampur and Varanasi from June, 1976 and April, 1979 respectively but due to paucity of funds the required machinery and equipment could not be purchased, consequently the proposed target of production is not being achieved. Due to the steep rise in the prices of construction material, machinery and equipment the cost of the proposed schemes has increased from Rs.700.00 lakhs to Rs.1305.00 lakhs out of this, an expenditure of Rs.305.63 lakhs has already been incurred by the end of the year 1979-80. Thus a sum of Rs.1000.00 lakhs will be required for the completion of this scheme. An outlay of Rs.597.00 lakhs has been fixed for the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85).

This outlay includes the expenditure on the purchase of machinery, building construction and staff. An outlay of Rs.110.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1980-81. An outlay of Rs.110.00 lakhs, Rs.150.00 lakhs, Rs.127.00 lakhs, Rs.110 lakhs has been fixed for the years 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 respectively.

0 IV. TRAINING INSTITUTES

21. Administrative Training Institute, Uttar Pradesh, Naini Tal—Foundational and professional training to State cadre officers of I. A. S., P. C. S., Munsifs and Officers of the financial and Accounts Services is imparted by this Institute. Besides, refresher courses are also organised for the officers of different services. For the last two years, the programmes prescribed by the Government of India are also being carried out by the Institute.

22. Since its establishment in 1972 at Nainital, the Institute has not sufficient accommodation so far. In the beginning the Institution was housed in the old building of Government Estate Department, but due to deteriorating condition of those buildings and increasing activities of the Institute the construction of buildings for the Institution is essential. The construction of the main building, Hostel building and residential quarters has been included in this Plan. The items were estimated construction cost is as under:—

	<i>Estimated Cost</i> (In lakh Rupees)
1. Main building (4 Lecture Halls, Seminar Hall, Library and Auditorium are Included).	29.94
2. Hostel building of 100 rooms (construction of 50 rooms in the first stage).	30.58
3. Residential Quarters for officers/officials of the Institute	7.55
Total	63.07

23. As against the above estimated cost of Rs.63.07 lakhs relating to the schemes of the Institute, Karmik Vibhag has been allocated an outlay of Rs.40.00 lakhs for both Administrative Training Institute and Institute of Management Development, U. P., out of which Rs. 35.00 lakhs will be spent on the construction work of the Institute. It is worth mentioning in this context that as per requirements of the Institute this amount is too meagre. Besides, the above construction of works are supplementary to each other. Therefore, construction of all the buildings is desirable for an appropriate building complex Plan.

24. *Institute of Management Development*—The "IMDUP" was established with the objective of imparting training to the executives engaged in managerial work in the public industrial undertakings of the State. Keeping in view the economic development of the State and to meet the requirement of the public undertaking "IMDUP" has been organising training courses in management development to train the working officers of the State Government in the most modern management techniques.

25. "IMDUP" too has no building of its own at present, due to which training courses are not being conducted properly. The item-wise break-up of the "IMDUP" schemes during the Sixth Plan 1980-85 is as under:—

	<i>(In lakh Rupees)</i>
1. Training of Officers of U.P. Govt.	12.40
2. Training of the executives of public sector undertakings.	4.00
3. Consultancy Services	1.60
4. Land and Building	20.00
5. Equipment for Training and Library.	2.00
Total	40.00

26. As has been mentioned earlier in the context of the Administrative Training Institute, Karmik Vibhag has been allocated an outlay of Rs.40.00 lakhs only for the scheme of both the Administrative Training Institute and IMDUP. Hence, this amount includes the sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs allocated for the scheme of the "IMDUP". The proposal for the purchase of land work Rs.12.50 lakhs is under consideration and preparing lay-outs of the building is likely to take some time, therefore, a sum of Rs.3 lakhs and 2 lakhs is proposed to be spent during the financial years 1982-83 and 1983-84 respectively on the "IMDUT" plan.

Annual Plan 1981-82

27. *Administrative Training Institute, U. P., Nainital*—The training courses being conducted by the Administrative Institute are continuously on the increase. For training purposes, sufficient accommodation is not available, at present, for lecture halls, library and reading room. At present, the Institute has no auditorium, seminar rooms, hostel building and residential quarters.

28. Keeping in view the above requirements a scheme for the construction of a building for the Institute has been included in the Five Year Plan 1980-85. The construction work

of the main building of the Institute is in progress for the present. A sum of Rs.8 lakhs in the financial year 1979-80 and that of Rs.5 lakhs in the financial year 1980-81 has so far been sanctioned for this item of work. A sum of Rs.5 lakhs will further be sanctioned in the financial year 1980-81. Rs.7 lakhs and Rs.3 lakhs are proposed to be sanctioned for the construction of the hostel building and residential quarters of the Institute in the same year of 1980-81.

29. *Institute of Management Development.*
U. P.—There is a proposal to purchase land costing Rs.12.50 lakhs for "IMDUT" in the financial year 1980-81, but the land could not be purchased so far. Preparation of layouts for the buildings of the Institute is likely to take some time, hence no need has been felt to provide any out lay for the "IMDUP" in the financial year 1981-82.

V. RURAL BANKS

30. Rural Banks are established with the objective of providing credit facilities to the persons belonging to rural areas, particularly to the Small and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labours. There were 10 regional rural banks in the State by the end of 1978-79. Seventeen additional regional rural banks were opened till 1980-81. Thus there are at present 27 rural banks in the State.

31. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been fixed for the establishment of rural banks during the Sixth Five-Year Plan. An outlay of Rupee one lakh has been allocated for the year 1981-82. A fixed portion of the share capital of these banks

will be met by the State Government out of this outlay.

VI. U. P. STATE EMPLOYEES WELFARE SCHEME

32. The State Government is aware of the hardships of its employees in these days of rising prices. With this object Government Welfare Corporation has been established, under which cafeterias in the Lucknow Secretariat, other different offices and in certain other districts have been opened through which cheap nutritional and delicious food items and tea, and drinks are made available at fair prices.

33. In this chain certain sales tax exempted essential commodities are sold. In order to fulfill this objective a Depot in the Secretariat and another in Jawahar Bhawan has been opened through which soaps, detergents, Motorcycles, Cycles, Electric Fans, Tyre-Tubes and other articles are made available after allowing exemption of sales-tax on them. By and by this programme would be extended to other districts also.

34. In the beginning to make dynamic the Cafeteria at the Secretariat level, it will be equipped with the most modern equipments and to inspire the employee to work more efficiently and with a sense of security uniforms and gum-boots will be provided to them. Side by side the store house at the Secretariat will be strengthened further. For this programme an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been fixed in the Sixth Five Year Plan, which includes an outlay of Rs.7.00 lakhs for the year 1981-82. Out of these Rs.7.00 lakhs, Rs.2.00 lakhs are earmarked for the purchase of equipments to be provided to the employees and Rs.5.00 lakhs for strengthening the Secretariat Store.

SIXTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN—1980-85

Summary—Outlays and Expenditure

G. N.—1
(Rupees in lakhs)

Head/Sub-Head of Development	Sixth Five-Year Plan approved outlay 1980-85			Approved Outlay 1980-81			1981-82	
	Total	M.N.P.	Hills	Total	M.N.P.	Hills	Total	Hills
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I—Agriculture and Allied Services								
Agricultural Research and Education	2100	..	125	325	..	7	375	21
Crop Husbandry	6500	..	1659	900	..	217	966	257
Land Reforms	4800	..	..	900	..	..	993	..
Minor Irrigation	30000	..	3700	5300	..	603	5739	665
Soil Conservation	6506	..	3500	1070	..	425	1152	608
Area Development	25000	..	1835	3500	..	175	4440	348
Animal Husbandry	2000	..	750	305	..	109	316	125
Dairy Development	1500	..	100	210	..	15	214	15
Fisheries	670	..	15	50	..	3	60	2
Forests	8000	..	1360	1092	..	225	1702	275
Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	2500	..	..	425	..	..	425	..
Marketing	700	..	25	135	..	1	150	5
Storage and Warehousing	200	..	25	33	..	4	20	5
Community Development and Panchayati Raj	12300	..	1725	366	..	82	1375	281
Total—Agriculture and Allied Services	102776		14819	14611	..	1866	17927	2607
II—Co-operation	5739	..	358	909	..	81	1127	55
III—Irrigation, Flood Control and Power								
Irrigation	105000	..	200	16800	..	71	17800	10
Flood Control	13400	..	300	2250	..	60	2250	60
Power	215300	8879	6050	30135	1056	710	35135	850
Total—Irrigation Flood and Power	333700	8879	6550	49185	1056	841	55185	920
IV—Industry and Minerals								
Large and Medium Industry	18800	..	2166	3188	..	100	4388	170
Village and Small Industry ..	12500	..	1050	1600	..	90	1645	140
Geology and Mining	1810	..	400	245	..	43	275	63
Total—Industry and Mineral	33110	..	3616	5033	..	233	6308	373

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
V—Transport and Communication									
Roads and Bridges ..		41500	31500	12500	8400	6190	2500	8400	2500
Transport ..		12000	..	..	1220	..	..	2109	..
Tourism ..		1500	..	750	225	..	90	275	120
Total—Transport and Communication		55000	31500	13250	9845	6190	2590	10784	2620
VI—Social and Community Services									
General Education ..		16300	11300	4780	2009	1011	893	2796	940
Cultural Affairs ..		200	..	20	25	..	4	32	4
Technical Education ..		1000	..	282	162	..	50	170	64
Scientific Services and Research ..		275	..	10	50	..	..	55	2
Medical and Public Health ..		15000	7489	1800	2075	1045	202	2767	325
Water Supply and Sanitation		30600	22000	9250	5370	3320	1570	5870	1725
Housing (excluding Police Housing)		9700	1800	825	2053	304	84	2193	119
Police Housing ..		2300	..	80	400	..	15	450	10
Urban Development ..		6000	1000	25	350	200	5	1062	5
Information and Publicity ..		200	..	7	15	..	1	16	1
Labour and Labour Welfare		600	..	408	84	..	50	112	81
Welfare of Backward Classes		3500	..	500	645	..	75	675	90
Social Welfare ..		900	..	120	140	..	15	153	20
Nutrition ..		1000	883	190	156	130	19	181	28
Total—Social and Community Services		87575	44472	18297	13534	6010	2983	16532	3414
VII—Economic Services									
Secretariat Economic Services		675	..	90	57	..	2	102	7
Economic Advice and Statistics		800	..	20	96	..	5	416	4
Other Economic Services ..		28	..	..	3	..	..	9	..
Total—Economic Services ..		1503	..	110	156	..	7	527	11
VIII—Other Social Services									
Printing and Stationery ..		597	..	..	110	..	..	110	..
Grand Total ..		620000	84851	57000	93383	13256	8601	108500	10000

CHAPTER 16

HILL REGION

The hill region of the State comprises of 8 districts of Pithoragarh, Almora and Naini Tal (Kumaon Division), Chamoli, Pauri-Garhwal, Tehri-Garhwal, Uttar Kashi and Dehra Dun (Garhwal Division). Keeping in view the special topography of this region and with the objective of rapid development these districts have been divided into 86 development blocks. Hill region is one of the three backward regions of the State. On account of the different geographical conditions, inaccessible mountains, difficult land structure, different altitudes and sources of water and forests, the problem of all the districts of the region is not the same. The geographical area of this region is 51,222 sq. kms. and according to the Census of 1981 its population is 47.88 lakhs. The population and area of this region is 4.3 per cent and 17.4 per cent respectively in the total State's population and area. An area of nearly 10,400 kms. (20.3 per cent) always remains covered with snow. The region is scarcely populated with an average density (1981) of 94 persons per sq. kms. as against that of 377 persons per sq. km. in the State.

2. According to 1971 Census the population of Scheduled Castes/Tribes of this region was 7.54 lakhs which was 19.7 per cent of the total population of this region. Out of this 16 per cent persons belonged to Scheduled Castes and 3.7 per cent persons belonged to Scheduled Tribes. The areas of Jaunsar-Bhabar, Rawain and Jaunpur in the districts of Dehra Dun, Uttar Kashi and Tehri Garhwal and inhabited by Jaunsari and Kolta etc. tribes while those of Buksa, Jharu, Bajgi and Bhotia etc. tribes reside in the districts of Naini Tal, Chamoli and Pithoragarh. This region is also comparatively backward from the social point of view.

3. The economy of this region is mainly based on agriculture but the cultivable land is limited and the net cultivated area is 14 per cent of the total geographical area. The cultivation process is difficult and uneconomical. The workers are mostly engaged in agriculture. The population of workers in the total population of the region is 41.9 per cent (16.3 lakhs) and 75.3 per cent of the total workers are engaged in agriculture. The size of the land holdings is also small and scattered. 71.5 per cent of

the total operational holdings are confined to one hectare only.

4. There is also shortage of irrigational facilities in the hill region. The net irrigated area as per cent of the net area sown is only 25.5 in the region as against 51 per cent in the State. Out of this, the major irrigated portion is that of plains Tarai parts of the region and this average of hilly region in the total area is only 10 per cent. According to the land use data of 1978-79 the culturable area of this region is 11,17,168 hectares (21.15 per cent) and net area sown is 6,97,672 hectares (13.21 per cent) in the total reporting area. Double cropped area, out of the total culturable area is 4,19,496 hectares (7.94 per cent). Thus the average cropping intensity of the hill region is 160.13 per cent as against 139.04 per cent of the State.

5. This region has its own special problems. Due to inadequacy of the sources of income the educated and enterprising youths of this region generally migrate to other parts. Low income employment opportunities exist in plenty and coupled with under developed trade and commerce there level is also low. Due to migration in the region the livelihood of the families residing in the region depends on the remittances made by the persons serving largely in the armed forces, Government departments and other Institutions. Besides, the culturable land is limited and no alternative employment opportunities exist for the increasing population. Though production of cash crops like potato, apples, drugs, spices etc. is possible in this region, yet the land being utilized for the production of the said crops is comparatively less. In addition to this, the problems of the interior hilly parts are more acute because of their inaccessibility.

6. The problems of the region are peculiar. The major portion of this region being uneven and rocky, the possibilities of cultivation are remote. Besides, due to the specific problems of land slides and land erosion damage is caused to the life and property during the rainy season every year, the agricultural land near the water currents is also affected. There are insufficient means of irrigation facilities and heavy expenditure is to be made on the maintenance and supervision of those whichever are available.

There are difficulties in making the desired speedy irrigation facilities available and also involves heavy expenditure. There is also shortage of godowns in this region, the facility of processing the local produce is almost negligible and the distribution system for the agricultural produce of the interior areas is inadequate. Culturable land is divided into small holdings which causes inconvenience in agricultural operations.

7. Inadequacy of employment opportunities, particularly lack of fully developed co-operative institutions during the off season period, shortage of power, comparatively high cost of construction works, almost negligible institutional finances have been mainly the impediments in the development of this region. In this situation, due to slow pace of industrialisation full utilization of available natural resources and potential like horticulture, tourism, forests and mineral resources could not be made. Portable drinking water is also scarce in a number of villages of the region. As per the departmental survey conducted in 1972, the number of scarcity villages in this region was 7,771 out of which 4,376 villages could be provided with drinking water facilities by the end of 1979-80.

DEVELOPMENT POLICY AND OBJECTIVES

8. In conformity with the national development policy the Sixth Five-Year Plan of this region aims at to increase the production and income of the local people and to reduce the economic and social inequalities/disparities so as to minimise as early as possible, the regional imbalances. The basic features of the development policy are as under :—

- (1) Entire population, not a particular stratum group, be benefited by the development policy.
- (2) To convert the consumption oriented economy into capital investment oriented economy while making appropriate use of the local resources and talents.
- (3) To reduce the inter-regional imbalances.
- (4) To maintain environmental balance.

9. Accepting the objective of achieving self-sufficiency in all the commodities in the hilly region the work can not be pushed ahead. Hence optimum use of local resources is necessary in place of agricultural production further development of horticultural, animal husbandry, social forestry, tourism etc. has been considered more essential. Keeping in view the special geographical condition of the hill region,

stress has been laid on the schemes relating to development of micro-water shed on the basis of the main items of development, so that local people could be more benefited. In order to encourage the entrepreneurs attention has been paid to the small hydel power plants. Special attention is being paid to animal husbandry and improvement of breeds, development of pastures, social forestry on scientific basis has been considered necessary.

10. It is also proposed to improve the living standard of the people and particularly to ensure the upliftment of the social and economic status of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes. Alongwith this, for making available the basic social and community facilities provision has also been made for the development of primary education, adult education, rural drinking water facilities, rural roads, rural electrification, health, nutrition programme and residential facilities under the minimum needs programme. To achieve this objective, the following efforts are proposed to be attended effectively :—

- (1) Maximum utilization of available resources and potential.
- (2) To organise, co-ordinate and strengthen the production programmes so as to derive the maximum benefits out of the investments made so far.
- (3) To improve the investment imbalance among the productive items and social facilities as well as those of infrastructure.
- (4) To formulate and implement etc. of the integral area development schemes based on micro catchment areas after ensuring co-ordination and linkage of different departmental programmes.

11. Top priority has been given to basic social investment and employment oriented rural development programmes in the hill region in which the main programmes are that of I.R.D., Local level planning and national rural development programmes. Priority has been fixed for the family oriented programmes for the targeted groups of scheduled castes/tribes and there is also proposal to earmark/allot proper funds for their economic and social upliftment.

12. For the development of hill region comparatively high priority will be given to the economic infrastructural facilities, drinking water, education and health as well as improvement in ecology and environment with a view to reduce inter-regional disparities in the

augmentation of production and income. The following development programmes are proposed to be taken up on priority basis :—

- (1) Diversification of agriculture and development of horticulture.
- (2) Scientific management, conservation and development of forests, integrated land and water conservation, integrated regional development on the basis of micro catchment for improving ecological and environmental balance.
- (3) Development of animal husbandry.
- (4) Development of tourism on industrial basis.
- (5) Development of small and village industries of maximum value and less volume based on the local resources and special climatic conditions of the region.
- (6) Extension of family oriented programmes for the development of targeted groups, backward classes, scheduled tribes and other weaker sections.

13. With the objective of providing new directions for the development of hill region and to formulate plans appropriate to this region and for their implementation, monitoring, research and development action on the establishment of a new Division Wing (Planning Institute, Hills) under the State Planning Institute is being taken. Some decisions have also been taken with a view to utilising the available facilities in the hill region and to ensure effective implementation of the plans by strengthening the administrative machinery. Action is being taken on these decisions.

14. Looking to the development requirement of Animal Husbandry, Soil Conservation (Agriculture Department), Irrigation (Minor, State, Private and Medium), Handloom and Small Village Industries, it has been decided to create an additional post of the head of the department alongwith sufficient supporting staff in each of the department and also keeping in view the problems of forestry, environmental and ecological problems the forest department may be reorganised by transferring the office of Chief Conservator to Naini Tal. It is also proposed to establish a separate Directorate under a separate Director in the hill region for implementing the programmes relating to horticulture development, research and marketing of

fruits in a co-ordinated manner. In view of the special circumstances of the region the women play an important role in the economic and social structure of this region. Therefore, there is a proposal to create a women Cell in the Planning Institute of the hill region which would augment the employment opportunities for them.

15. Keeping in view the special problems, potential and requirements of the hill region, efforts for more investment in the Sixth Plan are being made so as to accelerate the pace of integrated and coordinated development of this region. An outlay of Rs.570 crores has been proposed for the Sixth Plan 1980-85 of this region while the proposed allocation for current year 1981-82 is Rs.100 crores.

16. Keeping in view the development problems of the hill region, special central assistance is being extended by Government of India for accelerating the development of the region. Out of the total outlays fixed for the Sixth Plan 1980-85 and annual Plan 1981-82 of the region special central assistance to the tune of Rs.350 crores and Rs.53.84 crores has been agreed upon to be extended by the Government of India.

17. In view of the similar problems and potential of the hill region of the State and its neighbouring State of Himachal Pradesh the State Government is constantly pressing the Central Government that the size of the Plan of the hill region, the quantum of Central assistance and its pattern should be in conformity with that of Himachal Pradesh. Due to the limited resources of the State, the Government of India is being emphatically pursued that the amount of Central assistance should be sufficiently increased in the Sixth Five-Year Plan 1980-85 of the hill region of the State. As a result of the consulted efforts of the State Government, success has been achieved for the first time in getting approved the size of the Sixth Plan 1980-85 of the hill region equal to that of Himachal Pradesh by the Planning Commission, Government of India. According to the increase made by the State Government in the State's contribution for the hill region in the State's Sixth Plan, the total outlay of the hill region has been fixed at Rs.570 crores, while the size of the Sixth Plan 1980-85 of Himachal Pradesh has been approved to the extent of Rs.560 crores. The item-wise break-up of outlays and expenditure for the last year and during

the Sixth Plan 1980-83 for the hill region is shown as under :-

(In crore Rs.)

