

**SEVENTH
FIVE YEAR PLAN
1985—90**

**A
FRAMEWORK**

**PLANNING DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF UTTAR PRADESH
LUCKNOW
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I

Introduction

A five year plan is the end product of a series of exercises and interactions, involving a large and representative group of people, directly or indirectly concerned with planning process. The basis for these exercises and interactions is provided in the shape of a 'frame-work' which seeks to present a broad approach to the plan.

2. It is in this background that the frame-work of the state's seventh plan (1985-90) has been prepared in order to evoke a wider discussion and to elicit views of different sections of the society for a more meaningful effort in framing the plan in a manner so that on the one hand, it represents an honest effort to meet rising aspirations of the people, and on the other, it also enjoys their support and approval.

3. This frame-work mainly attempts to present though briefly, main features of the state's present socio-economic conditions, an overview of the efforts made in the past, impact of sixth plan (1980-85), the most significant targets of seventh plan (1985-90), some significant aspects of development in power, irrigation and agriculture, disparities within the state, special programmes for removal of poverty and unemployment and requirement of investment for seventh plan.

4. At the same time, the frame-work is neither intended to be a substitute for detailed exercises, which will be necessary for preparing sectoral plans and programmes, nor it encompasses all the aspects of development. All that it seeks to do is to provide a direction in some of the most critical areas of planned development.

II

General Review

5. It is quite appropriate in an exercise of this nature to look back and familiarize oneself with some of the most significant trends which are easily discernible on socio-economic scene of the state and are relevant or helpful to future planning. A brief description of these trends, without any detailed comments or analysis is given in the following few paras.

6. The growth* in U.P. during a long period of about 23 years from 1951 to 1974 was marginal, inadequate and far less than the growth of the country as a whole, leading to serious regional imbalances in the country. This is the period when there were wide fluctuations in production of foodgrains, and with the exception of 1970-71, the margin of increase in foodgrains production from year to year or over a longer period of time was insignificant.**

7. However, the growth picked up substantially from 1974-75 onwards, when for the first time the state's growth rate (5.7 per cent per annum) during fifth plan (1974--79) was not only adequate but was also higher than the growth rate of the country. Significantly, it is from this year onwards, with the exception of 1979-80 which had seen the worst drought of this period, that foodgrains production continued to show persistent and substantial increases.

8. This is indicative of the fact that the state's agriculture is becoming now more responsive to new technology and is much more resilient, than in the past, to seasonal variations. This also indicates acute dependence of state's growth on foodgrains production and possibilities of a more rapid growth in future in foodgrains production and consequently in the over-all growth of the state.

9. Looking at sectoral growth rates*** over a longer period of time, from 1960-61 to 1980-81, it is observed that the main reason, accounting for a lower growth rate (2.7 per cent) during this period as compared with the growth rate of the country (3.4 per cent), is the wide difference between the growth rates in tertiary sector. The growth rates in primary and secondary sectors are quite satisfactory in comparison to the growth rates of the country, but the growth rate (3.2 per cent) of tertiary sector† is far too less than the growth rate (5.1 per cent) of this sector in the country as a whole.

10. The picture is equally dismal when we compare the state's growth in tertiary sector††, during 1970-71 to 1980-81, with growth rates of other states in this sector. As stated earlier, the growth rate of the state (5.7 per cent) during Fifth Plan was higher than the growth rate of the country (5.2 per cent). In spite of this, however, the tertiary sector of the country showed a higher growth (6.5 per cent) than the growth of this sector in the state (5.3 per cent).

*Annexure-1 ** Annexure-2 ***Annexure-3.

† Tertiary Sector includes the sectors of transport, storage, communications, trade, hotels and restaurants, banking and insurance, real estate and ownership of dwellings, public administration and other services.

†† Annexure.5

11. It is a matter for investigation, therefore, why the growth in tertiary sector in the state is not picking up fast enough to be at par with that of the country or some other prosperous states. Perhaps, as a result of this investigation some specific measures can be taken to accelerate growth in the tertiary sector of the State.

12. It is further observed that over a longer period of time, between 1960-61 and 1980-81, the percentage share⁴ of primary sector in the state's income declined from 60.2 to 50.8 per cent and those of secondary and tertiary sectors went up from 11.1 and 28.7 per cent respectively to 18.9 and 30.3 per cent respectively, the order of decline for the country as a whole, in the share of primary sector was much higher and the order of increase in the percentage share of tertiary sector much sharper.

13. The industrial production index, with 100 of 1970-71, has risen to 204.1 in 1982-83. However, the growth in various industries shows marked variations. The agro-based industrial output shows a continuously a rising trend, including beverages, tobacco, tobacco products, livestock based industries, leather and fit products has also increased tremendously. But other related industries have suffered. The main industry, that is of cotton, had plunged down to its lowest level. Wood and wood products had grown but they also declined eventually. Wool, silk and synthetic textiles also registered a decline. The exhilarating trend, which should be encouraged, is seen in the sectors which traditionally seem alien to regional industrial climate viz., chemicals, non-metallic mineral products, machinery, transport equipments, electrical machinery and miscellaneous manufacturing. Basic metal alloy and metal products had suffered from understandable drawback, particularly related to rising cost of imported metals. Rubber products, on the other hand, picked up a new momentum but are based on supply of raw-material from other areas. Another sector to develop, and with a potential, is that of paper, printing and publishing. Plywood, rectified spirit, acid, soap, sheet glass, bicycle, sewing machine show rising output trend. On the other hand, output of sugar and cement remains unpredictable. This trend of diversification of the industrial sector should be systematically encouraged.

14. The census data showed an increase in the number of agricultural labourers which is perhaps a manifestation of increased demographic pressure on limited land resources. It seems that there is an attrition of dynamism in the rural economy. The modernization of the economy, as seen in terms of sectoral contribution in NDP, value addition and other productivity indices are encouraging, but occupational shift in the working population stresses the need to expand agricultural potential and rural industries.

15. A large percentage of households are below reasonable level of monthly *per capita* expenditure, what constitutes the official poverty line. In fact, the percentage of rural population below poverty line was maximum (60.2 per cent) in 1967-68 and had gradually declined. But it increased equal to the national estimates of rural poors again by 1973-74, i.e. 47.3 per cent, and consequently ranked sixth in the country, as far as the poverty estimates (1973-74) are concerned. The percentage of population below poverty line in U. P. increased to 50.1 per cent in 1977-78 while it remained at 48.1 per cent at the country level.

16. Another method of poverty measurement is that of Physical-Quality of Life Index (PQLI). It is a composite index, construed on the basis of three variables viz., (i) literacy, (ii) infant mortality and (iii) life expectancy of birth

to reflect the state of individual well being. It covers a host of factors, medical and educational facilities available to an individual, nutritional status of the population, number of children born, age of mother, weight of new-born child, age specific and cause specific death rate etc. Such a composite index, therefore, cuts across numerous demographic, socio-cultural, economic and policy variables, PQLI for U.P., as a matter of inter-state comparison, is at abysmal *lowest emphasizing need of a massive reform in the fields of formal and informal education, as well as promotive, curative and preventive medicines.

*Annexure-6

III

Past Achievements

17. While it is necessary to have a general idea of the over all impact of previous plans, particularly in terms of growth in income, it is equally important that before we sit down to set for ourselves specific tasks of seventh plan, we have before us a global picture of our past achievements.

18. It is from this point of view that some data has been given to indicate physical progress* expressed in terms of levels reached under some selected items over a period of time between 1950-51 and 1982-83. For a better appreciation of this data, the levels at two different points of time in between the above two periods have also been shown in the annexure. The year, 1973-74, has been purposely selected because by that time the programme of high yielding varieties had established its roots fairly well.

19. The data is self explanatory and does not call for any comments. An analysis of the data is also not considered very much relevant at this place, for the simple reason that no useful purpose will be served by making any qualitative judgement on past performance nor we can benefit from the same in a discussion on an approach to the seventh plan. This will, however, be useful at the time of drawing up plans and programmes of different sectors and we hope that groups of experts, which will be set up for different sectors, will undoubtedly undertake this exercise in greater detail.

20. Apart from wanting to have some idea of past performance another thing which most of us would like to know is the volume and pattern of expenditure incurred in the previous plans. This data** is also being presented without any comments or explanation at this place.

21. We will close this presentation of bare data with following few general observations only :

(a) The past investment in the State, measured in terms of *per capita* outlay† in different plans, was not only inadequate but much less than the investment made in most of the states of the country.

(b) The inadequate investments had their impact on slowing down the progress in sectors which are sensitive to investment-shortfalls and have linkages with other sectors also.

(c) The shares of social and community services in the outlays of first few years of planning were proportionately much more than the shares allocated for these services in the latter plans. Correspondingly, the shares of Power etc. in the first few years were less than the shares allocated for them in the latter period.

(d) The pace of progress after 1973-74 was generally faster than what it was between 1950-51 and 1973-74.

*Annexure-7 **Annexure-8 †Annexure-9

IV

Growth projections—General Observations

22. One of the important functions of the 'frame-work' is to give an insight into the overall impact of the current plan on economic and social development of the state and to make some broad projections of the same, which may appear to be both feasible and desirable, in respect of the next plan. While the impact on economic development is 'quantifiable' and is measured all-over the world with reference to a single indicator of increase in the total income, as well as *per capita* income the impact on social development is, admittedly, not amenable to similar quantification and cannot be measured with reference to any single indicator. It is in this context that an assessment of the likely impact of sixth plan on the state's economic development is being described here, followed by projections of the same with respect to seventh plan.

23. Before we proceed to describe the above, some clarification is required to be given with regard to the 'base' year, which has been adopted for working out growth in income. In keeping with the past practice, the framers of the national plan decided to adopt 1979-80, the year preceding the commencement of sixth plan, as a base year for the plan. The decision was applicable to the national plan as well as to the plans of the states. However, 1979-80 was quite an abnormal year for Uttar Pradesh. The state was affected by the worst drought during this year, like of which it had not witnessed before. Even though, several other parts of the country were also affected by drought during the year, its severity in Uttar Pradesh was much more pronounced than anywhere else. This peculiar situation during that year led to an all-round deterioration in the state's economy and a fall of 14.9 per cent* in the state's income, as compared with 1978-79. Although there was also a set back to the country's economy as a whole, the fall in the total income of the country was limited to 5.1 per cent only.

24. In a situation like this, it will be a self-deception to compare the state's income at the end of sixth plan in 1984-85 with an exceedingly low income-base of 1979-80, and, thus, end up with an exaggerated achievement of growth in the plan. Perhaps, this would also apply, although in a much limited measure, to the country as a whole. But in view of the fact that there is a wide difference between the percentages fall in the income of the country (5.1 per cent) and of this state (14.9 per cent), there may be, though, some justification at the national level to continue 1979-80 as a base year for purposes of working out growth in income in sixth plan, the state has no choice in the matter and must discard 1979-80 as a base for this purpose. The state must, instead, adopt 1978-79 as a base, which undoubtedly, was another very good year registering a growth of four per cent over 1977-78, but all the same was representative of growth potentials of the state.

25. Even though this approach would put the state at a disadvantage, when it comes to comparing its growth during the plan with that of the country, we will have to bear with it for the sake of having a more accurate assessment of our performance in the plan and, based upon that, of finding out possibilities and ways and means of stepping up growth in the seventh plan.

V

Growth Projection of Sixth Plan

26. As stated earlier, the state's economy suffered a great setback in 1979-80 owing to the severe drought of that year. The foodgrains production and industrial production fell down from the levels of 1978-79 by 28.9 per cent and 5.3 per cent respectively and it was this steep fall which accounted for a reduction of 14.9 per cent in the State's income. However, the State's economy showed remarkable recovery in the first year (1980-81) of sixth plan, when there was an all round increase* in production of foodgrains and industrial goods. By and large, this trend has been maintained since then up to 1982-83 with marginal variations, some of which are directly attributable to weather conditions.

27. The growth in income generally follows the trends in production of foodgrains and industrial goods. While the estimates of income for 1980-81 and 1981-82 are already available, some broad and provisional estimates of income have been made for 1982-83 also on the basis of production in agriculture and industry. According to these estimates, the annual average growth rate during the first three years of the plan (1980-83) works out to 4.7 per cent with 1978-79 as a base. However, the same growth rate shoots up to 10.5 per cent with 1979-80 as a base on account of the highly depressed income of that year.

TABLE I : Annual average growth rates in first three years of Sixth Plan, U. P.

Item	(Per cent)			
	With 1978-79 level as base year		With 1979-80 as base year	
	During 1980-82	During 1980-83	During 1980-82	During 1980-83
1	2	3	4	5
A. Agriculture (including Animal Husbandry).	3.2	3.4	19.9	14.3
B. Manufacturing (Registered/Un-registered).	6.6	7.0	9.5	9.0
C. Rest of sectors	6.3	5.8	6.7	6.7
All sectors U. P.	4.6	4.7	13.3	10.5
All sectors India	3.7	3.1	6.6	5.0

28. The above is a simple description of growth in the first three years of the plan. In order to have an estimate of growth during the entire plan period we have to have some reasonable basis for working out estimates of income in

* Annexure—2

the terminal year (1984-85) of the plan. In order to have these estimates, we have to have some estimates of production of 1984-85. The trends of production during the first three years of the plan can be taken as a reasonable basis for estimating the likely production of 1984-85 in agriculture and industry.

29. The estimates of agricultural production for 1982-83 for four major items together with the levels likely to be reached in 1984-85 are as follows:

TABLE 2 : *Agriculture Production of major crops in U. P.*

(Lakh tonnes)

Item	1982-83 Achievement	1984-85 Likely achievement
1	2	3
1. Foodgrains	263	280
2. Sugarcane	820	850
3. Oilseeds	18	20
4. Potato	45	48

30. The contribution of the value of production of the above four items in the total agricultural output is about 83 per cent and, therefore, their production mainly determines the level of income in agriculture sector, which accounts for about 53 per cent of the total income of the state. It is on this basis that tentative estimates of income from agriculture sector, at constant prices of 1970-71, have been prepared, using the above estimates of agricultural production. Similarly, based upon average annual growth of 7.0 per cent in the manufacturing (Regd.) sector during first three years of the plan, the rate of growth for the remaining two years can be safely assumed at about 8 per cent. On the basis of these assumptions and trends observed in the rest of sectors during previous years, the estimates* of total state income, at constant prices, during 1984-85 work out to Rs. 6661 crores giving an annual growth of 4.1 per cent during 1983-85 as against annual growth of 4.7 per cent during 1980-83

31. Even though these estimates and calculation are quite provisional and are liable to be changed, depending upon the actual performance during 1983-85, they can be accepted, for the sake of these exercises, as a reasonable basis for giving an indication of the likely annual growth rate of sixth plan. Subject to these limitations, the annual average growth rate of the plan, using 1978-79 as a base, works out to 4.4 per cent. However, the same growth rate, using 1979-80 as a base, goes up to 7.9 per cent and is 6.2 per cent against the "adjusted"† income of 1979-80, derived as a result of neutralizing the impact

* Annexure-12

† Refer "Approach to U. P.'s Sixth Plan, 1980-85."

of drought in 1979-80 and of an extremely favourable weather of 1978-79. The details are given in table-3.

TABLE 3 : *Growth rate during the Sixth Five Year Plan*

Item	At 1970-71 prices (Rs. crores)				Annual average growth rate during sixth plan with different basis		
	1984-85 (likely)	1978-79 (actual)	1979-80 (actual)	1979-80 (adjusted)	1978-79	1979-80	1979-80 (adjusted)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Agriculture and animal husbandry	3414.70	2919.18	2160.79	2716.00	3.2	9.6	4.7
2. Manufacturing.	840.55	587.96	556.76	511.00	7.4	8.6	10.5
3. Rest of the sectors.	2405.88	1854.01	1842.67	1706.00	5.3	5.5	7.1
4 Total	6661.13	5361.15	4560.22	4933.00	4.4	7.9	6.2

VI

Growth Projections—Some Comparisons

32. Once, we have an indication of the growth rate of the state in the current plan, one would immediately like to know how it compares with the state's growth rate of fifth plan (1974—79) and of the country's likely growth in sixth plan. One would further like to know how it compares with the targeted growth rate of the plan and the consequences which follow as a result of the growth likely to be achieved.

