

DRAFT
FIVE YEAR PLAN
1978-83
AND
ANNUAL PLAN 1979-80

(Vol. I—General Reviews)

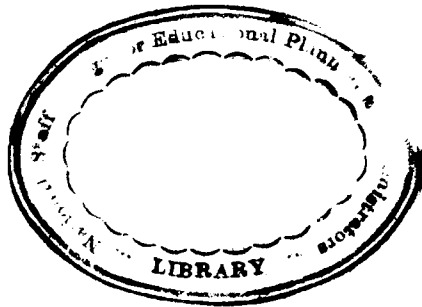
UTTAR PRADESH
PLANNING DEPARTMENT

January, 1979

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P R E F A C E

Ever since planning started in India, there has been a lot of debate on whether a growth-oriented strategy assuming the trickling down of some benefits to the poor or a strategy aimed primarily at the removal of poverty and unemployment should be adopted. Earlier plans have attempted compromises between these two approaches but results have shown that unless adequate resources are specifically quantified and earmarked for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, the Backward Classes and other disadvantaged sections and the machinery for development is made specially responsible for delivering various services and facilities to them, practically all the benefits are appropriated by the richer and better organised sections of the community. Consequently, over the last five Five-Year Plans, the gap between the rich and the poor has been widening in an alarming manner. Taking cognizance of this unsatisfactory trend, we have decided to formulate the Five-Year Plan for 1978—83 with primary objective of ameliorating the lot of the poor and reducing disparities between various areas and sections of the population.

In the preparation of the draft of the 1978—83 Five-Year Plan of Uttar Pradesh and the Annual Plan for 1979-80, attempt has been made to present a profile of the economy of Uttar Pradesh and a new strategy of all round development has been proposed which would make an appreciable impact on the problems of poverty and unemployment during the current Plan period and at the same time lay the foundation of the necessary infra-structure for sustained development in future years.

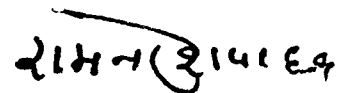
We have been greatly encouraged by the emphasis laid by the Planning Commission on the imperative need for removal of inequalities. It cannot be denied that today Uttar Pradesh is one of the backward States of the country. In 1951, however, when the First Plan was launched, our State was well ahead of most of the other States in this country. We have carefully analysed the reasons for this deterioration. I am convinced that our situation would have been much better than it is, if we had concentrated attention in the earlier plans on providing essential services and facilities to the poorer and disadvantaged sections of the population, attacking the problem of unemployment, developing and diversifying the economy of rural areas, decentralising power and building up Panchayati Raj institutions and preventing the departmental hierarchies from fragmenting the process of planned development. These measures notwithstanding, we could not have maintained our standing *vis-a-vis* other States who were enabled to make plan investments at a consistently higher rate. Data furnished by the Planning Commission itself shows that, to a great extent, the backwardness of Uttar Pradesh can be attributed to the unfortunate policies followed during the last twenty-five years in the matter of allocation of Central assistance and market borrowing and the location of Central projects. We have no doubt that now, at long last, this State will be

given a fair deal and would be enabled to step up its plan expenditure so as to reduce the gap in the level of development between Uttar Pradesh and the more advanced States.

We have welcomed the concept of the "Rolling Plan" chiefly because, we regard planning as a continuing process to be modified, reoriented and refined on the basis of experience and results achieved in the field. We have already evolved some effective mechanisms for monitoring plan implementation. We, therefore, expect to incorporate improvements in the process of planning and development as we go along from year to year. In the ultimate analysis, however, the crucial factor in the success of our planning will be the extent to which we are able to mobilize the enthusiasm and the creative urges and energies of the people in the implementation of our programmes.

I am aware of the immensity of the task of developing a State of the size and population of Uttar Pradesh and of rescuing millions of people living in abysmal poverty and squalor. We have to face this responsibility and fulfil with devotion and determination. Accordingly, I dedicate this plan with optimism and humility in the service of the people.

*Dated Lucknow,
January 9, 1979.*



Chief Minister

C O N T E N T S

VOLUME—I

(GENERAL REVIEWS)

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MAPS AND CHARTS :—

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CHAPTER I

GROWTH PROFILE OF THE ECONOMY OF UTTAR PRADESH

Area and Population

Uttar Pradesh, with 88.3 million population according to 1971 census, is the most populous State accounting for 16.1 per cent of the total population in the country. It has 56 districts spread over eleven administrative divisions and covers an area of 294, 413 square kilometers which is 9 per cent of total area of the country. The State stands fourth in respect of area, the States having an area larger than U. P. being Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Maharashtra. There are only six countries in the world which have population greater than this State.

1.1. The density of 300 persons per sq. kilometer in 1971 was 68.5 per cent higher than the all-India figure of 178. Amongst the States of Indian Union, Kerala (549), West Bengal (504), Bihar (324) and Tamil Nadu (317) had a higher density of population than this State.

1.2. The population of the State in 1951, when the first Five-Year Plan started, was 63.2 million which worked out to 17.5 per cent of the population of the entire country. The population, growing at the rate of 1.6 per cent per annum, rose to 73.7 millions in 1961. A faster rate of growth of 1.8 per cent in the 1961-71 decade raised the population to 88.3 million by 1971. Thus, during these two decades of planning, the population of the State went

up by 40 per cent, with an average growth rate of 1.7 per cent per annum. According to the population projections, the population of the State is expected to have risen to 100.0 millions in 1978 and the annual growth rate of population is expected to be about 1.8 per cent. As against this the growth rate of the population for the country as a whole has been 2.2 per cent per annum. The different areas of the State represent a great variety of climatic conditions, topography, soil characteristic and surface and ground water availability, giving rise to a variety of agricultural and non-agricultural activities. Land man ratio also differs significantly from one area to another. In order to deal with the problems of the State on the basis of intra-State variations, the State has been divided into five economic regions by grouping contiguous districts have similar geographical cropping pattern and population density. These regions are: Hill and Western, Central, Eastern and Bundelkhand regions, comprising eight, nineteen, nine, fifteen and five districts respectively. The names of the districts falling in each of the aforesaid regions are given in the Annexure I.