Serial no.	Major development heads	Expenditure 1979-80	Proposed outlay 1980-85	1980-81		Proposed outlay 1981-82
				Revised outlay	Anticipated expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Agricultural and Allied Sector	15.74	148.19	18.42	18.44	26.07
2	Co-operation	0.37	3.58	0.44	0.43	0.55
3	Irrigation and Power ..	5.63	65.50	8.40	8.93	9.20
4	Industries and Minerals ..	1.02	36.16	2.64	2.64	3.73
5	Transport and Communication ..	22.75	132.50	26.33	26.58	26.20
6	Social and Community Services ..	26.46	182.97	29.78	29.80	34.14
7	Economic Services and others ..	0.00	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.11
Total ..		71.97	570.00	86.01	86.82	100.00

18. In addition to the total Plan outlay (Rs.86.01 crores) for the year 1980-81 an amount of Rs.502 lakhs has been allocated for drought relief, which is expected to be utilised in full. Out of this amount, Rs.250 lakhs on roads and bridges, Rs.150 lakhs on drinking water, Rs.65 lakhs on Government irrigation, Rs.32 lakhs on afforestation and Rs.5 lakhs on animal husbandry programmes are estimated to be spent. The details of sector-wise, department-wise proposed outlays and expenditure, achievements and proposed main physical targets are given in Table 1 and Table 2.

19. Attention will be paid to complete as early as possible the current and inhand mainly important development programmes such as roads, irrigation and power, tourism, drinking water etc. out of the proposed programmes for the hills. The productive programmes of horticulture, forestry and soil conservation, tourism and animal husbandry, etc. and intensification and expansion of extension services are also proposed to be taken up simultaneously. Under the departmental programmes special attention is being paid towards construction of buildings in this region and necessary provision has also been made for this purpose.

20. More funds are being allocated in the 10 development blocks (Chakrata, Kalsi, Nau-

gaon Puraula, Jaunpur, Khatima, Bazpur, Munsyari, Dharchula and Josi Math) of the hill region inhabited by majority of scheduled tribe population for their economic and social upliftment. An outlay of Rs.11.62 crores has been proposed for the year 1981-82 as against that of Rs.10.37 crores in 1980-81 for the development of Scheduled Tribes.

Important Development Programmes Agricultural Production

21. The culturable land being limited in the hill region the main objective in the Sixth Plan is to increase the per unit productivity of land, improvement in cropping pattern and to increase double cropped area (for cropping intensity) so as to ensure the desired increase in the agricultural production in that region. It has been considered necessary to fully utilize the additional created irrigation potential to increase agricultural production. Proper steps may be taken to convert such areas into double cropped areas. Emphasis will be laid on the protection of non-seasonal vegetables etc. so as to enhance the income of local population.

22. The expenditure on the schemes of the Agriculture Department for the year 1980-81 is estimated to be Rs.37.62 lakhs and the proposed outlay for the year 1981-82 and for the Sixth

Plan is Rs.46 lakhs and Rs.250 lakhs respectively. The details of the physical targets and achieve-

ments under the agricultural production are given in the following table :

Serial no.	Items	Actual Achievements 1979-80	Proposed Targets by the end of the Sixth Plan 1980-85	1980-81		Proposed Targets 1981-82
				Targets	Anticipated Achievements	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Foodgrains production (lakh M.T)	9.73	16.00	14.00	14.00	14.85
2	Area under improved varieties ('000 hectares).	273.76	400.00	280.00	280.00	350.00
3	Distribution of chemical fertilizers ('000 M.T.)					
	(a) Nitrogen	24.93	34.50	29.00	29.00	31.50
	(b) Phosphatic	7.41	14.20	11.40	11.40	13.00
	(c) Potasic	3.24	7.30	5.60	5.60	6.50
4	Area under Plant protection ('000 hectares).	513.00	850.00	645.00	645.00	700.00
5	Area under soil conservation ('000 hectares).	69.20	37.80	7.70	7.70	7.70

23. For providing facilities of improved seeds production in seed Multiplication farms will be increased during the Sixth Five-Year Plan 1980-85. For providing facility to the cultivator within a fixed area, a proposal for opening ten Sales Centres during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period is under consideration. It is also proposed to establish a seed testing and demonstration centre at Chiniyali Saur in the Sixth Five-Year Plan 1980-85 with a view to improve agriculture by extending the use of improved variety seeds. Besides, establishment of a agricultural implements factory and to subsidise the cost of fertilizers to promote the use of the same by small and marginal farmers is also contemplated. To boost up agricultural production, in the fourth coming years priority is being given to improve the cropping pattern in order to bring more and more area under profitable and more income giving crops.

24. In addition to the other programmes for the upliftment of scheduled tribes two special schemes are being implemented by the Agriculture Department. (1) subsidy on high yielding variety seed under seed exchange programme in tribal areas (2) Composite fertilizer demonstration in tribal areas of scheduled tribes. These schemes are being

implemented in ten development blocks of Chakrata, Kalsi (Dehra Dun), Naugaon and Puraula (Uttar Kashi), Jaunpur (Tehri-Garhwal), Munsiyari and Dharchula (Pithoragarh), Khatima and Bazpur (Naini Tal) and Joshimath (Chamoli). Government subsidy is proposed on the use of recommended quantity of fertilizers in this region under the scheme of fertilizers demonstration. Under the programme of regulation of improved seed amongst the farmers in the blocks of scheduled tribes the cultivators are being allowed 50 per cent grant to encourage them. The proposed outlay under this programme is of Rs.3 lakhs for the year 1980-81 and of Rs.5.10 lakhs for the year 1981-82.

Area Development

25. A sum of Rs.19.83 lakhs is estimated to be spent during the year 1980-81 for providing incentives, financial assistance and different inputs for the economic uplift of small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers in the eight development blocks of Lansdown Tehsil of Pauri-Garhwal under the current Small Farmers Development Agency. With the objective of Integrated Area Development, the Integrated Area Development Agencies are functioning in the seven districts (excluding Almora)

of the hill region. Through these agencies, distribution of subsidy, necessary inputs equipments, store bins and milch cattles to the farmers is arranged under the package programme of agriculture, horticulture, forestry and animal husbandry in the hill region. IGADA project in Almora District continued function during 1980-81. An expenditure of Rs.84.27 lakhs is estimated under these Integrated Area Development Agencies and IGADA.

26. In addition to the above, the Integrated Rural Development Programme is also in progress in 43 development blocks of the hill region. A sum of Rs.35.40 lakhs is anticipated to be further sanctioned for providing grant on 'HADA' pattern under this programme during the year 1980-81. Only 43 development blocks were included under I.R.D. programme in the hill region till now. Decision has been taken to implement the Integrated Rural Development scheme in all the development blocks of each district during the year 1980-81. The scope and benefits of the I.R.D., SFDA etc. schemes being similar to those of I.R.D. programmes and owing to the extension of this scheme in all the development blocks the Planning Commission, Government of India has directed that all the above programmes may be implemented only under the scheme of I.R.D. and through only one medium. On the basis of the above, Rs.14.75 crores and Rs.2.58 crores have been proposed for the Sixth Plan 1980-85 and Annual Plan 1981-82 respectively in the shape of State's share for I.R.D. programmes.

27. With the object of providing employment opportunities in the Sixth Plan of 1980-85 a special scheme, namely, National Rural Employment programme (N. R. E. P.) is proposed under this programme, employment to 1000 persons for 100 days every year in each district is proposed to be arranged. An outlay of Rs.10.00 crores and Rs.2.00 crores respectively has been earmarked during the Sixth Plan 1980-85 and Annual Plan 1981-82 for the hill region under this scheme.

Agricultural Research and Education

28. In conformity with the climate of the hill region under the "Hill campus project" a main research centre is being established at Rani Chauri (Tehri-Garhwal) for effecting qualitative improvement in agriculture and allied sectors, namely, forestry, development of pastures, horticulture, post harvest technology and water harvesting etc. for which the work relat-

ing to construction of building, establishment of laboratory, arrangement for water supply and agricultural farm is under progress. An amount of Rs.6.31 lakhs has been sanctioned for this scheme in the year 1980-81 and an outlay of Rs.21 lakhs is proposed for the year 1981-82. In addition to the above, 2 Extension Training Centres, Hawalbagh (Almora) and Pauri are already functioning in the hill region, where the students, undergoing training in agricultural education and its use, are being paid stipend. For this an expenditure of Rs.1.40 lakhs is anticipated during the year 1980-81 and an outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed for 1981-82.

29. Under the agricultural extension and training programme, the two workshops in the Extension Training Centres (Pauri and Pupil College, Haldwani) would continue to function during the year 1981-82 too in the hill region to conduct one year training courses in farm mechanics to the youths, rural artisans and craftsmen. In these training courses the youths are imparted training in the repair, use, maintenance and assembling of parts, etc. of the modern agricultural implements, tractors, pumping sets, diesel engine cultivators, seed drills and thrashers etc. side by side, small agricultural implements Phawra, Kudal, Khurpa, etc. are also manufactured in these workshops for the use of local farmers. An outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1981-82 under this programme.

Agricultural Marketing and Storage

30. Amongst the regulated mandies of the hill region, the construction of 4 new mandi sites at Bazpur, Sitarganj, Haldwani and Sahibabad has been completed. The new mandi sites of Bazpur and Sahibabad has been transferred to the respective Mandi Samities. The action regarding the transfer of the remaining 2 mandi sites (Haldwani and Sitarganj) is being taken. A group of Rs.4.00 lakhs for the development of Kotdwara Mandi has been sanctioned for which action for the acquisition of land is in progress. In addition to this work relating to the development of Mandi sites at Garampani is under way and proceedings for the acquisition of land for the development of Mandies at Dehra Dun and Ramnagar are continuing. A sum of Rs.26 lakhs has been made available to the Rajya Krishi Utpadan Mandi Parishad by the State Government since 1976-77 till now in the shape of grants/subsidy for the development of Mandis in the hill region. A grant-in-aid of Rs.18 lakhs is proposed during the Sixth Plan for the construction of two main Mandis

and two sub-Mandis and for providing additional facilities to the newly constructed Haldwani Mandi. Besides, an outlay of Rs.7.00 lakhs has been proposed to establish subsidiary marketing officers, as in other divisions of the State, at Naini Tal and Pauri-Garhwal to implement and for the effective supervision and control of the marketing activities such as in plain regions, and for as market intelligence, commercial classification at production stage, Agmark grading of fruits and other products and surveys of the marketing Mandis in the hill districts similar to those existing in the plain regions. There is also a proposal to advance a grant of Rs.5.00 lakhs to Mandi Parishad for the development of Garampani, Haldwani, Buarlagga (Chakrata, Dehra Dun) Mandis for the year 1981-82.

31. By the end of 1979-80, the construction of warehouses with a capacity of 43920 M.T. have been completed in Haldwani, Kichcha, Sitarganj, Rudrapur, Gadarpur, Dehra Dun, Vikas Nagar and Kotdwar by the State Ware Housing Corporation. The construction work of an additional storage capacity of 3700 M.T. is

anticipated to be completed in the year 1980-81. An additional storage capacity of 4000 M.T. is proposed during the year 1981-82 for which an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs (State's share) has been allocated for the year 1981-82. An outlay of Rs.25.00 lakhs (State's share) to create an additional storage capacity of 20,000 M.T. has been proposed in the Sixth Plan 1980-85.

Soil Conservation

32. During the Sixth Plan, soil and water conservation programmes are also proposed in the community land alongwith the agricultural land by the Agriculture Department in the hill region. The soil and water conservation activities, on the basis of catchments/water shed treatment, are simultaneously being taken up in the catchment areas of the rivers and valleys and in civil and Soyam forests under an integrated project (Civil and Soyam Forests) by the Forest Department.

The details of outlays and expenditure under the soil conservation programme is being given as under :

(Rupees in lakhs)

Department	Proposed Outlay for Sixth Plan 1980-85	1980-81		Proposed Outlay 1981-82
		Revised Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5
Soil Conservation Program e				
(1) Agriculture Department	750.00	147.00	147.00	158.00
(2) Forest Department—				
(1) Soil Conservation in civil and Soyam forests		183.00	183.00	215.00
(2) Ram Ganga River Valley Project	1950.00	32.00	32.00	30.00
(3) Integrated Soil and Water Conservation in Himalayan region.		73.00	73.00	105.00
Total-2 (Forest)	1950.00	288.00	288.00	350.00
(3) Water shed Management	800.00	..	..	100.00
Total (1+2+3)	3500.00	435.00	435.00	608.00

33. Under the Soil and Water Conservation programme of the Agriculture Department, the Soil Conservation work is expected to be completed in an additional agricultural area of 7700 hectares in 1980-81. The target of 7700 hectares is proposed for the year 1981-82. New sub-divisional soil conservation units are proposed to be established in the Sixth Plan 1980-85 for speeding up the soil conservation programme by the Agriculture Department. The existing Soil Conservation Training Centres at

Majkhali (Almora) and Pauri are also proposed to be strengthened.

34. The soil and water conservation work in the Civil and Soyam forests is being implemented by the Forest Department by including the same in that of the catchment areas of Alaknanda, Kosi and the Himalayan region's Panar Ghati projects. Under this programme, survey of catchment areas, afforestation, development of pastures, treatment of agricultural land and minor-engineering work are being carried out.

Micro Water-shed Management Project

35. As has been mentioned earlier keeping in view the special circumstances of the hill region and treating micro-water shed as the unit of development a multi-disciplinary project for the development and improvement in ecological and environmental balances is under consideration. Under this project of unified institution, multi-purpose programmes like Soil and Water Conservation, afforestation, development of pastures, agriculture and horticulture, animal husbandry plantation for fire wood etc. are proposed to be taken up. For the present after formulating the draft Plans of Alwar river, Bhimtal-Nandalwad and south of Bhagirathi micro-water shed projects it is being considered as to how these could be implemented and what would be their funding pattern. An outlay of Rs.100 lakhs for 1981-82 and that of Rs.800 lakhs for the Sixth Plan 1980-85 have been proposed for such project.

Stress is also being laid down on the programmes of soil and water conservation in 10 development blocks inhabited by scheduled tribes. Outlays of Rs.20.00 lakhs and of Rs.25.00 lakhs for 1981-82 have been proposed for the Agriculture and Forest Departments respectively under the Soil Conservation programmes.

Fruit Utilisation and Horticulture

36. The economy of the hill region is mainly agrarian but agriculture business being unprofitable efforts for the maximum utilisation of the available potentialities of the horticulture development are being made. Top priority has been assigned to the development of horticulture programmes in the Sixth Plan 1980-85 so that the desired increase in the income of

this region could be achieved. The main objectives of this programme in the Sixth Plan are as follows :

- (1) Extension of the area under horticulture.
- (2) Qualitative increase in the productivity and yield in per unit area of the existing horticultural area.
- (3) Diversification of horticultural crops i.e. encouragement for the cultivation of Mushroom, non-seasonal vegetables, turmeric, ginger and other spices.
- (4) Proper arrangements for the storage marketing and processing of fruit etc. for enhancing the income of the fruit growers.
- (5) Encouragement for the cultivation of dry fruits in the far-flung areas.

37. Efforts would be made to strengthen, organise and co-ordinate the continuing programmes in the Sixth Plan to fulfil the above objective. Special attention will be paid towards the intensification, extension and to bring qualitative improvement in the programmes relating to supply of inputs to cultivators, financial and technical assistance, training in horticulture techniques, research and investigation commensurate for places at different altitudes and climates by way of making maximum use of available infrastructural facilities, extension services and other services.

38. An outlay of Rs.13.50 crores is proposed in the Sixth Plan 1980-85 for the development of horticulture. An expenditure of about Rs.149.89 lakhs is anticipated in 1980-81 on this programme and an outlay of Rs.2.00 crores has been proposed for the next year of 1981-82. The physical targets/achievements of this programme are as under :—

Item	Units	Level of 1979-80	Proposed Targets Sixth Plan 1980-85	1980-81		Proposed Targets 1981-82
				Targets	Anticipated Achievements	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Increase in the additional area under orchards.	'000 hecets.	98.95	30.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
2. Fruit production	Lakh M.T.	2.00	3.30	2.20	2.20	2.50
3. Increase in the additional area vegetable production.	'000 hecets.	20.92	5.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
4. Vegetable production	'000 M.T.	85.00	130.00	95.00	95.00	100.00
5. Increase in the additional area under potato production.	'000 hecets.	27.00	5.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
6. Potato production	Lakh M.T.	2.30	3.10	2.50	2.50	2.70
7. Protection against insects and plant diseases.	'000 hecets.	230	125	25	25	25
8. Renovation of old orchards	'000 hecets.	84.00	30.00	6.00	6.00	6.00

39. Under the horticulture development programme, the schemes relating to allowing Government subsidy on the transportation of fruit plants, vegetable seeds and plants training in gardening to fruit growers and in service personnel, establishment of model orchards for distribution to fruit growers, training in mushroom cultivation, long-term loans for the cultivation of mushroom and fruit production, Government subsidy on transportation cost for export purposes, Government subsidy on the principal amount of long-term loan, strengthening and expansion of present big gardens, Government subsidy on the cost of foundation seed under the scheme of vegetables and potato seeds, production processing and standardisation, diversification of various types of horticultural crops and horticultural research and training etc. are being implemented in the current year 1980-81. These schemes will continue in 1981-82 also. Besides the schemes of allowing Government subsidy on the distribution of improved modern horticultural implements, composite demonstration scheme for vegetables production in tribal areas, walnut and almond production schemes for export promotion, research scheme on apples and peaches, registration, gradation and supervision of disease free temperate fruit trees, research scheme on the research of new variety of rose and cut flowers at Chaubatia are also continuing.

40. Special attention is proposed to be paid on the storage and marketing arrangements of fruits in the Sixth Plan 1980-85, for which a proposal to establish collection-cum-grading-cum-packing centres and three transshipment centres is under consideration. Efforts will be made to associate the Divisional Development Corporations (Garhwal and Kumaon) to adopt this programme on a large scale for the encouragement of fruit marketing and its effective arrangement. There is also a proposal to make an appropriate arrangement at departmental level for market intelligence. Besides, establishment of 3 potato seed multiplication farms, 10 community canning-cum-training centres (out of which 5 in the year 1981-82), extension of co-ordination in horticultural programmes at District/Block levels, setting up of additional plant protection mobile units, one hotel management training centre, one horticulture, training centre and research work for the growth of mushroom industry, development of extension services and training facilities are also proposed.

41. With the objective to promote marketing of fruits produced in the region, it has been

accepted to allow Government subsidy on the fruits transported through Garhwal and Kumaon Vikas Nigam in the year 1980-81. At present the annual production of the 131 mushroom production units functioning in the Hill Region is about 75,000 kg. With the aim of encouraging mushroom production the limit of the loan has been raised from Rs.6,000 to Rs.10,000 per unit in the current year 1980-81. Construction of Mushroom House at Chaubatia centre has been sanctioned in 1980-81 for effecting increase in the production of mushroom span.

42. In addition to the intensification and extension of the on-going programmes, distribution of long-term loans to the tune of Rs.77 lakhs is estimated to be distributed in the year 1980-81 in order to encourage the cultivators in horticulture development and the target for the year 1981-82 is fixed at Rs.90 lakhs. Besides, a sum of Rs.5 lakhs is anticipated to be distributed as a long-term loan in 1980-81 for mushroom production and a sum of Rs.10 lakhs has been earmarked for the year 1981-82.

IRRIGATION, MINOR IRRIGATION

43. The means of irrigation in the Hill region are scanty. The benefits of the current major and medium irrigation schemes is available to a limited part of this region. Hence, priority has been assigned to increase the irrigation potential in the probable areas through minor irrigation works. The outlay for minor irrigation works is being enhanced. The increase in the irrigation potential is proposed to be increased by undertaking more and more schemes of small Hill Canals, Guls and hydram/sprinklers through State irrigation means. More over, construction of tube-wells in the plain portions of Naini Tal, Dehra Dun, and Kotdwara Tahsils is also proposed.