33. The average annual growth rate of fifth plan was 5.7 per cent against 5.2 per cent of the country. Apparently, the growth rate (4.4 per cent) of sixth plan might turn out to be lower than what it has been in the fifth plan. However, there is again some fallacy in the calculations of growth rate of fifth plan. The base year for working out the average annual growth rate of fifth plan was 1973-74 which was again a bad year. The state's income of this year went down by 4.6 per cent over 1972-73, while on the one hand the base year had an unusual fall in income, the terminal year of the plan 1978-79 was an exceptionally good year and saw a great spurt of 4.0 per cent in state's income of 1977-78, thereby giving a distinct advantage to the state in working out its average annual growth in the fifth plan. Viewed in this light, the growth rate of 4.4 per cent in the current plan would not appear to be substantially lower than that of fifth plan.

34. According to reports appearing in the newspapers, the growth rate of the country, as whole, during 1980—83 has been about 5 per cent and is likely to remain around the same in the entire plan period. However, it appears that for working out this growth rate, 1979-80 has been retained as base. The fact that the implications of accepting 1979-80 as a base for the plan in the case of country and Uttar Pradesh widely differ on account of the difference in the severity of drought of that year has already been explained earlier. It is not reasonable, therefore, strike a meaningful comparison between the likely growth rates of the country and of the state in the sixth plan with two different base years or with the same base year having different implications. Giving reasonable allowance for these factors, the growth rate of the state would compare quite favourably with the likely growth rate of the country.

35. One would also recall that at the time of framing the 'draft' of state's sixth plan, target of 6 per cent growth rate was adopted on the basis of a public sector outlay of Rs. 9,661 crore. However, even though as a result of detailed exercises about resources, this outlay could not be maintained and was finally slashed down to Rs. 6200 crore, the target of growth rate was kept intact, hoping that deficiency in public investment will be made good by mobilizing more institutional finance and private investment and by better utilization of the capacities and assets already created. While there is no disagreement that the hope expressed at that time was a desirable gesture to give boost to the tempo of work, one cannot, however, ignore the hard realities of the role which "quantum of investment" plays in acceleration or deceleration of growth process. It will not, therefore, be appropriate in these circumstances, to compare the growth of sixth plan, now being projected, with its targeted growth rate.

36. One of the important factors, which had weighed with the state in keeping a target of 6 per cent growth rate in sixth plan, as against a target of 5.2 per cent laid down in the national plan, was to reduce the 'gap' between *per capita* income of the country and of the state. However, on the basis of the likely growth rate of 4.4 per cent and 5.0 per cent in the State and the country respectively the gap in *per capita* income will increase marginally from Rs.202 in 1978-79 to Rs. 205 in 1984-85, the terminal year, of sixth plan. The main function of the state's seventh plan should be to substantially reduce this gap by 1989-90.

VII

Growth Projections—An Approach

37. So far, we have tried to quantify the impact of sixth plan on economic development of the state. We will now proceed to describe the projections of the impact of seventh plan.

38. As stated earlier, the state's income, which is the most reliable indicator of economic development is influenced basically by production in the fields of agriculture and industry. As production in these areas goes up there is a corresponding increase in income also. Therefore, in order to have some idea of potentialities of increase in income we have to have, with reasonable accuracy and justification, estimates of the likely increase in production of agricultural and industrial goods during the seventh plan.

39. For purposes of this exercise, we have to proceed on the basis of 'assumed' levels of production in 1984-85, (the base year for seventh plan) and taking into account potentials of growth in agriculture and industry, which may appear to be both feasible and desirable, we should be able to have some reasonable estimates of the levels of production which can be reached at the end of seventh plan in 1989-90. Once we have done so, the estimates of income (at constant prices) of the terminal year of the plan and the resultant average annual growth can be easily worked out. It may be recalled that while dealing with the impact of sixth plan earlier, the estimates of income for 1984-85 have already been worked out and for purposes of describing the impact of seventh plan, we have maintained these estimates as such.

VIII

Seventh Plan Growth Projections—Agriculture

40. The production of foodgrains would basically depend in this state upon productivity of wheat and rice, which together account for 79 percent* of the total foodgrains production of the state. The future projections of foodgrains production should, therefore, necessarily take into account the following elements:—

- (a) Level of productivity of wheat and rice† already reached in 1982-83.
- (b) Trends of productivity of these crops in the recent past.
- (c) Levels of productivity of these crops in some other states†† and their comparison with productivity in this state.
- (d) Range of productivity of these crops within the state.@

41. On a close examination of the data on the various elements mentioned above, we find that—

(a) the productivity of wheat has shown a significant rising trend from 1978-79 onwards, having risen from 15.50 quintals per hectare in 1978-79 to 18.60 quintals per hectare in 1982-83. The increase in productivity by 20.0 per cent in a short span of four years, one of the severest droughts of 1979-80, intervening in between these two periods, is a very promising feature and therefore, one can reasonably hope that since there is still a substantial gap between the level already reached and the level which has been reached in some other states or in some parts of this state itself, the rising trend observed in the recent past in productivity of wheat will be maintained in future also.

42. We are creating irrigation potential of about 10** lakh hectares every year. The consumption of fertilizers is also rising† annually by about 13-14 per cent. These favourable factors together with organizational effort encourage one to believe that productivity of wheat may rise further from 18.60 quintals per hectare (1982-83) to 21.50 quintals per hectare in 1984-85, showing a net increase of 2.90 quintals per hectare which does not appear to be on a high side when compared with an increase of 3.10 quintals per hectare which took place between 1978-79 and 1982-83. It may be mentioned at this stage that the other two major wheat growing states Haryana and Punjab had already reached a much higher level of productivity of 24.39 quintals and 27.24 quintals per hectare in 1980-81. As a matter of fact, some of the western districts have also reached a level of productivity nearer to the level of Haryana.

43. Based upon the above assumption of likely level of productivity of wheat (21.50 quintals per hectare in 1984-85), a net increase of about 6 quintals per hectare (21.50 of 1984-85—15.50 of 1978-79) in sixth plan,

*Annexure-13

††Annexure-15

**Annexure-17

†Annexure-14

@Annexure-16

†Annexure-18

the levels of productivity already reached in Haryana, Punjab and some other states, estimates of addition to irrigation potential and in the intensity of irrigation accompanied by an increase in the use of chemical fertilizers in keeping with the trends of recent past, it will not be unrealistic to assume that the level of productivity of wheat would have been further raised to 26.50 quintals per hectare in 1989-90, representing a net increase of 5 quintals per hectare only over the assumed level of 1984-85 and of 7.90 quintals per hectare over the level of 18.60 quintals, already reached in 1982-83 in a span of seven years. These increases are broadly of the same order which were observed in sixth plan (6 quintals) and in a period of seven years between 1974-75 (11.66 quintals) and 1982-83 (18.60 quintals). One should not forget that the level we are anticipating for the state in 1989-90 is nearer to the level already reached in Punjab and the level which Haryana would have reached in sixth Plan itself. The anticipation is, therefore, neither over-ambitious nor untenable on the basis of past trends and a sharper turn which productivity is now taking in the state.

44. While the trend of productivity of wheat is quite encouraging and augurs well for future, the picture about rice in this respect is quite dismal. The productivity of rice is stagnating around 11-12 quintals per hectare for the last 4-5 years and is much lower than the productivity of rice in most of the States of the country. Rice is an important crop of the state, accounting for about 54 lakh hectares which is 31.1 per cent of the net sown area. The fact that its productivity has continued to stagnate is a sad commentary on our performance particularly so when other wheat growing states of Haryana and Punjab have already reached the level of 26.02 quintals and 27.36 quintals per hectare respectively which are 247.8 per cent and 260.6 per cent of productivity of rice in Uttar Pradesh (1980-81).

45. Amongst others the most important reason for stagnation in productivity of rice appears to be imperceptible increase in the area of irrigated rice, while irrigated area of wheat, as a percentage of its total area, has been consistently rising* and was 81.97 per cent in 1980-81, the percentage irrigated area under rice is nearly stagnant and was 23.05 in the same year.

46. It is also note worthy that as against a low productivity in rice of 11.15 quintals per hectare in 1982-83, some districts notably Nainital, Pilibhit, Rampur recorded a high productivity of 23.33 quintals, 19.96 quintals and 17.27 quintals, respectively in 1980-81. One of the chief planks of the strategy for increasing production of foodgrains, therefore, should be to increase productivity of rice from its present level of 11.15 quintals to atleast 12.50 quintals per hectare by 1984-85, and to raise it further to 15.50 quintals per hectare by 1989-90. This is a modest increase and should be considered to be within our means, considering the increase already achieved by other states in productivity of rice.

47. Based upon the above projections of increase in productivity of wheat and rice and a very modest increase in the production of other crops, the level of foodgrains production, which can be reached safely in 1989-90, is estimated to be 400† lakh tonnes.

48. In so far as cash crops are concerned, their productivity is also practically the lowest amongst the states producing these crops. The productivity of sugarcane continues to stagnate and was 470.90 quintals per hectare in 1980-81 as against all-India average of 568.40 quintals and much higher productivity of

*Annexure-19

†Annexure-20

997 quintals in Tamilnadu, 923 quintals in Maharashtra, and 551.80 quintals in Punjab. Similarly, productivity of potato was 155 per hectare in 1980-81 as against 193 quintals in Punjab and 268 quintals in Gujarat.

49. There is, thus, ample scope for increasing production of these cash crops also by increasing their productivity. Even with a modest increase in the productivity of sugarcane of about 97 quintals per hectare to bring it at par with all-India average, sugarcane production can be raised from a level of 822 lakh tonnes of 1982-83 to 1000 lakh tonnes in 1989-90. In view of new sugar factories coming up in public sector and the expansion of the existing factories, disposal of extra sugarcane produced in the state presents no problem.

50. If we could increase productivity of potato from its present level of 157 quintals per hectare to 185 quintals per hectare, which is still less than the level (193 quintals) already reached in Punjab, the production of potato will also go up from 45 lakh tonnes of 1982-83 to 55 lakh tonnes in 1989-90.

51. On the basis of the above projections* of agriculture production, the growth from agriculture sector in 1984-85 with 1978-79 as a base, works out to 3.2 per cent per annum, and in 1989-90 with 1984-85 as base to 5.1 per cent per annum.

TABLE 4 : Income from agriculture sector at 1970-71 prices

Year	Crore Rupees
A—TOTAL INCOME :	
1978-79	2919
1984-85	3415
1989-90	4368
B—ANNUAL GROWTH RATE :	
	Per cent
(a) During Sixth Plan (Base : 1978-79)	3.2
(b) During seventh plan (Base : 1984-85)	5.1

*Annexure—20.

IX

Seventh Plan Growth Projections—Industry

52. Apart from agriculture production, which contributes about 53 per cent to the state's income, the contribution of manufacturing sector is about 11 percent. The production of industrial goods is the main source of this contribution and, therefore, it becomes necessary to have some estimates of growth in industry and of its impact on the total growth process.

53. As is well known, the pace of industrialization in the state has been slow in comparison to states like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana, etc. The rate of growth of industrial sector in the state during the period 1970-71 to 1978-79 has been 5.3 per cent only as against 6.6 per cent of Maharashtra, 8.3 percent of Gujarat, 8.4 per cent of Punjab and 8.3 per cent of Haryana. However, the growth rate during 1977-78 to 1982-83 has been 6.6 per cent per annum. It has also been estimated earlier that the industrial sector would be having a growth rate of 7.4 per cent during 1984-85 over 1978-79 as a base, with 5.7 per cent growth in the organised industries and 8.9 percent in the unorganised industries.

54. In order to estimate the possible growth rate in industries by the end of 1989-90 with 1984-85 as a base, the following factors have been taken into account :—

- (a) past trend in the growth of industrial sector;
- (b) additional investment expected to be made through public sector; and
- (c) new ancillary industries likely to come-up in the private sector.

55. As already indicated, the organised sector is expected to grow at an annual growth rate of about 5.7 per cent during the sixth plan. It is reasonable to assume that this growth trend will be maintained in the seventh plan also without any extra effort and investment than what could be mobilized in the sixth plan.

56. However, one of the most significant developments, which has taken place during the recent past, is the near certainty of a number of major central public sector industrial* projects coming up in Uttar Pradesh in the next few years. These projects are likely to start giving benefits during the seventh plan itself. The likely investment in these projects is estimated to be about Rs. 3,000 crores against a meagre investment of Rs. 500 crores only in all the central sector projects situated in the state so far. Besides, several industrial projects† under taken by the state are also likely to be completed by the end of the sixth plan, with a total investment of Rs. 561 crores. Thus, for the first time, heavy investment would have been made in industries sector in the state during the next plan.

57. Exercises done in respect of the type of industries which are proposed to be set up have revealed to have incremental-value-added ratio of 7 : 1. O

*Annexure—21 Annexure—22

the basis of this, these industrial projects are expected to yield an additional income of about Rs. 183.00 crores (at 1970-71 prices) by the end of the seventh plan. This alone would help to step up industrial growth by about 8.4 per cent annually during seventh plan.

58. The proposed massive investment in central and state industrial projects is likely to have wide ranging 'trickle down effect' in stimulating small and ancillary industries in private sector. On account of lesser gestation period of these industries, these are likely to yield an additional growth rate of about 2.5 per cent per annum.

59. On the basis of these assumptions, the organised industrial sector, with appropriate policies and support, can be planned to grow at 16.6 per cent per annum composed of :—

(i) Past trend	..	..	..	5.7 per cent
(ii) New central and state sector projects	..	..	..	8.4 per cent
(iii) New private sector projects	..	..	..	2.5 per cent

60. Even if the unorganised industrial sector grows in seventh plan at 8.9 per cent only (which is estimated for 1984-85 with 1978-79 as a base), the manufacturing sector as a whole can grow at the rate of 12.8 per cent per annum. However, against the possibilities of realising a growth rate of 12.8 per cent, the industrial sector may safely be targetted to grow at a rate of 12 per cent per annum. To the extent we can mobilize more resources for new industrial projects in state sector during the seventh plan and attract private investment of a larger size than what has been the case in the past, the growth can be still higher.

61. Even though, a growth rate of 12 per cent in manufacturing sector for the seventh plan, as against the realized growth rates of 9.4 per cent in fifth plan and 7.4 per cent (anticipated) in sixth plan, does not appear to be either over ambitious or un-realistic, particularly on account of a massive investment of about Rs. 3,000 crores in central sector projects, a lot of effort will be required to be made in providing infrastructural support for the new projects and assured supply of power and other inputs to the projects already on the ground. Besides, a lot of pressure will have to be exercised on the centre and the relevant ministries to make proposed projects operational during the seventh plan.

62. If past experience is any guide for future planning, the new industries may gravitate towards existing centres, the backward areas remaining substantially untouched. The effective incentive schemes for attracting industries to backward areas will have to be framed in view of very limited role of existing subsidies and other concessions.

X

Seventh Plan Growth Projections—Overall Situation

63. What we have tried to do in the preceding sections is to work out :
- (a) the level of production in agriculture and industry, likely to be reached in the terminal year (1984-85) of sixth plan,
 - (b) projection of state income (at constant prices) in 1984-85 on the basis of these levels,
 - (c) average annual growth rate of sixth plan with 1978-79 as a base,
 - (d) the levels of production in agriculture and industry, likely to be reached at the end of seventh plan in 1989-90,
 - (e) projections of state income (at constant prices) in 1989-90 on the basis of the above levels.

64. The following table presents the picture of estimated income of the seventh plan in a lucid form, which will show that a target of 6.5 per cent per annum can be safely assumed for the plan.

TABLE 5 : *Projections of state income at 1970-71 prices*

Item	Unit	1978-79	1984-85	1989-90
1. Agriculture sector (including animal husbandry)	Crore Rs.	2919	3415	4368
2. Manufacturing .. .. .	.. .. .	588	840	1481
3. Rest of sectors .. .. .	.. .. .	1854	2406	3296
UTTAR PRADESH (a) Total income .. .. .	.. .. .	5361	6661	9145
(b) Average annual growth rate during plan ending	Per-cent	5.7	4.4	6.5
(c) Per capita income	Rs.	514	553	678
INDIA (a) Total income	Crore Rs.	46386	56057	73264
(b) Average annual growth rate during plan ending	Per-cent	5.2	5	5.5
(c) Per capita income	Rs.	716	758	888
Gap in per capita income of Uttar Pradesh and India.	Rs.	202	205	210

NOTE—Per capita income has been computed on the basis of same growth in population as was observed in last census.

65. While the basis for calculations in the case of the state, as given in table—5 has already been explained in the preceding pages, the calculations in the case of country are based upon a likely growth of 5 per cent per annum during sixth plan, against a target of 5.2 per cent* and a growth of 5.5 per cent* per annum, projected for the seventh plan. As against these growth rates, the state's annual growth rate of sixth plan, according to present reckoning, would be 4.4 per cent with a distinct possibility of rising further to 6.5 per cent in seventh plan. It may, however, be mentioned here that in case foodgrains production overshoots the targets of 280 lakh tonnes in 1984-85, for which there is a strong likelihood on the basis of our more recent performance, and similarly if the index of industrial production shows a comparatively higher growth than in the past three years, the average annual growth in sixth plan may turn out to be even higher than 4.4 per cent.