1.3. The region-wise percentage distribution of area and population and density of population per square kilometer of area for the year 1978 are given in the table below:

TABLE I—Percentage distribution area and population and density of population in 1978 by economic regions

Serial no.	Region	Percentage distribution of		Density of population per sq. km.
		Area	Population	
1	2	3	4	5
11	Hill	17.4	4.4	86
22	Western	27.9	35.9	437
33	Central	15.6	17.8	388
44	Eastern	29.1	37.0	431
55	Bundelkhand	10.0	4.9	167
	Uttar Pradesh	100.0	100.0	340

It would be observed from the data given in the above table that the Eastern and the Western Regions are comparable in size as well as density of population while Hill Areas and the Bundelkhand regions besides being smaller in area, are characterised by low density of population. However, there are great dissimilarities between Bundelkhand and the Hill regions because of topography and climate just as the Eastern and Western regions are also quite dissimilar in terms of the levels of resource development and diversification of economy.

1.4. The increase in population has had a two dimensional impact on the economy of the State. While the increased population has provided the additional labour force needed for its development, relatively larger increase in the number of non-working population had an adverse effects

on the economy. Generally, only persons in the age-group of 15–59 years actively participate in the labour force. Their number increased from 3.92 crores in 1961 to 4.54 crores in 1971 while the number of non-working population increased from 3.45 crores in 1961 to 4.29 crores in 1971. Thus the increase in the number of persons in the non-working age-group during the decade 1961–71 was 60 per cent higher than the corresponding increase in the number of persons in the working age-group during the aforesaid period of ten years.

1.5. According to the 1971 census about 31 per cent of the total population was included in the category of workers. The percentage distribution of these workers according to age-group, sex and area (rural/urban) is presented in the following table :

TABLE II—*Distribution of workers in U. P.*

Age-Group (Years)	Percentage of workers				
	Male	Female	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6
0–14	4.4	8.8	4.8	5.2	2.7
15–19	8.8	9.8	8.9	9.0	7.9
20–24	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.6	12.7
25–29	12.4	11.9	12.4	12.2	13.9
30–39	22.5	22.3	22.5	22.2	24.2
40–49	17.8	17.3	17.8	17.6	19.2
50–59	12.3	11.0	12.1	12.2	11.6
60 and above	10.9	8.0	10.6	11.0	7.8
Total %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total workers (in '000)	24,562	2,772	27,334	23,906	3,428

1.6. The total of 2.73 crore workers in the State consisted of 90 per cent males of whom 86.7 per cent lived in the rural areas. About 65 per cent of the total workers were in the age-group of 25–59 years, their percentage being somewhat higher (69 per cent) in the urban areas. The maximum concentration of workers (22.5 per cent) was in the age-group of 30–39 years ; their

proportion in the urban areas being somewhat greater, i.e., 24.2 per cent.

1.7. A study of workers engaged in different industries reveals that, by far, the largest number of workers (78 per cent), were engaged in agriculture and allied activities, their percentage being 88 in the rural areas. In urban areas 30.0 per cent of the workers were engaged in Trade,

Transport and Communication and 30.4 per cent were involved in other services.

Industry-wise percentage distribution of workers is shown in the table given below :

TABLE III—Industry-wise percentage distribution of workers in U. P.

Industry Classification	Male	Female	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Agriculture and Allied activities ..	76.9	87.6	78.0	87.7	10.5
2. Mining, Manufacturing and Construction ..	8.3	5.1	7.9	4.9	28.6
3. Trade, Transport Communication etc. ..	6.3	1.1	5.8	2.3	30.0
4. Other Services	8.5	6.2	8.3	5.1	30.4
Total ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Workers ('000)	24,562	2,772	27,334	23,906	3,428

1.8. The distribution of workers was not uniform in different regions. Special mention in this connection may be made of the Western and the Hill Regions. The proportion of workers to the population of these regions was 29 and 42 per cent respectively, while in the other regions, it was more or less the same at around 31 per cent. The proportion of workers classified as 'Cultivators' was around 55 per cent in Eastern, Western, and Bundelkhand regions. In the Hills and the Central region, the corresponding figures were 70 per cent and 62.7 per cent

respectively.

1.9. Agricultural labourers constituted one-fifth of the total workers in the State, though their proportion differed from region to region. It ranged from 4.9 per cent in the Hill region to 28.3 per cent in the Eastern Region, the corresponding figures being 25.6 per cent for Bundelkhand, 15.2 per cent for the Western region and 14.3 per cent for the Central region. The following table gives the percentage distribution of works by categories in different regions of the State.