44. An outlay of Rs.37.00 crores has been proposed for minor irrigation works in the Sixth Plan. An expenditure of Rs.6.21 crores is anticipated on minor irrigation works during the year 1980-81. A sum of Rs.6.65 crores has been allocated for the year 1981-82. The details of

expenditure and out-lays relating to private and State Irrigation Works are as follows :

Minor irrigation Programme

(Rupees in lakhs)

Department	Outlay 1980-85	1980-81 Revised Outlay	1980-81 Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed Outlay 1981-82
1. Private Minor Irrigation	700.00	113.00	113.00	125.00
2. State Minor Irrigation	3000.00	508.00	508.00	540.00
Total	3700.00	621.00	621.00	665.00

Physical targets and achievement under Private minor irrigation works have been detailed as under :

Item	1979-80 Level	Sixth Plan 1980-85 proposed Targets	1980-81		1981-82
			Target	Anticipated Achieve- ment	Proposed Target
1. Irrigation wells (No.)	637	120	30	30	30
2. Boring (No.)	11521	7070	1440	1440	1190
3. Pumping Sets (No.)	10690	5110	1090	1090	1160
4. Private Tube-wells (No.)	5148	1760	530	530	530
5. Guls/Hauz (Hect.)	31425	17500	3500	3500	3500
6. Irrigation Potential (Thousand Hect.)	59.00	51.00	12.00	12.00	12.50
7. Hydrams/Sprinklers (No.)		360	60	60	60

45. An additional irrigation potential of 1,11,870 hectares has been created in this region by the end of 1979-80 through State Minor Irrigation means mainly by way of small Hill Canals, and guls, lift, hydrams and tube-wells (in the Plain Area of Dehra Dun, Naini Tal and Pauri-Garhwal Districts), to increase the irrigation facilities. In the Sixth Plan creation of additional irrigation potential of 33415 hectares, through State Irrigation Works has been targetted. In the year 1980-81 construction of 360 kms. of small canals, 31 hydrams, 2 lift irrigation schemes, 26 State tube-wells is anticipated to be completed, which is expected to create an additional irrigation potential of 7100 hectares. A target to create an additional irrigation potential of 8080 hectares has been fixed for the year 1981-82.

Attempts are being made to expand minor irrigation facilities in the tribal areas of the Hill Region too. An outlay of Rs.650.00 lakhs has

been proposed in the Sixth Plan for the private and State irrigation works in this region, while the out-lays for the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 stand at Rs.95.00 lakhs and Rs.125.00 lakhs respectively, this would create an additional irrigation potential of 550 hectares in 1980-81 and that of 750 hectares in 1981-82.

Major and Medium Irrigation

46. Under this scheme the work regarding completion of the current irrigation schemes is in progress. Amongst the major irrigation schemes, the work of Kosi Irrigation and Haripura Water Reservoir Schemes was completed in the year 1979-80. The medium irrigation projects—Kosi Valley Irrigation Schemes and Ramganga Valley Irrigation Schemes have also been completed. The work on Khatima Irrigation Scheme and Luster Valley Schemes is in progress. An expenditure Rs.34.46 lakhs is estimated on these schemes in 1980-81 while an out-lay of Rs.10

lakhs is proposed for the year 1981-82. By the end of 1979-80 an additional irrigation potential of 56,100 hectares was created through major and medium irrigation schemes. An additional irrigation potential of 1000 hectares is expected to be created through the on-going schemes during 1980-81. A target for the creation of 5840 hectares of additional irrigation potential has been fixed for the year 1981-82. In addition to the completion of the continuing schemes, some new projects are proposed to be surveyed in the Sixth Plan.

Animal Husbandry

47. Animal Husbandry is the next most important occupation after agriculture and horticulture to enhance the income of the local population particularly the small and marginal farmers and backward and weaker sections. As such efforts are being made to expand different infrastructural facilities, inputs, extension services and other facilities in order to promote adoption of animal husbandry programmes as a subsidiary occupation in this region. The number of cattle heads in the Hill Region is 41.6 lakhs and that of Poultry is 3.56 lakhs which are 7.8 per cent and 6.5 per cent respectively of the total number of cattle and poultry in the State. Density of Cattle population is 74.50 per sq. km. in this region against the States average of 167.13.

48. Till now 118 Veterinary hospitals, 427 Stockmen centres, one Semen Collection centre, two deep frozen Semen centres, 51 artificial insemination centres and 161 sub-centres, 76 Sheep and Wool Extension and ram centres, 13 Sheep Rearing Farms, 6 State Poultry

Farms and 179 National Breeding Centres have been established in the Hill region. In addition to this Intensive Cattle Development Projects at Haldwani and Dehra Dun, one exotic Cattle Breeding Farm at Chamoli, intensive Poultry Development Project at Dehra Dun and Almora, Cattle Farm at Dehra Dun (Kalsi), two Diagnostic Research Centre for Sheep and Goats at Dehra Dun are also functioning.

49. Under this programme the main objective is to increase the per unit productivity of cattle and sheep in the Sixth Plan for which cross-breeding for quantitative and qualitative improvement of cattle and sheep of exotic and improved breeds with proper health cover and fodder and feed resources are proposed to be intensified and expanded. For this, efforts will be made to expand the necessary infrastructural and extension facilities and to co-ordinate the health and pasture development programme. Keeping in view the potential of woollen industry in this region, expansion of sheep and wool development programme is proposed to be assigned priority in the Sixth Plan. Preference has also been given to poultry development programme. Extension of Artificial Insemination Programme is proposed for the improvement of cattle breed through deep freeze semen technique.

50. An outlay of Rs.750 lakhs has been proposed for the development of animal husbandry in the Sixth Plan 1980-85. A sum of Rs.71.53 lakhs is expected to be spent on this programme in the year 1980-81 and an outlay of Rs.125 lakhs has been proposed for 1981-82. The main physical targets and achievements under this programme are as under :

Serial no.	Item	1979-80 level	Sixth Plan 1980-85 proposed Targets	1980-81 Estimated Achievements	1981-82 Proposed Targets
1.	Veterinary Hospitals (No.)	118	30	5	15
2.	Stockmen Centres (No.)	427	50	..	30
3.	Sheep Rearing Farms (No.)	13	..	..	..
4.	Natural Breeding Centres (No.)	179	75	..	30
5.	Sheep and Wool Extension Centres (No.)	46	28	..	7
6	Production level —				
	1. Milk ('000 Tonnes)	312	350	324	330
	2. Wool (Lakh Kgs.)	4.23	6.42	4.37	5.23
	3. Eggs (Lakh nos.)	225	328	258	274

51. Two deep freeze semen production centres have been established at Dehra Dun and Almora districts for the extension of deep freeze semen technique for the improvement of cattle breed under the animal husbandry programmes each at Almora and Haldwani. The work on the One liquid Nitrogen plant is also functioning each at Almora and Haldwani. The work on the establishment of one Nitrogen plant at Srinagar and one at Rishikesh is under progress during the year 1980-81. Fifty-two deep freeze semen centres have been established by the end of 1979-80 and 300 centres (248 additional) are proposed to be established till the end of the Sixth Plan. It is proposed to establish 125 such centres by the end of 1981-82. The work relating to the establishment of exotic cattle breeding farm in Chamoli district is in progress, where exotic breeding is expected to be started in the year 1981-82.

52. The work on the establishment of a new sheep farm at Maccu for intensive sheep development is under progress, which would be completed in the Sixth Plan. At present 13 sheep farms are functioning whose expansion and strengthening is proposed in the Sixth Plan. There is a proposal to establish seven sheep and wool extension centres in the year 1981-82. Besides, establishment of new sheep and wool extension centres and of two mobile units to meet the health and breeding requirements of migratory sheep is also under consideration. The proposal of establishing one wool grading and marketing centre is being contemplated. In addition to this, establishment of three new poultry extension centres is also proposed.

53. Attempts are being made to encourage the targeted groups in the tribal areas to adopt this occupation through intensification and expansion of Animal Husbandry Development Programmes. Efforts are also being made to establish stockmen centres, natural breeding centres, sheep rearing farms, sheep and wool extension centres, backyard poultry units for the benefit of the Scheduled Tribes under the poultry development programme in this region. An expenditure of Rs.8.63 lakhs is anticipated in 1980-81 on this programme in the tribal areas and an outlay of Rs.15 lakhs is proposed for 1981-82. Three and one veterinary hospital, 10 and 5 stockmen centres and 15 natural breeding centres are proposed to be established in the Sixth Plan 1980-85 and Annual Plan 1981-82 respectively.

Dairy Development

54. Efforts will be made to increase the production of milk during the Sixth Five-Year Plan through re-organising, expanding and strengthen-

ing the co-operative milk unions. Presently there are 177 re-organised co-operative milk unions and 3 dairy plants in the hill region.

55. Revitalization of present milk unions and constitution of 23 new primary co-operative milk societies have been proposed during the Sixth Plan period so that each society can procure 1,000 litres of milk. The present target of about 20,000 litres per day procurement has been fixed by the end of the Sixth Plan period against 6,000 litres procurement. In order to achieve this target it is proposed to expand the scheme of providing financial assistance and equipment to the societies, managerial grant, share capital and training to the members of milk co-operative societies.

56. An outlay of Rs.15 lakhs has been proposed for the Dairy Development programmes for the Sixth Plan. An expenditure of Rs.3.81 lakhs is anticipated in the year 1980-81 and an outlay of Rs.15 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1981-82.

Forest

57. The main strategy adopted for the development of forest in Hill Region is without deforesting them. The main emphasis have been laid down on environmental balances, creation of employment, conservation of energy and economic uplift of rural people. Under the aforesaid strategy, the following efforts are proposed for the Sixth Five-Year Plan 1980-85:—

1. To maintain the environmental balance.
2. To stop soil erosion and to improve the climate through afforestation in protection of forest and wild life.
3. Afforestation of the areas without forest and checking of deforestation etc.
4. Extraction of forest wealth in such a manner that they remain a continuous source of forest produce.
6. To save forest land from encroachment and irregular grazing and forest from deforestation and fire.
7. To increase the per hectare forest yield through intensification of forest management.
8. To meet the demand of local people for fuel, fodder, plant, leaves and timber.
9. To increase direct and indirect benefits received from forest by expanding the area of forest research.
10. To carry out instructions implied in the national forest policy.

11. To provide knowledge to the local people about protection of forest, benefits and utility of forest.
12. To train manpower with a view of the increasing forest development activities.

58. An outlay of Rs.13.60 crores has been proposed during the Sixth Five-Year Plan for intensive development, management, protection of forest etc. An expenditure of Rs.2.39 crores has been anticipated on forest schemes in the year 1980-81. An outlay of Rs.2.75 crores has been proposed for the year 1981-82.

Details of some of the important schemes being implemented for the development of forest are as under :

Raising of Plantations of Economic and Industrial importance.

59. This scheme is implemented in all the districts of hill region. Under this scheme fast growing spices like Devadar, Oak, Pagar, Surai, etc. are being planted on the upper portion of the hill area and spices are also being planted in Tarai area. Under this programme up to the end of year 1979-80 the plantation work has been completed in the 93,154 hectare area with an outlay of Rs.300.00 lakhs. It is proposed to cover 23,100 hectare area under forestry. An expenditure of Rs.64 lakhs is estimated for the year 1980-81. With an outlay of Rs.60 lakhs for the year 1981-82, the target of 3,600 hectare plantation work has been fixed.

Plantation of Fastgrowing Species

60. This scheme is implemented in the lower Tarai area of hill region. Under this scheme paper mulberry and poplar are being planted. Till 1979-80, 47,803 hectare area was covered under plantation and in 10,633 hectare area Copissing work was done. In the Sixth Plan it is proposed to cover 7,000 hectare under plantation and 15,000 hectare under copissing for which an outlay of Rs.328.00 lakhs is envisaged. In the year 1981-82, it is aimed to cover 1,500 hectare area by plantation of above mentioned species at the cost of Rs.60 lakhs. The paper mulberry will be used in paper pulp industry, where as popler will be used mostly in the Match Box Industry and the residual in the paper and pulp industry.

Plantation at Road Sides

61. Under this scheme in the year 1979-80 plantation was done up to 1,371 road Km. In the Sixth Plan it is proposed to cover 2,400 road Km. through an outlay of Rs.120 lakhs in the current year 1980-81. The estimated expenditure is Rs.21.50 lakhs through which 634 road Km. is expected to be covered. In the year 1981-82 Rs.17 lakhs is proposed as outlay to cover the target of 350 road Km.

Development of Forest Communication

62. In the State on an average only 0.55 Km. roads are their per square Km. Forest area and in certain places, specially in hills it is still lower. The achievement of this scheme during 1969-70 to 1979-80 and the proposals for the Sixth Plan are given below :—

Item	Achievements from 1969-70 to 1979-80	1980-85 Target	1980-81 Estimated Achievement	1981-82 Proposed Target
1	2	3	4	5
1. Construction of new roads (Km.)	626	261	10	15
2. Reconstruction of old roads (Km.)	2299	1120	79	100
3. Strengthening of roads (Km.)	85	40	4	4
4. Construction of bridges and culvert (No.)	107	40	40	25
5. Construction of telephone lines (Km.)	562	200	..	..

63. In addition to above programme the projects such as construction of residential house for the employees, training of officer and employees, supervision of wild life conservation,

protection from fire, survey of forest resources, forest research, formulation and inspection schemes of the forest divisions and protection of forest are being implemented. In this area.

works related to establishment of high altitude sanctuaries is in progress. During the year 1981-82 the programme of the co-ordinated development of the sanctuaries and new schemes of rural plantation have been proposed for which Rs.5 lakhs and 18 lakhs have been proposed respectively. In addition to this the development of the minor forest produce scheme is also proposed for the period 1980-85, so that survey and development of medicinal herbs may take place. In the year 1980-81 a sum of Rs.18 lakh has been sanctioned by way of subsidy for solving the problem of energy and to provide incentive for the consumption of soft coal and to check up the deforestation in this region.

64. Efforts are being made to provide the maximum employment opportunity for the Tribal people through the schemes of plantation and development of intensive forestry in the Tribal areas. During the Sixth Plan an outlay of Rs.280 lakhs is proposed for the development of forestry in the Tribal areas, there is an anticipated expenditure of Rs.30 lakhs in the year 1980-81 and Rs.45 lakhs are proposed for the year 1981-82. In addition to plantation of forestry, there are programmes of construction and improvement of roads in the Tribal area.

Co-operation

65. Due to lack of institutional financial resources maximum emphasis have been laid down on the utilization of co-operative sector resources for strengthening and organising the economy of the area. The following objectives have been laid down for strengthening, reorganising and expanding the co-operative structure in the area during the Sixth Five-Year Plan:—

1. To strengthening of primary credit societies and diversification of programmes related with them.
2. To prepare a effective base of marketing organisation through primary credit societies.
3. To improve and increase the storage and distributive system under the co-operative area.
4. To strengthen the consumers co-operative societies in rural and urban areas.
5. To revise effective wage and means for the betterment of backward and weaker section of the society. This may include constitution of marketing co-operative societies, and provision of financial assistance required for investment, production and utilization purposes.

66. Efforts are being made to strengthening and well organising the co-operative structure in the hill region. So far 714 societies have been reorganised as multipurpose co-operative societies at the Nyaya Panchayat level. The membership of these societies is 4.31 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.350 lakhs has been fixed for Sixth Five-Year Plan 1980-85. An expenditure of 43.28 lakhs has been anticipated during the year 1980-81. It is also anticipated that the Government will contribute Rs.7.20 lakhs share capital of co-operative credit societies under L. G. O. funds of R.B.I. An outlay of Rs.54 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1981-82 for the co-operative programmes. The main physical targets and achievements under co-operative sector are as under:—

Items	Unit	1979-80 Level	1980-81		1981-82	Sixth Plan 1980-85 Target
			Target	Anticipated Target	Target	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Storage and Warehousing— Warehousing capacity in Co-operative godowns.	'000 M.T.	36.50	7.50	7.50	3.75	N.A.
2. Agricultural credit distribution—						
(a) Short-term loan	Crores Rs.	9.73	12.91	12.91	13.50	16.50
(b) Medium-term loan	„	3.00	2.65	2.65	2.85	3.50
(c) Long-term loan	„	0.66	3.00	3.00	3.50	5.00
3. Construction of rural godown	No.	181	150	150	75	351
4. Construction of Marketing godown.	„	19	..	..	2	5

67. Besides extension of schemes of construction of consumer stores, purchase and sale of fruits, co-operative purchase-sale, warehousing scheme, co-operative loan and banking scheme etc. under co-operative development some new programmes are also proposed in 1981-82 e.g.—construction of 75 rural godown of 50 MT capacity at Nayaya Panchayat level reorganised co-operative credit societies, under special scheme of consumer stores, establishment of exercise book manufacturing unit is under consideration.

68. Establishment of soyabean extraction plant during Sixth Plan is proposed which will be stabilised under N.C.D.C. in co-operative sector. There is provision of Rs.10 lakhs for this factory during 1981-82. The project report of the said scheme is being proposed.

69. The co-operative structure is being strengthened and reorganised in Tribal communities with the objective of making co-operative organisation more effective and popular. According to recommendation of Baba Committee the co-operative societies are being made multipurpose by the reorganising them into linear structure. For fulfilment of this end 63 (Lamps) large and multipurpose societies has been organised in Tribal blocks which are proposed to be strengthened during 1981-82. An

outlay of 5.90 lakhs is proposed for Tribal areas during 1981-82.

Industries

70. Keeping in view, the special problem of this sector industrial development specially the development of small and cottage industries based on local resources, will receive priority during the Sixth Plan. Following measures have been emphasised during Sixth Plan (1980-85) in consonance of requirement of this sector :

- (1) Development of infrastructural facilities and industrial Nucleus according to area needs.
- (2) Preparation of entrepreneurial ability for this arrangement of suitable training consultancy and technical facilities.
- (3) Suitable arrangement of raw material, credit and marketing facilities etc.
- (4) Growth of investment in public and joint sector through public sector corporations.
- (5) Establishment of growth centres and effective co-ordination of programmes of various institutions at focal points.

71. For the development of Industry in hill area during Sixth Plan (1980-85) the details of proposed outlay and expenditure are given below :—

Development Head/Sector	1980-85	1980-81		1981-82
	Proposed Outlay	Revised Outlay	Anticipated Outlay	Proposed Outlay
1	2	3	4	5
1 Large and Medium (Investment of State Government)	1832.00	149.60	149.60	170.00
2 Village and Small Scale Industry	1384.00	72.91	72.91	140.00
3 Mineral Development	400.00	41.42	41.42	63.00
Total	3616.00	263.93	263.93	373.00

Large and Medium Industries

72. In the Hill Areas promotional measures have been taken for setting up industries by investing in the share capital of the State Undertakings. Under this programme industries are being established by Garhwal and kumaun Development Corporations, State Mineral Development Corporation, State Cement Corporation and also in the joint sector. In addition to the above, various industries are proposed to be set up during the Sixth Plan by State Co-operative Sugar Mills Corporation, U. P. Textile Corporation and U. P. Electronics Corporation. Their progress are as follows :

73. *Kumaon Development Corporation*—The authorised capital of Kumaon Development Corporation is Rs.2.00 crores during the year 1980-81. An amount of Rs.24.10 lakhs were accepted as equity shares and Rs.15.00 lakhs are proposed during the 1981-82. The Corporation has so far established several important industrial units viz., Electronic unit for the manufacturing of Television Sets, Bhimtal Unit for the manufacture of Plastic Tumblers, Kathgodam Mushroom Unit, Bhowali etc. Apart from the above, promotional steps have been taken for package tours, Tourist Rest House and marketing of Fruits and Soyabin etc.

74. The proposed industrial units during the current year by the Corporation are Solvent Extraction Plant, Kathgodam, Petroleum Pump in Naini Tal, Bhuwali and Champawat, Paper Pulp Plant, Motor Workshop, Almora etc.

75. *Kumaon Scheduled Tribe Corporation*—This Corporation has been set up for ensuring the availability of raw material and a production centre at Didihat for the promotion of Hill industries by the Bhotia tribe. The Carpet Production Centre at Munsiri and Dharchula and two Depots for the raw material are also proposed to be set up.

76. *Garhwal Development Corporation*—This Corporation has an authorised capital of Rs.2.00 crores for the year 1980-81. An amount of Rs.27.50 lakhs has been accepted as equity shares and Rs.15.00 lakhs are proposed for year 1981-82. The important current and proposed activities of the Corporation are as follows:—

1. A Paper Plant in the Joint Sector.
2. A Mini Steel Plant.
3. A Flash Door Unit, Kotdwar and Soyabin processing unit are proposed to be set up. The other industrial units engaged in production are Rosin and Turpentine, Tilwara, Wood Unit, Muni Kj Reti etc.

77. *Garhwal Scheduled Tribe Corporation*—For providing the training in the modern production techniques of designing and marketing to the scheduled tribes and other weaker section of the region, the production-cum-marketing centre for carpets has been established by the Corporation at Chamoli and Joshimath. A show room at Dehra Dun and Kalsi has been established for the marketing of carpets and other woollen goods produced by the scheduled tribes.