66. It will also be seen from the above table that even with a much higher growth of 6.5 per cent during the seventh plan, the gap in *per capita* income of U. P. and India in 1989-90 will be around Rs. 210, which is going to be higher than what it is likely to be (Rs. 205) in 1984-85. However, the state's *per capita* income at the end of seventh plan as a percentage of all-India's *per capita* income will be substantially higher (76.4 per cent) than what it has been in the past and the percentage increase (2.4) by which the above gap would have been raised in seventh plan will also be lower than the corresponding increases of the past. †

67. The ideal situation would have been to have ended the seventh plan with a reduced gap in *per capita* income. But, as it is, we cannot, at this moment, visualize a higher growth than what we are assuming (6.5 per cent) for the state's seventh plan. At the same time, planning for seventh plan with a growth rate lower than what we have assumed will be disastrous. On the contrary, we should hope that, perhaps, in the course of seventh plan itself, with better management of assets and more efficient utilization of our capacities and resources, we may succeed in achieving a still higher growth. It is towards this objective that we have to organize our energies and resources on a more sustained basis.

*Chapter 2, page 18 of "National Sixth Plan".

†Annexure—25

XI

Structure of Income

68. It will be worthwhile mentioning at this stage that as a result of past investments, the composition of state income by industrial origin has been undergoing healthy changes, even though the speed at which these changes have been taking place in the state is rather slow and needs acceleration to catch up with the speed of these changes in other more prosperous states.

69. The share of agriculture in the state income at 1970-71 prices including animal husbandry sector, was about 58.4 per cent in 1970-71. By 1978-79, it had come down to 54.5 per cent. The manufacturing sector, contributing only 8.9 per cent to the total income in 1970-71, improved its share to about 11 per cent in 1978-79. However, the contribution of the rest of the sectors in the total income increased marginally by about 1.8 per cent only (from 32.7 per cent to 34.5 per cent) during the same period.

70. With increasing emphasis on industrial development, the contribution of agriculture sector is likely to decline further to 51.36 in 1984-85 at the end of sixth plan. Based upon the projections given earlier, this share will go down still further to 47.8 per cent in 1989-90 at the end of seventh plan. This will be accompanied by a steady increase in the share of manufacturing sector. It is expected that the share of manufacturing sector will be 12.6 per cent in 1984-85 and will rise further to 16.2 per cent in 1989-90. However, the contribution of remaining sectors which will be 36.1 per cent in 1984-85 would remain at about the same level in seventh plan also. The shift in the structural composition indicates that diversification of state's economy from agriculture to non-agricultural processes will pick up at a faster pace during the seventh plan.

TABLE 6 : State income structure

Sector	(Per cent)			
	1970-71	1978-79	1984-85 (Anticipated)	1989-90 (Anticipated)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agriculture including animal husbandry ..	58.4	54.5	51.3	47.8
2. Manufacturing	8.9	11.0	12.6	16.2
3. Rest of the sectors	32.7	34.5	36.1	36.0
Total ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

XII

Irrigation

71. Irrigation is the basic input for increasing agriculture production. The data* of past several years shows a direct relationship of more or less a settled pattern between increases in irrigation potential, gross irrigated area, gross cropped area, consumption of fertilizers and production of foodgrains. Based upon this and possibilities of maximising irrigation in seventh plan, we will try to identify in this section the role of irrigation in achieving the target of agriculture production which has been described earlier.

72. It is a matter of concern that in spite of the advantages which Uttar Pradesh had in the matter of irrigation, both from the points of view of abundance of ground and surface water and its low cost, percentage irrigated area of the state is still 50.6 per cent (1978-79) which is lower than the percentage irrigated area of similar states like Punjab (78.09 per cent) and Haryana (52.55 per cent).

73. The relevant data will show that--

- (a) there is still a wide† gap between irrigation potential created in state irrigation projects and its utilization (77.4 per cent),
- (b) the percentage utilization of irrigation potential of state tube-well is also very low (51.3 per cent) and area irrigated per tube-well shows a declining** trend over a period of time,
- (c) even though the total area irrigated from different sources has shown a remarkable improvement†† during the last 12 years, the contribution of private minor irrigation works as a percentage of the total irrigation potential created and area irrigated has gone up in the recent past.
- (d) there are marked disparities††† within the state in the matter of percentage area irrigated and
- (e) the potential of surface and ground water already tapped in the state still leaves a large @ balance to sustain a massive effort for increasing irrigated area by a substantial margin.

74. The programmes of irrigation for seventh plan will have to be drawn up, keeping in view the facts which have been mentioned above. While doing so, one of the serious compulsions will be the over-riding necessity of providing adequately for the state irrigation on-going projects.

75. It has been estimated that out of a total amount of Rs. 1781 crores required for completion of major and medium irrigation projects at the end of sixth plan (1984-85), Rs. 907 crores will be needed*** in the seventh plan itself

*Annexure 26

**Annexure 28

†††Annexure 30

†Annexure 27

††Annexure 29

***Annexure 31

@ 68.6 per cent of ultimate irrigation potential has actually been harnessed by 1982-83.
Source : Economic Times.

for completion of projects which will create irrigation potential of 7.80 lakh hectares. Regardless of the facts that utilization of irrigation potential of irrigation projects continues to be low and that they are yielding a negative return to the state, the on-going projects will need to be funded adequately in order to derive benefits from the huge investment already made in these projects. Similarly, regardless of the past unhappy experience of working of state tube-wells, under world bank tube-well project-phase-II as many as 1500 state tube-wells, involving an investment of Rs. 96 crores will have to be installed in seventh plan to create irrigation potential of 1.50 lakh hectares. Thus, a total of 9.30 lakh hectares of irrigation potential will be created in seventh plan from the on-going state irrigation works with an investment of about Rs. 1004 crore. We are not envisaging for the time being any addition to irrigation potential from new state major irrigation projects. Perhaps, the limitation of resources as well as past experience of state irrigation works may not permit any substantial investment on new irrigation projects.

76. The only other source left for creating irrigation potential is, therefore, private minor irrigation works. As remarked earlier, the trend of the recent past shows a larger role for private minor irrigation works, both in creation of irrigation potential and area irrigated. These are the only sources of providing adequate, timely and assured irrigation. Besides, being economical to the state, the impact* of private minor irrigation works on increasing productivity of foodgrains is also maximum. In the circumstances, greatest emphasis is proposed to be given to these works in the seventh plan.

77. It is not difficult to plan these works on a scale, with suitable incentives and policy support, so as to create irrigation potential of 69.70 lakh hectares in the next plan as against 33.79 lakh hectares of irrigation potential likely to be created in the sixth plan. The function of experts will be to identify the requirements, financial, material and manpower, which will need to be mobilised for a programme of this size. However, since a major share of financial requirement will be provided by institutional finance, the share of public investment in this programme will be much less than what it would have to be for creating this potential through state irrigation works. Besides, the advantages in terms of better utilization of potential without entailing any operational expenditure on the part of the government will be too decisive in favour of these works.

TABLE 7: Source-wise creation of irrigation potential

('000 hectares)

Source	Potential created in fifth plan (1974-79)	Potential created upto 1979-80	Likely potential in sixth plan	Targets of potential in seventh plan	Total potential at the end of 1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Major and medium irrigation ..	1668.00 (35.19)	6028.73 (40.29)	815.81 (16.28)	780.00 (9.75)	7624.54 (27.68)
2. State minor irrigation ..	516.00 (10.89)	2666.00 (17.82)	815.00 (16.27)	250.00 (3.13)	3731.00 (13.34)
3. Private minor irrigation ..	2556.00 (53.92)	6268.00 (41.89)	3379.00 (67.45)	6970.00 (87.12)	16617.00 (58.98)
Total ..	4740.00 (100.00)	14962.73 (100.00)	5009.81 (100.00)	8000.00 (100.00)	27572.54 (100.00)

*A study of impact of irrigation on wheat productivity.

78. It is worthwhile mentioning that even with the targets mentioned above, the percentage of irrigated area will rise only to 74.4 per cent from 54.9 per cent of 1980-81 and 62.7 per cent at the end of sixth plan. In other words, the level of irrigation at the end of seventh plan will also be lower than the level already reached in Punjab and the level which is likely to be reached in Haryana at the end of sixth plan. The programmes envisaged for seventh plan are, therefore, neither over ambitious nor unrealistic. In fact, with improvement in utilization of irrigation potential already created in state's major, medium and minor irrigation works, the percentage irrigated area is likely to go up still higher.

79. It has been mentioned earlier that as against the expected level of 280 lakh tonnes of foodgrains in 1984-85, the targeted level of foodgrains production in 1989-90 will be 400 lakh tonnes. In other words, the thrust of the next plan will be to increase foodgrains production by 120 lakh tonnes. The past trends* and the relationship between increases in irrigation potential and foodgrains production together with the accepted norms† of contributions of irrigation and chemical fertilizers to the production of foodgrains provide a reasonable basis** to believe that the proposed increase in foodgrains production is suitably matched by the programmes outlined here for irrigation in seventh plan.

* Annexure 32

** Annexure 33

† Additional foodgrains production as a result of additional irrigation facilities @ 0.5 tonnes per hectare.

XIII

Power

80. Power is undoubtedly, the most critical input to development and the strongest source of impulses to modernisation. It is perhaps, because of this that the states* which had a stronger power base in the beginning of planning era and had a distinct advantage over Uttar Pradesh in this matter were able to achieve a faster growth in the succeeding period.

81. It is also perhaps, this realisation which prompted these states, despite their comparative advantage in that area, to allocate substantial shares† of their outlays for power in various plans, thereby increase their initial lead over us in the development†† of power, whether we measure it in terms of per capita consumption of electricity or rural electrification or installed capacity. The shares allocated by these states for power during first to third plan were either higher than or nearly equal to the share allocated by Uttar Pradesh for power. Similarly, during fourth to sixth plan also, the shares allocated by these states for power compare quite favourably with the share allocated by Uttar Pradesh during the same period.

82. Thus, the comparative advantage which these states enjoyed in the beginning in power development together with higher priority assigned by them to power in various plans, particularly during first to third plan, enabled them to maximize benefits from investment in other sectors of economy also, thereby increasing their lead over us in terms of per capita** income also.

83. It is in this context that we have to plan for power both in a long-term as well as short-term perspective. While planning for power, we have to bear in mind the following few points in particular—

- (1) Power is one area which is very sensitive to investment short-falls and has very strong backward and forward linkages in the entire economy. It is also an area where its programmes and projects have long gestation period and, therefore, need to be planned in a long-term perspective to ensure that capacity constraints do not arise in future, impairing growth in other sectors. It is in this context that while utmost care is required to be taken to avoid any shortfalls in investment in real terms on continuing projects, we should be equally conscious of the need for funding adequately new starts also in seventh plan,
- (2) The state is most backward in the development of power and is far behind most of the other states of the country.

††Annexures 35 to 39

*Punjab, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Gujarat, Haryana

**Annexure 40

†Annexure 34

- (3) Even though we have been spending† more than the outlays allocated for power in various plans, with the exception of fifth plan when expenditure fell short of the outlay by a small margin, the targets of addition to installed capacity worked out on the basis of outlays, were never achieved and there were heavy shortfalls. There is going to be a substantial short fall in sixth plan also. Failure to achieve the targets inspite of the targeted investments, highlights some serious weaknesses in planning and implementation of power projects.
- (4) Cost and time over runs†† of power projects are a normal feature.
- (5) Plant load factor (P.L.F.) of power projects continues to be alarmingly low @ and substantial sums spent on renovation of some of the old projects has also not brought about any significant improvement so far.
- (6) The State Electricity Board has failed to generate any resources required of them for financing its plans and instead has diverted some of the plan funds also to meet its normal expenditure.
- (7) The impact of inflation during sixth plan itself on power projects, which were scheduled to give benefits during this plan period is estimated††† to be Rs. 447 crores.
- (8) The requirements of on going generation projects alone which will spill over to seventh plan and cannot be delayed any further, works out to about Rs. 2200 crore in seventh plan yielding a net addition of 2656 M.W. to 4343 M.W. likely to be the cumulative installed capacity at the end of sixth plan.
- (9) The minimum requirements for transmission and distribution and rural electrification during seventh plan are estimated to be Rs. 900 crores and Rs. 400 crores respectively.
- (10) Even after assuming our legitimate shares* from central sector power projects and a substantial improvement in P.L.F., the gap between demand and supply @, which is estimated to be 6695 M.U. at the end of sixth plan is likely to be 5005 M.U. at the end of the seventh plan.
- (11) Keeping in mind the longer gestation period involved in power projects, the capacity addition or increase in power generation will come only from ongoing projects during seventh plan period. However, looking to the gap in supply and demand at the end of seventh plan and the estimated additions in 'demand' during eighth plan period, substantial investment on new power projects is essential and unavoidable.
- (12) For reasons stated about, the crisis of power, which is already proving to be the biggest irritant to speedy development of agriculture and industry, is likely to aggravate further in seventh plan and onwards unless a host of measures are taken in this direction.

†Annexure 41

††Annexure 42

@ Annexure 43

†††Annexure 44

* Annexure 46

84. The fact that power must get highest priority in seventh plan in the state is unquestionable. However, assigning high priority alone will not solve the problems we are facing in power. There are several other questions which merit equal attention of planners and experts. These are the questions which do not necessarily call for any substantial investments but are basically of better management of the assets already created leading to generation of sizeable surpluses for investment in development of power. Unfortunately, however, these are the questions which have eluded any satisfactory solution so far. The foremost task of experts, who are going to be concerned with planning of power, should, therefore, be to provide these solutions also, apart from preparing a blue print of power for seventh plan.

XIV

Agriculture

85. As already brought out earlier, a sustained high growth in agriculture is a prerequisite of growth in other sectors of economy, particularly in this state, where more than 75 per cent population derive livelihood from agriculture. The soils, climate, surface and ground-water potential, and above all, the culture of the state are all very favourable factors for a rapid growth in agricultural production.

86. The main thrust of agricultural programmes in the first three years of the sixth plan period has been on the improvement of agronomic practices adopted by farmers by way of extension and education, ensuring timely availability of quality seeds, greater emphasis on balanced use of plant nutrients in higher doses, use of plant protection measures and weedicides. As a result of this, the performance in the field of agricultural production has been quite satisfactory during the first three years of sixth plan.

TABLE 8 : Production of foodgrains

(Lakh tonnes)

Year					Target	Achievement
1980-81	..	..	..	..	232	249
1981-82	..	..	..	..	244	243
1982-83	..	..	..	..	260	263

87. The targets of foodgrains production could be achieved only by ensuring fulfilment of the targets of three crucial inputs, viz., supply of quality seed, distribution of chemical fertilizers and increase in irrigated area.

88. During 1982-83, the sixth plan envisaged a target of 1.61 lakh quintals of certified seeds through agriculture department and 16.10 lakh tonnes of plant nutrients. The corresponding figures of achievement were 1.59 lakh quintals of seeds and 19 lakh tonnes of chemical fertilizers. The following are new records of this year—

- (i) Against a target of 171.60 lakh tonnes in *rabi* the State had a record production of 185 lakh tonnes.
- (ii) The production of wheat touched a new record height of 153 lakh against 128 lakh tonnes in the preceding year—almost the whole increase resulting from the increase of more than 20 per cent in its productivity.
- (iii) The productivity of gram and barley also registered significant increase of the order of 2.47 and 2.40 quintals/hectare respectively.
- (iv) Of the total increase of 40 lakh tonnes in *rabi* foodgrains in the country, Uttar Pradesh contributed 29 lakh tonnes, i.e., more than 70 per cent.

89. As already stated, the principal aim of a purposeful agricultural policy should be maximisation of agricultural production, for which there is still ample scope in the state. This is an area which does not necessarily require monetary inputs from government on a large scale. The success in this area would basically depend upon quality of research, or capability to take this research to fields and to organize delivery of inputs in the best possible manner. These are some of the main tasks to which we will have to address ourselves with greater vigour in the next plan.

XV

Anti-Poverty Programmes

90. A number of programmes have been introduced in our plans as part of state's commitment to the objective of social justice, with specific purpose of reducing poverty and unemployment and providing some of the basic amenities to the poorest sections of rural areas for raising their quality of life. These programmes are—

- (a) Integrated rural development programme, (IRDP)
- (b) National rural employment programme, (NREP) and
- (c) Minimum needs programme. (MNP)

91. The above programmes alone account for about 20 per cent state's annual plan outlays. This is further supplemented by the matching assistance provided by the Centre for I.R.D.P. and N.R.E.P. and substantial amounts for accelerated rural water supply schemes.