TABLE IV—Percentage distribution of workers in different regions of the State

Region	Cultivators	Agricultural labourers	Trade and commerce	Transport, communication and storage	Manufacturing and processing services	Other services	All professions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Hill	70.4	4.9	3.0	1.4	3.7	16.6	100.0
2. Western	56.0	15.2	5.2	2.5	9.4	11.7	100.0
3. Central	62.7	14.3	4.5	1.9	7.4	9.2	100.0
4. Eastern	54.4	28.3	3.1	1.1	6.3	6.8	100.0
5. Bundelkhand	55.5	25.6	3.5	1.7	5.0	8.7	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	57.4	20.0	4.1	1.7	7.3	9.5	100.0

Size of Holdings

1.10. Continued dependence of the bulk population on agriculture has resulted in progressive reduction in the size of

holdings. According to the provisional results of the 1976-77 Agricultural Census the percentage distribution of operational holdings into different classes,

viz., less than 1.0 hectare, 1.0 to 3.0 hectares, 3 to 10 hectares and 10 hectares

and above is given below by economic regions of the State :

TABLE V—Percentage distribution of households by size of holdings

Serial no.	Size of Holdings in Hectares	Hill	Western	Central	Eastern	Bundelkhand	U.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Less than 1.00	71.47	60.93	68.75	78.28	41.25	69.30
2	1.00 to 3.00	21.77	28.41	24.93	17.04	35.24	22.93
3	3.00 to 10.00	6.34	10.18	6.03	4.37	20.48	7.27
4	10.00 and above	0.42	0.48	0.29	0.31	3.03	0.50
	All sizes]	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

1.11. Due to heavy concentration of workers in agriculture in the Hill and Eastern Regions and also because of relatively less land being available for cultivation in the Hill Region, holdings of less than 3.0 hectares have out-number those of larger sizes i.e. 3.0 hectares and above. Holdings of size less 3.0 hectares accounted for 93.24 per cent and 95.32 per cent in the Hill and the Eastern regions respectively. Amongst the households possessing land in the Western, Central and Bundelkhand Regions also, the percentage of holdings of size below 3 hectares was very high being 89.34, 93.68 and 76.49 respectively. Considering the State as a whole the proportion of holdings of less than 3.0 hectares was 92.2 per cent out of which 75.1 per cent belonged to the category of less than one hectare.

Economy in General

1.12. The economy of the State is mostly agrarian. About 50.8 per cent of the State domestic product originates from the agricultural sector which employs about 78 per cent of the working force. As against this, only 72.1 per cent of the working force of the country as a whole is engaged in agriculture contributing 40.7 per cent of the total National Domestic Product. Not only has there been little expansion of secondary and tertiary sectors, but the progress even in agriculture has been tardy. Improvements in technology and productivity are visible only in relation to the production of wheat. The yields per hectare in this State are still lower than the national average, and of course,

much below those in the neighbouring states of Punjab and Haryana. Agriculture even now is largely rain fed and consequently suffers from the vagaries of weather, though the effect of these has been considerably minimised by a large scale extension of irrigation facilities. The cropping intensity in U. P. during 1975-76 was only 134 per cent as compared to 150 per cent for Punjab and Haryana each. The extent of growth of the secondary sector is evident from the fact that according to the 1971 census, only 7.3 per cent of the working force was engaged in U. P. in the household or non-household manufacturing industries against the corresponding national figure of 9.5 per cent. Productivity per worker employed in the registered factories in the State is also very low, partly because of their traditional character and also partly because these have been badly neglected over the years in terms of modernisation and the introduction of technological improvements.

State Income

1.13. The estimates of State Domestic Product (SDP) are one among the most reliable measures of the overall health of an economy. Raising per capita income has, in the past, been one of the important objectives of the State Plans. This objective was sought to be achieved through specified growth rates in individual sectors of the economy. Estimates of S.D.I. and per capita income would, therefore, be useful for measuring the effects of developmental efforts. Two sets of estimates of SDP are available: one prepared by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) and the other prepared by Economics and

Statistics Division (E.S.D.) of U. P. These are given in the following table. Comparison of these shows that the magnitude of difference in the two estimates is less than 4.2 per cent except for the years 1974-75 and 1975-76. During these two years, the order of difference is about 8 per cent due to more recent data being used by the U. P.'s Economics and Statistics Division. There are also some methodological differences in estimation, particularly in relation to non-commodity producing sectors. Moreover, the

C.S.O has prepared the estimates only at current prices, which are not suitable for measuring economic growth. Further, the estimates for 1967-68 to 1969-70 and 1970-71 to 1975-76 were prepared by the C.S.O. itself using different methodologies. Hence, instead of using the estimates prepared by the C.S.O. which, in themselves, are not comparable and which moreover, cannot be useful for studying growth over time, the estimates prepared by ESD have been used in analysing the tempo of overall development.

TABLE VI—State Income of Uttar Pradesh at current Prices (According to Economics and Statistics Division, U. P. and Central Statistics Organisation)

Year	Total Income			Per Capita Income		
	E.S.D.	According to C.S.O.	Percentage of [col. (2)— [col. (3)] to col. (2)]	E.S.D.	According to C.S.O.	Percentage of [col. (5)— [col. (6)] to col.(5)]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1960-61	1,843	1,788	2.98	252	244	3.17
1961-62	1,936	1,897	2.01	260	254	2.31
1962-63	2,001	1,968	1.65	264	258	2.27
1963-64	2,221	2,240	(—)0.86	288	287	0.35
1964-65	2,882	2,985	(—)3.57	367	374	(—)1.91
1965-66	2,986	..	..	373	..	..
1966-67	3,509	..	..	431	..	..
1967-68	4,073	4,026	1.15	491	485	1.22
1968-69	3,829	3,819	0.26	453	452	0.22
1969-70	4,186	4,277	(—)2.17	487	497	(—)2.05
1970-71	4,415*	4,316	2.24	504*	493	2.18
1971-72	4,636*	4,497	3.00	520*	504	3.08
1972-73	5,756*	5,658	1.70	634*	623	1.74
1973-74	6,532*	6,258	4.19	707*	677	4.24
1974-75	7,589*	6,971	8.14	807*	740	8.30
1975-76	7,572*	6,971	7.94	791*	727	8.09
1976-77	8,499†	..	..	872†	..	..