78. *Industrial Development Corporation*—This Corporation has developed an industrial complex at Mohan, Almora and a 46-acre land where 14 sheds will be allotted for small industries. The two factories are functioning under the joint sector at Matel, Almora and a Watch assembly unit, U. P. Digitils Ltd. with the collaboration of H.M.T.

79. *State Cement Corporation*—During the Sixth Plan two medium size cement plants at Pithoragarh and Dehra Dun of about 4.00 lakhs M. T. and 4.5 M. T. respectively of annual capacity has been set up at the cost of Rs.39.20 crores and Rs.40.00 crores respectively. Four Mini Cement plants will also be set up.

80. During the Sixth Plan it is proposed to set up a sugar mill a Sitarganj by the U. P. Co-operative Sugar Federation and Spinning Mill at Jaspur by the U. P. Textile Corporation apart from the other industrial units.

In order to strengthen the industrial base of the region and to make the employment opportunities available to the people, the State Government proposes to finance the projects suggested by the above corporations on the basis of the merit.

81. *Rural and Small Industries*—The progress of establishing the industrial estates, a training-cum-production centres, financial and technical aid, organisation of industrial co-operative are being implemented to give incentive and to facilitate the local people in the region. Under these programmes development of traditional handloom work, seri-culture, woodcraft, woollen textile, carpet etc. are being considered. The details of main physical targets and achievements under the small scale industries are given below:—

Item	Unit	1979-80 Level	Sixth Plan Targets (1980-85)	1981-82		1981-82 Target
				Target	Anticipated Achievements	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Establishment of Small Scale Industrial units.	No.	2225	1800	390	390	400
2. Production of handloom textiles	Lakh M.T.	15.79	106.00	20.00	20.00	21.50
3. Production of Mulberry silk cocoons	Lakh Kg.	0.62	3.00	1.40	1.40	1.50
4. Production of Tussar cocoons	Lakh Kg.	0.150	12.00	2.50	2.50	3.00
5. Production of Raw Silk	'000 Kg.	4.00	30.00	9.00	9.00	10.00

82. *Industrial Estate*—So far industrial estate have been set up at Srinagar, Haldwani, Garhwal, Naini Tal, Tehri Garhwal, Almora etc. During the 1980-81 work is in progress at a few places in district Pauri and Naini Tal. While a few more industrial estates are proposed to be set up in the year 1981-82.

83. During the Sixth Plan 100 Co-operative Societies in the year 1981-82 are being established and 25 new societies are to be proposed. A depot for the raw material is also functioning for providing incentive to persons which have taken training in the training centres under the various trades in the Hill Areas.

84. Industrial Complexes are also being established to develop the industries of specified nature at one place. U. P. Financial Corporation has set up a woollen hosiery industrial complex at Dehra Dun and Industries Directorate has set up a cotton hosiery complex at Naini Tal. These complexes provide facilities for preparing the feasibility reports, market surveys and margin money etc.

85. Under the scheme growth centres are being opened for the development of small scale and cottage industries so far. Thirty growth centres have been established in the Hill Area, which provide margin money at reduced rate interest, consultancy etc. at the growth centre.

86. The scheme for the training of the employees of Co-operative Societies for quality control of handloom textile and the help in management of handloom weavers in co-operative societies is already functioning.

87. A pilot scheme and Government Design Centre at Naini Tal is in progress under which weavers and printers are given training in handloom weaving and hand block cutting and screen cutting to bring about the improvement in the economic level of the poor villagers. The extension of sericulture. Tussar activities in the Hill Area is being resorted to. In the Kumaon and Garhwal Divisions each a seed grainage farms and two extension-cum-rearing centres are being established. For the extension of silk worm two tussar pilot centres are being set up.

88. Two centres for the development of carpet industry are working in the year 1981-82 including 7 carpet weaving centres in Kumaon and one in Garhwal Division for modernising the carpet industries, 7 training centres are proposed to be set up with the collaboration of industrialists. A scheme for the practical train-

ing of a entrepreneurs is also proposed where a year's training would be given to local young men in carpet weaving, electronics and pharmaceuticals.

89. *State Capital Subsidy Scheme*—With a view to develop small, tiny and cottage industries in the Hilly region, a scheme for state capital subsidy has been started. Under this scheme there is a provision for the capital subsidy of 10 per cent, 15 per cent and 20 per cent by the State Government respectively for small industries, tiny industries and cottage industries. This scheme is meant for the hill areas of districts Naini Tal, Pithoragarh and Pauri Garhwal. The following projects are in progress as centrally sponsored scheme in the hilly areas.

90. *District Industries Centres*—District industries centres have been set up in all the hilly districts for giving incentive to industrialisation and facilities to all the industrial units at one place.

Capital subsidy—The Central Government is running capital subsidy scheme in district Almora while transport subsidy scheme by the Central Government in the hilly areas is also in progress.

91. *Cottage Industries*—Handicraft khadi and village industries, handloom and sericulture schemes are being expanded for raising the standard so that Tribal people may set up industries. It is also proposed to provide them financial and training facilities so that artisans may purchase instruments and tools at concessional rates. Side by side co-operative societies are also being organised among the Tribal areas. Under the Sixth Plan an outlay of Rs.100 lakhs have been proposed out of which Rs.9.50 lakhs and Rs.20 lakhs are proposed for the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 respectively.

92. *Geology and Mining*—During the Sixth Plan, 1980-85 the proposed outlay for the mineral development (Directorate of Geology and Mining) is Rs.250 lakhs for this region. There is a provision for Rs.36.42 lakhs in 1980-81 and Rs.42 lakhs in the year 1981-82 for research and development of scheme of mineral wealth. Work of survey for the basic geo-chemical and geo-physical mineral reserves of like copper lead and zinc is in progress in district Pithoragarh, Almora, Chamoli and Uttarkashi. The survey work for the limestone in order to set up cement plant at Naini Tal and Almora have started. In district Pauri Garhwal survey work has already started for finding out gold. Further work in this direction has been done.

93. Under the five detailed geological surveys, 15 investigation programmes are being carried out in the year 1980-81 in the hilly region. These surveys are on limestone, marble and base metals while the others are in primary investigation in geological surveys. In district Pithoragarh mineral reserves of 9 lakh tonnes have been found and the mineralisation of tungston in district Almora and Pauri Garhwal have been delineated. Systematic surveys are being carried out by the Directorate of Geology and Mining in district Pauri Garhwal in the sands of rivers of Sona and Kohtri for gold and gold particles. This will be done in the year 1981-82 also.

94. State Mineral Development Corporation is continuing the following projects for exploita-

tion of hilly areas. These are calcium carbide project at Dehra Dun and Lambidar and lime stone mining project at Mussorie. Equity shares for Rs.5 lakhs have been expanded for the year 1980-81 while an amount of Rs.21 lakhs has been allotted for the year 1981-82.

95. *Power*—During the Sixth Plan 1980—85 high priority has been given to the power development in the hill areas. Rural Electrification and maximum utilisation of potential for micro-generation schemes an outlay for Rs.60.50 crores has been ear-marked for power development during the Sixth Plan. The main targets and achievements under the power development programme during the Sixth Plan are given in the following table :—

Item	Unit	1980-81				
		Level at the end of 1979-80	Target of Sixth Plan (1980—85)	Proposed Target	Anticipated Achievements	Proposed Target of 1981-82
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Micro generation install capacity	KWh.	13738.4	1800	300	300	...
2. Construction of 33 Kv. transmission lines.	Km. circuit	617.01	968	144	144	150
3. Power Sub-Centre	No.	24	34	5	5	5
4. Villages electrified	No.	3610	4929	587	587	718
5. Electrification of Harijan Basties	No.	1492	4929	587	587	718
6. Energisation of Tube-wells/Pumpsets.	No.	3241	1755	270	270	320

96. Rural Electrification Programme is being undertaken under the power development programme in the hill areas particularly rural electrification, micro-generation and extension of transmission and distribution line. The State Government is giving subsidy to the State Electricity Board on merit for starting micro-generation units as they are not generally viable. In year 1980-81 State Government is giving 50 per cent and 55 per cent of the capital cost of micro-generation projects respectively at district Chamoli and Pithoragarh which amount to Rs.88.807 lakhs. Similarly complete subsidy has been decided to give to micro-generation projects of Tharali and Sitapur.

97. Power programmes of 10 blocks, which are pre-dominantly inhabited by the tribal people, are being stepped up.

98. *Roads and Bridges*—During the Sixth Plan the high priority has been assigned to the development of roads so that social and economic development in the backward areas may gather momentum. Efforts for the road construction would be made to connect the unserved areas, growth centres, tourists spots, markets, etc. with the rural link areas and bridges. Preference is proposed to be given for construction work at hand so that the benefits may accrue in the shortest possible time. During the Sixth Plan 1980—85 the details of targets and achievements are given below :

Item	Level of 1979-80	Sixth Plan 1980—85	Target	1980-81	
				Anticipated Achievements	Proposed Target of 1981-82
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Construction of (Km.) motor-road	9037	2568	800	630	750
2. Reconstruction of old roads (Km. and maintenance.	997	1100	250	220	250
3. Construction of Bridges (No.)	94	175	25	20	20

99. In the year 1981-82, necessary provision have been made to complete the spill-over roads construction programme, apart from the construction of new roads and bridges. For the speedy development of hilly region there is increasing demand for the construction of new roads, but this is not possible within the limited resources. It has, therefore, been considered that it is necessary to evaluate the utilisation for the construction of roads leading to the development of the region and to make selection of transport and communication on the basis of locational strategy so that long-term projects for the development of the region may be implemented at minimum cost. For this purpose National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, has agreed to prepare a road transportation plan for the entire hilly region of the State for the payment of Rs.4.75 lakhs for which the 60 per cent of the amount has been sanctioned in the year 1980-81.

100. It has been decided to conduct a survey of the roads in future for preparing the preliminary estimate, because the cost of surveys was included in the preliminary estimate, for the construction of proposed new roads according to the present practice. Necessary outlay has been provided during the Sixth Plan for this period for the tribal areas of the hilly region. Maximum efforts are being made for the development of roads.

101. An amount of Rs.1,500 lakhs is proposed to be provided in the Sixth Plan for the construction of roads and bridges in 10 developing blocks, covering the tribal area.

102. *Tourism*—During the Sixth Plan the thrust is to develop tourism on the commercial line. It is proposed to expand the facilities of tourists houses, transport facilities, fairs and festivals in order to give the promotion in the tourist industries. Construction of rest houses for pilgrim tourist of low and medium income group, establishment of tent colonies, mountaineering, way-side amenities proper arrangement for hotelling and catering and communication programmes would be attempted. It is also proposed to plan packaging tours, tent

colonies and catering, etc. for promoting tourist development in Kumoun and Garhwal Divisional Development Corporations.

103. During the Sixth Plan period 1980-85 an outlay of Rs.750 lakhs is earmarked for tourist development. There is a provision of about Rs.130 lakhs for 1980-81 and Rs.120 lakhs for 1981-82 for this purpose.

104. For providing the residential accommodation under the tourist development programmes, 39 residential units have been constructed with a provision of 1,620 beds by the end of 1979-80. These residential units are being run by Kumaon and Garhwal Development Corporation. There is a provision of more residential units in the year 1980-81 and thereby 45 residential units with the capacity of 1,878 would be available by the end of the current year.

105. An outlay of Rs.120 lakhs in the year 1981-82, out of which Rs.84.51 lakhs for the construction of spill-over schemes of Rs.9.11 lakhs for new schemes are proposed. Under the the new schemes Giri tank, a restaurant at Kashipur, tourist rest houses at Kathgodam, bathroom for the ladies and construction of approach roads are included. It is further emphasised that in the year 1981-82 there should be an overall improvement in the facilities for the tourists.

106. *General Education*—Sixth P l a n (1980-85). aims at making arrangement for education, in view of the topography and backwardness of the hill areas and maximum utilisation of resources to remove the disparities in the educational level. In accordance with the national policy the schemes for universalisation of primary education and adult education are being implemented. Major thrust for the qualitative improvement and of education among the backward people coupled with the other facilities are being given. Steps will be taken for strengthening the secondary and higher education for meeting the needs of unserved areas. In addition, special attention is also been given for providing the facilities of buildings, science equipments, libraries and other accessories in th existing institutions.

107. Under the Sixth Plan an outlay of Rs. 7 crores has been earmarked for general educa-

tion. Details of targets and anticipated achievements are given below:

Item	Level of 1979-80	Proposed Target for Sixth Plan 1980-85	Anticipated Achievement 1981-82	Anticipated Target for 1981-82
1	2	3	4	5
I. Admission—				
1. Primary School—				
(a) Admission in class 1—5 (in '000) (No.)	.. 528	728	546	591
(b) Age-group (6—11) in (%)	.. 86	110	88	93
2. Junior High School				
(a) Admission in Class 6—8 (in '000) (No.)	.. 180	305	188	217
(b) Age-group (11—14) (%)	.. 52	83	54	62
3. Higher Secondary School				
(a) Admission in Class 9-10 (No. in '000)	.. 79	146	87	101
(b) Admission in 11-12 Class (No. in '000)	.. 39	72	42	49
II. School/College				
(a) Primary School (No.)	.. 6592	617	116	116
(b) Junior High School (No.)	.. 1131	156	42	38
(c) High School (No.)	.. 661	N.A.	24	3
(d) Inter College (No.)	.. ..	..	19	5
(e) Degree College (No.)	.. 31	..	*	0

*Under consideration.

108. The main objective of elementary education in hill areas is to provide facilities for universal education for children of age group 6-11 within walking distance of one km. and for the age group 11-14, within a distance of 3 kms. provision has been made for opening 1,164 primary and 2,016 junior high schools for the Sixth Plan according to the requirement of unserved areas assessed by the Fourth Educational Survey. On the contrary 597 primary and 138 junior high schools would be opened by the year 1979-80.

109. In order to meet the resistance in the spread of primary education, 912 centres are being established for boys and girls, age group 6-14 in the hill areas for non-formal education with the Central Assistance. In order to minimise the drop-outs provision for incentives (uniform and scholarship) has also been made for the children of weaker section. It is proposed

to provide laboratory equipments and educational accessories to the primary and senior basic schools for bringing out improvement in the educational atmosphere.

110. In hill region the several educational institutions are without building. No institution can be run without a building owing to the rigors of climate. In order to meet the problem of institutions without buildings the policy of opening new primary and junior high schools with a provision of building construction has been followed. Building subsidy is proposed for the primary and junior high schools to be opened by the Zila Parishad. Other steps have also been taken to augment the intake capacity.

111. For the universalization of primary education, provision is made to accommodate the increasing number of students at the higher secondary levels. In the year 1980-81 high

schools and inter colleges are being opened in the unserved areas and new subjects are proposed at new higher secondary schools. For the qualitative improvement in the higher secondary education provision is proposed to be made for science equipments, library and building construction, etc. In the year 1980-81 a psychological centre has been established in the Garhwal Division. In the year 1981-82, 4 B. T. C units are to be upgraded to normal schools. Emphasis will be given to the strengthening of educational institution and their expansion. New facilities are to be proposed in the existing degree colleges and universities.

112. During the Sixth Plan, nationwide programme has been launched for the illiterate people in the age group 15-35 under the adult education scheme. The Government of India has opened 300 centres in each of the 5 districts in 1979-80. More sub-centres have been opened in the year 1981-82 in hill region. At the divisional level, the posts of Deputy Director (Adult) Education are proposed to be created for the effective supervision and control of these centres in 1981-82. Training units and resources centres are also proposed to be opened.

113. For the economic and social development of the tribal people development of education is very important. During the Sixth Plan, therefore, education has been assigned the priority in development in the field of tribal development. Efforts are also being made to give incentives to the children and tribal people and weaker section by way of giving text books and uniform and other reading materials and the facilities of Asmam type schools.

114. *Sports*—During the Sixth Plan, 1980-85 an outlay of Rs. 80 lakhs is proposed for sports programmes. Under this programme the construction of sports stadia are being constructed in districts Naini Tal, Almora and Pauri-Garhwal. In addition, a multi-purpose sports hostel in each district at Tehri-Garhwal and Almora are proposed to be constructed. For promotion of sports among women, the arrangements are being made for holding tournaments and training camps,

purchase of sports equipments, etc. A sum of Rs. 50,000 are proposed as grant in the year 1981-82 for the Naini Tal Mountaineering Club.

115. *Technical Education*—The main emphasis in the Sixth Plan under this programme are on consolidating and strengthening the Government polytechnics, arrangement for equipment and accessories, construction of building and to expand useful curricula and provision of additional seats. During the Sixth Plan, an outlay of Rs. 282 lakhs has been earmarked.

116. In the year 1979-80, sanction was accorded for the establishment of Government polytechnics at Chamoli and Dehra Dun. But they were started next year. Some additional courses were started in some polytechnics while in others intake capacity was increased. In the years 1980-81 and 1981-82, sums of various amounts were allotted or are proposed to be allotted in the Government polytechnics at Uttar Kashi, Pithoragarh and Tehri-Garhwal.

117. In the Sixth Plan necessary provision has been made for promoting entrepreneurship and introduction of relevant management techniques in technical education for self-employment and intensive work-cum-training and product development schemes. During 1980-81 a scheme for remedial courses for weaker students has been included for reducing wastage and improving quality of training.

118. *Medical and Public Health*—During Sixth Plan, preference has been given to protective measures for public health facilities. It is proposed, keeping in view the needs of the Hill region, that arrangement is made in unserved areas for strengthening the existing medical institution, modern facilities, equipment and specialised services at base hospital and tahsil level hospitals for augmenting medical and health facilities. It is aimed to provide one PHC for 20,000 population and one sub-centre for 3,000 population by the end of Sixth Plan. In addition, desirable efforts are being made for the prevention of V. D./leprosy and infectious disease.

119. Under the Minimum Needs Programme target for 50 PHC's has been fixed during the Sixth Plan in accordance with the standard laid down by the Government of India. Similarly, 679 sub-centres are proposed to be opened, out of which 297 sub-centres are expected to be opened by the end of 1980-81 and 200 sub-

centres would be opened in the year 1981-82. PHC at Naini Tal has been upgraded.

120. During the Sixth Plan, an outlay of Rs. 18 crores has been allocated for the Medical and Health Department.

The details of proposed targets and achievements are given in the following table:

Item	Unit	1979-80 Level	Sixth Plan 1980-85 target	Antici- pated achievements 1980-81	1981-82 target
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Establishment of Health Centres—					
(a) Primary Health Centre	.. No.	78	50	10	10
(b) Sub-Health Centre	.. „	651	679	279	200
2. Construction of buildings of Primary Health Centres—					
(a) Health centre	.. No.	61	25	8	13
(b) Sub-Centre	.. „	43	100	30	20
3. Upgrading of Primary Health Centres—					
(a) Construction	.. No.	6	13	6	7
(b) Establishment	.. „	1	19	..	1
4. Allopathic Hospital	.. „	361	120	50	50
5. Women hospital	.. „	25	25	5	5
6. Ayurvedic hospital	.. „	294	49	19	15
7. Homoeopathic hospital	.. „	22	45	5	12
8. Dental clinic	.. „	14	24	4	4
9. Full Nursing Services	.. „	9	5	2	2
10. Reconstruction of sub-health centres	.. „	..	250	..	100

121. In all the eight districts of the Hill region, facilities have been provided for the specialised services, orthopaedic surgery, pediatrics, dental treatment, emergency services, ophthalmic treatment, etc. by the end of 1979-80. At present, three Intensive Care Centres (ICC) for heart treatment, 4 ENT Centres at divisional headquarters and other important places. Eight new heart examination units are proposed to be set up during the Sixth Plan period. It is proposed to provide all types of specialised services at district hospital in the Hill region by the end of Sixth Plan.

122. In the Kumaon and Garhwal Divisions of the Hill region each, construction of one 200-bed based hospital is proposed during the Sixth Plan. Where other facilities, viz. specialised services, X-ray, etc. would be provided after completion of the building. Seven ambulance cars are proposed to be provided at tahsil level.

123. In the Hill region, 3 out of 12 PHC's would be upgraded in 10 tribal blocks during the Sixth Plan period. One hundred and five sub-centres and 10 PHC's would be set up. In addition, 24 new hospitals and 3 female hospitals are proposed in the tribal blocks.

124. *Water Supply*—In the scarcity areas of the region, water supply is an acute problem. During the Sixth Plan, therefore, a high priority has been assigned to this programme. Drinking water supply is proposed to be provided to 2,840 scarcity villages during the Sixth Plan. Water supply is also proposed in other problem villages.