92. While the first two programmes have been on the ground for the last four years only, the minimum needs programme has been in existence since fifth plan. In the absence of relevant data on the subject, it is very difficult to express in quantitative terms the impact of I.R.D.P. and N.R.E.P. on reduction of poverty and unemployment. However, both on the basis of the indications from the centre and the general receptivity of these programmes, it can be assumed safely that despite several weaknesses which have been observed in implementation of these programmes, they will be continued in seventh plan also in one form or the other on account of their basic strength. It is hoped that whatever weaknesses have been observed in these programmes during this period will be taken care of by taking suitable measures.

93. The Minimum needs programme includes—

- (1) Elementary education,
- (2) Rural health,
- (3) Rural water supply,
- (4) Rural roads,
- (5) Rural electrification,
- (6) Housing assistance to rural landless labourers,
- (7) Environmental improvement of slums, and
- (8) Nutrition.

94. Some of the more important programmes of MNP are being dealt with in the following paras in some detail to highlight the amount of effort needed in these directions.

95. *Rural Electrification*—The national plan (1980—85) envisaged cent per cent electrification of villages by 1990. With this objective, the all-India target of electrification of villages for sixth plan was fixed at 46,464 villages *i.e.* an additional 40 per cent of the villages. In Uttar Pradesh, by 1979-80, 38,577 villages out of 1,12,561 villages were electrified (34.3 per cent of the total villages). Keeping in view the constraints of resources, the target of rural

electrification for sixth plan was fixed at 28,050 villages, *i.e.* an addition of 25 per cent of the villages which would bring the level of electrified villages to 59.2 per cent. During 1980—83, 14,790 villages were electrified, bringing the level of electrification to 47.4 per cent. By the end of 1984-85, it is expected that only 60,867 villages, *i.e.* 54.1 per cent of the total villages will be electrified leaving 51,694 villages to be electrified during the seventh plan to fulfill the national objective. This would require a massive input of resources during seventh plan.

96. *Elementary Education*—The national norm is to achieve by 1984-85, 95 per cent enrolment in the age-group 6—11 years and 50 per cent in the age-group 11—14 years against the objective of 100 per cent enrolment in the age-groups 6—14 by 1990. It would be supplemented with non-formal education also. Uttar Pradesh has fixed a target of 80 per cent enrolment in the age-group 6—11 years and 46 per cent in the age-group 11—14 years by 1984-85 on the basis of 1971 census. These percentages stand revised to 70 per cent and 42 per cent respectively on the basis of 1981 census. The state has achieved about 76 per cent enrolment in the age-group 6—11 years and 38 per cent in the age-group 11—14 years by the end of 1982-83, both under formal and nonformal education. It is expected that the aforesaid targets for 1984-85 will be achieved. The state, however, will be lagging behind by 15 per cent of the national target at the end of 1984-85. The task for seventh plan in this area will be enormous and will need diversion of substantial resources to achieve the national norm of 100 per cent enrolment by 1989-90.

97. *Rural water supply*—The national target is to provide drinking water to all the remaining problem villages of the state by 1985. In the beginning of sixth plan, the position was that out of 35,506 problem villages, about 7,001 villages were covered with piped water supply, leaving a balance of 28,505 villages. Till the end of March, 1983, the number of problem villages covered with water supply has risen to 15,705 leaving a balance of 19,801 villages. A lot of effort will be needed to provide water supply to these villages. There is, however, a feeling that another survey is required to be undertaken to identify villages which are now deficient in water supply. Depending upon the results of this survey, the rural water supply programme for seventh plan will have to be organised.

98. *Rural roads*—The national target is to link by 1990 all the remaining villages with a population of 1500 and above and 50 per cent of the villages with population of 1000-1500. For 1985, the national target is to cover about 50 per cent of the total villages required to be covered. The state has fixed a target of linking by 1985 about 76 per cent villages with the population of 1500 and above and 37.5 per cent villages with the population of 1000—1500. Up to March 1983, 62 per cent villages having population of 1500 and above and 29 per cent villages having population of 1000—1500 have been linked with roads. It is expected that against the sixth plan target of 76 per cent fixed by the State only 67 per cent villages having population of 1500 and above would be linked. Similarly against the target of 37.5 per cent about 33 per cent villages with population of 1000—1500 would be linked. The state is thus, far behind the national norms and considerable resources will be required for reaching these norms.

99. As already stated, the emphasis on taking up programmes with a view to reduce poverty and unemployment will continue in seventh plan also. The nature of these programmes and the scale on which they will be initiated

will mainly depend upon the decisions taken by the centre at the time of formulation of seventh plan. It is so because the investment required for these programmes will be enormous and will have to come with joint efforts of the centre and states.

100. It is very difficult at this stage to estimate the number of people likely to be below poverty line at that end of 1984-85 nor of the people who will be un-employed or under-employed at the time. In the absence of any reliable estimates on these points, one cannot form any opinion about the efficiency of the programmes which have been launched for the specific purpose of tackling these problems.

101. We are, therefore, unable to present in this document any broad projections about specific tasks which will be sought to be achieved in seventh plan in tackling the problems of poverty and un-employment nor we can give any idea of the size of the problem which will remain to be tackled at the end of seventh plan in these two important areas.

102. We will, however, like to restate that the problems of poverty and un-employment cannot be tackled by one or two programmes only. The size and nature of these problems is such which will require a total effort of all the sectoral programmes and a co-ordinated approach to ensure that efforts made in one area do not get wasted in the absence of suitable support from other connected areas.

XVI

Intra-State Disparities

103. The question of disparities between different states of the country, has been raised several times in various national forums and the planners have mostly tried to answer this question by devising suitable formulae of distribution of central assistance, whether channelised through Planning Commission for states' plans or in some other form to states through different Finance Commissions. Even though apparently it would appear to be a question of equity and justice to less advantaged states, it is basically a matter closely connected with 'growth' of the whole country. In other words, the growth process itself, to a very large extent, would depend upon how best and quickly we are able to resolve this question. Unfortunately however, in spite of repeated commitment of the planners to the need of reduction of inter-state disparities, the solution of the question is nowhere in sight.

104. The situation within the state of Uttar Pradesh is also none too different. We have marked disparities* between different regions within the state and judging by the situation obtaining at two points of time in respect of some selected items which are indicative of and vital to economic development, we find that regions which had edge** in the beginning have by and large not only retained the lead but have also enlarged its margin.

105. Although these disparities and their persistence between different states and various regions of our state can be explained in different ways, attributing some of them to factors beyond human control, the fact remains that, apart from being a negation of what we have professed to be doing during all this period, these are serious barriers to achieving a faster growth in the country as a whole and in our own state. One can as well say that either the efforts made in this direction were feeble or they lacked the necessary cohesion to be able to produce the desired results.

106. It is not that the state's planning apparatus has not been conscious of these disparities or that it has not tried to correct the situation. The state has been diverting sizeable resources to backward@ regions. However, it is not, perhaps, enough to allocate outlays to regions, as a whole, or to aggregate expenses incurred in various regions as a proof of our concern for reducing intra-state disparities. As it is, the socio economic regions of Uttar Pradesh are too large, covering a variety of districts with marked differences between themselves in the levels of development and are, therefore, neither suitable nor manageable entities for purposes of planning with the objective of reducing disparities. We have to go beyond these regions and have to adopt districts as the only unit for planning from the point of view of reduction of disparities.

107. It is from this point of view that decentralised planning has been initiated in the state from 1982-83 allocating outlays to districts on the basis of a formula giving suitable weightages to various constituents of backwardness,

*Annexure 47 **Annexure 48—54

@The backward regions in U. P. are Eastern, Bundelkhand and Hills.

and giving to districts sufficient and reasonable freedom to earmark these outlays for various district sector schemes. It is undoubtedly a beginning in the right direction. But, all the same, it is not enough and one should not hope that this alone will reduce inter-district disparities within a reasonable span of time. A lot more will need to be done to give support to this new venture. Apart from enlarging the scope of district sector to bring in its fold newer and larger areas, consistent with considerations of multi-level planning, we will have to have firm and insitutional arrangements to weave the state sector with district sector in a much more meaningful and purposive manner. While preparing sectoral plans for incorporation in seventh plan, the steps which are proposed to be taken for this specific purpose, will have to be spelled out in much greater detail and in more specific terms.

103. Notwithstanding the well recognized need and importance of district level planning, there also appears need to explore certain issues related with multi-level planning, particularly the status of and relationship between the block and the district level plans.

109. The main purpose of decentralized planning is to formulate and implement a more systematic plan, based on the needs of the community, with a small spatial coverage in the hope that the entire process can be accelerated and made more effective. In view of the necessity of having very intimate and detailed knowledge of area-specific human, physical and financial resources which determine employment opportunities, particularly for vulnerable and economically weaker sections of the population, it would be indispensable to prepare block level plans as an integral part of the district plan.

110. Block level planning would act as an instrument for effective implementation of I. R. D. P. and other beneficiary oriented programmes. It is felt that the block is sufficiently small in terms of area and population to enable contact and understanding between the planners and the development functionaries and the community in order to ascertain the felt needs, constraints and potentials and to evolve and implement an effective system of monitoring and evaluation.

111. It is well recognised that the production and employment plans can be sharpened and peoples participation can be enhanced at levels lower than the district. But planning for higher-order functions, selective services, co-ordination of different programmes and activities will have to be done at the district level. Despite such inevitable and logical disaggregation of activities, it is imperative to give due recognition to spill-over effects inter-relationship and complementarities of planning activities, because the block level planning exercises would help fill in the formal of the district level plans.

112. In view of the above considerations, it would be appropriate to disaggregate the planning function further down to the block level. It may, however, not be feasible to undertake the preparation of comprehensive block plans for all the blocks of district. Initially, this exercise can be taken up on a selective basis.

XVII

Investment Requirement

113. The exercise will remain incomplete until we have also some idea of the investment required for the state's seventh plan, keeping in view both the targeted growth rate of 6.5 per cent per annum for the plan and the obligations of different sectors of the economy.

114. We have no intention for the time being, of approaching this question from point of view of the estimates of resources. This will have to be a separate exercise, which can be undertaken more meaningfully only after we have a better appreciation of the state's priorities and requirements and have come to some consensus in respect of these. There are several imponderables in this area which will crystallize with the passage of time, several questions which would require decisions at the highest levels and several issues which would need continuous dialogue here and at the centre. We believe that in spite of all the constraints we are familiar with, the plan and all that it seeks to deliver, will provide a strong motivation to mobilize the order of investment required for the same. The estimation of investment requirement, therefore, is a useful input to a wider discussion on the framework.

115. We have, in the first instance, worked out the requirement of public sector outlays for different sectors, keeping in view the roles to be assigned to them in seventh plan for achieving the main objectives of growth and social justice. While some major sectors like irrigation, power etc. have been dealt with earlier in this 'framework'. The requirements of other sectors are based upon a broad assessment of their needs, priority proposed to be given to them on the basis of relevance of their programmes to the main objectives of the plan, the nature of expansion which has been taking place in their activities, transfer of their some liabilities from plan to non-plan in 1984-85 and the directions in which their activities will proliferate in future. Only some broad parameters, which have been taken into account for working out these requirements, have been stated here. It is not possible to specify in detail in this document all the elements which have been taken into account for working out these estimates.

116. Based upon the above, the requirement of public sector outlay works out to Rs. 15,200 crore.*

117. The other approach to investment requirement is a little more sophisticated and relies upon the realised sectoral incremental capital output ratios (ICOR) as a tool for working out this requirement.

118. The annual growth of 6.5 per cent during the seventh plan assumes a growth of 5.1 percent in agriculture and allied, 12 percent in manufacturing and 6.5 percent in rest of the sectors. For achieving these growth rates sectoral incremental capital out-put ratios worked out earlier for three broad sectors viz, agriculture and allied, manufacturing and rest of the sectors, hav:

*Appendix.

been used. It has also been assumed that the state's economy would be subjected to some technological changes in the seventh plan period and the sectoral ICORs have been adjusted accordingly.

119. The requirements of total investment both public and private worked out on the basis of these ICORs is Rs. 31515 crore.

Table 9 : Total investment required at 1979-80 prices for seventh plan period

(Crore Rs.)

Sector	Investment	Percentage distribution
1. Agriculture and allied	7080.00	22.47
2. Manufacturing	7250.55	23.01
3. Rest of the sectors	17184.75	54.52
Tota	31515.30	100.00

120. The share of the state in the total investment was earlier observed to be 41.32 per cent.* It has also been observed that during the decade ending 1979, current expenditure was, on an average, 15 per cent of the total plan expenditure. Keeping in view, employment generation and distributive objectives, the prospects of change in the mix of the 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 per cent to 20 per cent has been assumed to arrive at an estimate of current outlay component.

121. The state Plan outlay on the basis of these assumptions works out to Rs. 15626 crore at 1979-80 prices.

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

APPENDIX

Sectoral breakup of public sector outlay in seventh plan (Rs. 15,200 crore)
(Rupees in crore)

Programme	Seventh plan outlay		Balance outlay	
	Total	Percentage to total outlay	Total	Percentage to total outlay in col. 2
1	2	3	4	5
Total Proposed Outlay	15200			
I. ENERGY (EXCLUDING MNP)]	5900	38.8	9300	61.2
<i>(a) Power</i>				
1. Continuing projects	2486			
2. New projects	2000			
3. Transmission and distribution	888			
4. Rural electrification	300			
5. Others	26			
	5700			
<i>(b) Alternative sources of energy</i>	200			
	5900			
II. MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION	1500	9.9	7800	51.3
1. Continuing projects	1200			
2. New works	300			
	1500			
III. MINOR IRRIGATION	458	3.0	7342	48.3
1. State minor irrigation	300			
2. Private minor irrigation	150			
3. Ground water survey	8			
	458			
IV. FLOOD CONTROL	187	1.2	7155	47.1

(Rupees in crore)

Programme	Seventh plan outlay		Balance Outlay	
	Total	Percentage to total outlay	Total	Percentage to total outlay in col. 2
1	2	3	4	5
V. MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME	2307	15.2	4848	31.9
1. Rural electrification	250			
2. Rural roads	700			
3. Elementary and adult education	200			
4. Rural health	300			
5. Rural water supply	750			
6. Rural housing	70			
7. Environmental improvement of slums	25			
8. Nutrition	12			
	<u>2307</u>			
VI. ANTI-POVERTY PROGRAMMES	930	6.1	3918	25.8
1. National rural employment programme	300			
2. Integrated rural development programme	300			
3. Drought Prone area programme	40			
4. Small and marginal farmers programme	150			
5. Guaranteed employment scheme	125			
6. Others	15			
	<u>930</u>			
VII. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES (excluding minor irrigation and anti-poverty programmes)	1039	6.8	2879	19.0
VIII. CO-OPERATION	150	1.0	2729	18.0
IX. INDUSTRIES	840	5.5	1889	12.5
X. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION	590	3.9	1299	8.6
1. Communication (Non-MNP)	300			
2. Transport	250			
3. Tourism	40			
	<u>590</u>			

(Rupees in crore)

Programme	eventh planl outlay		Balance outlay	
	Total	Percentage to total outlay	Total	Perce n tage to total outlay in col. 2
1	2	3	4	5
XI. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES	1231	8.1	68	0.5
1. Education (Non-MNP)	145			
2. Medical and health (Non-MNP)	277			
3. Water supply	350			
4. Urban development	125			
5. Others	334			
	<u>1231</u>			
XII. ECONOMIC AND OTHER SERVICES	68	0.5	..	..

XVIII

Summing up

122. The sum and substance of what we have said so far is that --

- (i) the state's annual growth in the sixth plan is expected to be about 4.4 percent only,
- (ii) the state cannot afford to have a growth rate less than 6.5 per cent per annum in seventh plan,
- (iii) based upon more recent trends and a reasonable assessment of potentials of growth in agriculture and industry, a growth rate of 6.5 per cent in seventh plan is quite feasible,
- (iv) more emphasis needs to be laid on development of power and private minor irrigation works,
- (v) programmes aimed at providing basic amenities to rural poor should receive more attention and resources than hitherto,
- (vi) the process already initiated to decentralize planning in the state should be further strengthened within the 'frame work' of multilevel planning, and
- (vii) the investment required for delivering goods in seventh plan as broadly projected in this frame work, is estimated at about Rs. 15200 crore which would represent a step up of 145 per cent over sixth plan outlay (Rs. 6200 crore).