*Provisional Estimates.

†Quick Estimates.

1.14. The estimates of State income are presented in the table below :
for U. P. and India from 1960-61 to 1976-77

Table VII—Total Income of India and Uttar Pradesh

Year	Total Income (Crores Rs.) at current prices			Total Income (Crores Rs.) at constant 1960-61 prices			Indices of Income at 1960-61 constant prices base—1960-61— 100	
	India	U.P.	Percentage share of U. P. to India	India	U.P.	Percentage share of U. P. to India	India	U.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1960-61 ..	13,263	1,843	13.9	13,263	1,843	13.9	100.0	100.0
1961-62 ..	13,987	1,936	13.8	13,729	1,877	31.7	103.5	101.8
1962-63 ..	14,795	2,001	13.5	13,993	1,852	13.2	105.5	100.5
1963-64 ..	16,977	2,221	13.1	14,771	1,813	12.3	111.4	98.4
1964-65 ..	20,001	2,881	14.4	15,885	2,090	13.2	119.8	113.4
1965-66 ..	20,637	2,986	14.5	15,082	2,019	13.4	113.7	109.5
1966-67 ..	23,848	3,509	14.7	15,217	1,853	12.2	114.7	100.5
1967-68 ..	28,054	4,073	14.5	16,463	2,018	12.3	124.1	109.5
1968-69 ..	28,607	3,829	13.4	16,939	2,032	12.0	127.7	110.3
1969-70 ..	31,606	4,186	13.2	18,016	2,261	12.5	135.8	122.7
1970-71 ..	34,412	4,415*	12.8	19,096*	2,359*	12.4	144.0	128.0
1971-72 ..	36,728	4,636*	12.6	19,298*	2,245*	11.6	145.5	121.8
1972-73 ..	40,391	5,756*	14.3	19,048*	2,370*	12.4	143.6	128.6
1973-74 ..	50,498	6,532*	12.9	20,143*	2,311*	11.5	151.9	125.4
1974-75 ..	59,417*	7,589*	12.8	20,183*	2,376*	11.8	152.2	128.9
1975-76 ..	60,596*	7,572*	12.5	21,952†	2,585*	11.8	165.5	140.30
1976-77 ..	64,279†	8,499†	13.2	22,275E	2,659†	11.9	167.9	144.3

*Provisional.

†Quick estimates.

E—Estimated for 1970-71 to 1975-76 as suggested in the White Paper of January, 1978 issued by the Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India.

1.15. The Net Domestic Product in U. P. at Constant prices increased by 44.3 per cent during the period 1960-61 to 1976-77, giving a compound annual growth rate of 2.3 per cent as against national growth rate of 3.3 per cent. If fluctuations during the intervening years are also taken into consideration, the annual growth rate for U. P. corresponded to 1.9

per cent as against 3.3 per cent for India. while the share of U. P. in the total income of the country at current prices had been ranging between 13 to 15 per cent earlier, this share at constant prices declined from 13.9 per cent in 1960-61 to 11.9 per cent in 1976-77 because of a relatively faster growth rate in the national income.

1.16. The *per capita* income of U. P. and India during 1960-61 to 1976-77 is presented in the following table:

Table VIII—Per capita Income of India and Uttar Pradesh

Year	Per Capita Income at current prices (Rs.)		U. P. as percentage of India	Per Capita Income at constant (1960-61) Prices (Rs.)		U.P. as percentage of India
	India	U.P.		India	U.P.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1960-61	306	252	82.4	306	252	82.4
1961-62	315	260	82.5	309	252	81.6
1962-63	326	264	81.0	308	244	79.2
1963-64	366	288	78.7	318	235	73.9
1964-65	422	367	87.0	335	266	79.4
1965-66	426	373	87.6	311	252	81.0
1966-67	482	431	89.4	307	227	73.9
1967-68	554	491	88.6	325	243	74.8
1968-69	552	453	82.1	327	241	73.7
1969-70	598	487	81.4	341	263	77.1
1970-71	636	504*	79.2	353*	269*	76.2
1971-72	663	520*	78.4	349*	252*	72.2
1972-73	714	634*	88.8	337*	261*	77.4
1973-74	874	707*	80.9	349*	250*	71.6
1974-75	1,007*	807*	80.1	343*	253*	73.8
1975-76	1,008*	791*	78.5	366*	270*	73.8
1976-77	1,049+	872+	83.1	363E	273+	75.2

*Provisional Estimates.

+Quick Estimates.

E—Estimated for 1970-71 to 1975-76 as suggested in White Paper of January 1978.

1.17. The per capita State income at constant prices rose during the period 1960-61 to 1976-77 from Rs.252 to Rs.273 or by Rs.21, whereas the national *per capita* income during the same period increased by Rs.57, from Rs.306 in 1960-61 to Rs.363 in 1976-77. The gap between the per capita income of the State and that of the Country in terms of constant prices of 1960-61, which was Rs.54 in 1960-61 widened further to Rs.99 in 1973-74 and became to Rs.90 in 1976-77. There is no set pattern or trend discernible between the State and the national income but the fluctuations have depended largely on the agricultural production. The per capita income of U. P. at current prices in 1960-

61 which was 82.4 per cent of the national per capita income at current prices declined to 78.5 per cent in 1975-76 but advanced to 83.1 per cent in 1976-77.