125. For water supply programmes, in rural and urban areas, an outlay of Rs.8,250 crores has been allocated in the Sixth Plan, 1980–85. This amount, including Rs.90.00 crores for Jal Nigam and Rs.2.50 crores for Rural Development Department, is proposed for implementation of water supply schemes in Harijan bastis. The details of target and achievements are as follows :

Department/Programme	1979-80 level	1980-85 proposed	1980-81		1981-82 target
			Target	Anticipated achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6
(A) Jal Nigam					
Village water supply					
(1) Benefited total villages (No.)	5834	4750	750	750	800
(2) Benefited scarcity village no.	4376	2840	560	560	580
(B) Village Development Deptt.					
Construction of Diggis in Harijan Bastis (No.)	1242	2500	500	500	500

126. For the urban areas, provision has been made for Rs.4.20 crores urban drinking water supply and its expansion apart from water supply. Under this programme, drinking water supply in 10 towns, sewerage arrangement in 2 new towns and sewerage arrangement for 4 towns under the on-going schemes are proposed. In this region in the year 1981-82, conversion of dry latrins into clean ones are also proposed.

127. In addition to the above, an outlay of Rs.10.00 crores is earmarked during the Sixth Plan under the 100 per cent. Accelerated Rural Water Supplies Programme. Under this programme it is expected that drinking water supply in 500 villages would be provided by the end of Sixth Plan, 1980–85.

128. Efforts are being made to provide drinking water facility in 10 blocks of the tribal areas. Jal Nigam would spend Rs.160 lakhs in 1980-81 and Rural Development Department is constituting diggiss for Harijan bastis of the tribal areas.

129. *Labour Welfare*—During the Sixth Plan period, Labour Welfare Programme aims at wide and effective coverage of Minimum Wage Regulation, particularly for the protection of relatively unorganised and weaker sections of the working class; streamlining enforcement of

labour laws, identification and progressive rehabilitation of bonded labour in tribal and other areas, encouraging worker participation in management and promoting general efficiency of existing approach of labour administration through inservice training and specialisation of personnel.

130. Out of the total outlay of Rs.120.00 lakhs for welfare programme, an outlay of Rs.110.00 lakhs (as State share) is earmarked for rehabilitation of bonded labourers for the Sixth Plan. Financial assistance is also being provided to the households for the rehabilitation of bonded labour to the Co-operative and Education Departments for the programmes of agriculture, including horticulture, animal husbandry, cottage industries etc.

131. The State Government had sanctioned Rs.2,000 per household during 1976-77. This was subsequently raised to Rs.3,000 in 1979-80. One thousand, seven hundred and eighty-six bonded labourers of 1,281 households have already been rehabilitated till March, 1980; the remaining 2,587 bonded labourers of 1,930 households have been partly rehabilitated. During the Sixth Plan period, 1980–85, with the matching grant of Government of India for the programme the target of rehabilitating 4,011 bonded labourers have been fixed.

132. The scheme of rehabilitation of bonded labour is being implemented mainly in districts Dehra Dun, Uttar Kashi and Tehri Garhwal. During the Sixth Plan 3,712 bonded labourers of 2,469 households are proposed to be rehabilitated in the tribal blocks of Garhwal Division.

133. *Crafts Man Training*—During the Sixth Plan, efforts are being made to strengthen the existing institutions, provision of equipment and accessories, building construction and increasing of seats under various trades. Higher level training for the instructors of the Industrial Training in different trade are proposed for bringing out qualitative improvement in the Industrial Training Institutes.

134. An outlay of Rs.285 lakhs has been proposed during the Sixth Plan (1980-85) for the craftsman training programme. Out of which Rs.60.00 lakhs are made respectively for 1980-81 and 1981-82.

135. During Sixth Plan an outlay of Rs.705.00 lakhs has been proposed for the construction of officers hostel in the Police, Revenue, Food and Civil Supplies, Home, Jail and State Department and non-functionary buildings of the P.W.D.; out of which Rs.43.17 lakhs and Rs.93.00 lakhs has been proposed for the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 respectively. Loans are also been provided for the construction of low/middle income group under the Social Housing Scheme of the Housing Department. During the Sixth Plan a sum of Rs.225 lakhs proposed as outlay while Rs.17.20 lakhs and 4.75 lakhs are proposed for the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 respectively. Provision has also been made for the Housing Rural Poor Scheme and the construction of houses for the weaker section.

136. *Nutrition*—During the Sixth Plan 1980-85 an outlay of Rs.190 lakhs (including Education Department, Social Welfare and Rural Development) for the nutrition programme. Under the nutrition programme balanced nutrition means to children of primary schools of age group 0-6 through mid day means and of supplementary feeding for pre-school children and pregnant women. Prior to this scheme was implemented as a centrally sponsored scheme.

137. *Welfare of Backward Classes*—High priority has been given to the welfare programmes of Scheduled Castes/Tribes and other backward castes during the Sixth Plan. Under these programmes, preference would be given to oriented schemes. An outlay of Rs.500 lakhs is proposed for the welfare of backward classes; out of this amount of Rs.74.99 lakhs and Rs.90.00 lakhs are provided respectively for the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 for these programmes.

138. The new schemes proposed for the Sixth Plan period are increase in the rates of scholarship, establishment of new Ashram Type Schools, increase in the maintenance charges of the students of New Ashram Type Schools, opportunity cost to scheduled caste families and coaching to the students in classes X and XII. In order to check exploitation of the backward classes at each level, improvement in the administrative and organisational set up is proposed by way of financial assistance, promotion of economic programmes etc.

139. The details of targets and achievements of backward classes are given in the following table :—

Item	1980-85 target	1980-81 Anticipated Achievement	1981-82 target
1	2	3	4
(a) Educational development			
1. Scholarship of students (No.)			
(A) Pre-matric Class	.. .. 24,405	3,670	4,185
(B) Primary Class	.. .. 58,330	10,750	10,750
2. Aid given to students for book and instrument(Nos.)—			
(A) Pre-matric Class	.. .. 6945	1,008	1,120
(B) Post-Matric Class	.. .. 600	100	100
(B) Economic Development—			
3. Assistance provided to families for Agriculture and Horticulture (No.)	2600	450	300
4. Assistance given to families for Cottage Industry (No.)	.. 2900	300	200
5. Construction of residential benefited households (No.)	.. 2200	300	203

140. During the Sixth Plan period, an outlay of Rs.100.00 lakhs is proposed. Out of which 1,400 families would be benefited.

141. *Social Welfare*—Under the social welfare programme, efforts are being made to rehabilitate handicapped and destitute women and children. During the Sixth Plan, preference is given to protective and correctional services to the welfare of women and children. In Hill region expansion and strengthening of on-going programmes are proposed. An outlay of Rs.120.00 lakh is proposed for these programmes

for the Sixth Plan.

142. In Hill Region, one Protective Home for Women at Almora. Model Training Centre at Puraula, training-cum-sheltered workshop at Pithoragarh etc. are already functioning. In addition, Observation Homes, Juvenile courts, Model Children Home, Orphan and Limb Homes etc. are also in progress. During the Sixth Plan an old and infirm is proposed to be opened. Employment schemes for women, extension of Central Probation Act for children in district Almora are also proposed.

TABLE—1
Outlay and Expenditure—Hill Areas

(Rupees in lakhs)

Head of Development/Sector	1979-80 Actual Expenditure	Sixth Five-Year Plan Outlay (1980-85)			1980-81		1981-82		Approved Outlay	
		Total	M.N.P.	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Approved Outlay (Revised)	Estimated Expenditure	Total	M.N.P.	Capital
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I—Agriculture and Allied Sector										
1. Agriculture—										
(1) Agriculture Department ..	29.03	250.00	..	8.90	..	37.62	37.62	46.00	..	1.50
(2) Fruit utilisation ..	132.74	1350.00	..	673.83	..	149.89	149.89	200.00	..	102.03
(3) Rural development ..	1.30	14.00	..	..	..	1.66	1.66	2.00	..	..
(4) Cane development ..	7.85	45.00	..	2.20	..	8.50	8.50	9.00	..	..
(5) Agriculture Research and Education—										
(1) Agriculture Department ..	0.88	5.00	..	..	..	1.31	1.31	1.00	..	..
(2) Hill campus ..	15.00	120.00	..	..	..	5.00	5.00	20.00	..	..
(6) Agriculture marketing (Mandi Parishad) ..	..	25.00	..	25.00	..	1.00	1.00	5.00	..	5.00
(7) Storage and Warehousing (Co-operative Department State Share) ..	..	25.00	..	25.00	..	4.00	4.00	4.00	..	5.00
Total, 1—Agriculture ..	186.80	1834.00	..	734.93	..	208.98	208.98	288.00	..	113.80
2. Minor Irrigation—										
(1) Private Minor Irrigation ..	100.00	700.00	..	300.00	..	113.28	113.28	125.00	..	50.00
(2) State Minor Irrigation ..	448.27	3000.00	..	3000.00	..	508.00	508.00	540.00	..	540.00
Total, 2—Minor Irrigation ..	548.27	3700.00	..	3300.00	..	621.28	621.28	665.00	..	590.00
3. Soil Conservation—										
(1) Agriculture Department ..	83.36	750.00	..	20.00	..	147.00	147.00	158.00	..	..
(2) Forest Department ..	233.20	1950.00	..	..	..	288.00	288.00	350.00	..	..
(3) Water Shade Management ..	..	800.00	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	..	..
Total—3. Soil Conservation ..	316.56	3500.00	..	20.00	..	435.00	435.00	608.00	..	..

(Rupees in lakhs)

Head of Development/sector	1979-80 Actual Expenditure	Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980-85) Outlay			1980-81		1981-82		Approved Outlay		
		Total	M.N.P.	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Approved Outlay (Revised)	Estimated Expenditure	Total	M.N.P.	Capital	
											1
4. Area Development—											
(A) Area development agency (HADA/ IGADA).	62.37	..	..	..	83.99	83.99	..	..	..	..	..
(B) SFDA/MFAL	14.20	1475.00	..	..	..	18.71	20.08	258.00	..	..	..
(C) Integrated Rural Development	17.00	..	..	..	..	35.40	35.40	..	..	..	..
(D) Local level planning/Antyodaya Programme	91.41	210.00	..	..	..	64.93	64.93	70.00	..	..	..
(E) P.R.A.D.	..	50.00	..	..	..	..	..	10.00	..	..	..
(F) I.T.D.P.	..	100.00	..	..	..	..	..	10.00	..	..	..
Total—Area Development	184.98	1835.00	..	..	..	203.03	204.40	348.00	..	..	..
5. Animal Husbandry	73.47	750.00	..	225.91	88.38	71.53	71.53	125.00	..	27.92	..
6. Dairy development	5.73	100.00	..	25.94	..	3.81	3.81	15.00	..	3.63	..
7. Pisciculture	1.52	15.00	..	5.00	..	..	1.59	2.50	..	0.47	..
8. Forest	226.08	1360.00	..	..	..	238.75	238.75	275.00	..	..	..
9. Community development and Panchayati Raj—											
(1) Panchayati Raj	2.00	15.00	..	..	..	2.05	2.05	2.50	..	..	..
(2) Pradeshik Vikas Dal	..	10.00	..	..	..	..	..	1.00	..	..	..
(3) Rural Engineering Service	19.55	150.00	..	..	..	19.37	19.37	28.00	..	..	..
(4) Rural Development	7.46	150.00	..	101.18	..	14.73	14.73	15.00	..	6.05	..
(5) Grants to district boards	2.01	106.00	..	..	..	22.00	22.00	16.00	..	..	..

(6) Grants to blocks	..	..	294.00	..	..	..	..	..	18.00	..	..
(7) N.R.E.P.	..	..	1000.00	..	..	..	..	..	200.00	..	..
Total—9. Community development			31.01	1725.00	..	101.18	..	58.15	58.15	280.50	6.05
Total I—Agriculture and Allied Sectors			1574.42	14819.00	..	4412.96	88.38	1842.12	1843.49	2607.00	741.87
II—Co-operative											
(1) Co-operative Department	..	36.91	350.00	..	113.70	..	43.28	43.28	54.00	..	16.40
(2) Co-operative Account—Audit Organisation	..	0.07	8.00	..	..	..	0.14	0.14	1.25	..	..
Total II—Co-operative	..	36.98	358.00	..	113.70	..	43.42	43.42	55.25	..	16.40
III—Irrigation and Power											
(1) Irrigation	..	64.72	200.00	..	200.00	..	34.46	34.46	10.00	..	10.00
(2) Flood Control	..	42.06	300.00	..	300.00	..	66.69	56.69	60.00	..	60.00
(3) Power schemes	..	455.65	6050.00	2581.00	6050.00	..	748.85	801.49	850.00	357.00	850.00
Total III—Irrigation and Power	..	562.43	6550.00	2581.00	6550.00	..	840.00	892.64	920.00	357.00	920.00
IV—Industry and Mining											
(1) Large and Medium Industries	..	35.00	1832.00	..	1832.00	..	149.60	149.60	170.00	..	170.00
(2) Rural and Small Industries											
(a) Industries Directorate	..	29.13	1084.00	..	156.00	..	48.88	48.88	95.00	..	34.00
(b) Handloom Directorate	..	12.96	300.00	..	99.30	..	24.03	24.03	45.00	..	12.20
Total—2. Rural and Small Industries	..	42.09	1384.00	..	255.30	..	72.91	72.91	140.00	..	46.00
(3) Geology and Mining—											
(a) Geology and Mining Directorate	..	24.98	250.00	..	..	..	36.42	36.42	42.00	..	..
(b) State Mineral Development Corporation.	..	..	150.00	..	150.00	..	5.00	5.00	21.00	..	21.00
Total—3. Geology and Mining	..	24.98	400.00	..	150.00	..	41.42	41.42	63.00	..	21.00
Total IV—Industry and Mining	..	102.07	3616.00	..	2237.30	..	263.93	263.93	373.00	..	237.00

(Rupees in lakhs)

Head of Development/Sector	1979-80 Actual Expenditure	Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980—85) Outlay			1980-81		1981-82		Approved Outlay	
		Total	M.N.P.	Capital	Foreign Exchange	Approved Outlay (Revised)	Estimated expenditure	Total	M.N.P.	Capital
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
V. Transport and Communication										
(1) Roads and Bridges ..	2225.85	12500.00	9635.00	12500.00	..	2502.84	2527.84	2500.00	2097.00	2500.00
(2) Tourism ..	49.08	750.00	..	650.61	..	130.00	130.00	120.00	..	93.00
Total V—Transport and Communication	2274.93	13250.00	9635.00	13150.61	..	2632.84	2657.84	2620.00	2097.00	2593.00
VI. Social and Community Services										
1. <i>General Education—</i>										
1. Education Department ..	819.18	4700.00	2343.68	766.08	..	950.00	951.83	925.00	435.74	166.97
2. Sports ..	8.37	80.00	..	40.64	..	14.39	14.39	15.00	..	7.50
3. Cultural Programmes ..	1.75	20.00	..	..	..	4.00	4.00	4.00	..	..
Total—1. General Education ..	829.30	4800.00	2343.68	806.72	..	968.39	970.22	994.00	435.74	174.47
2. <i>Technical Education</i> ..	17.85	282.00	..	152.00	..	50.00	50.00	64.00	..	19.0 ⁰
3. Medical and Public Health ..	101.73	1800.00	785.26	792.85	..	148.55	148.55	325.00	116.57	154.40
4. Scientific Services and Research ..	..	10.00	..	..	..	..	..	2.00	..	..
5. <i>Water Supply—</i>										
(a) Jal Nigam ..	1466.10	9000.00	8500.00	9000.00	..	1540.00	1540.00	1675.00	1500.00	1675.00
(b) Rural Development Department ..	50.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	..	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Total—5. Water Supply ..	1516.10	9250.00	8750.00	9250.00	..	1590.00	1590.00	1725.00	1550.00	1725.00
6. <i>Housing and Urban Development</i>										
(a) <i>Housing—</i>										
1. Housing Development Department ..	..	25.00	..	21.00	..	..	..	5.75	..	5.25

2. Housing sites for landless labourer—											
(I) Revenue Department/Hill Development Department	..	25.00	25.00	..	..	..	..	5.00	5.00	..	..
(II) Rural Development Department	..	150.00	150.00	..	..	13.70	13.70	25.00	25.00	..	..
Total—2.	..	175.00	175.00	..	..	13.70	13.70	30.00	30.00	..	..
(3) Building Construction											
(a) Law Department	..	9.95	125.00	..	125.00	..	6.50	6.50	15.00	..	15.00
(b) Revenue Department	..	4.55	150.00	..	150.00	..	2.80	2.80	25.00	..	25.00
(c) Estate Department	..	9.75	10.00	..	10.00	..	11.00	11.00	1.00	..	1.00
(d) Officers' hostel/Pool house (P.W.D.)	..	4.21	300.00	..	300.00	..			35.00	..	35.00
(e) Food and Civil Supplies	..	4.25	10.00	..	10.00	..	3.70	3.70	2.00	..	2.00
(f) Police buildings	..	14.16	80.00	..	80.00	..	18.28	18.28	10.00	..	10.00
(g) Jail	..	..	30.00	..	30.00	..	..	..	5.00	..	5.00
(h) Stamps and Registration	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.89	0.89	..	..	..
Total—3. Building Construction	..	46.87	705.00	..	705.00	..	43.17	43.17	93.00	..	93.00
Total—6. Housing	..	46.87	905.00	175.00	726.00	..	56.87	56.87	128.75	30.00	98.25
6. Urban Development	..	1.68	25.00	..	..	..	3.50	3.50	5.00	..	..
Total—Housing and Urban Development	..	48.55	930.00	175.00	726.00	..	60.37	60.37	133.75	30.00	98.25
7. Information and Publicity	..	0.40	7.00	..	..	..	1.86	1.86	1.25	..	..
8. Labour and Labour Welfare—											
(a) Labour Welfare	..	20.45	120.00	..	..	..	13.82	13.82	20.00	..	..
(b) Employment Services	..	..	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	0.50	..	..
(c) Craftsman Training	..	12.04	215.00	..	115.70	..	32.30	32.30	60.00	..	20.50
Total—8	..	32.49	408.00	..	115.70	..	46.12	46.12	80.50	..	20.50
9. Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes.	..	74.87	500.00	..	..	..	74.99	74.99	90.00	..	0.01
10. Social Welfare	..	10.12	120.00	..	..	..	14.96	14.96	20.00	..	..