123. Selectivity and prioritization are the essence of planning and should always guide policy makers in allocation of resources. Unfortunately even after a consensus has been reached on these aspects, the allocation of resources is not always determined on these considerations. There are distortions, either on account of new or larger demands of matching share of centrally sponsored schemes to be met out of state's outlay in the course of the plan period or on account of internationally aided projects which were not conceived in the beginning as a part of the plan and do not completely fit in the state's priorities or pattern of its working or on account of shift in emphasis which cannot be totally justified on sound economic or social considerations. We will have to guard against these distortions disturbing priorities and resource-allocation of seventh plan.

124. As will be seen from the above, the objectives of seventh plan are none too different from those of the sixth plan. In fact, a change in objectives is neither warranted by our experience nor is considered desirable. Instead, a continuity in these objectives is useful in more than one way, particularly in so far as it promotes maximization of benefits, from past investments and enables a long term view to be taken about the proposed investments. As such, growth and social justice which are mutually supportive and complementary to each other will continue to remain the basic objectives and overall strategies of maximising production and reducing incidence of poverty and unemployment will continue to guide us in the next plan also.

125. However, based upon past experience and perception of the changes taking place on socio-economic horizon of the state, a shift in emphasis accompanied by corresponding changes in the pattern of resource-allocation is inevitable in a new plan. Perhaps, within the fore-corners of the planning process in the country, this is all that the state's planning apparatus can do. It is this shift, as indicated in this frame work, that we are hoping to introduce in the next five year plan.

126. The State Planning Department, will feel happy if one could suggest some other approach and changes in this shift which may help us achieve basic objectives much more effectively or in a shorter period or with less investment.

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Average annual rates of growth in total income

(Per cent)

Period	Uttar Pradesh	India
1	2	3
1. First Plan	1.9	3.4
2. Second Plan	1.8	4.0
3. Third Plan	1.6	2.2
4. Three Annual Plans	0.3	4.0
5. Fourth Plan	2.3	3.3
6. Fifth Plan	5.7	5.2
7. Sixth Plan Target	6.0	5.2
8. 1980-81 over 1979-80	5.4*	8.1
9. 1981-82 over 1979-80	4.6*	6.6
10. 1982-83 over 1979-80	4.7*	5.0
11. 1982-83 over 1980-81	4.4	5.0

*Level of income for the year 1978-79 as base.

Annexure 2

Agriculture and industrial production in Uttar Pradesh

Year	Agriculture production (Lakh tonnes)				Industrial production index (1970-71 =100)
	Foodgrains	Sugar- cane	Potato	Oilseeds (P+M)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1950-51	117.75	294.98	6.41	7.79	..
1955-56	120.58	298.71	6.87	7.67	..
1960-61	144.86	545.16	8.00	13.06	..
1965-66	132.91	566.60	13.42	15.00	..
1968-69	160.41	505.43	16.32	14.67	..
1969-70	174.13	606.79	12.49	16.45	..
1970-71	194.67	546.72	14.86	18.52	100.0
1971-72	176.73	493.54	16.80	12.89	115.1
1972-73	181.33	567.27	16.03	15.91	113.3
1973-74	155.63	607.73	17.21	15.54	111.4
1974-75	163.28	614.79	21.39	19.07	109.6
1975-76	194.56	583.59	25.07	18.55	119.5
1976-77	199.09	652.16	23.29	15.14	136.0
1977-78	212.35	768.19	30.25	14.46	138.7
1978-79	231.08	623.24	42.96	15.15	189.7
1979-80	164.39	512.28	31.63	9.64	169.1
1980-81	249.48	642.05	41.65	15.64	172.5
1981-82	242.94	764.40	43.76	19.44	190.8
1982-83	262.82	822.00	45.00	18.00	204.1

Sectorwise average annual growth rates of net domestic products

(Per cent)

Sector	Net domestic products at constant prices (1970-71) (Crore Rs.)				Annual growth rate	
	Uttar Pradesh		India		Uttar Pradesh	India
	1960-61	1980-81	1960-61	1980-81		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Primary ..	2182.10	3110.81	13797.00	20164.00	1.8	1.9
2. Secondary ..	351.77	1064.46	4138.00	10006.00	5.7	4.5
3. Tertiary ..	787.58	1475.66	6425.00	17235.00	3.2	5.1
Total ..	3321.45	5650.93	24360.00	47405.00	2.7	3.4

NOTE :

1. Primary Sector—Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Forestry and Logging, Fishing, Mining and Quarrying.
2. Secondary Sector—Manufacturing, Construction, Electricity, Gas and Water Supply.
3. Tertiary Sector—Transport, Storage and Communication, Trade, Hotels and Restaurants, Banking and Insurance, Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Business activities, Public Administration and other services.

Percentage share of primary, secondary and tertiary sectors

State	1960-61			1965-66		
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1. Andhra Pradesh ..	58.8	12.8	28.4	58.8	14.0	27.2
2. Assam ..	56.9	19.0	24.1	55.7	16.9	27.4
3. Bihar ..	58.0	10.6	31.4	58.7	12.3	29.0
4. Gujarat ..	41.8	25.8	32.4	42.1	24.7	33.2
5. Himachal Pradesh ..	N. A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N. A.	N. A.
6. Haryana ..	62.9	16.2	20.9	61.0	17.3	21.7
7. Karnataka ..	61.2	15.1	23.7	58.5	17.0	24.5
8. Kerala ..	56.0	15.2	28.8	55.9	14.5	29.6
9. Madhya Pradesh ..	63.5	14.9	21.6	57.7	17.1	25.2
10. Maharashtra ..	41.9	26.4	31.7	33.0	31.3	35.7
11. Orissa ..	63.2	12.4	24.4	58.4	17.3	24.3
12. Punjab ..	54.0	15.6	30.4	54.6	15.0	30.4
13. Rajasthan ..	57.0	15.8	27.2	56.3	15.7	28.0
14. Tamil Nadu ..	52.0	17.6	30.4	43.1	22.9	34.0
15. Uttar Pradesh ..	60.2	11.1	28.7	61.2	12.5	26.3
16. West Bengal ..	42.5	24.3	33.2	40.7	26.6	32.7
India ..	52.2	19.1	28.7	49.0	20.3	30.7

Annexure 4

in total net output at current prices

1970-71			1975-76			1980-81		
Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Primary	Secondary	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
57.2	13.4	29.4	49.8	16.8	33.4	50.1	18.0	31.9
63.8	14.1	22.1	62.2	15.0	22.8	60.0	17.1	22.9
62.8	16.8	20.4	59.3	19.8	20.9	58.9	18.3	2.8
48.9	20.8	30.3	41.1	24.3	34.6	33.9	28.3	37.8
57.2	16.9	25.9	55.1	17.8	27.1	53.6	16.1	30.3
64.8	15.2	20.0	59.8	15.9	24.3	54.7	18.6	26.7
59.6	18.5	21.9	52.8	20.1	27.1	46.4	24.4	29.2
51.8	17.1	31.1	47.1	18.2	34.7	44.2	22.2	33.6
62.2	14.7	23.1	59.1	16.9	24.0	57.1	18.3	24.6
28.6	34.2	37.2	31.7	32.0	36.3	27.9	35.4	36.7
68.9	12.0	19.1	67.1	12.1	20.8	N. A.	N.A.	N.A.
58.4	15.3	26.3	56.7	16.6	26.7	44.5	21.4	34.1
64.5	13.6	21.9	63.3	15.2	21.5	57.5	15.2	27.3
39.9	26.1	34.0	34.2	29.8	36.0	26.4	36.5	37.1
60.2	14.9	24.9	54.0	16.3	29.7	50.8	18.9	30.3
45.1	22.7	32.2	42.7	25.3	32.0	39.0	26.2	34.8
50.1	19.7	30.2	44.5	21.1	34.4	39.9	23.0	37.1

Annexure 5

Statewise average annual growth rate in tertiary sector (During 1970-71 to 1980-81).

Serial no.	State	Annual growth rate
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	4.9
2	Bihar	2.6
3	Gujarat	5.2
4	Haryana	8.0
5	Kerala	4.1
6	Madhya Pradesh	4.4
7	Maharashtra	4.6
8	Karnataka	4.2
9	Orissa	3.0*
10	Punjab	6.7
11	Rajasthan	5.7
12	Tamil Nadu	3.2
13	Uttar Pradesh	3.4
14	West Bengal	2.9
	India	5.2

*During 1971-72 to 1979-80.

Annexure 6

P QLI, component indicators 1971

State	PQLI	Indices of			Actual	
		Life expectancy	Infant mortality rate	Literacy	Life expectancy (years)	Infant mortality (per 1000 live births)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra Pradesh ..	43	47.7	54.1	28.2	56.1	109
2. Assam/Meghalaya ..	37	34.1	41.4	36.0	51.3	137
3. Gujrat ..	40	39.5	38.3	42.1	53.4	144
4. Karnataka ..	48	46.9	61.3	35.0	56.3	93
5. Kerala ..	70	63.6	77.0	69.3	62.8	58
6. Madhya Pradesh ^b ..	37	45.9	37.8	26.6	55.9	145
7. Maharashtra ..	49	46.4	55.0	44.8	56.1	107
8. Orissa ..	37	37.4	42.8	31.1	52.6	134
9. Punjab ..	50	67.4	52.7	28.8	64.3	112
10. Rajasthan ..	33	32.1	45.9	21.9	50.5	127
11. Tamil Nadu ..	46	43.1	51.8	42.8	54.8	114
12. Uttar Pradesh ..	25	27.9	21.2	24.6	48.9	182
All India ..	40	42.6	42.8	34.1	54.6	134

Source : Measuring the condition of India's poor.

Physical Progress.

Serial no.	Item	Unit	Base Year 1950-51	Achievement upto			Percentage increase in 1982-83 over 1950-51	Target for terminal year 1984-85
				1960-61	1973-74	1982-83		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. AGRICULTURE								
	(1) Food Production (including pulses)	'000 Tonnes	11774.58	14485.96	15563.46	26282.00	123.21	27990.00
	(2) Production of sugarcane	„	29498.06	54515.56	60772.66	82000.00	177.98	75400.00
	(3) Production of oilseeds	„	779.48	1305.54	1554.05	1800.00	130.92	3000.00
	(4) Distribution of chemical fertilizers	„	N. A.	30.00	463.00	1630.00	5333.33 (over 1960-61)	1900.00
II. IRRIGATION								
	(1) Private minor irrigation works (Tube-wells/Pump Sets)	Nos.	3916	8952	548888	1580544	40261.18	1946729
	(2) State minor irrigation works (State Tube-wells).	„	2305	6668	12447	19968	766.28	23005
	(3) Irrigation potential created through:							
	(a) Major and medium works—							
	(i) Potential	Lakh hect.	25.53	31.64	41.04	67.24	163.38	72.29

(n) Utilizatic	..	..	25.18	29.76	38.64	52.89	110.00	63.00
(b) State minor irrigaton works--		k							
(i) Potential	..	Lakh Hect.	4.82	13.08	19.80	31.21	547.51	34.81	
(ii) Utilization	..	..	4.11	11.07	8.31	16.00	290.00	25.00
(c) Private minor irrigation works (Net)		..	14.44	16.65	55.12	83.43	477.77	87.30	
(4) Irrigated area-									
(i) Net	..	..	48.40	50.74	72.41	..	..	..
(ii) Gross	..	..	52.09	55.59	84.92	..	..	..
III. Co-operation--									
Loan distributed	Rs. in crores	2.28	31.01	98.20	301.43	13120.61	520.00
IV. Power--									
(1) Installed capacity	M.W.	379	370	1549	3770	2006.15	5398
(2) Generation	M.U.	570	1252	5889	12584	2107.72	20651
(3) Rural Electrification -									
(i) Villages electrified			Nos.	110	1082	29765	53367	48415.45	66627
(ii) Harijan <i>bastis</i> electrified	Nos.	5960	22692	280.74 (over 1973-74)	29464
(4) Private tube-wells/pump-sets energised	Nos.	635	3566	216446	438866	69012.76	622005

Serial no.	Item	Unit	Base Year 1950-51	Achievement upto			Percentage increase in 1982-83 over 1950-51	Target for terminal year 1984-85
				1960-61	1973-74	1982-83		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
V. EDUCATION								
(a) Elementary education :								
(1) Enrolment—								
	Class (I—V)/Age-group (6—11)	.. Lakh nos.	27.27	40.93	117.99	108.35	297.32	113.17
	(2) Class (VI—VIII)/Age-group (11—14)	.. ..	3.5	8.2	24.28	35.10	902.86	37.99
(b) Secondary education								
Enrolment—								
	Class (IX—XII)	.. ..	4.18	5.11	14.53	22.20	431.10	48.63
(c) Opening of schools								
	(1) Junior basic schools	.. No.	31979	40083	63695	72200	125.77	76989
	(2) Senior basic schools	.. ..	2854	4335	10076	14069	392.96	13727
	(3) Secondary schools	.. ..	987	1771	4165	5610	468.39	5610
VI. MEDICAL—								
Hospitals/Dispensaries								
	(1) Allopathic	.. No.	1059	1368	1735	2279	115.20	2310

(2) Ayurvedic/Unani	..	..	..	..	524	613	1389	1867	256.30	2100
(3) Homoeopathic	..	..	..	..	..	..	187	554	196.26 (over 1973-74)	6335

VII. WATER SUPPLY—

Rural water supply—

(i) Villages covered	..	..	No.	..	37	3824	19284	52018.92 (over 1960-61)	28606
(ii) Population covered	..	..	Lakh nos	..	..	21.2	112.88	432.45 (over 1973-74)	166.90

Planwise Expenditure

Major head of develop- ment	First plan (1951-56)	Second plan (1956-61)	Third plan (1961-66)
1	2	3	4
1. Agriculture and allied services	3787 (24.70)	6742 (28.69)	15608 (27.84)
2. Co-operation ..	131 (0.85)	414 (1.77)	806 (1.44)
3. Water and power deve- lopment	5622 (36.66)	8218 (35.21)	21869 (39.01)
3.1 Irrigation ..	3081 (20.09)	2543 (10.09)	5490 (9.79)
3.2. Flood control ..	210 (1.37)	..	678 (1.21)
3.3. Power ..	2331 (15.20)	5675 (24.32)	15701 (28.01)
4. Industry and minerals	637 (4.15)	1292 (5.54)	2084 (3.72)
5. Transport and commu- nication	686 (4.47)	1537 (6.59)	2814 (5.02)
6. Social and community services	4474 (29.17)	4601 (19.72)	10335 (18.43)
6.1 Education	1957 (12.76)	1430 (6.13)	4567 (8.15)
6.2. Medical and public health	1309 (8.53)	983 (4.21)	2470 (4.41)
6.3. Sewerage and water supply	..	250 (1.07)	1167 (2.08)
6.4. Other social services ^v	1208 (7.88)	1938 (8.31)	2131 (3.79)
7. Miscellaneous	.	532 (2.28)	2547 (4.54)
Total ..	15337 (100.00)	23336 (100.00)	56063 (100.00)

Annexure 8

and outlay

(In lakh Rupees)

Three annual plans (1966-69)	Fourth plan (1969-74)	Fifth plan (1974-79)	Sixth plan: outlay (1980-85)
5	6	7	8
13171 (28.93)	22066 (18.93)	39310 (13.51)	102776 (16.57)
199 (0.44)	2127 (1.82)	3227 (1.11)	5739 (0.93)
22736 (48.93)	63127 (54.16)	168290 (57.84)	333700 (53.82)
4193 (10.75)	17466 (14.98)	50890 (17.49)	105000 (16.94)
307 (0.67)	1010 (0.87)	5377 (1.85)	13400 (2.16)
17536 (38.51)	44651 (38.31)	112023 (38.50)	215300 (34.72)
1824 (4.01)	4177 (3.58)	17899 (6.15)	33110 (5.34)
1689 (3.71)	7796 (6.69)	24666 (8.48)	55006 (8.87)
4922 (10.81)	14846 (12.74)	36818 (12.66)	87575 (14.13)
1255 (2.76)	5790 (4.97)	10121 (3.48)	16506 (2.66)
1535 (3.37)	3244 (2.78)	3774 (1.30)	15000 (2.42)
1083 (2.38)	2002 (1.72)	11243 (3.86)	30600 (4.94)
1049 (2.30)	3810 (3.27)	11680 (4.02)	25475 (4.11)
991 (2.17)	2418 (2.08)	713 (0.25)	2100 (0.34)
45532 (100.00)	116557 (100.00)	290923 (100.00)	620000 (100.00)

Note : Figures in parenthesis are percentage share of the sector in the total.