1.18. It will be interesting to compare per capita income of other States with that of U. P. Broadly, Bihar and Orissa are definitely lower down in the scale and Madhya Pradesh has also been in this category for most of the years. The per capita income of Karnataka was higher than U. P. in the earlier years but ultimately U. P.'s per capita has gone up since 1973-74. The per capita income of U. P. in 1975-76 was lower than all the remaining ten States whose data has been presented in the table. The table given in

Annexure-II gives the corresponding figures of the per capita income of different States at constant prices. Except for Assam, Bihar and Karnataka for which data are not comparable due to figures being of different base years, the figures of all other States are at 1960-61 prices. In 1975-76, for which data for most of the States are available, the per capita income of U. P. was the lowest. The growth rates based on the total income at 1960-61 prices, for different States are set out in the following table for the period 1960-76 and 1960-77. The growth rate of U. P. has lagged behind most of the States Haryana stands at the top followed by Karnataka, Punjab and Assam.

TABLE IX—Rates of growth in total income

Serial no.	State	Rates of growth in Total Income	
		During 1960-76	During 1960-77
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh ..	3.2	..
2	Assam ..	4.2	..
3	Bihar ..	2.2*	..
4	Gujarat ..	3.4	3.1
5	Haryana ..	5.3	5.2
6	Kerala ..	3.2	..
7	Madhya Pradesh ..	2.9	2.3
8	Maharashtra ..	3.4	3.6
9	Karnataka ..	4.8	..
10	Orissa ..	3.9	..
11	Punjab ..	4.7	..
12	Rajasthan ..	3.3	3.3
13	Tamil Nadu ..	2.4	2.6
14	West Bengal ..	2.3	2.3
15	Uttar Pradesh ..	2.3	2.3
16	India ..	3.4	3.3

*Rate of growth during 1960-61 to 1974-75

TABLE X—Indices of Agricultural Wholesale Price in Uttar Pradesh (July 1957 to June 1958—100)

Commodity Groups	Agricultural Year					
	1960-61	1965-66	1967-68	1968-69	1973-74	1977-78
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Cereals ..	103.1	191.0	256.6	196.6	336.1	326.1
2. Pulses ..	110.1	222.6	385.4	267.7	457.9	790.5
3. Food grains ..	103.5	192.7	270.1	200.4	342.7	354.4
4. Oil seeds ..	117.0	200.4	224.8	210.7	443.5	519.1
5. Fibres ..	150.2	143.5	163.1	176.5	273.4	428.3
6. Cattle feeds ..	138.7	191.4	218.1	167.3	329.0	354.6
7. Others ..	103.6	155.9	389.8	295.9	351.5	318.4
General Index ..	108.0	184.1	286.2	220.9	350.8	358.5

1.19. The structural composition of the State income brings out yearly variations in the percentage contribution of different sectors, throwing some light on the health of the economy. The contribution of the agriculture sector has fallen from 59.0 per cent in 1960-61 to 50.8 per cent in 1976-77. Due to this, the overall contribution of the primary sector has also gone down from 60.2 per cent in 1960-61 to 52.3 per cent in 1976-77. The corresponding contributions of the secondary and tertiary sectors, however, have gone up from 11.1 per cent and 28.7 per cent in 1960-61 to 17.8 per cent and 29.9 per cent respectively in 1976-77. This upward trend in the secondary sector is mainly due to the expansion of the registered manufacturing sector, whose contribution rose from 3.2 per cent to 6.9 per cent. The agricultural production during 1960-61 and 1976-77 adversely affected by vagaries of weather and as such the proportionate decline registered in its contribution to the State's economy indicates that there has been a faster growth in non-agricultural income as compared to the agricultural sector since 1960-61.

PRICE INDICES

1.20. Prices play an important role in the economy of any region or State. Prices in this State, as in the rest of the country, have been raising since 1960-61. Index Numbers provide a good measure to study price-fluctuations over-time.

1.21. The movement of agricultural whole sale prices in Uttar Pradesh over recent years may be studied from the indices given in the table below :

1.22. An idea of the extent of increase in agricultural wholesale prices can be had from the general index, which increased over the figures of 1960-61, by 70.5 per cent by 1967-68. The general index declined in 1968-69 as compared to 1967-68, again rose to 350.8 in 1973-74 and reached a level of 358.5 in 1977-78. The percentage increase in the year

1977-78 was nearly 2.2 per cent over 1973-74. Since 1960-61, the increase has been more than 200 per cent.

1.23. In the expanding economy of the State, the role of prices of industrial commodities is also vital. Trend of prices of some of the industrial commodity groups may be seen from the following table :

TABLE XI—Indices of Industrial Wholesale Prices in Uttar Pradesh (1948=100)

Commodity Groups	1960	1965	1967	1968	1969	1974	1977(P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I (i) Manufactured commodities.	118.0	137.5	179.9	305.0	243.9	427.6	428.4
(ii) Industrial Raw material	142.4	153.2	181.6	182.5	265.9	466.6	434.1
(iii) Industrial fuel	127.4	169.4	192.2	213.6	221.6	392.3	538.6
II (i) Internally produced commodities.	122.9	140.3	180.2	279.5	248.5	435.8	429.6
(ii) Imported commodities	128.5	170.4	192.2	213.6	221.6	392.3	534.1
General Index	123.5	143.5	181.4	273.3	246.0	431.7	439.8

(P)—Provisional

1.24. The movement of general index of industrial wholesale prices was similar to the movement of general index of the Wholesale prices of agricultural commodities. It declined to 246.0 in 1969 and in subsequent years a rising trend was visible and the index rose to 431.7 in 1974 which was about 75.5 per cent higher than 1969. The general index which was 123.5 in 1960 rose by 16.2 per cent in 1965, 46.9 per cent in 1967, 121.3 per cent in 1968. In spite of the indices of industrial fuel and imported commodities increasing substantially in 1977, the general index registered only slight rise of 1.9 per cent over 1974 essentially on account of declining trend in industrial raw materials. The overall increase in the prices of industrial commodities during this period was of the order of 256.1 per cent.