(Rupees in lakhs)

Head of Development/Sector	1979-80 Actual Expenditure	Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980-85) Outlay			1980-81		1981-82		Approved Outlay		
		Total	M.N.P.	Capital	Foreign Exchange (Revised)	Approved Outlay	Estimated Expenditure	Total	M.N.P.	Capital	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
11. Nutrition—											
(1) MNP											
(a) Education Department ..	0.78	30.00	30.00	..	..	3.00	3.00	5.00	5.00	..
(b) Rural Development Department ..	5.00	55.00	55.00	..	..	5.00	5.00	7.00	7.00	..
(c) Social Development Department ..	..	55.00	55.00	..	..	6.00	6.00	8.00	8.00	..
Total (1) ..	5.78	140.00	140.00	..	..	14.00	14.00	20.00	20.00	..
(2) Non-M.N.P. (Applied Nutrition) ..	8.72	50.00	..	..	..	9.00	9.00	8.00	..	..
Total (11) ..	14.50	190.00	140.00	..	..	23.00	23.00	28.00	20.00	..
Total—VI. Social and Community Services	2645.91	18297.00	12193.94	11843.27	..	2978.24	2980.07	3413.50	2152.31	2191.63	
VII. Economic Services and Others—											
(1) State Planning Machinery ..	..	12.00	..	..	..	..	..	2.50	..	..
(2) Secretariat Administration ..	0.10	10.00	..	..	..	0.20	0.20	2.00	..	..
(3) Reorganisation of Planning machinery for Hills. ..	..	80.00	..	50.00	..	..	..	5.00	..	..
(4) Statistical ..	..	8.00	..	..	..	..	..	1.75	..	..
Total—VII. Economic Services and Others.	0.10	110.00	..	50.00	..	0.20	0.20	11.25	..	..
Grand Total—I to VII ..	7196.84	57000.00	24409.94	38357.84	88.38	8600.75	8681.59	10000.00	4606.31	6699.90	

TABLE 2

Important Physical Programmes—Targets and Achievements

Item	Unit	1979-80 level	Sixth Plan (1980-85) target	1980-81		1981-82 Proposed target
				Target	Estimated achieve- ment	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Agriculture and Allied Sectors						
1. Foodgrains production (total)	000' M.T.	973.28	1600.00	1400.00	1400.00	1485.00
2. Commercial Crops—						
(a) Cane production	.. Lakh M.T.	22.83	39.00	25.17	25.17	32.50
(b) Oil seed Production	.. 000' M.T.	6.83	35.00	26.00	26.00	28.00
3. Distribution of Chemical Fertilizers						
(a) Nitrogenous (N)	.. 000' M.T.	24.93	34.50	9.00	29.00	31.50
(b) Phosphate (P)	.. ..	7.41	14.20	1.40	11.40	13.00
(c) Potassic (K)	.. ..	3.24	7.30	5.60	5.60	6.50
Total—3 ..		35.58	56.00	46.00	46.00	51.00
4. Total area under high yielding variety crops.	000' Hects.	273.76	400.00	280.00	280.00	350.00
5. Total area under plant protection	..	613.00	850.00	645.00	645.00	700.00
6. Area brought under soil conservation (Additional).	'000 Hects.	69.20	37.80	7.70	7.70	7.70
7. Horticulture						
(1) Area under orchards	.. '000 Hects.	98.95	128.95	104.95	104.95	110.95
(2) Area under vegetables	.. ..	20.92	25.92	21.92	21.92	22.92
(3) Crop protection against insects	'000 Hects.	230.00	355.00	255.00	255.00	280.00
(4) Revitalisation of old orchards	.. ..	84.00	114.00	90.00	90.00	96.00
(5) Area under potato	.. ..	27.00	32.00	28.00	28.00	29.00
(6) Fruits production	.. '000 M.T.	200.00	330.00	220.00	220.00	250.00
(7) Potato production	.. ..	230.00	310.00	250.00	250.00	270.00
8. Irrigation and Flood Control						
(a) Private source of minor irrigation						
(1) Masonry wells	.. No.	637	757	667	667	697
(2) Boring	.. ..	11521	18591	12961	12961	14151
(a) Those on which hired pumping sets are used by small farmers after receiving loans.	No.	N. A.	N.A.	340	340	340

TABLE 2a (Contd.)
Important Physical Programmes—Targets and Achievements

Item	Unit	1979-80 level	Sixth Plan (1980-85) target	1980-81		1981-82 Proposed target
				Target	Estimated achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(b) By other farmers	.. ..	N. A.	N. A.	1100	1100	850
(3) Rahat	No.	412	N. A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(4) Pumping set	.. ..	10690	15800	11780	11780	12940
(a) On surface	.. ..	N. A.	N.A.	150	150	150
(b) On boring	.. ..	N. A.	N.A.	1010	1010	1010
(5) Private tube-wells	.. ..	5148	6908	5678	5678	6208
(6) Construction of tanks and Water Channels.	Hectare	31425	48925	34925	34925	38425
(7) Creation of net irrigation potential.	'000 Hect.	59.00	110.00	71.00	71.00	83.50
(8) Construction of hydram sprinkler.	No.	..	360	60	60	60
(b) Irrigation potential created through State Minor Irrigation Sources—						
(1) Ground water	}	'000 Hect.	111.87	145.29	118.87	118.97
(2) Surface water						
(c) Irrigation potential created through large and medium irrigation sources.	'000 Hects.	56.17	64.56	58.37	57.17	63.01
9. Agricultural marketing						
(1) Total no. of markets at mandi level.		41	41	41	41	41
(2) Regulated markets (total)	No.	13	15	13	13	13
(3) Construction of mandi yard	No.	5	7	7	7	7
(4) Construction of sub-mandi yards (Addl.)	No.	..	2	..	..	2
10. Storage and Warehousing						
1. Storage capacity according to ownership.						
(a) State Warehousing Corporation	'000 M.T.	43.92	63.92	47.62	47.62	51.62
(b) Co-operative department	.. ..	36.50	N.A.	44.00	44.00	47.75
11. Animal Husbandry						
(1) Milk	.. ..	'000 M.T.	312.50	350.00	323.60	323.60
(2) Eggs	.. ..	In lakh no.	235.00	328.00	258.00	258.00
(3) Wool	.. ..	Lakh Kg.	4.23	6.42	4.37	4.37

N.A.—Not available.

Provisional

TABLE 2—(Contd.)

Important Physical Programmes—Targets and Achievements

Item	Unit	1979-80 level	Sixth Plan (1980-85) target	1980-81		1981-82 Proposed target
				Target	Estimated achieve- ment	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12. Animal Husbandry Programme						
(1) Intensive animal development projects.	No.	1	1	1	1	1
(2) Deep Frozen Semen Production Centres.	„	2	2	2	2	2
(3) Sheep breeding farms ..	„	13	13	13	13	13
(4) Sheep and Wool Extension Centres.	„	46	74	46	46	53
(5) Intensive Sheep Development Projects.	„	1	1	1	1	1
(6) Veterinary Hospitals ..	„	118	148	123	123	138
(7) Animal Service Centres (“D” Category) dispensaries.	„	427	477	427	427	457
(8) Artificial Insemination Centres	„	51	51	51	51	51
(9) Artificial Insemination sub-centre	„	161	161	161	161	161
(10) Natural Breeding Centre ..	„	179	254	224	179	209
13. Dairy Development Programmes						
(1) Fluid Milk Plants ..	„	3	3	3	3	3
(2) Milk Products Factories in Operation.	„	2	2	2	2	2
(3) Co-operative Milk Federation	„	6	6	6	6	6
14. Fisheries						
(1) Fish Production ..	Quintal	2832	18232	5632	5632	85.32
(2) Distribution of Fingerlings ..	No. in lakh	3.66	30.41	8.66	8.66	13.66
(3) Fish farm ..	No.	3	4	3	3	6
15. Forests						
(1) Plantation of fast growing Species.	'000 Hects.	47.80	54.80	49.40	49.40	51.00
(2) Plantation of species of industrial and economic importance.	„	93.15	116.25	96.75	97.25	100.85
(3) Communication						
(i) Road construction ..	K. M.	1974	2235	1984	1984	1999
(ii) Renovation and reconstruction of roads.	„	4800	5920	4879	4879	4979
(4) Afforestation and Pasture Development (Area treated).	'000 Hects.	80.40	207.40	96.40	96.40	111.90

TABLE 2—(Contd.)
Important Physical Programmes—Targets and Achievements

Item	Unit	1979-80 level	Sixth Plan (1980-85) target	1980-81		1981-82 Proposed target
				Target	Estimated achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
II. Co-operation						
1. Loan distribution—						
(1) Short-term loan	.. Crore Rs.	9.73	16.50	12.91	12.91	13.50
(2) Medium-term loan	.. „	3.00	3.50	2.65	2.65	2.85
(3) Long-term loan	.. „	0.66	5.00	3.00	3.00	3.50
2. Marketing of Agricultural Products	.. „	5.50	12.00	8.00	8.00	9.00
3. Retail Sale of Consumer Goods ..						
(a) Through Urban Consumer Societies.	.. „	244	15.00	3.75	3.75	4.00
(b) Through Rural Consumer Societies.	.. „	2.32	17.04	4.26	4.26	4.50
4. Construction of rural godowns	No.	181	532	331	331	406
III. Electricity						
1. Installed capacity (micro Hydel).	K.W.	13738.4	15538.4	14038.4	14038.4	14038.4
2. Construction of transmission lines (kV 33)	Circuit Kv.	617.01	1585.01	761.01	761.01	911.01
3. Construction of sub-station (33/11 kV)	No.	24	58	29	29	34
4. Rural electrification—						
(i) Electrification of villages	.. No.	3610	8539	4197	4197	4915
(ii) Electrification of Harijan Basties	.. „	1492	6421	2079	2079	2797
(iii) Energisation of Private tube-wells/Pumping sets.	.. „	3241	4996	3511	3511	3831
IV. Village and Small Industries						
1. Small Seale Industries—						
(1) Establishment of units	.. No.	2225	4025	2615	2615	3015
(2) Production	.. Lakh Rs.	77.70	75.00	15.00	15.00	16.00
2. Industrial estates/areas—						
(1) Total functioning/estates/areas	No.	8	9	9	9	9
3. Handicrafts—						
(1) Production of handloom cloth	Lakh meter	15.79	106.00	20.00	20.00	21 .50
4. Sericulture—						
(1) Production of mulberry cocoons	'000 Kg.	62.00	300.00	140.00	140.00	150.00
(2) Production in raw silk	.. '000 Kg.	4.00	30.00	9.00	9.00	10.00
(3) Production of tussar cocoons	'000 no.	15	1200	250	250	300

TABLE 2—(Contd.)
Important Physical Programmes—Targets and Achievements

Item	Unit	1979-80 level	Sixth Plan (1980—85) target	1980-81		1981-82 Proposed target
				Target	Estimated achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
V. Transport and Communication						
1. Roads and Bridges—						
(1) Construction highways ..	Km.	9037*	11605	9837	9667	10417*
(2) Renovation and reconstruction ..	„	997**	1100	250	220	250*
(3) Construction of bridges ..	No.	94	269	119	114	134*
VI. Education						
A—Elementary Education—						
1. Classes I to V (age-group 6—11)						
(1) Enrolment (Total)						
(a) Boys ..	'000 No.	323	403	327	327	346
(b) Girls ..	„	205	325	219	219	245
(c) Total ..	'000 Nos.	528	728	546	546	591
(2) Percentage to age-group—						
(a) Boys ..	Percentage	103	119	103	103	107
(b) Girls ..	„	68	100	72	72	77
(c) Total ..	„	86	110	88	88	93
2. Class VI to VIII (age-group 11—14)						
(1) Enrolment (Total)						
(a) Boys ..	'000 No.	131	196	135	135	150
(b) Girls ..	„	49	109	53	53	67
(c) Total ..	„	180	305	188	188	217
(2) Percentage to age-group—						
(a) Boys ..	Percentage	74	104	76	76	83
(b) Girls ..	„	29	61	31	31	39
(c) Total ..	„	52	83	54	54	62
B—Secondary Education—						
1. Class IX—X (age-group 14—16 years)—						
(1) Enrolment (Total)—						
(a) Boys ..	'000 No.	59	102	63	63	72
(b) Girls ..	„	20	44	24	24	29
(c) Total ..	„	79	146	87	87	101

*Provisional.

** Including D, G, B, R, Roads.

TABLE 2—(Contd.)
Important Physical Programmes—Targets and Achievements

Item	Unit	1979-80 level	Sixth Plan (1980-85) target	1980-81		1981-82 Proposed target
				Target	Estimated	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2. Classes XI—XII (General Classes)—						
(1) Enrolment (Total)—						
(a) Boys	.. No.	8	47	29	29	33
(b) Girls	.. ..	11	25	13	13	16
(c) Total	.. ..	39	72	42	42	49
(d) School/Colleges—						
(1) Primary School	.. No.	6592	7209	6708	6708	6824
(2) Junior High School	.. ..	1131	1287	1173	1173	1211
(3) Higher Secondary School	.. ..	661	N.A.	704	704	712
(4) Degree College	.. ..	31	N.A.	..	..	N.A.
C. Enrolment in non-formal (Part-time classes)—						
(1) Enrolment—						
(a) Age-group 6—11	.. '000 No.	..	100	20	20	40
(b) Age-group 11—14	.. ..	..	15	3	3	6
(c) Adult Education	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..
(1) No. of participants (age-group 15—35)	.. ..	32	300	48	48	75
(2) No. of centres opened—						
(a) Central Programme	.. No.	1348	1500	1500	1500	1500
(b) State Programme	.. No.	..	1000	100	100	1000
D. Teachers—						
(1) Primary Classes I to V	.. No.	19079	22146	19806	19806	20839
(2) Middle Classes VI—VIII	.. No.	7367	8944	7927	7927	8574
(3) Higher Secondary Classes IX—X	.. ..	7342	12062	7782	7782	8622
VII. Health and Family Welfare						
1. Hospital Dispensaries—						
(A) Allopathic—						
(a) Urban	.. .. No.	55	55	55	55	55
(b) Rural (including women hospitals)	.. ..	386	531	441	441	496

TABLE 2—(Contd.)
Important Physical Programmes—Targets and Achievements

Item	Unit	1979-80 level	Sixth Plan 1980-85 target	1980-81		1981-82 Proposed target
				Target	Estimated achieve- ment	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(B) Ayurvedic	.. No.	294	343	313	313	328
(C) Homoeopathic	.. No.	22	67	27	27	39
2. Beds in hospitals/dispensaries (Allopathic)—						
(a) Urban	.. No.	2411	6294	2411	2411	2411
(b) Rural	.. "	2135		2373	2373	2671
3. Primary Health Centres—						
(a) Main centers	.. No.	78	128	84	88	98
(b) Sub-centres	.. No.	651	1330	930	930	1130
4. Training of Auxiliary Nurse/Midwives—						
(a) Institution	.. No.	6	7	7	7	7
(b) Annual outturn	.. "	175	225	225	225	225
5. Control of diseases (units functioning)—						
(a) T.B. Clinic	.. No.	8	8	8	8	8
(b) Leprosy Control Units	.. "	3	3	3	3	3
(c) V. D. Clinics	.. "	8	8	8	8	8
(d) S.E.T. Centre	.. "	154	154	154	154	154
(e) Children Clinics	.. "	8	21	8	8	10
(f) Dental Clinics	.. "	14	24	18	18	22
(g) Pathology unit	.. "	14	21	18	18	22
(h) E.N.T.	.. "	4	5	4	4	5
VIII. Sewerage and Water Supply						
1. Urban Water Supply —						
Other Towns—						
(a) Original Schemes						
(1) Towns covered	.. No.	49	51	49	49	49
(2) Population covered	.. No. in lakhs	6.5	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.5
(c) Augmented Scheme—						
(1) Towns covered	.. No.	22	32	24	24	26
(2) Population covered	.. In lakh no.	2.6	4.0	2.9	2.9	3.1

TABLE 2—(Concl.)
Important Physical Programmes—Targets and Achievements—

Item	Unit	1979-80 level	Sixth Plan (1980-85) target	1980-81		1981-82 Proposed target
				Target	Estimated achieve- ment	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(2) Urban Sanitation—						
Other towns—						
(a) Original Schemes—						
(1) Towns covered	.. No.	10	12	11	11	12
(2) Population covered	.. In lakh no.	24	2.7	2.6	2.6	3.0
3. Augmentation Scheme—						
(1) Towns covered	.. No.	1	5	2	2	2
(2) Population covered	.. In lakh no.	16	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
3. Rural Water Supply—						
(1) According to 1972 survey, scarcity villages which are to be given priority—						
(a) Piped water supply (RMNP)—						
(a) Villages covered	No.	426	7136	4856	4856	5386
(b) Population covered	.. In lakh no.	10.7	17.84	12.14	12.14	13.47
(2) Non-scarcity villages—						
(a) Piped water supply						
(b) Villages covered	.. No.	148	2828	1608	1608	1878
(c) Population covered	.. No. in lakh	3.5	7.07	4.02	4.02	4.69
(3) Rural water supply—Total (RMNP)—						
(a) Villages covered	.. No.	574	9964	6464	6464	7264
(b) Population covered	.. In lakh no.	14.2	24.91	16.16	16.16	18.16
(4) Other rural water supply pro- grammes (A.R.P.)						
(1) Scarcity villages, according to 1972 survey, which are to be given priority—						
(A) Pipe Water Supply—						
(a) Villages covered	.. No.	1	415	98	98	164
(b) Population covered	.. In lakh no.	0.2	1.04	0.25	0.25	0.41
(ii) Non-scarcity villages—						
(a) Villages covered	.. No.	4	205	49	49	83
(b) Population covered	.. In lakh no.	0.1	0.51	0.12	0.12	0.21

TABLE—2 (Concl'd.)
Important Physical Programmes—Targets and Achievements

Item	Unit	1979-80 Level	Sixth Plan (1980—85) Target	1980-81		1981-82 Proposed Target
				Targets	Estimated Achieve- ment	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(III) Total (A.R.P.)—						
(a) Villages covered	.. No.	120	620	147	147	247
(b) Population covered	.. In lakh no.	0.30	1.55	0.37	0.37	0.62
(5) Grand Total—Rural water supply—						
(a) Villages covered	.. No.	5834	10584	6611	6611	7511
(b) Population covered	.. In lakh no.	14.58	26.46	16.53	16.53	18.78
IX. Technical Education						
1. Working institutions	.. No.	9	9	9	9	9
2. Enrolment capacity (Annual)	No.	910	1010	950	946	1010
X. Craftsmen Training						
1. Industrial Training/Govern- ment Industrial Training Institutes.	No.	22*	22*	22	22	22
3. Enrolment capacity	.. No.	4232	4808	3444	4344	4808

*Temporary.

STATEMENT GN-3
Targets of Production and Physical Achievement

Serial no.	Item	Unit	Five Year Plan 1980—85		1980-81		1981-82 Target
			1979-80 Base Year Level	1984-85 Terminal Year Target	Target	Anticipated Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Agriculture and Allied Services							
1 Production of foodgrains—							
	(a) Rice	.. '000 tonnes	2,557	7,700	6,000	5,600	6,200
	(b) Wheat	.. ..	9,895	13,000	10,800	12,800	11,400
	(c) Jowar	.. ..	166	550	500	400	500
	(d) Bajra	.. ..	367	850	600	700	800
	(e) Maize	.. ..	913	1,100	850	900	900
	(f) Other Cereals	.. ..	1,019	1,040	1,400	1,037	1,100
	(g) Pulses	.. ..	1,522	3,750	3,050	12,263	3,300
	Total, Foodgrains	.. ..	16,439	27,990	23,200	23,700	24,200
2 Commercial Crops—							
	(a) Cotton	.. .. '000 bales	35	50	20	28	40
	(b) Jute	.. ..	89	150	110	90	120
	(c) Sugarcane (Reserved areas)	'000 tonnes	47,100	75,400	58,900	58,900	62,000
	(d) Oil Seeds—						
	(1) Major Oilseeds—						
	(i) Groundnut	.. '000 tonnes	95	400	350	130	375
	(ii) Castor Seed	.. ..	1	5	5	1	8
	(iii) Sesamum (Til)	.. ..	37	155	100	40	95
	(iv) Rapeseed and Mustard	.. ..	776	1,812	1,500	1,180	1,501
	(v) Linseed	.. ..	50	300	200	69	180
	Total, Major Oilseeds	.. ..	959	2,672	2,155	1,420	2,159
	(2) Others	.. ..	53	328	145	80	241
	Total, Oilseeds	.. ..	1,012	3,000	2,300	1,500	2,400
3 Chemical Fertilizers—							
	(a) Nitrogenous (N)	.. '000 tonnes	756	1,400	1,000	860	1,100
	(b) Phosphatic (P)	.. ..	182	350	250	210	256
	(c) Potassic (K)	.. ..	72	150	110	81	104
	Total, Chemical Fertilizers	.. ..	1,010	1,900	1,360	1,151	1,470

STATEMENT G.N.-3— (Contd.)

Serial no.	Item	Unit	Five Year Plan 1980—85		1980-81		1981-82
			1979-80 Base Year Level	1984-85 Terminal Year Target	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4	Plant Protection Technical grade	.. '000 tonnes	3.50	5.50	4.20	4.20	4.50
5	Pesticides	.. '000 Hects.	16,400	25,000	17,800	18,838	20,000
6	Area under High Yielding Varieties—						
	(1) Paddy	.. '000 Hects.	2,186	3,750	2,500	2,547	2,700
	(2) Wheat	.. ..	5,192	6,800	5,800	6,189	6,000
	(3) Jowar	.. ..	1	100	10	1	40
	(4) Bajra	.. ..	6	25	10	47	10
	(5) Maize	.. ..	32	125	45	39	50
	Total	.. ..	7,417	10,800	8,365	8,823	8,800
7	Soil Conservation	.. ..	2,192	2,577	2,263	2,244	2,321
8	Irrigation and Flood Control—						
	(i) Minor Irrigation	.. ..				
	(ii) New area (Potential added)	'000 Hects.					
	(a) Private Works	.. (Cumulative)	7,197	10,578	7,954	7,954	8,354
	(b) State Works—						
	(i) Ground Water	.. ..	2093.52	2883.52	2258.52	2258.52	2433.52
	(ii) Surface Water	.. ..	572.48	597.48	577.48	577.48	582.48
	Total	.. ..	2666.00	3481.00	2836.00	2836.00	3016.00
	Total	.. ..	9863.00	14059.00	10790.00	10790.00	11370.00
	Depreciation on existing works						
	Private Works—						
	(i) Private Works	.. '000 Hects. (Cumulative)	710	456	772	772	949
	(ii) State Works	.. ..				
	Total	.. ..	710	456	772	772	949
	(c) Net Potential available :						
	(i) Private works	.. '000 hec. (Cumulative)	6,487	8,922	7,082	7,082	7,605
	(ii) State Works	.. ..				
	(a) Ground Water	.. ..	2093.52	2883.52	2258.52	2258.52	2433.52
	(b) Surface Water	.. ..	572.48	597.48	577.48	577.48	582.48
	Sub-total (ii)	.. ..	2666.00	3481.00	2836.00	2836.00	3016.00
	Total (c)	.. ..	9153.00	12403.00	9918.00	9918.00	10621.00

STATEMENT—G. N. 3—(Contd.)