Planwise per capita

State	First Plan	Second Plan	Third plan	Three Annual Plans (1966-69)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	33	52	91	58
2. Assam	29	57	103	61
3. Bihar	25	40	67	40
4. Gujarat	58	76	108	84
5. Haryana	..	..	..	91
6. Himachal Pradesh	21	64	127	119
7. Karnataka	46	62	100	70
8. Kerala	31	49	101	73
9. Madhya Pradesh	34	48	84	44
10. Maharashtra	37	57	103	83
11. Orissa	56	54	120	60
12. Punjab	175	146	212	90
13. Rajasthan	39	53	97	56
14. Tamil Nadu	28	57	98	71
15. Uttar Pradesh	25	32	72	53
16. West Bengal	54	48	80	39
All States	38	51	92	61

(In Rupees)

Fourth plan	Fifth plan (1974—78)	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82 @
6	7	8	9	10	11
98	236	102	104	108	122
136	190	103	109	132	158
85	155	56	57	83	99
204	376	140	171	219	237
358	481	193	202	245	289
326	467	213	230	272	300
128	276	93	108	135	150
156	224	89	105	140	150
114	254	91	124	136	159
199	372	155	161	178	211
113	205	85	89	113	127
316	531	163	199	221	253
120	237	100	113	132	178
134	201	78	90	105	158
132	237	92	93	110	123
82	200	83	86	102	152
142	262	103	113	134	161

@Outlay

Source : Planning Commission, Government of India.

Annexure 10

Total and per capita income of India and Uttar Pradesh

(Total income in crore rupees
Per capita income in rupees)

Year	At current prices				At constant prices (1970-71)			
	India		U.P.		India		U.P.	
	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	per capita
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1970-71 ..	34235	633	4256	496	34235	633	4256	486
1971-72 ..	36573	660	4434	497	34715	627	4017	450
1972-73 ..	40270	712	5491	603	34191	604	4254	467
1973-74 ..	50424	871	6220	668	35967	621	4059	436
1974-75 ..	59446	1006	7154	752	36502	618	4237	446
1975-76 ..	62069	1024	7005	721	40064	661	4611	474
1976-77 ..	66754	1077	8135	818	40271	650	4745	477
1977-78 ..	75536	1191	9464	929	43951	693	5154	506
1978-79 ..	81123	1252	9756	935	46386	716	5361	514
1979-80* ..	88372	1333	10283	962	43922	662	4560	426
1980-81* ..	106539	1571	13955	1272	47490	700	5651	515
1981-82** ..	121243	1750	14732	1309	49887	720	5871	522

* Provisional estimates

** Quick estimates

Anexure 11

Value of agriculture and industrial production in Uttar Pradesh at 1970-71 prices

(In crores rupees)

Item	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Percentage increase in 1982-83 over	
						1978-79	1979-80
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A—Agriculture Production:							
1. Foodgrains	1834	1247	1957	1933	2066	12.65	65.68
2. Sugarcane	443	364	456	545	582	31.38	59.89
3. Potato	119	88	116	127	125	5.04	42.05
4. Oil seeds	247	156	255	315	291	17.81	86.54
B—Industrial production (Registered and unregistered)	588	556	610	668	721	22.62	29.68

Annexure 12

Estimates of state income at 1970-71 prices—Uttar Pradesh

(Production in lakh tonnes
Value in crore rupees)

Item	1978-79		1982-83 (Estimate)		1984-85 (Estimate)	
	Production	Value	Production	Value	Production	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Gross value for :</i>						
(i) Foodgrains ..	231.00	1834.19	262.82	2065.96	280.00	2199.51
(ii) Sugarcane ..	623.24	442.69	822.00	582.32	850.00	603.58
(iii) Oil seeds ..	15.15	246.95	18.00	291.50	20.00	323.89
(iv) Potato ..	42.96	119.27	44.85	124.92	48.00	133.25
Total ..		2643.10		3064.70		3260.23
(v) Other items of agriculture		585.49		645.85		685.18
(vi) Gross value of animal husbandry		683.93		715.00		732.26
(vii) Gross value of agriculture and animal husbandry		3912.52		4425.55		4677.67
1. Net value of agriculture and animal husbandry		2919.18		3230.65		3414.70
2. Net value of manufacturing (Registered)		277.88		313.92		366.16
3. Net value of manufacturing (Unregistered)		310.08		406.71		474.39
4. Net value from rest of the sectors		1854.01		2194.73		2405.88
Total net value		5361.15		6146.01		6661.13
Population ('000) ..		104319		114957		120353
Per capita (Rs.) ..		514		535		553

Annexure 13

Wheat and rice production in Uttar Pradesh and their share in foodgrains

Year	Production in lakh tonnes			Percentage share in total foodgrains		
	Wheat	Rice	Total foodgrains	Wheat	Rice	Wheat+Rice
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1970-71	76.90	36.05	194.67	39.5	18.5	58.0
1971-72	75.50	37.77	176.73	42.7	21.4	64.1
1972-73	75.15	32.72	181.33	41.4	18.0	59.4
1973-74	58.79	38.59	155.63	37.8	24.8	62.6
1974-75	71.76	34.53	163.28	43.9	21.1	65.0
1975-76	85.52	42.94	194.56	44.0	22.1	66.1
1976-77	89.40	42.91	199.09	44.9	21.6	66.5
1977-78	98.84	52.03	212.35	46.5	24.5	71.0
1978-79	114.58	59.64	231.08	49.6	25.8	75.4
1979-80	98.95	25.57	164.39	60.2	15.6	75.8
1980-81	133.85	55.69	249.48	53.6	22.3	75.9
1981-82	127.49	58.95*	242.24	52.6	24.3	76.9
1982-83	152.86	55.26*	262.82	58.2	21.0	79.2

*Only kharif rice.

Annexure 14*Productivity of some important crops in Uttar Pradesh***(Quintal/Hectare)**

Year	Wheat	Rice	Sugar cane	Potato
1	2	3	4	5
1970-71	13.02	8.16	406.42	92.00
1971-72	12.49	8.00	387.35	94.10
1972-73	12.25	7.48	433.70	93.14
1973-74	9.78	8.63	412.65	92.04
1974-75	11.66	7.80	412.19	104.43
1975-76	13.59	9.29	405.08	131.29
1976-77	13.50	9.22	447.94	127.58
1977-78	14.62	10.69	469.41	149.86
1978-79	15.50	11.59	381.46	155.10
1979-80	13.14	5.06	373.17	130.81
1980-81	16.50	10.53	470.90	156.66
1981-82	16.40	10.95†	462.79	152.25
1982-83*	18.60	11.15†	455.65	156.82

* Provisional.

† For kharif rice only.

Productivity during 1980-81

(Quintal/Hectare)

Wheat		Rice		Sugarcane		Potato	
State	Average yield	State	Average yield	State	Average yield	State	Average yield
Bihar	15.62	Andhra Pradesh	19.78	Andhra Pradesh	771.80	Gujarat	268.00
Gujarat	19.79	Haryana	26.02	Gujarat	592.10	Haryana	164.00
Haryana	24.39	Karnataka	20.37	Haryana	405.20	West Bengal	171.00
Punjab	27.24	Maharashtra	15.70	Karnataka	817.10	Punjab	193.00
Uttar Pradesh	16.50	Tamil Nadu	18.82	Maharashtra	923.30	Uttar Pradesh	155.00
		Kerala	16.46	Tamil Nadu	997.00	ALL INDIA	131.00*
ALL INDIA	16.49†	West Bengal	14.42	Orissa	629.60		
		Punjab	27.36	West Bengal	606.50		
		Uttar Pradesh	10.53	Punjab	551.80		
		ALL INDIA	13.38*	Uttar Pradesh	470.80		
				ALL INDIA	568.40*		

*Subject to revision.

Productivity in different districts of Uttar Pradesh 1980-81

ANNEXURE-16

(Quintal Hectare)

Rice		Wheat			Foodgrains	
District	Average yield	District		Average yield	District	Average yield
Nainital ..	23.33	Bulandshahr ..	..	24.28	Nainital ..	20.00
Pilibhit	19.96	Muzaffarnagar ..	..	23.06	Muzaffarnagar	19.49
Rampur ..	17.27	Rampur .. ..	..	20.35	Bulandshahr ..	18.51
Saharanpur ..	17.04	Bahraich .. ..	..	11.50	Pilibhit ..	16.91
Varanasi ..	14.16	Average U.P. ..	..	16.50	Rampur ..	16.84
Bulandshahr ..	14.07				Saharanpur	15.66
Ballia ..	8.92				Varanasi ..	12.55
					Ballia ..	10.62
					Bahraich ..	6.68
Average U.P. ..	.. 10.53				Average U.P.	12.19

Annexure 17
Irrigation potential created and its utilization in Uttar Pradesh
(Lakh/Hectares)

Year	Potential created	Potential utilised	Percentage utilization
1	2	3	4
1970-71	101.17	97.79	96.7
1971-72	107.61	103.06	95.8
1972-73	111.49	105.57	94.7
1973-74	109.87	95.98	87.4
1974-75	119.37	103.82	87.0
1975-76	127.58	109.90	86.1
1976-77	133.92	118.61	88.6
1977-78	144.58	122.45	84.7
1978-79	140.68	118.46	84.2
1979-80	149.63	127.09	84.9
1980-81	160.66	135.79	84.5
1981-82	171.30	143.41	83.7
1982-83*	181.88	152.32	83.7

* Anticipated achievement.

Annexure 18

Consumption of fertilizers

Year	'000 tonnes				Average consumption of fertilizers (NPK) (Qtl/hectare)
	N ₁	P ₁ O ₅	K ₂ O	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1970-71	291	75	45	411	17.69
1971-72	338	73	53	464	20.15
1972-73	373	87	52	512	22.31
1973-74	328	87	48	463	20.12
1974-75	329	49	32	410	17.87
1975-76	386	63	38	487	21.07
1976-77	572	101	56	729	31.51
1977-78	648	139	73	860	36.82
1978-79	772	207	79	1058	43.54
1979-80	756	181	72	1009	42.68
1980-81	861	209	81	1151	46.84
1981-82	951	229	90	1270	51.66
1982-83	1142	345	143	1630	66.34

Annexure 19***Percentage of irrigated area under major crops in Uttar Pradesh***

Year	Wheat	Rice	Total foodgrains	Sugarcane	Potato
1	2	3	4	5	6
1970-71	67.51	16.86	34.62	67.07	93.98
1971-72	67.05	14.33	33.67	65.68	93.84
1972-73	69.34	19.24	35.65	68.17	94.23
1973-74	69.74	17.60	34.90	69.81	94.33
1974-75	74.55	20.81	39.21	71.52	94.16
1975-76	77.52	18.64	39.14	71.92	95.31
1976-77	79.56	21.10	39.52	75.55	94.95
1977-78	79.35	22.46	41.17	77.45	95.15
1978-79	80.22	21.73	42.01	75.66	96.50
1979-80	80.61	29.96	45.63	75.86	96.43
1980-81	81.97	23.07	44.60	79.78	96.54
1982-83	83.40	27.54	46.72	77.78	95.45

Annexure 20

*Area, production and productivity of major food and non-food crops
in Uttar Pradesh*

(Area —Lakh hectares)

(Production—Lakh tonnes)

(Productivity— Quintal/Hectare)

A—FOOD CROPS

Year	Wheat			Rice			Foodgrains		
	Area	Production	Average yield	Area	Production	Average yield	Area	Production	Average yield
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1978-79	74	115	15.50	51	60	11.59	199	231	11.61
1980-81	81	134	16.50	53	56	10.53	205	249	12.19
1982-83	82	153	18.60	50	55	11.15	198	263	13.28
1984-85 (Estimate)	83	178	21.50	56	70	12.50	207	280	13.53
1989-90 (Estimate)	87	231	26.60	61	95	15.50	213	400	18.78

B—Non-food crops

Year	Sugarcane			Potato			Oil seeds	
	Area	Production	Average yield	Area	Production	Average yield	Production	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1978-79	16	623	381	2.77	42.96	155	15	
1980-81	14	642	470	2.65	41.64	157	16	
1982-83	18	822	456	2.86	44.85	157	18	
1984-85 (Estimate)	18	850	475	2.90	48.00	165	20	
1989-90 (Estimate)	18	1000	550	3.00	55.00	185	22	

Annexure 21

Central sector projects coming up in Uttar Pradesh

Sl. no.	Name of project	Location	Investment (crore. Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1	Watch project (H.M.T.)	Ranibagh, (Nainital)	45.00
2	Bharat Refractories	Kumaon	15.00
3	Bharat Electronics	Garhwal	15.00
4	Instrumentation	Muni-ki-Reti (Tehri)	4.00
5	Fertilizer Project	Babrala (Badaun)	500.00
6	Fertilizer Project	Aonala (Bareilly)	500.00
7	Fertilizer Project	Shahjahanpur	500.00
8	Fertilizer Project	Jagdishpur (Sultanpur)	500.00
9	Insulator Project (BHEL)	Jagdishpur (Sultanpur)	15.00
10	Hindustan Aeronautics	Korwa (Sultanpur)	46.00
11	Telephone Industry	Mankapur (Gonda)	160.00
12	Hindustan Cables	(Eastern U.P.) site shown in Gorakhpur.	70.00
13	Repair workshop (BHEL)	Varanasi	4.00
14	Steel Authority of India	Ghaziipur	12.00
15	Petro chemical complex	Salempur (Aligarh)	600.00
GRAND TOTAL			2986.00 or 3000.00

Annexure 22

State Sector industrial projects

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Estimated cost (Crores Rupees)</i>
A—SUGAR	
1. New Units	90.07
2. Expansion and modernization	55.36
	<u>145.43</u>
B—TEXTILES	
1. New Units	55.00
2. Expansion programme	65.81
3. New spinning mills	61.70
	<u>182.51</u>
C—PROJECTS OF PICUP	233.20
Total A+B+C	<u>561.14</u>

New projects of sugar industry

Serial no.	Name of project/place	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakh)	Schedule date of completion	Annual production ('000 tonnes)	
1	2	3	4	5	
I.	New Units	9907.96			
	(A) U.P. CO-OPERATIVE SUGAR FACTORIES FEDERATION—				
1	Gajraula (Moradabad)	775.00	Nov., '83	16	
2	Sultanpur	842.00	Dec., '83	16	
3	Sitarganj (Naini Tal)	830.00	Dec. '83	16	
4	Semi-Khera (Bareilly)	950.00	March '84	16	
5	Ghosi (Azamgarh)	900.00	March '84	16	
6	Morne (Muzaffarnagar)	960.00	March '84	16	
7	Nanpara (Bahraich)	980.00	March '84	16	
8	Sampurna Nagar (Lakhimpur)	1000.00	June '85	16	
9	Puranpur (Pilibhit)	1000.00	June '85	16	
10	Mahmoodabad (Sitapur)	770.00	April '83	16	
II.	Expansion and Modernisation	1483.00			
	(A) U. P. CO-OPERATIVE SUGAR FACTORIES FEDERATION				
				Existing production	After expansion production.
11	Majhola (Pilibhit)	300.00	Nov. '83	15.93	25.50
12	Bagpat (Meerut)	283.00	Nov. '83	15.93	22.93
13	Anupshahr (Bulandshahr)	300.00	Nov. '83	15.93	23.50
14	Bilaspur (Naini Tal)	300.00	Nov. '83	15.93	25.50
15	Nadehi (Naini Tal)	300.00	Nov. '83	15.93	25.50
	(B) U.P. STATE SUGAR CORPORATION	4053.00			
1	Sakhaut Tanda (Meerut)	712.00	April, '83	12.75	19.11
2	Khadha (Deoria)	527.00	March, '83	9.78	15.93
3	Mohiuddinpur (Meerut)	801.00	Nov., '83	12.75	19.11
4	Kichha (Naini Tal)	444.00	Jan. '83	25.50	38.25
5	Amroha (Moradabad)	736.00	Jan., '84	24.52	38.25
6	Pipraich (Gorakhpur)	303.00	Under utilization.	10.19	15.93
7	Chandpur (Bijnour)	330.00	Oct., '84	15.93	25.50

NOTE—Productions are enumerated on the norms of normal crushing days 130, recovery 10 per cent, capacity utilisation 98 per cent.