AGRICULTURE

1.25. It is evident that agriculture is and will remain in the foreseeable future, the mainstay of the people of Uttar Pradesh. As the productivity of cereal crops increases more emphasis will have to be placed on the increase of the area and productivity of non-cereal crops e.g., pulses, fruits and vegetables and oil seeds for a more balanced availability of agricultural products.

Land Utilisation

1.26. The total reporting area in U. P. according to village revenue records about 30 million hectares. It was 29.50 million hectares in 1960-61 and 29.85 million hectares in 1975-76. This minor fluctuation is primarily due to the fact that the boundaries of this State are marked by rivers and with a change in the flow of the

ivers in different years, the reporting area also changes. Land-utilisation statistics for

the years 1960-61 and 1976-77 is given in the following table :

TABLE XII--Land Utilisation during 1960-61 and 1976-77

Serial no.	Area under	1960-61 '000 Hect.	% Utilisation	1976-77 '000 Hect.	% Utilisation	Percentage Increase/Decrease in 1976-77 over 1960-61
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Forest	3,794	12.86	5,075	17.02	(+)33.76
2	Barren and unculturable land and land put to non-agricultural uses.	4,502	15.27	3,358	11.26	(-)25.41
3	Uncultivated land which can be utilised for cultivation.	3,837	13.00	3,097	10.39	(-)19.29
4	Current fallows	174	0.59	893	3.00	(+)413.22
5	Net area sown	17,188	58.28	17,390	58.33	(+)1.18
6	Total reporting area	29,495	100.00	29,813	100.00	(+)1.08
7	Area sown more than once	4,542	..	5,762	..	(+)26.86
8	Total cropped area	21,730	..	23,152	..	(+)6.54
9	Intensity of cropping	126.5	..	133.1	..	(+)6.60
10	Net area Irrigated	49,40	..	8,256	..	(+)62.71

1.27. It would be seen that during the 16 years, between 1960-61 and 1976-77 the use of the land has undergone a substantial change. The area under the forest has increased from 13 per cent to 17 per cent of the total reporting area. The area under "barren and unculturable land" and "land-put to non-agricultural uses" has been reduced by 25 per cent (11.28 lakh hectares), while the area under "land which can be utilised for cultivation" has also been reduced by 6.68 lakh hectares. On the other hand the cultivated area, particularly the area under current fallow, has increased by 7.88 lakh hectares. All these changes in the land utilisation have resulted in an increase of 2.02 lakh hectares in the total area sown.

1.28. The area sown more than once has increased by about 27 per cent (12.20 lakh hectares). The total cropped area increased by 14.22 lakh hectares (about

7.0 per cent) due to the increase in the area sown more than once (12.20 lakh hectares) and increase in the net area sown (2.02 lakh hectares).

1.29. The cropping intensity was 126.5 per cent during 1960-61 which has increased to 133.1 per cent during 1976-77. The net irrigated area, however, increased by about 63 per cent (31.82 lakh hectares) during this period, but the area sown more than once increased by only 27 per cent (12.20 lakh hectares). It shows that even taking into consideration some area increases in areas under long duration crops like sugarcane, a lot of area under irrigation could not be sown more than once.

Area under different Major Crops

1.30. The area under different major crops of U. P. since 1960-61 is given in the following table. The figures relate to the years 1960-61, 1965-66, 1968-69,

1973-74 and 1977-78 which indicate the position at the end of the Second and

Third Plans, the three Annual Plans and the Fourth and Fifth Plans respectively :—

TABLE XIII—Area under different major crops

Serial no.	Name of Crop	Year/Area sown in Lakh hectares					Percentage increase by 1977-78 over 1960-61 (Col. 7 over Col.3)
		1960-61	1965-66	1968-69	1973-74	1977-78	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Paddy	41.84	42.07	42.61	44.71	48.25	15.3
2	Jowar	8.94	8.58	8.26	7.04	6.57	(—)26.5
3	Bajra	10.90	9.87	10.56	10.63	9.89	(—) 9.3
4	Maize	10.54	11.70	14.26	14.83	12.51	18.7
5	Wheat	39.39	41.15	50.67	60.09	66.54	68.9
6	Barley	18.46	14.82	14.91	12.68	9.75	(—)47.2
7	Gram	25.52	25.84	21.88	19.56	16.32	(—)36.1
8	Pea	9.65	9.06	8.49	6.09	4.19	(—) 56.6
9	Arhar	6.52	6.45	6.22	5.27	5.05	(—) 22.6
10	Urd	1.68	1.49	1.44	1.64	1.49	(—) 11.3
11	Total Goodgrains	183.43	179.93	189.16	191.62	190.25	3.7
12	Groundnut	2.11	3.71	3.58	3.53	3.26	54.5
13	Mustard and Rape Seed (Pure and mixed)	18.52	18.56	19.92	19.33	20.01*	8.0
14	Total, Oilseeds (Pure and mixed)	33.10	36.87	37.17	36.01	37.17	12.3
15	Sugarcane	13.29	14.90	12.03	14.73	16.91	27.2
16	Potato	1.14	1.47	1.74	1.87	1.83*	60.5

*Figures used for 1976-77

1.31. The above data shows the following trends over the last seventeen years :

(a) the area under paddy has shown a continuous increase in each plan period ;

(b) the area under jowar and bajra has declined considerably ;

(c) the area under maize has increased by 19 per cent ; and

(d) the area under wheat has increased by 69 per cent apparently because some of the area earlier under barley, gram, pea nad arhar, totalling to 24.84 lakh hectares, is now being used for its cultivation.