Serial no.	Item	Unit	Five-Year Plan 1980—85		1980-81		1981-82 Target
			1979-80 Base Year Level	1984-85 Terminal Year Target	Target	Anticipated Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<i>(d) Utilisation :</i>						
	(i) Private Works	.. '000 hecets. (Cumulative)	6,487	8,922	7082.00	7082.00	7605.00
	(ii) State Works	.. ..	1,500	2,500	1,700	1,700	1,900
	Total (d)	.. ..	7,987	11,422	8782.00	8,782	9,505
	<i>(2) Major and Medium Irrigation :</i>						
	(i) Potential Created	.. '000 hecets. (Cumulative)	6028.73	7228.92	6280.53	6280.53	6571.06
	(ii) Utilisation	.. ..	4940.63	6299.95	5279.19	5279.19	5606.41
	<i>(3) Flood Control</i>						
	Area provided with Protection	Lakh hecets. (cumulative)	11.55	15.55	12.25	12.25	12.95
9	<i>Cropped Area :</i>						
	(a) Net	.. '000 Hecets.	17,421	17,800	17,570	17,500	17,660
	(b) Gross	.. '000 Hecets.	23,349	27,500	25,000	23,500	25,000
10	<i>Agricultural Marketing :</i>						
	(a) Total no. of Markets at Mandi Level.	Nos. (Cumulative)	617	617	617	617	617
	(b) Regulated Markets	.. Nos. (cumulative)	251	251	251	251	251
	(c) Sub-market yards developed	.. ..	366	366	366	366	366
11	<i>Storage-owned capacity with—</i>						
	(a) State Warehousing	.. '000 tonnes (Cumulative)	774	1,174	854	854	934
	(b) Co-operative	.. ..	672	930	869	669	934
	(c) State Government	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..
12	<i>Animal Husbandry—</i>						
	(1) Veterinary Hospital	.. No.	1,169	1,269	1,199	1,199	1,214
	(2) Stockman Centres	.. ..	2,221	2,371	2,221	2,221	2,251
13	<i>Artificial Insemination—</i>						
	(1) Performed with exotic bulls	Lakh nos.	4.09	10.73	5.35	5.35	6.76
	(2) Cross-breed calf born	.. ..	0.84	3.79	1.47	1.47	1.93
	(3) Multi-Sheep Development Project	No.	2	2	2	2	2
	(4) Sheep Breeding Farms	.. ..	18	18	18	18	18
	(5) Sheep and Wool Extension Centre	.. ..	192	228	207	200	207
	(6) Stud Rams Centres	.. ..	35	35	35	35	35
	(7) Goat Breeding Farms	.. ..	4	5	5	5	5

STATEMENT GN-3—(Contd.)

Serial no.	Item	Unit	Five-Year Plan 1980—85		1980-81		1981-82 Target
			1979-80 Base Year Level	1984-85 Terminal Year Target	Target	Anticipated Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(8)	Veterinary Hospitals where bucks located	No.	579	679	599	599	619
(9)	Sheep and Wool Extension Centres where bucks are located	"	4	24	12	12	24
(10)	Piggery Breeding Farms/Centres	"	3	4	3	3	4
(11)	Piggery Development Blocks ..	"	36	36	36	36	36
(12)	Veterinary Hospitals where boars are located	"	84	200	102	102	132
(13)	Zonal Poultry Farms ..	"	..	1	..	..	1
(14)	Regional Poultry Farms ..	"	11	11	11	11	11
(15)	Poultry Extension Centres ..	"	26	26	26	26	26
(16)	Chick Rearing Centres ..	"	5	5	5	5	5
(17)	Deep Frozen Semen Station	"	3	3	3	3	3
(18)	Intensive Poultry Development and Marketing Programme	"	9	13	9	9	12
(19)	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Products						
(a)	Milk ..	'000 tonnes	5,494	6,330	5,721	5,721	5,953
(b)	Wool ..	Lakh Kg.	15.81	21.83	17.36	17.36	18.93
(c)	Egg ..	Million	295	357	302	302	314
(d)	Meat ..	Lakh Kg.	886.34	1005.51	910.15	910.15	934.03
14	Dairy Programme						
1.	Aid to Dairy Co-operatives—						
(a)	Old Societies ..	Nos.	783	1,723	200	100	..
(b)	New Societies ..	"	..	..	..	..	..
(c)	Demonstration ..	"	5	205	20	5	50
2.	Education and Training—						
(a)	Training to Milk producers ..	"	500	3,090	1,000	1,000	550
(b)	Training to Sachiv of Milk Societies—						
•	Candidates ..	"	500	3,100	350	350	600
2.	Training Camps ..	"	10	62	7	7	12
	Training to Officers ..	"	9	32	2	2	3
3.	General—						
A—	Fluid Milk Plants (including composit and feeder/Balancing milk plant in operation.	"	20	23	23	23	23
B—	Milk Products Factories including Creameries in operation	"	1	1	1	1	1
C—	Dairy Co-operative Union	Nos.	37	37	37	37	37
D—	Rural Dairy Centres ..	Nos.	9*	9*	9	9	9
E—	Milk Handling per day	Lakh litres	2.14	2.60	2.30	2.30	2.50

* Seven are part of the Moradabad Plants and are independent units at Kotdwara and Pithoragarh respectively.

STATEMENT GN-3—(Contd.)

Serial no.	Item	Unit	Five Year Plan 1980—85		1980-81		1981-82 Target	
			1979-80 Base Year Level	1984-85 Terminal Year Target	Target	Anticipated Achievement		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
15	Fisheries							
	1—Fish Production—							
	(a) Inland	.. '000 Tonnes	30.00	50.00	33.00	33.00	38.00	
	(b) Marine	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	.. ..	30.00	50.00	33.00	33.00	38.00
2.	Mechanised Boats	.. Nos.	Not related to the State					
3.	Deep Sea fishing vessel	.. ..					
4.	Fish Seed Production—							
	(a) Fry (spawn)	.. Million	10.80	520.00	225.00	225.00	300.00	
	(b) Fingerlings	.. lakh	47.60	130.00	61.50	61.50	75.00	
5.	Fish Seed Farms	.. Nos.	109	116	116	116	116	
	Nursery	.. Hect.	265	320	265	265	265	
6	Forestry							
1.	Plantation of fast growing Species.	'000 Hects.	162.3	173.5	163.9	165.4	168.8	
2.	Economic and Commercial cumulative plantation.	..	176.4	213.6	184.1	185.04	192.1	
3.	Farm Forestry (Fuel Wood plantation).	..	24.8	85.3	31.8	31.8	41.8	
4.	Communication—							
	(a) New Roads	.. Km.	4,864	5,094	4,904	4,904	4,964	
	(b) Renovation of old Roads.	..	7,381	8,850	7,425	7,425	7,611	
7	Co-operation							
	(a) Short term loan	.. In Cr. Rs.	166.24	385.00	230.00	230.00	250.00	
	(b) Medium term loan	..	19.91	45.00	25.00	25.00	30.00	
	(c) Long term loan	..	56.86	85.00	60.00	60.00	65.00	
	(d) Retail sale of fertilizers.	..	106.85	375.00	181.00	181.00	210.00	
	(e) Agricultural Produce marketed.	..	25.79	55.00	35.00	35.00	40.00	
	(f) Retail sale of consumer goods through Co-op. in Rural areas	..	25.28	520.00	58.06	58.06	90.00	

STATEMENT G. N.-3—(Contd):

Sl. no.	Item	Unit	Five Year Plan 1980—85		1980-81		1981-82
			1979-80 Base: year level	1984-85 Terminal Year Target	Target	Anticipa- ted Achieve- ment	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	4	8
	(g) Retail sale of con- sumer goods through urban con- sumer co-op.	In crore Rs.	28.22	485.00	42.70	42.70	85.00
	(h) Co-op. storages ..	Lakh tonnes	6.72	9.30	1.97	1.97	0.62
	(i) Processing Unit						
	1. Organised ..	Nos. (cumulative)	98	25	8	8	4
	2. Installed ..	„	83	83	83	83	83
	(j) Cold Storages						
	1. Organised ..	„	75	130	10	10	10
	2. Installed ..	„	44	105	10	10	10
I. Drought Prone Area Programme							
	1. Irrigation potential created	'000 hecets.	13.75	100.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
	2. Soil and water conservation	„	31.44	100.00	27.50	27.50	30.00
	3. Afforestation ..	„	3.92	30.00	5.00	5.00	5.50
	4. Pasture Development ..	„	0.75	10.00	1.70	1.70	2.0
	5. Individual beneficiary ori- ented programme.	„					
	(1) Beneficiary assisted	Lakh no.	0.35	1.00	0.25	0.25	0.25
II. Command Area Dev. (CAD)							
	1. Field channels	'000 Kms.	16.34	110.45	17.70	17.70	20.70
	2. Field drainage ..	„	0.52	22.10	3.55	3.55	4.16
	3. Land levelling ..	'000 hecets.	2.00	10.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
III. Integrated Rural Develop- ment							
	1. Beneficiaries identified ..	Lakh nos.	6.00	26.60	5.30	5.30	5.31
	2. Beneficiaries covered ..	„	4.95	26.60	5.30	5.30	5.31

STATEMENT G. N. -3—(Contd.)

Serial no.	Item	Unit	Five-Year Plan 1984-85		1980-81		1981-82
			1979-80 Base: Year Level	1984-85 Terminal Year Target	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I Power							
1. Installed Capacity:							
	A. UPSEB	.. M.W.	3,254	5,398	3,598	3,598	3,798
	B. Renusagar	.. ..	125	125	125	125	125
	C. Utilization	.. ..	3,379	5,523	3,723	3,723	3,923
	(i) Hydel	.. ..	1,068	1,422	1,212	1,212	1,212
	(ii) Thermal	.. ..	2,311	4,101	2,511	2,511	2,711
2. Peaking:							
	A. Capacity	.. MW.	2,324	3,464	2,443	2,485	2,394
	B. Demand	.. ..	2,697	4,750	3,000	3,000	3,400
	C. Shortage	.. ..	373	1,286	557	515	1,006
3. Electricity generated by UPSEB:							
	A. Thermal	.. GWH	6,858	16,667	8,587	6,734	9,009
	B. Hydel	.. ..	3,266	4,515	3,121	3,457	3,620
	Total	.. ..	10,124	21,182	11,708	10,191	12,629
4. Energy at Bus Bar:							
A. Availability—							
	(i) UPSEB	.. GWH	9,422	19,193	10,835	9,316	11,710
	(ii) Import	.. ..	283	1,531	310	139	404
	(iii) Ranusagar	.. ..	1,110	669	669	1,014	669
	Total	.. ..	10,815	21,393	11,814	10,469	12,783
	B. Requirement	.. ..	14,935	24,500	15,562	15,562	17,586
	C. Shortage	.. ..	4,120	3,107	3,748	4,093	4,803
5. Electricity sold by UPSEB .. 7,882 16,994 9,072 7,865 9,87							
6. Transmission and Distribution.							
	(a) 400KV lines	.. ckt km	762	1,884	1,157	1,157	1,317
	(b) 220 kV lines	.. ..	3,210	5,636	3,411	3,416	3,586
	(c) 132 kV lines	.. ..	7,476	11,119	8,276	8,022	8,802
	(d) 66 kV lines	.. ..	2,804*	2,819	2,819	2,804	2,804
	(e) 37.5/13 kV lines	.. ..	20,004*	24,995	20,474	20,454	21,097
7. Rural Electrification—							
	(i) Villages electrified	No.	38,577	66,627	43,677	42,372	46,372
	(ii) Private tube-wells/ Pumpsets energised.	..	3,44,135	6,22,005	3,94,135	3,83,949	4,25,219
	(iii) Harijan Basti Electrified	..	14,014	29,464	16,749	16,277	18,477

*वर्ष 1979-80 में 33 के 0वी० तथा 66 के 0वी० लाइनों की उपलब्धि क्रमशः 440.83 स० कि० तथा 22.23 स० कि० है।

STATEMENT G.N.-3—(Contd.)

Serial no.	Item	Unit	Five-Year Plan 1980—85		1980-81		1981-82 Target
			1979-80 Base Year Level	1984-85 Terminal Year Target	Target	Anticipa- ted Achieve- ment	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
II. Village and Small Industries							
1. Small Scale Industries (cumulative)							
	(a) Units functioning	'000 Nos.	47.90	77.90	52.90	52.90	58.40
	(b) Level of production	Cr. Rs.	983.03	2,171.75	1130.00	1130.00	1300.00
	(c) Persons employed	'000 Nos.	538	570	570	570	615
2. Industrial Estates (cumulative)							
	(a) Estates functioning	No.	65	135	17	17	40
	(b) Sheds..	..	900	1,680	1,050	1,050	1,450
	(c) Plots	..	2,155	5,155	2,991	2,991	4,591
	(d) Level of Production	Rs. lakhs (Annual)	1,500	4,000	1,800	1,800	2,200
	(e) Level of employment	'000 Nos.	12.3	40.0	14.50	14.50	20.00
	(f) No. of units	.. No.	1,625	6,625	1,825	1,825	2,500
3. Handicrafts—							
	(a) Level of production	Rs. lakhs (Annual level).	18,000	40,000	20,700	20,700	24,000
	(b) Level of Employment	'000 Nos. (Annual Level)	545	860	570	570	684
4. Village industries (within the purview of KVIC)							
	(a) Production	Rs.lakhs (Annual Level).	7,900	16,860	8,890	8,890	10,220
	(b) Employment	'000 Nos.	618	1,185	665	665	750
5. District Industries Centres							
	(a) Units assisted	No. (Annually).	19,445	28,000	22,000	22,000	25,000
	(b) Artisans assisted	No. (Annually).	9,000	20,000	10,000	10,000	12,000
	(c) Financial assistance	Rs.lakhs rendered to indus- trial units (Annually).	107.42	112.0	112.0	112.0	112.0

STATEMENT GN—3 (Contd).

Serial no.	Item	Unit	Five-Year Plan 1980—85		1980-81		1981-82 Target
			1979-80 Base Year Level	1984-85 Terminal Year Target	Target	Anticipated Achieve- ment	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6	Handloom:						
	(a) Production of Handloom cloth	Lakh metres.	4500.00	6000.00	4800.00	4800.00	5100.00
	(b) Handloom Societies (Co-operative).						
	1. Annual	No.	86	250	250	336	250
	2. Cumulative	"	3,311	4,028	3,561	3,647	3,897
	(c) Effective coverage of loom under co-op. fold						
	1. Annual	No.	4,432	12,500	12,500	17,000	12,500
	2. Cumulative	"	2,19,000	3,30,000	2,31,500	2,36,000	2,48,500
	(d) R.B.I. Guarantee ..	Rs. lakhs					
	(a) No. of Societies ..	No.	1,082	1,000	1,000	948	1,000
	(b) Amount	Rs. lakhs	280.50	1000.00	300.00	359.00	400.00
7	Silk Industries						
	(a) Production of silk ..	In lakh Kgs.	1.09	36.64	2.40	2.40	2.80
	(b) Raw Silk production ..	"	0.043	3.00	0.09	0.09	0.10
	(c) Tussar production ..	No. lakh	0.149	90.00	2.50	2.50	3.00
	(d) Tropical silk production ..	do	0.491	2817.50	..	5.10	21.00
	IV Transport and Communication						
	1. National Highways ..	Km.	2,474	2,474	2,474	2,474	2,474
	2. State Highways Surfaced ..		7,982	7,994	7,982	7,982	7,982
	Unsurfaced ..		2	..	2	2	2
	Total ..		7,984	7,994	7,984	7,984	7,984
	3. Major District Road Surfaced		10,108	10,327	10,108	10,108	10,108
	Unsurfaced ..		49	..	49	49	49
	Total ..		10,157	10,327	10,157	10,157	10,157
	4. Other District Roads surfaced		15,601	15,831	15,601	15,601	15,601
	Unsurfaced ..		616	386	616	616	616
	Total ..		16,217	16,217	16,217	16,217	16,217
	5. Village Roads						
	Surfaced ..		8,664	17,938	11,684	11,684	13,434
	Unsurfaced ..		12,329	20,829	13,329	13,329	15,329
	Total ..		20,993	38,767	25,013	25,013	28,763
	6. Roads of Departments, Corporations etc. other than U.P. P.W.D.						
	(a) Surfaced ..		14,304	14,522	14,304	14,304	14,304
	(b) Unsurfaced ..		37,894	37,676	37,894	37,894	37,894
	Total ..		52,198	52,198	52,198	52,198	52,198
	7. Total Roads ..						
	(a) Surfaced ..		59,133	69,086	62,153	62,513	63,903
	(b) Unsurfaced ..		50,890	58,891	51,890	51,890	53,890
	Total ..		1,10,023	1,27,977	1,14,043	1,14,043	1,17,793

STATEMENT GN—3 (Contd.)

Serial no.	Item	Unit	Five-year Plan .		1980-81		1981-82 Target
			1979-80 Base year level	1984-85 Terminal year target	Target	Anticipated Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
V. Education							
<i>A—Elementary Education:</i>							
(1) Classes 1—5(Age group 6—11)							
(i) Enrolment—							
	(a) Boys	.. '000 Nos.	6,372	7,092	6,405	6,405	6,577
	(b) Girls	.. „	2,945	4,025	3,042	3,042	3,288
	Total	..	9,317	11,117	9,447	9,447	9,865
(ii) Percentage of age-group							
	(a) Boys	.. %	91	97	91	91	93
	(b) Girls	.. —	47	59	46	46	49
	Total	..	59	78	69	69	72
(2) Classes 6—8(age-group 11—14)							
(i) Enrolment—							
	(a) Boys	.. '000 Nos.	2,120	2,540	2,162	2,162	2,256
	(b) Girls	.. „	672	1,132	719	719	822
	Total	..	2,792	3,672	2,881	2,881	3,078
(ii) Percentage in age-group							
	(a) Boys	.. %	53.36	61.32	54.00	54.00	55.91
	(b) Girls	.. %	18.66	28.90	19.55	19.55	21.90
	Total	..	36.86	45.57	37.51	37.51	39.52
<i>B—Secondary Education:</i>							
(1) Classes (IX—X)							
(i) Enrolment—							
	(a) Boys	.. '000 Nos.	999	1,297	1,022	1,022	1,091
	(b) Girls	.. „	192	359	201	210	240
	Total	..	1,191	1,656	1,223	1,223	1,331
(2) Classes XI-XII (General classes)							
	(a) Boys	.. ('000)	536	696	546	546	583
	(b) Girls	.. „	110	206	115	115	138
	Total	.. „	646	902	661	661	721
(3) Part-time/Continuation classes							
(1) Enrolment—							
(i) Age-group (6—11)							
	(a) Total	.. 000 Nos.	..	700	140	140	280
	(b) Girls	.. „	..	470	94	94	188

STATEMENT GN—3 (Contd.)

Serial no.	Item	Unit	Five Year Plan 1980—85		1980-81		1981-82
			1979-80 Base-Year level	1984-85 Terminal year target	Target	Anticipated achievement	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(ii) Age-Group (11—14)						
	(a) Total	..	..	100	20	20	40
	(b) Girls	..	..	66	13	13	26
	(4) Adult Education						
	(I) Number of Participants (Age-Group 15—35).		150	2,489	524	524	1,015
	II. Number of Centres opened under:						
	(i) Central Programme	.. Nos.	3,655	9,600	9,600	9,600	9,600
	(ii) State Programme	.. „	..	5,300	700	700	4,600
	(iii) Voluntary agencies	..	1,301	2,171	2,171	2,171	2,171
	III. Teachers						
	(i) Primary 1—5	.. 000 Nos.	250	259	251	251	253
	(ii) Middle classes 6—8	.. „	89	94	90	90	91
	(iii) Secondary classes 9-10	.. „	80	108	82	82	89
	(iv) Higher Secondary classes 11-12.		..	..	..	..	..
	(5) Technical Education :						
	(i) Diploma level	No. of Institutions	44	50	48	48	49
	(ii) Intake	.. Nos.	7,804	8,640	8,230	8,230	8,440
	Degree level						
	No. of Institutions	.. Nos.	8	10	8	8	8
	Intake	.. „	1,094	1,505	1,120	1,120	1,120
	Certificate Level						
	Number of Institutions	.. Nos.	12	12	12	12	12
	Intake	.. „	1,018	1,100	860	860	880
	VI. Health and Family Welfare						
	1. Hospitals and Dispensaries						
	(i) Allopathic						
	(a) Urban	.. Nos.	932	951	936	936	939
	(b) Rural	.. „	11,64	13,59	1,233	1,229	1,380
	(ii) Ayurvedic/unani						
	(a) Urban	.. „	135	145	137	137	139
	(b) Rural	.. „	1,596	1,955	1,655	1,655	1,710
	(iii) Homoeopathic						
	(a) Urban	.. „	83	91	83	83	85
	(b) Rural	.. „	299	624	334	334	424

STATEMENT GN—3 (Contd.)