New Projects of textile industry

Serial no.	Name of project/place	Project cost (Rs. in crore)	Expected date of completion	Annual production (In lakh kgs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	
I. New Mills					
(A) U.P. STATE TEXTILE CORPORATION		55.00			
1	Jaspur (Naini Tal)	10.86	May, '84	42.67	
2	Banda	10.90	April, '85	42.67	
3	Meja (Allahabad)	11.08	April, '84	42.67	
4	Ballia	11.08	Sept., '85	42.67	
5	Jaunpur	11.08	July, '85	42.67	
				Old (existing)	
				After (expansion)	
(A) U.P. CO-OPERATIVE SPINNING MILLS FEDERATION		61.70			
1	Baheiri (Bareilly)	8.90	April, '84	42.67	
2	Bahadurganj (Ghazipur)	8.31	Aug. 84	42.67	
3	Fatehpur	8.79	May, '84	42.67	
4	Mau-Aima (Allahabad)	8.00	May, '84	42.67	
5	Mahmoodabad (Sitapur)	9.26	Nov., '84	42.67	
6	Amroha (Moradabad)	9.20	July, '84	42.67	
7	Farrukhabad	9.24	Nov., '84	42.67	
II. Expansion Programme					
(B) U.P. STATE TEXTILE CORPORATION		65.81			
1	Jhansi	8.54	May, '84	42.67	85.33
2	Kashipur	8.15	July, '83	42.67	85.33
3	Sandila (Hardoi)	8.23	March, '83	42.67	85.33
4	Meerut	8.26	Nov., '82	42.67	85.33
5	Rae Bareilly	8.13	May, '83	42.67	85.33
6	Bara Banki	8.36	Jan., '83	42.67	85.33
7	Akbarpur (Faizabad)	8.05	Sept., '84	42.67	85.33
8	Maunath-Bhanjan (Azamgarh)	8.29	Jan., '84	42.67	85.33

Annexure 25

Per capita income of India and Uttar Pradesh
(At 1970-71 prices)

(Rupees)

Years			India	U.P.	Per cent share of U.P. in India	Gap (Col. 2-3)	Percentage increase during plan period ending
1			2	3	4	5	6
1968-69	..	..	589	429		160	
1970-71	..	..	633	486		147	
1971-72	..	..	627	450		177	
1972-73	..	..	604	467		137	
1973-74	..	..	621	436	70.2	185	15.6
1974-75	..	..	618	446		172	
1975-76	..	..	661	474		187	
1976-77	..	..	650	477		173	
1977-78	..	..	693	506		187	
1978-79	..	..	716	514	71.8	202	9.2
1979-80	..	..	662	426		236	
1980-81	..	..	700	515		165	
1981-82	..	..	720	522	72.5	198	
1984-85 (Estimate)		..	758	553	73.0	205	1.5
1989-90 (Estimate)	..	..	886	678	76.4	210	2.4

Annexure 26

Irrigation potential, gross irrigated area, gross cropped area, consumption of fertilizers and production of foodgrains

Year	(000' Hect.)			(000' tonnes)	
	Irrigation potential created	Gross irrigated area	Gross cropped area	Consumption of fertilizers	Total production of foodgrains
1	2	3	4	5	6
1968-69	8881	7568	22423	338	16041
1973-74	9796	8492	23007	463	15563
1974-75	11937	9190	22788	410	16328
1975-76	12758	9231	23098	487	19456
1977-78	13131	10009	23349	860	21235
1978-79	14068	10575	24300	1058	23108
1980-81	16065	11372	24574	1151	24946

Annexure 27

Irrigation potential created through state works and its utilization

('000 hect.)

Year	Major and Medium Irrigation			State Minor Irrigation			Total		
	Irrigation potential	Utilization	Percentage utilization	Irrigation potential	Utilization	Percentage utilization	Irrigation potential	Utilization	Percentage utilization
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1973-74	4104	3864	94.1	1900	1831	96.4	6004	5695	94.8
1978-79	5772	4677	81.1	2496	1400	56.1	8268	6077	73.5
1980-81	6281	5011	79.8	2818	1600	56.7	9099	6611	72.6
1981-82	6555	5149	78.5	2978	1600	53.6	9533	6749	70.8
1982-83	6723	5200	77.4	3121	1600	51.3	9844	6800	69.1

Annexure 28

Number of state tube-wells and irrigated area per tube-well

Year	No. of tube-wells in operation	Irrigated area ('000 hectare)	Irrigated area per tube-well (hectare)
1	2	3	4
1970-71	8235	817	99
1973-74	11645	804	69
1978-79	15283	815	53
1980-81	18372	704	38

Annexure 29

Area irrigated from different sources

('000 hect.)

Item	1968-69	1973-74	1977-78	1978-79	1980-81
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Major and Medium Irrigation (canals)	2351 (35.73)	2464 (34.02)	2962 (34.88)	3116 (35.05)	3175 (33.59)
2 State tube-wells	813 (12.36)	804 (11.10)	873 (10.28)	815 (9.17)	704 (7.46)
3 Private Minor Irrigation	3168 (48.15)	3730 (51.51)	4346 (51.18)	4638 (52.17)	5264 (55.69)
4 Other sources	248 (3.76)	244 (3.37)	311 (3.66)	321 (3.61)	308 (3.26)
Total	6580 (100.00)	7242 (100.00)	8492 (100.00)	8890 (100.00)	9452 (100.00)

Figures in parenthesis are percentage to total.

Annexure 30*Region-wise area sown and irrigated area (1980-81)***(*000 hect.)**

Region	Net area sown	Net irrigated area	Percentage
1	2	3	4
Western	6041	4380	72.50
Central	3803	1465	38.52
Eastern	5650	2480	40.89
Bundelkhand	1824	437	23.96
Hills	704	202	28.32

Financial position of major and medium irrigation projects

(Rupees in lakh)

Serial no.	Name of Project	Latest estimated cost	Year of completion	Total anticipated expenditure up to 1984-85	Spill-over to Seventh Plan	Total anticipated expenditure of Seventh Plan	Total anticipated expenditure upto 1989-90	Spill-over beyond Seventh Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A—MULTI-PURPOSE PROJECTS								
1	Ramganga Dam	9893	1981-82	13708	..	..	..	..
2	Tehri Dam	46335	8th Plan	14683	31652	27500	42183	4152
3	Lakhwar Vyasi Dam	11057	8th Plan	2729	8328	1000	3729	7328
4	Kishau Dam	30000	8th Plan	488	29512	900	1388	28612
	Total (A)	97285	..	31608	69492	29400	47300	40092
B—MAJOR IRRIGATION PROJECTS								
1	Gandak Canal	10217	1984-85	10217	..	..	..	..
2	Sarda Sahayak	50000	1989-90	41602	8398	8398	50000	..
3	Kosi Irrigation Scheme	1538	1983-84	1551	..	..	..	..
4	Adwa Dam	802	1983-84	808	..	..	..	..
5	East Baigul Reservoir	767	1981-82	701	..	..	..	..
6	Strengthening Sarda Sagar	636	1981-82	637	..	..	..	..
7	Dohrighat Sahayak	1100	1982-83	1111	..	..	..	..
8	Increasing capacity of Narainpur Pump Canal	2034	1984-85	2034	..	..	..	..
9	Parallel Lower Ganga Canal	4943	1984-85	4943	..	..	..	..

Annexure 31

(*Rupees in lakh)

Serial no.	Name of Project	Latest estimated cost	Year of completion	Total anticipated expenditure up to 1984-85	Spill-over to seventh Plan	Total anticipated expenditure of Seventh Plan	Total anticipated expenditure upto 1989-90	Spill-over beyond Seventh Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	Sone Pump Canal	3956	8th Plan	1811	1785	1000	2811	785
11	Raising Meja Dam	1500	1986-87	1325	175	175	1500	..
12	Rajghat (i) Dam	7000	1989-90	3821	3177	3177	7000	..
	(ii) Canal	4500	8th Plan	1426	3074	2200	3626	874
13	Shahzad Dam	1850	1985-86	1665	185	185	1850	..
14	Jamrani Dam	16494	8th Plan	1029	15465	1000	2029	14465
15	Kanhar Irrigation Scheme	8900	8th Plan	2492	6408	3500	5992	2908
16	Madhya Ganga Canal , Stage-I	16500	1988-89	11340	3160	3160	16500	..
17	Maudaha Dam	3000	1988-89	1669	1331	1331	3000	..
18	Sarju Nahar Pariyojna	38500	8th Plan	15220	23280	12000	27220	11280
19	Okhla Barrage	3000	1983-84	3010	..	..	..	..
20	Tajewala Barrage	1500	1988-89	100	1400	1400	1500	..
21	Bansagar (i) Dam	6500	8th Plan	1952	4548	2500	4452	2048
	(ii) Feeder	15000	8th Plan	300	14700	5800	6100	8900
22	Urmil Dam	1000	1987-88	649	351	351	1000	..
23	Suheli Irrigation Scheme	665	1984-85	665	..	..	..	..

24	Eastern Ganga Canal	..	..	7500	8th Plan	2870	4630	4000	6870	630
25	Increasing Capacity of Zamania Pump Canal			1553	1988-89	777	776	776	1553	..
26	Bewar feeder	..	..	3800	1989-90	1236	2564	2564	3800	..
27	Madho Tanda Irrigation Scheme		..	215	1983-84	218	..	..	..	..
28	Renovation Bhimgoda Head works		..	2564	1984-85	2564	..	..	..	..
Total (B)		..		216587	..	121743	95409	53519	146803	41890
C. Medium Irrigation Projects		..	..	10710	..	8850	1736	1736	10586	..
D. Modernization Schemes		..	..	13516	..	6556	6960	3690	10246	3270
E. Schemes for Conjunctive use of water		..	..	8273	..	3712	4583	2399	6111	2162
Total (A+B+C+D+E)		..		346371	..	172469	178069	90745	215212	87414

Annexure 32*Relationship between irrigation potential, gross irrigated area, gross cropped area and food production*

Serial no.	Item	Unit	1978-79	1980-81	Increase	Percentage increase
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Irrigation potential created	'000 hect.	14068	16065	1997	14.20
2	Gross irrigated area	'000 hect.	10575	11372	797	7.5
3	Gross cropped area	'000 hect.	24300	24574	274	1.1
4	Food production	'000 tonnes	23108	24946	1838	8.0
5	Net irrigated area	'000 hect.	8892	9453	561	6.3

Food-grains production at the end of seventh plan

Year	Total foodgrains production (Anticipated)	Additional foodgrains production	Contribution by			Requirement of additional N.P.K.
			Irrigation and area increase	Fertilizers	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1984-85	280					
1989-90	400	120	37	80	3	13.20

Comparative expenditure (Public Sector only) on power in some states

State	Crore rupees						Percentage of expenditure on power to total expenditure (All sectors)		
	Total expenditure (All sectors)			Expenditure on power			First to sixth plan	First to third plan	Fourth to sixth plan
	First to sixth plan	First to third plan	Fourth to sixth plan	First to sixth plan	First to third plan	Fourth to sixth plan			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Uttar Pradesh	10837*	955	9432	4061	230	3556	37.5	24.1	38.8
Punjab	4063	567	3374	1530	132	1336	37.7	23.2	39.6
Haryana	2929**	@	2844	993**	@	952	33.9	@	33.5
Gujarat	6369	469	5686	1620	87	1489	25.4	18.6	26.2
Maharashtra	11060	801	9871	3612	141	3356	32.7	17.6	34.0
Kerala	3027	297	2585	704	93	568	23.3	31.4	22.0
Karnataka	4415	458	3765	1126	103	967	25.5		25.7
Tamil Nadu	5735	620	4899	1964	229	1631	34.3	36.2	33.3
Andhra Pradesh	5873	637	5001	1768	152	1517	30.1	23.9	30.3

NOTE—For sixth plan, outlay is taken as expenditure. * Rs. 5850 crores for sixth plan. ** 1966-67 to Sixth plan. @ Not in existence.

Per capita consumption of electricity

(Kwh.)

Year	Uttar Pradesh	All India	Punjab	Haryana	Gujarat	Maharashtra	Kerala	Karnataka	Tamil Nadu	Andhra Pradesh
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1951		17.8								
1956	8.7	26.4	18.2					63.7	21.0	5.5
1960-61	15.1	38.2	32.9		52.0	52.0	28.7	44.2	50.5	19.2
1965-66	29.9	61.3	101.6		85.3	85.3	41.8	55.1	88.7	30.9
1968-69	49.0	77.9	165.0	75.2	116.1	137.0	67.6	69.8	115.0	43.1
1973-74	57.8	97.5	196.5	140.8	153.6	169.6	84.7	120.9	133.3	60.6
1977-78	80.0	121.7	227.4	171.9	209.9	212.2	97.8	135.6	162.8	83.4
1978-79	88.6	131.3	307.6	212.0	230.3	227.5	100.8	150.9	184.5	9 1.0
1979-80	88.6	130.5	314.1	201.7	242.5	226.4	99.1	146.4	181.0	97.5
1980-81	87.4	134.8	314.9	212.9	245.2	272.3	109.2	157.3	190.5	105.7
Consumption during 1980-81 as a percentage of U. P.										
	100	154	360	244	280	312	125	180	218	121

Percentage of electrified villages

Year	Uttar Pradesh	All India	Punjab	Haryana	Gujarat	Mani- ra- shtra	Kerala	Karnataka	Tamil Nadu	Andhra Pradesh
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1951	0.1	0.5			0.2	0.1	12.5	2.0	9.5	0.4
1956	0.4	1.3	13.0	1.5	0.7	0.7	30.0	5.9	15.4	1.9
1960-61	1.0	3.8	14.0	8.5	3.7	2.1	63.8	10.9	37.6	8.9
1965-66	5.2	7.8	30.5	17.5	9.1	11.9	85.4	17.2	49.8	15.1
1968-69	11.5	12.8	41.4	21.7	15.7	26.4	89.7	26.9	60.2	20.3
1973-74	26.4	27.2	58.4	99.1	30.9	47.4	92.5	47.1	87.7	37.7
1977-78	31.1	37.6	100.0	100.0	44.4	60.0	96.5	56.5	98.6	53.7
1978-79	32.2	40.5	100.0	100.0	51.8	65.4	93.4	53.7	93.7	56.9
1979-80	34.3	43.4	100.0	100.0	59.5	71.2	100.0	60.6	98.8	60.5
1980-81	37.6	47.3	100.0	100.0	63.5	77.2	100.0	62.6	99.1	65.5

Number of energised tubewells including state tubewells per electrified village

Year	Uttar Pradesh	All India	Punjab	Haryana	Gujarat	Maharashtra	Kerala	Karnataka	Tamil Nadu	Andhra Pradesh
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1951		6.9			24.6	47.3		4.5	9.6	
1956		7.7	8.4	7.5	21.7	9.1		5.1	13.3	
1960-61	3.3	9.1	5.0	6.2	10.3	9.4	3.1	5.8	19.9	7.4
1965-66	1.6	11.4	6.8	12.9	8.5	10.5	6.4	9.2	32.8	14.0
1968-69	5.1	14.8	11.8	31.0	14.7	13.2	12.2	12.7	43.3	22.3
1973-74	7.3	15.6	18.2	19.2	18.2	20.2	32.1	15.0	49.3	25.5
1977-78	8.5	15.2	16.2	24.8	19.2	22.8	48.1	17.3	52.2	22.5
1978-79	8.9	15.4	19.2	26.1	18.8	23.0	53.1	17.6	54.3	23.1
1979-80	9.4	15.8	21.6	30.2	18.7	23.5	61.4	17.8	57.0	23.5
1980-81	9.3	15.9	23.4	33.5	18.5	24.2	72.1	18.4	59.0	25.0
Percentage increase over Uttar Pradesh	..	71	152	260	99	160	675	98	534	169

Net additions in installed capacity

(MW)

Year	Uttar Pradesh	All India	Punjab	Haryana	Gujarat	Maharashtra	Kerala	Karnataka	Tamil Nadu	Andhra Pradesh
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1950	184	1712	61	8	142	339	33	115	154	59
1955	102 (286)	983 (2695)	45 (106)	6 (14)	82 (224)	194 (533)	57 (90)	75 (190)	96 (250)	10 (69)
1960-61	111 (397)	1958 (4653)	234 (340)	(—) 3 (11)	109 (333)	227 (760)	47 (137)	1 (191)	267 (517)	201 (270)
1965-66	534 (931)	4374 (9027)	208 (548)	269 (280)	318 (651)	544 (1304)	60 (197)	265 (456)	797 (1314)	83 (353)
1968-69	414 (1345)	3930 (12957)	124 (672)	224 (504)	11 (662)	199 (1503)	350 (547)	343 (799)	(—)243 (1071)	272 (625)
1973-74	213 (1558)	3707 (16664)	99 (771)	.. (504)	292 (954)	319 (1822)	78 (625)	168 (967)	583 (1654)	45 (670)
1978-79	1507 (3065)	10018 (26682)	770 (1541)	474 (978)	1262 (2216)	1500 (3322)	387 (1012)	178 (1145)	465 (2119)	950 (1620)
1979-80	272 (3337)	1799 (28481)	.. (1541)	110 (1088)	.. (2216)	230 (3552)	.. (1012)	190 (1335)	210 (2329)	310 (1930)
1981-82	475 (3812)	4908 (33389)	45 (1586)	53 (1141)	191 (2407)	840 (4392)	.. (1012)	405 (1740)	210 (2539)	310 (2240)
Increase in 1981-82 over 1950	3628	31677	1525	1133	2265	4053	979	1625	2385	2181

NOTE—Figures in bracket denote cumulative installed capacity.