1.32. With all these adjustments in the cropping pattern, the area under total food-grains has shown a rise of 6.82 lakh hectares (3.7 per cent). The linear growth rate during the period 1960-61 to 1977-78 of the area under total food grain has been 0.218 per cent and the compound growth rate has been 0.215 per cent.

1.33. The total area under oil seeds has shown an increase of 4.07 lakh hectares (11.23 per cent). The area under groundnut rose steadily till 1967-68 when it registered a fall till 1972-73 and hereafter rose again to 4.24 lakh hectares in 1975-76. Thereafter it has again declined

during 1976-77 and 1977-78. In spite of these fluctuations, the area under groundnut in the year 1977-78 was 1.16 lakh hectares (55 per cent) higher than the year 1960-61. The area under mustard and rape seed (pure) also showed a slight increase of 1.53 lakh hectares during the period 1960-61 to 1976-77.

1.34. The area under sugarcane showed a rise of 3.62 lakh hectares (27 per cent) between 1960-61 and 1977-78. The area under sugarcane used to fluctuate in a very wayward fashion till 1968-69. In 1968-69, it was less than the figure for 1960-61. Thereafter, during the Fourth and Fifth Plan periods, the area has shown a steadily increasing trend, with only a marginal fall in certain years. All the time high level was reached during the year 1977-78 with 16.98 lakh hectares.

1.35. The linear growth rate of area under sugarcane during the years 1960-61 to 1976-77 was 0.94 per cent and the compound growth rate was 0.71 per cent.

1.36. The area under potato showed a increase of 0.69 lakh hectare (51 per cent) in 1976-77 as compared to 1960-61. In between, there having been up and down changes. During 1974-75, the area under potato was 2.05 lakh hectares, which fell to 1.83 lakh hectares during 1977-78.

Output and yield rates of major crops

1.37. The output and yield per hectare of major crops in U. P. since 1960-61 is given in the table on the next page. The figures relate to the years 1960-61, 1965-66, 1968-69-1973-74 and 1977-78.

TABLE XIV—Output and yield rates of major crops

(Production in Lakh M. T. and Average yield in Quintals per Hectare)

Serial no.	Name of crops	Year/Production and Average yield												Per capita increase by 1977-78 over 60-61		
		1960-61		1965-66		1968-69		1973-74		1976-77		1977-78@				
		Production	Average yield	Production	Average yield	Production	Average yield	Production	Average yield	Production	Average yield	Production	Average yield	Production	Average yield	
1	2	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	15	
1	Paddy (as rice)	..	31.51	7.53	23.42	5.57	27.46	6.44	38.59	8.63	42.91	9.22	51.40	10.65	63.1	41.4
2	Jowar	..	4.95	5.53	4.51	5.25	4.54	5.50	4.72	6.70	4.84	6.88	5.28	8.04	6.7	45.4
3	Bajra	..	4.29	3.94	5.86	5.94	5.73	5.42	7.90	7.43	7.90	7.80	6.47	6.55	50.8	66.2
4	Maize	..	6.25	5.93	11.21	9.58	12.77	8.95	10.88	7.34	10.97	8.29	9.40	7.52	50.4	26.8
5	Wheat	..	39.45	10.01	37.55	9.12	60.87	12.01	58.79	9.78	89.40	13.50	95.11	14.29	141.1	42.8
6	Barley	..	16.87	9.14	13.42	9.06	11.50	7.71	11.66	9.20	11.68	10.86	10.98	11.26	(—)34.9	23.2
7	Gram	..	18.31	7.17	15.66	6.96	15.45	7.06	10.44	5.34	13.62	8.21	11.98	7.34	(—)34.6	2.4
8	Pea	..	9.60	9.95	7.25	7.99	8.70	10.24	3.35	5.50	N.A.	7.51	2.98	7.11	(—)69.0	(—)28.5
9	Arhar	..	8.86	13.58	8.28	12.84	6.91	11.11	3.10	5.88	7.52	14.16	7.49	14.85	(—)15.5	9.4
10	Urd	..	0.62	3.67	0.54	3.61	0.56	3.87	0.62	3.78	0.39	2.89	0.62	3.68	0.0	0.3
11	Total, Foodgrains	..	144.86	7.90	132.91	7.38	160.41	8.48	155.64	8.12	198.86	10.40	208.07	10.88	43.6	37.7
12	Groundnut	..	1.75	8.32	3.50	9.44	2.53	7.06	2.86	8.12	3.13	5.99	2.45	7.52	40.0	(—)9.6
13	Mustard and Rapeseed (Pure and mixed).	..	9.22	4.98	8.72	4.70	9.85	4.95	10.04	5.20	10.57	4.19	9.64	4.76	4.6	(—)4.4
14	Total Oilseed (Pure and mixed)	..	13.06	3.94	15.00	4.07	14.67	3.95	15.54	4.32	15.14	3.96	15.38	3.94	22.5	0.0
15	Sugarcane	..	545.16	410.21	566.50	380.28	505.43	420.19	607.73	412.65	652.16	447.94	680.56	447.94*	19.6	9.2
16	Potatoes	..	8.00	70.37	13.42	91.33	16.32	93.84	17.21	92.04	23.29	127.58	23.29*	127.58*	191.1	81.3

@Figures of year 1977-78 are provisional.

*Figures are of the year 1976-77.

1.38. The production of rice increased from 31.5 lakh tonnes to 51.4 lakh tonnes during the period 1960-61 to 1977-78 showing an increase of 63 per cent. The production in different years was, however, greatly affected by vagaries of nature. During the year 1977-78 there was a spectacular increase of 12 per cent in production as compared to 1976-77.