Serial no.	Item	Unit	Five year Plan 1980—85		1980-81		1981-82 Target
			1979-80 Base year level	1984-85 Terminal year target	Target	Anticipated achievements	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2. Beds—							
	(1) Allopathic	.. Nos.					
	(a) Urban Hospital/Dispensaries (cumulative)	..	39,868	42,268	40,218	40,218	40,568
	(b) Rural Hospital/Dispensaries.(cumulative)	..	10,280	13,420	10,540	10,540	11,236
	(2) Ayurvedic/Unani						
	(a) Urban Hospital/Dispensaries.	..	1,621	1,771	1,651	1,651	1,681
	(b) Rural Hospital/Dispensaries.	..	3,104	4,540	3,340	3,340	3,560
	(3) Homoeopathic						
	(a) Urban Hospital/Dispensaries.		321	321	321	321	321
	(b) Rural Hospital/Dispensaries.		258	258	258	258	258
	(3) Bed-population Ratio ..		1:1890	1:1700	1:1850	1:1870	1:1860
	(4) Primary Health Centres						
	(a) Main Centres	.. Nos. (Cumulative)	907	1087	908	917	927
	(b) Sub-Centres	..	7,640	14,640	9,840	8,140	9,905
	(5) Training of Auxiliary Nurses and Midwives.						
	Institutions	Nos.(Cumulative)	44	52	52	44	52
	(a) Annual Intake	..	2,190	2,510	2,510	2,190	2,510
	(b) Annual Outturn	..	1,307	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
	(6) Control of Infectious Diseases						
	(a) T.B. Clinics	.. Nos.(Cumulative)	19	19	19	19	19
	(b) Leprosy control units	..	27	37	27	27	28
	(c) V.D. Clinics	..	27	23	19	19	21
	(d) Filaria Control units	..	18	26	20	18	22
	(e) S.E.T. Centres	..	985	1,055	985	985	990
	(f) District T.B. Centres	..	55	56	56	56	56
	(g) T.B. Isolation Beds	..	3,437	3,687	3,437	3,437	3,487
	(h) Cholera Combat team	..	2	2	2	2	2

STATEMENT GN-3—(Contd.)

Serial no.	Item	Unit	Five-Year Plan 1980—85		1980-81		1981-82 Target
			1979-80 Base-Year level	1984-85 Terminal year Target	Target	Anticipated achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(i) Filaria Control unit	„	6	6	6	6	6
	(j) National Scheme for Prevention of Blindness						
	(i) Mobile unit set up	Nos. (Cu- mulative)	4	14	10	3	3
	(ii) P.H.C. Assisted ..	„	125	875	275	125	275
	(iii) Orthopaedic Deptt. Assisted.	„	15	56	21	21	43
(7)	Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.	Nos.	2,625	2,625	2,626	2,625	2,625
(8)	Doctor-Population ratio per 1000 population.		0.20	0.22	0.20	0.20	0.20
(9)	Training and Employment of Multipurpose workers.						
	(a) Districts covered ..	Nos.™	46	56	56	56	56
	(b) Trainees trained ..	„™	2,505	..	669	669	..
	(c) Workers trained ..	„	13,132	..	16,182	16,182	..
(10)	Community Health Vol- unteers Scheme.						
	(a) Selected Community No. Health Volunteers.		40,736	1,30,000	1,18,000	49,241	70,000
	(b) C.H.V. Trained ..	„	40,736	1,30,000	1,18,000	49,241	70,000
	(c) Working in Field	„	40,736	1,30,000	1,18,000	49,241	70,000
(11)	No. of Voluntary Steri- lization done :						
	(a) Vasectomy/Tubec- tomy.	(No. in lakhs).	23.53	7.50	4.08	1.00	1.25
	(b) No. of I.U.D. Inser- tions done.	„	16.82	30.00	1.82	4.00	5.00
	(c) Conventional Con- traceptives.	„	3.03	65.00	4.05	4.00	6.00
(12)	M.C.H. Beneficiaries						
	(a) Immunisations of infants and Pre- School Children with D.P.T.	„	26.02	75.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
	(b) Immunisation of School going Child- ren with D.T.		27.82	55.00	11.00	11.00	11.00

STATEMENT GN-3—(Contd.)

Serial no.	Item	Unit	Five-Year Plan 1980-85		1980-81		1981-82
			1979-80 Base Year level	1984-85 Terminal year target	Target	Anticipated achievement	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(c) Prophylaxis against Nutritional anaemia						
	(i) Mothers	(No. in lakhs)	28.43	45.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
	(ii) Children	"	21.62	45.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
	(d) Prophylaxis against Vit 'A' Deficiency.	"	34.71	125.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
	(13) Family Welfare :						
	(a) Rural Family Welfare Centre	Nos.	905	41	2	2	907
	(b) District Family Welfare Bureau	"	55	1	1	1	56
	(c) City Family Welfare Bureau	"	5	..	..	..	..
	(d) Urban Family Welfare Centres	"	95+31	104	33	33	130+31
	(e) Post Martem Centre	"	72	..	..	..	..
	(f) Regional Family Welfare Training Centres	"	7	..	..	..	..
	(g) A.N.M. Training Centres	"	44	8	8	..	8
	(14) Training and employment of multi purpose workers :						
	(a) Health Supervisors Training	"	9791	6691	6691	6691	..
	(b) Workers Trained	"	23511	16282	16282	16282	..
	(c) District Covered	"	45	56	56	56	56
	(15) Sewerage and Water Supply :						
	(1) Urban Water Supply-Corporation Towns						
	(i) Augmentation of Water Supply	MLD	1142	1500	1275	1275	1378
	(ii) Population Covered	In lakh	51.88	55.50	52.00	52.00	53.00
	(2) Other Towns						
	(a) Original Scheme						
	(i) Towns Covered	Nos.	404	504	424	424	444
	(ii) Population Covered	In lakh	123.67	145.00	125.42	125.42	126.42
	(b) Augmentation Schemes						
	(i) Towns Covered	Nos.	12	48	6	8	13
	(ii) Population Covered	In lakh	1.80	20	2.00	2.00	3.00

STATEMENT GN-3—(Contd.)

Serial no.	Item	Unit	Five-Year Plan 1980—85		1980-81		1981-82
			1979-80 Base Year level	1984-85 Terminal year level	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(3) Urban Sanitation							
<i>(1) Sewerage Scheme Corporation Towns</i>							
	(i) Augmentation Capacity	.. MLD	557	750	635	635	689
	(ii) Population Covered	.. in lakh	51.88	55.50	52.00	52.00	53.00
Other Towns							
(a) Original Schemes :							
	(i) Towns Covered	.. Nos.	37	48	40	40	43
	(ii) Population Covered	.. In lakh	29.51	45.01	31.55	31.55	33.05
(b) Augmentation Schemes :							
	(i) Towns Covered	.. Nos.	2	8*	3	3	5
	(ii) Population Covered	.. In lakh	1.00	8.00	3.00	3.00	5.50
3	Drainage Scheme	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Latrines Conversion Programme						
	(i) Latrines Covered	.. Nos.	38800	164800	47800	47800	56800
	(ii) Towns Covered	.. „	19	544	19	19	50
	(iii) Population Covered	.. In lakh	3.88	16.48	4.78	4.78	5.68
5	Solid Waste Disposal Scheme	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Rural Water Supply :						
(a) Piped Water Supply (MNP)							
1	First priority problem villages identified in 1972 Survey						
	(i) Villages covered	.. Nos.	6251	14101	7201	7201	8261
	(ii) Population Covered	.. In lakh	28.95	73.58	33.71	33.71	39.02
2	Non-scarcity villages :						
	(i) Villages Covered	.. Nos.	3055	6955	3455	3455	3995
	(ii) Population Covered	.. In lakh	17.05	39.30	19.72	19.72	22.37
3	Total under MNP	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(i) Villages Covered	.. Nos.	9266	21056	10656	10656	12255
	(ii) Population Covered	.. In lakh	46.00	112.88	53.43	53.43	61.39

STATEMENT-GN 3—(Contd.)

Serial no.	Item	Unit	Five-Year Plan 1980—85		1980-81	1981-82	
			1979-80 Base year level	1984-85 Terminal year level	Target	Target Anticipated Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7	Other Rural Water Supply Programme (Centrally sponsored ARP Outside Plan).						
1	First Priority Problem villages						
	(i) Villages Covered	.. Nos.	750	5,500	1,050	1,050	1,800
	(ii) Population Covered	.. In lakh	5.51	38.64	7.45	7.45	17.08
2	Non-Scarcity Villages	..					
	(i) Villages Covered	.. Nos.	..	2,050	..	..	350
	(ii) Population Covered	.. In lakh	..	15.38	..	..	2.63
	Total Rural Water Supply (Piped Water Supply)						
1	First priority problem villages						
	(i) Villages Covered	.. Nos.	7,001	19,601	8,251	8,251	10,061
	(ii) Population Covered	.. In lakh	34.46	112.22	41.16	41.16	52.10
	Non-Scarcity Villages						
	(i) Villages Covered	.. Nos.	3,055	9,005	3,455	3,455	4,345
	(ii) Population Covered	.. In lakh	17.05	54.68	19.72	19.72	25.00
3	Grand total	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(i) Villages Covered	.. Nos.	10,056	28,606	11,706	11,706	14,406
	(ii) Population Covered	.. In lakh	46.52	66.90	60.88	60.88	77.10
1	Wells	.. Nos.	34,294	50,310	1,666	1,666	1,552
2	Hand pumps	.. „	3,608	13,608	2,000	2,000	2,000
3	Diggies	.. „	1,242	3,742	500	500	500
	A—Rural Housing						
1	Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme	No. (cumulative)	38,781	47,031	39,281	39,181	40,281
2	Low income Group Housing Scheme	„	14,382	19,382	14,602	14,602	15,402
3	Middle income Group Housing Scheme	„	3,334	3,334	3,434	3,434	37,94
4	Slum clearance Improvement Scheme	„	8,738	9,138	8,818	8,818	8,898
5	Land Acquisition and Development Scheme	Hact.	2,760	4,760	2,905	2,905	3,405

STATEMENT GN-3-- (Contd.)

Serial no.	Item	Unit	Five-Year Plan 1980—85		1980-81	1981-82	
			1979-80 Base year level	1984-85 Terminal year level	Target	Target Anticipated Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6	Police Housing :						
	(a) Residential ..		6,956	10,255	7,956	7,956	8,706
	(b) Non-Residential ..		163	337	208	208	265
	Urban Development						
1	Financial assistance to local bodies	Nos.	594S 28O 1A 1GH 1P 3CC	1094S 38O 1A 1GH 6P 3CC	650S 32O 1A 1GH 3P	650S 32O 1A 1GH 3P	700S 32O 1A 1GH 3P 1CC
2	Town and Regional Planning	No. of Master Plan No. of Regional Plan	20 6	60 17	22 6	22 6	34 6 completed and on 11pp.
	Environmental Improvement of Slums (No. of persons benefited)		6,77,600	13,47,600	81,2,600	8,12,600	9,46,000
	Integrated development of small and medium Town	Nos. slum plot	7 3	20	20	20	20
	Kanpur Urban Development ..	Project upgrading	.. ..	15,000 20,000	.. ..	.. ..	3,427 6,000
	VII—Housing						
	House sites to landless labourers in Rural area	No. of House sites)	12,36,545	50,000	10,000	8,000	9,000
	Development of sites		20,000	20,000	..	..	5,000
	VIII—Labour and Labour Welfare						
	<i>(a) Employment Service</i>						
1	Special Employment Exchange Dudhi	No.	1	1	1	1	1
2	V. G. Unit ..	..	37	37	37	37	37
3	Strengthening of Employment Exchanges	..	2	2	2	2	
4	Estt. of Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres	..	3	7	3	5	6
5	Opening of University Employ- ment and Information Bureau	No.	10	11	10	10	10
	P—Parks S—Shops	O—Offices CC—Community Centres			A—Auditorium		GH—Guest House

STATEMENT G N-3—(Contd.)

Serial no.	Item	Unit	Five Year Plan 1980—85		1980-81		1981-82
			1979-80 Base year level	1984-85 Terminal year level	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6	Estt. of parapetitie teams	.. No.	..	2	..	..	3
7	Estt. of job development unit	..	53	54	..	..	..
8	Estt. of city Employment officers	..	12	13	13	13	13
9	Decentralization of Powers	..	..	1	1	1	1
<i>(b) Craftsmen Training</i>							
1	No. of ITIS	..	67	67	67	67	67
2	Intake Capacity	(No. of seats)	26,800	27,056	26,944	26,944	26,944
3	No. of persons undergoing Training	..	26,800	27,056	26,944	26,944	26,944
4	Outturn	..	15,000	16,000	15,100	15,100	15,100
<i>(c) Apprenticeship Training</i>							
1	Training places located	.. Nos.	16,823	18,000	17,500	17,500	18,000
2	Apprentices Trained	..	9,774	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
3	Number of labour Welfare Centres	..	80	81	81	81	81
4	Rehabilitation of bonded labours	No. of persons	1,786	4,211	1,047	1,047	1,053
IX. Welfare of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes							
I—Education							
(i) Scholarship Stipend in :							
(a) Pre-Metric classes :							
1.	Scheduled Castes	.. No.	59,701	63,160	63,160	63,160	66,670
2.	Scheduled Tribes	..	152	170	170	170	180
3.	Denotified Tribes	..	972	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,140
4.	Other Backward classes	..	17,000	17,770	17,770	17,770	18,140
Total			77,825	82,100	82,100	82,100	86,130
(b) Primary classes							
(i) Topper students in class Nos. IVth & Vth.							
..			1,50,000	1,50,000	1,50,000	1,50,000	1,50,000

STATEMENT G N-3—(Contd.)

Serial no.	Item	Unit	Five Year Plan 1980—85		1980-81		1981+1-82
			1979-80 Base year level	1984-85 Terminal year target	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(ii) Other Incentives :						
	Non recurring Assistance for purchase of books and other appliances in :	No.					
	(a) Pre-Metric classes						
	1. Scheduled Castes	Students	17,583	16,670	16,670	16,670	16,730
	2. Scheduled Tribes	.. „	267	270	270	270	315
	Total	..	17,850	16,940	16,940	16,940	7,71,045
	(b) Post Metric classes						
	1. Scheduled Castes		3,745	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400
	2. Scheduled Tribes	..	24	28	28	28	34
	Total	..	3,769	2,428	2,428	2,428	2,434
	II. Economic Development						
	(1) Agricultural Horticulture						
	1. Scheduled Castes	..	11,00	1,850	1,850	1,850	1,800
	2. Scheduled Tribes	..	558	500	500	500	300
	3. Denotified Tribes	.. „	200	200	300	300	300
	Total	..	1,758	2,550	2,650	2,650	2,400
3	Animal Husbandry						
	(3) Small Scale Cottage Industry						
	1. Scheduled Castes	..	900	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	2. Scheduled Tribes	..	233	150	150	150	200
	3. Denotified Tribes	..	67	100	100	100	100
	Total	..	1,200	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,300
3	Health Housing and other schemes						
	House Construction :						
	1. Scheduled Castes	No.	3,500	1,000	1,000	583	1,211
	2. Scheduled Tribes	..	625	250	250	266	150
	3. Denotified Tribes	..	400	400	400	200	240
	Total	..	4,724	1,650	1,650	1,049	1,601

STATEMENT G N-3—(Contd.).

Serial No.	Item	Unit	Five Year Plan 1980—85		1980-81		1981-82
			1979-80 Base year level	1984-85 Terminal target	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
X. Social Welfare :							
1. Child Welfare :							
(a) Scheme under I.Y.C.							
	(i) Bal Bhawan	.. No.	4	3	3	3	2
	(ii) Destitutes Home	.. „	5	5	5	5	5
	(b) I.C.D.S. (No. of beneficiaries and cumulative).		1.60	9.46	6.87	5.15	7.27
	(c) Balbaries	'000 (cumulative)	28.00	85.54	86.00	84.54	84.54
	(d) Creches (children)	.. No.	1,250	1,300	1,300	1,280	1,300
2. Women Welfare:							
	(a) Training-cum-Production centres (for blind women, girls and physically handicapped).		2	2	2	2	2
	(b) Hostel for working women	No.	..	5	5	5	5
3. Welfare of Handicapped:							
	(a) Programme for blind	„	300	800	450	450	600
	(b) Programme for deaf	„	300	330	450	450	600
	(c) Programme for handicapped	No.	300	800	450	450	600
	(d) Programmed mentally retained		300	100	45	45	60

Head/Sub-Head of Development	Sixth Five-Year Plan approved outlay 1980-85			Approved Outlay 1980-81			1981-82	
	Total	M.N.P.	Hills	Total	M.N.P.	Hills	Total	Hills
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I—Agriculture and Allied Services								
Agricultural Research and Education	2100	..	125	325	..	7	375	21
Crop Husbandry	6500	..	1659	900	..	217	966	257
Land Reforms	4800	..	..	900	..	..	993	..
Minor Irrigation	30000	..	3700	5300	..	603	5739	655
Soil Conservation	6506	..	3500	1070	..	425	1152	608
Area Development	25000	..	1835	3500	..	175	4440	348
Animal Husbandry	2000	..	750	305	..	109	316	125
Dairy Development	1500	..	100	210	..	15	214	15
Fisheries	670	..	15	50	..	3	60	2
Forests	8000	..	1360	1092	..	225	1702	275
Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	2500	..	..	425	..	..	425	..
Marketing	700	..	25	135	..	1	150	5
Storage and Warehousing	200	..	25	33	..	4	20	5
Community Development and Panchayati Raj	12300	..	1725	366	..	82	1375	281
Total—Agriculture and Allied Services	102776	..	14819	14611	..	1866	17927	2607
II—Co-operation	5739	..	358	909	..	81	1127	55
III—Irrigation, Flood Control and Power								
Irrigation	105000	..	200	16800	..	71	17800	10
Flood Control	13400	..	300	2250	..	60	2250	60
Power	215300	8879	6050	30135	1056	710	35135	850
Total—Irrigation Flood and Power	333700	8879	6550	49185	1056	841	55185	920
IV—Industry and Minerals								
Large and Medium Industry	18800	..	2166	3188	..	100	4388	170
Village and Small Industry	12500	..	1050	1600	..	90	1645	140
Geology and Mining	1810	..	40	245	..	43	752	63
Total—Industry and Mineral	33110	..	3616	5033	..	233	6308	373

Head/Sub-Head of Development	Sixth Five-Year Plan approved outlay 1980-85			Approved Outlay 1980-81			1981-82	
	Total	M.N.P.	Hills	Total	M.N.P.	Hills	Total	Hills
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
V—Transport and Communication								
Roads and Bridges	41500	31500	12500	8400	6190	2500	8400	2500
Transport	12000	..	..	1220	..	..	2109	..
Tourism	1500	..	750	225	..	90	275	120
Total—Transport and Communication	55000	31500	13250	9845	6190	2590	10784	2620
VI—Social and Community Services								
General Education	16300	11300	4780	2000	1011	893	2796	940
Cultural Affairs	200	..	20	25	..	4	32	4
Technical Education	1000	..	282	162	..	50	170	64
Scientific Services and Research	275	..	10	50	..	..	59	2
Medical and Public Health	15000	7489	1800	2075	1045	202	2767	325
Water Supply and Sanitation	30600	22000	9250	5370	3320	1570	5870	1725
Housing (excluding Police Housing)	9700	1800	825	2053	304	84	2193	119
Police Housing	2300	..	80	400	..	15	450	10
Urban Development	6000	1000	25	350	200	5	1062	5
Information and Publicity	200	..	7	15	..	1	16	1
Labour and Labour Welfare	600	..	408	84	..	50	112	81
Welfare of Backward Classes	3500	..	500	645	..	75	675	90
Social Welfare	900	..	120	140	..	15	153	20
Nutrition	1000	883	190	256	130	19	181	28
Total—Social and Community Services	87576	44472	18297	13534	6010	2983	16532	3414
VII—Economic Services								
Secretariat Economic Services	675	..	90	57	..	2	102	7
Economic Advice and Statistics	800	..	20	96	..	5	416	4
Other Economic Services	28	..	..	3	..	..	9	..
Total—Economic Services	1503	..	110	156	..	7	527	11
VIII—Other Social Services								
Printing and Stationery	592	110	110	..
Grand Total	620000	84851	57000	93383	13256	8601	108500	10000



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