Annexure 39

Per capita net addition in installed capacity

(Watts)

Period	Uttar Pradesh	All India	Punjab	Haryana	Gujarat	Maharashtra	Kerala	Karnataka	Tamil Nadu	Andhra Pradesh
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Upto 1950	2.9	4.7	6.7	1.4	8.7	10.6	2.4	5.9	5.1	1.9
<i>Annual average addition (per '000 of population) -</i>										
First Plan	0.28	6.46	0.80	..	0.83	0.98	0.68	0.64	0.56	0.06
Second Plan	0.30	0.92	4.20	..	1.06	1.14	0.56	0.01	1.58	1.12
Third Plan	1.20	1.60	3.06	5.36	2.35	2.16	0.56	1.80	3.86	0.38
Three Annual Plans	1.63	2.40	3.07	7.43	0.13	1.30	5.37	3.90	(-)1.96	2.10
Fourth Plan	0.48	1.36	1.46	..	2.1	1.26	0.74	1.14	2.84	0.20
Fifth Plan	2.72	2.92	9.84	7.38	7.44	1.78	3.04	0.96	1.92	3.56
Annual Plan 1979-80	2.50	2.60	..	8.6	..	3.70	..	5.1	0.86	5.80
During 1980-82	2.65	3.60	1.85	2.05	2.80	6.70	..	5.45	2.15	2.80
During 1950-82	1.03	1.45	2.86	2.76	2.08	2.02	1.20	1.37	1.54	1.28

Annexure 40

*Per capita income of some states at constant prices
(1960-61 at 1960-61 prices and 1970-71 and onwards at 1970-71 prices)*

State	1960-61	1970-71	1974-75	1980-81
1	2	3	4	5
1. Uttar Pradesh	252	486	446	515
2. All India	306	633	618	700
3. Punjab	366	1077	1120	1367
4. Haryana	327	877	802	1051
5. Guj rat	362	829	652	865
6. Maharashtra	409	783	855	980
7. Kerala	259	567	567	590
8. Karnataka	296	685	696	637
9. Tamil Nadu	334	581	514	615
10. Andhra Pradesh	275	586	628	649

Annexure 41

Financial and physical progress of power sector under various plan periods

Period	Crore Rupees		Percentage utilisation	Addition in installed capacity (M.W.)		Percentage-achievement
	Outlay	Expenditure		Target	Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
First Plan	19.23	23.31	121.2	94	91	96.8
Second Plan	54.35	56.75	104.4	395	74	18.7
Third Plan	108.36	157.01	144.8	912	571	62.6
Three Annual Plans	165.97	175.98	106.0	392	314	80.1
Fourth Plan	375.00	446.24	119.0	1230	437	35.5
Fifth Plan	1157.18	1107.71	95.7	2016	1518	75.3
Sixth Plan (Anticipated)	2153.00	2001.78	93.0	2144	1184	55.2

Annexure 42

Time and cost over-run of ongoing generation projects

Name of Project	Completion Schedule		Time-over run (months)	Estimated cost (₹. in crore)		Cost over-run
	Original	Latest		Sanctioned (year)	Latest	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
THERMAL						
Parichha .. (2×110 MW)	9.82	3.84	18	83.72 (1976)	162.27 (19.2)	78.55 (93.8%)
Anpara 'A' .. (3×210 MW)	6.83	12.85	50	227.19 (1977)	566.60 (1982)	339.41 (149.4%)
Tanda .. (4×110 MW)	6.84	12.86	50	157.00 (1977)	290.00 (19.2)	131.00 (82.4%)
Unchahar .. (2×210 MW)	12.83	12.86	55	193.65 (1977)	371.44 (1982)	132.39 (168.6%)
HYDRO						
Yamuna Stage II .. (4×30 MW)	7.76	1.84	20	17.96 (1984)	65.16 (1978)	47.20 (262.8%)
Manseri Bhrl Stage-I .. (3×30 MW)	10.77	12.83	14	17.76 (1966)	73.00 (1982)	55.24 (311.0%)
Khara .. (3×24 MW)	9.84	1987-88	36	60.74 (1977)	110.77 (1982)	50.03 (82.4%)
Manseri Bhrl Stage-II .. (4×76 MW)	3.87	1987-88	12	12.63 (1977)	196.65 (1982)	114.02 (138.0%)
Tehri .. (4×230 MW)	1982-83	1991-92	108	197.92 (1963)	827.30 (1978)	629.00 (317.9%)
Lakhwar Vv si .. (3×100+2×60 MW)	1983-84	1991-92	96	140.97 (1973)	276.42 (1978)	135.45 (96.1%)
Vishnu Prayag .. (4×120 MW)	1987-88	1993-94	72	104.71 (1977)	266.64 (1982)	162.13 (155.1%)

Forecast of demand and supply of energy on the basis of on-going projects

Year	Gross generation			Import	Availability at as per XI APS	Demand as per XI APS	Shortage
	Hydro	Thermal (PLS in %)	Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1979-80	3265	635 (49.2)	10121	403	9723	14266	4543
SIXTH PLAN							
1980-81	3456	6734 (37.0)	10190	347	9660	14893	5233
1981-82	3335	7512 (33.9)	11343	261	10650	16428	5778
1982-83	4164	420 (40.1)	12584	377	12380	18467	6087
1983-84	3967	9305 (35.3)	13772	145	14124	20358	6234
1984-85	4562	11061 (43.0)	15623	1450	15944	22639	6695
SEVENTH PLAN—							
1985-86	5268	12589 (47.1)	17577	1930	18402	25128	6726
1986-87	5501	15487 (47.9)	20988	2886	22259	27842	5583
1987-88	6291	18101 (50.2)	24392	4690	27241	30793	3552
1988-89	7276	18097 (52.7)	26273	6055	30492	33996	3504
1989-90	7276	20620 (51.0)	27896	6660	32458	37463	5005
EIGHTH PLAN—							
1990-91	7276	23284 (51.9)	30560	7370	35566	41247	5681
1991-92	7276	24221 (54.0)	31497	8110	37149	45372	8223
1994-95	13590	24221 (54.0)	37811	8540	43861	59570	15709

NOTES : (1) From 1979-80 to 1981-82 demand is based on actuals as reported by UPSEB and from 1982-83 onwards demand is as per forecast given in XI APS.

(2) Imports includes mainly C.P.'s share in central thermal projects.

Annexure 44

Cost escalation on generation projects schedule to give full/partial benefits during sixth plan

(Crore Rs.)

Project	Cost as per sixth Plan	Latest estimated cost	Cost escalation (during 1980—83)
1	2	3	4
1. Yamuna Stage II ..	138.48	148.00	9.52
2. Maneri Bhali I ..	68.20	73.00	4.80
3. Obra Extension II and III.	374.40	380.00	5.60
4. Parichha ..	125.56	162.27	36.71
5. Anpara 'A' ..	360.00	566.60	206.60
6. Tanda ..	212.09	290.00	77.91
7. Unchahar ..	219.58	325.44	105.86
Total ..	1498.31	1945.31	447.00

Financial requirements and benefits from on-going power generation projects/programmes during seventh plan

Project/Programme	Latest estimated cost	Expenditure upto 1979-80	Sixth Plan		Spill over as on 1-4-85	Seventh plan estimates	Likely physical achievements		
			Outlay	Anticipated expenditure			Sixth plan	Seventh plan	Beyond seventh plan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I—GENERATION									
A—Completed Projects*	1035.66	777.79	211.51	259.80	..	..	974	..	..
B—On going Projects :									
(i) Schedule to give full/partial benefits in sixth plan.									
1. Anpara 'A'	566.60	21.57	300.00	483.03	62.00	62.00	210	420	..
2. Tanda	290.00	23.46	175.00	137.32	129.22	129.22	..	440	..
3. Unchahar	325.44	..	120.00	90.43	235.01	235.01	..	420	..
Sub-Total (i)	1182.04	45.03	595.00	710.78	426.23	426.23	210	1280	..
(ii) Scheduled to be completed in seventh plan—									
1. Maneri Bhali Pt. II	196.65	4.30	45.00	79.35	113.00	113.00	..	304	..
2. Lakhwar Vyasi	165.85	6.45	48.00	14.96	144.44	124.44	..	..	420
3. Khara	110.77	4.97	0.01	36.86	68.94	68.94	..	72	..
4. Anpara 'B'	818.00	11.90	272.20	91.74	714.36	714.36	..	1000	..
Sub-total (ii)	1291.27	27.62	359.21	222.91	1040.74	1020.74	..	1376	420

Project/Programme	Latest estimated cost	Expenditure upto 1979-80	Sixth Plan		Spill over as on 1-4-85	Seventh plan estimates	Likely physical achievements		
			Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure			Sixth plan	Seventh plan	Beyond seventh plan
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(iii) Scheduled to be completed beyond seventh plan—									
1. Tehri Dam	627.80	21.51	75.00	35.68	570.61	510.61	..	..	1000
2. Vishnu Prayag	266.64	2.14	30.00	13.62	250.88	200.88	..	..	480
Sub-Total (iii)	894.44	23.65	105.00	49.30	821.49	711.49	..	..	1480
Sub-Total (B)	3367.75	96.30	1059.21	982.99	2288.46	2158.46	210	2656	1900
Total (I) Generation	4403.41	874.09	1270.72	1242.79	2288.46	2158.46	1184	2656	1900
II—RENOVATION	105.22	..	..	77.59	27.63	27.63	..	..	..
Sub-Total (I+II)	4508.63	874.09	1270.72	2320.38	2316.09	2186.09			
III—TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION			630.00	490.03		888.00			
IV—RURAL ELECTRIFICATION			237.28	184.51		400.00			
V—Others			15.00	6.86		25.91			
GRAND TOTAL			2155.00	2001.78		3500.00			

*Includes Obra II and III (400 M.W. in VI Plan), Chilla (144 M.W.), Parichha (220 M.W.) Yamuna stage II (120 M.W.) and Maneri Bhal-I (90 M.W.) completed / to be completed during Sixth Plan besides two projects of Panki and Harduaganj V and VI completed in Fifth Plan.

U. P.'s share in central sector power projects

Project	Unit no.	Capacity (M.W.)	Commissioning schedule	U.P.'s share (%)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Singrauli Super Thermal	1.	210	14-2-82	
	2.	210	25-11-82	
	3.	210	28-3-83	
	4.	210	9/83	
	5.	210	4/84	
	6.	500	6/85	
	7.	500	6/86	
	1-7	2050		40
2. Rihand Super Thermal ..	1.	500	4/87	
	2.	500	8/87	
	1-2	1000		40
3. Rihand Extension Super Thermal.	1.	500	9/89	
	2.	500	9/90	
	1-2	1000		40
4. Narora Atomic Power Plant	1.	235	1986-87	
	2.	235		
	1-2	470		40
Total ..		4520		40

Inter-region position as reflected by some indicators

Serial no.	Indicator	Eastern	Western	Central	Bundelkhand	Hill;	Uttar Pradesh
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Percentage of population, 1981 ..	37.6	35.5	17.6	4.9	4.4	100.0
2	Density of population, 1981 ..	485	479	428	185	95	377
3	Per capita (Rural) net area sown in hectare (1981-82)	0.15	0.20	0.20	0.42	0.18	0.19
4	Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area (1981-82).	40.14	63.61	42.15	20.55	28.13	46.91
5	(I) Gross value of agriculture output per hectare of net area sown at current prices (1980-81) (Rs.).	4268.20	5797.29	4171.78	2460.69	5271.88	4637.31
	(II) Gross value of per capita agriculture output (Rural) at current prices (1980-81) (Rs.)	648.23	1166.59	810.85	1032.83	939.85	877.95
6	Value of agricultural produce per agricultural worker (at current prices (1980-81)) (Rs.)	2568	4591	2797	3421	3081	3313
7	Percentage of electrified villages to total villages (1982-83)	47.84	55.88	44.35	33.60	37.50	47.41
8	Intensity of cropping (1981-82) ..	148.68	148.97	137.15	110.67	163.48	143.29
9	Per hectare consumption of electricity in agriculture (1980-81) (Kwh)	161.87	251.67	87.24	28.81	33.22	161.00
10	Consumption of fertilizer per hectare of gross area sown (1981-82) (Kg.)	52.15	63.71	44.79	12.70	37.97	51.25
11	Percentage of unemployed and under-employed to total labour force (1978).	8.99	6.50	5.96	3.41	4.09	7.37
12	Length of pucca roads (P.W.D.) per 1000 sq. km. of area in 1981-82 (Km.)	176.22	181.00	157.33	137.74	173.50	170.29
13	Per capita gross value of industrial output in 1980-81 (Rs.)	155.51	489.25	510.11	90.91	263.74	338.20
14	Workers engaged in manufacturing as percentage of total workers (1971).	6.3	9.4	7.3	5.0	3.7	7.3
15	Per capita net domestic output from commodity producing sectors at current prices (1980-81). (Rs.).	611.24	960.06	766.79	839.98	1067.66	793.65

Source : "Economic Indicators, 1983" Economics and Statistics Division, State Planning Institute, U. P.

Annexure 45

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

Region	Rupees		Percentage increase in 1980-81 over 1960-61
	1960-61	1980-81	
1	2	3	4
1. Western	749.94	5797.29	673.03
2. Central	698.97	4171.78	496.85
3. Bundelkhand	432.40	2460.69	469.08
4. Eastern	608.07	4268.20	538.89
5. Hills	616.50	5271.88	755.17
State	675.75	4637.31	586.25

Annexure 49

Total foodgrains production

Region	000' tonnes		Percentage increase in 1982-83 over 1960-61
	1960-61	1982-83	
1	2	3	4
1. Western	4895 (33.8)	10576 (40.2)	116.06
2. Central	2694 (18.6)	4248 (16.2)	57.68
3. Bundelkhand ..	1467 (10.1)	1808 (6.9)	23.24
4. Eastern	4704 (32.5)	8385 (31.9)	78.25
5. Hills	726 (5.0)	1265 (4.8)	74.24
State	14486 (100.0)	26282 (100.0)	81.43

Average yield of foodgrains

Region	Tonnes/hect.		Percentage increase in 1982-83 over 1960-61
	1960-61	1982-83	
1	2	3	4
1. Western	8.36	16.94	102.63
2. Central	8.20	12.64	54.15
3. Bundelkhand	8.22	9.24	12.41
4. Eastern	7.17	11.60	61.79
5. Hills	8.48	12.74	50.24
State	7.90	13.28	68.10

Annexure 51*Intensity of cropping*

Region	Percent		Percentage increase in 1981-82 over 1960-61
	1960-61	1981-82	
1	2	3	4
1. Western	127.1	148.97	17.21
2. Central	127.0	137.15	7.99
3. Bundelkhand	109.2	110.67	1.35
4. Eastern	131.7	148.68	12.89
5. Hills	120.0	163.48	36.23
State	126.4	143.29	13.36

Percentage of net irrigated area to net sown area

Region	1970-71	1981-82
1	2	3
1. Western	56.2	73.64
2. Central	31.7	48.2
3. Bundelkhnad	22.2	21.00
4. Eastern	40.8	54.14
5. Hills	20.1	29.15
State	41.7	65.42

Annexure 53*Percentage of electrified villages to total inhabited villages*

Region	1970-71	1982-83
1	2	3
1. Western	25.82	55.88
2. Central	12.80	44.35
3. Bundelkhand	8.25	33.60
4. Eastern	17.09	47.84
5. Hills	3.22	37.50
State	16.63	47.41

Value of industrial production in lakh rupees

Region	1969-70	1980-81
1	2	3
1. Western	41268 (49.6)	192514 (55.56)
2. Central	18637 (22.4)	71538 (20.65)
3. Bundelkhand	539 (0.6)	4935 (1.42)
4. Eastern	20611 (24.8)	64774 (18.69)
5. Hills	2153 (2.6)	12755 (3.68)
State	83208 (100.00)	346516 (100.00)

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