1.39. The yield rates during these last 17 years showed an increase of 41 per cent, rising from 7.5 quintals per hectare in 1960-61 to 10.65 quintals per hectare during 1977-78. The linear growth rate in production/productivity during the period 1960-61 to 1976-77 was 3.45 per cent and the compound growth rate was 2.05 per cent.

1.40. As already mentioned above, the area under jowar and bajra has gone down but the total production of jowar and bajra has risen by 6.7 per cent and 50.8 per cent respectively. The yield rate of jowar increased from 5.5 quintals in 1960-61 to 8.0 quintals per hectare in 1977-78 showing an increase of 45 per cent. The yield rate of bajra increased from 3.9 quintals to 6.6 quintals per hectare showing a percentage increase of 66. The linear growth rate of production of jowar and bajra was 1.20 per cent and 2.49 per cent respectively and the compound growth rate was 1.49 per cent and 2.82 per cent respectively during the period 1960-61 to 1976-77.

1.41. The production maize also increased from 6.3 lakh tonnes to 9.40 lakh tonnes during the reference period, showing an increase of 50 per cent. The productivity also increased from 5.9 quintals per hectare to 7.5 quintals per hectare though the trend of the productivity was some what erratic. The linear and compound growth rate for production was 4.08 per cent and 2.91 per cent respectively, while for productivity it was 0.72 per cent and 0.71 per cent respectively.

1.42. The production of wheat increased from 39.4 lakh tonnes to 95.1 lakh tonnes during this 17 years period showing an increase of 141 per cent. Except for the year 1962-63 and 1963-64, there has been a continuous increase in the production during the whole period.

The yield rate also increased from 10.0 quintals per hectare to 14.3 quintals per hectare showing an increase of 43 per cent. The trend of the productivity was erratic for wheat also. The highest yield was recorded in the year 1977-78 at 14.3 quintals per hectare. The linear and compound growth rates for production during 1960-61 to 1976-77 were 12.87 per cent and 6.60 per cent respectively; and that of the productivity has grown at the rate of 3.37 per cent and 2.65 per cent respectively.

1.43. The production of barley, gram, pea, and arhar has shown a fall of 35 per cent, 35 per cent, 69 per cent and 15 per cent respectively during this period. As has already been mentioned above, the area under these crops had shrunk during this period.

1.44. The production of total foodgrains rose from 144.9 lakh tonnes in 1960-61 to 208.1 lakh tonnes during 1977-78, showing an increase of 43 per cent. There was a steady decline in the production of total foodgrains from 1960-61 to 1963-64, after which it rose to 152.5 lakh tonnes in 1964-65. Thereafter, it again fell till 1966-67 rising again to 167.0 lakh tonnes during 1967-68. It again fell in 1968-69, but rose in 1969-70 and 1970-71 to 194.7 lakh tonnes. Even thereafter, it continued to show a wayward trend, but since 1975-76 it had been rising steadily. The yield rate also rose from 7.9 quintals per hectare to 10.9 quintals per hectare, showing an increase of 38 per cent. Like production, it also showed an erratic trend till 1974-75, whereafter it has been showing a steady rise. The linear and compound rates of growth for production were 3.28 per cent and 2.47 per cent respectively and for productivity these have been 2.55 per cent and 2.10 per cent respectively.

1.45. The production of total oil seeds (pure and mixed) has risen over the reference period, from 13.1 lakh tonnes to 15.4 lakh tonnes. After 1961-62 the production of total oil seeds declined till 1963-64 but rose in 1964-65 to 17.4 lakh tonnes. It again declined till 1966-67 and again rose to 16.4 lakh tonnes in 1967-68. This oscillation continued till 1973-74 but in 1974-75, it rose to 19.1 lakh tonnes. The production has shown

a continuous decline since then and the production in 1977-78 was 15.4 lakh tonnes, only 17 per cent higher than in 1960-61. The trend of the yield rate of total oil seeds was similar to that of production and there was no change in 1977-78 as compared to 1960-61, the figure being 3.94 quintals per hectare. The highest yield rate (5.09 quintals per hectare) was in the year 1974-75 and the lowest was 3.33 quintals per hectare in 1971-72.

1.46. The production of groundnut has, however, risen from 1.75 lakh tonnes to 2.45 lakh tonnes during this period showing an increase of 40 per cent. The yield per hectare of groundnut has, however, decreased from 8.3 quintals in 1960-61 to 7.5 quintals in 1977-78. The highest yield rate of 10.4 quintals per hectare was recorded in the year 1964-65 and the lowest level of 5.6 quintals per hectare was in 1971-72. The production of mustard and rape seed (pure) has increased from 0.6 lakh tonnes in 1960-61 to 1.2 lakh tonnes in 1976-77. The linear and compound rate of growth for production has been 14.96 per cent and 6.49 per cent respectively. The yield rate of mustard and rape seed (pure) have fallen from 4.85 quintals per hectare in 1960-61 to 4.19 quintals per hectare in 1976-77.

1.47. The production of potato increased from 8.0 lakh tonnes to 23.3 lakh tonnes in 1976-77 showing an increase of 291 per cent. During the Third Plan period, it showed a wavering trend and there was a production of 13.4 lakh tonnes in 1965-66. It fell to 12.5 lakh tonnes in 1969-70 and thereafter, it showed a steady rise, except for the year 1972-73, till 1975-76, when the production became 25.1 lakh tonnes. It again fell in 1976-77 to 23.3 lakh tonnes. The yield rate has also registered trends similar to those of production but on the whole improvement has been spectacular rising from 70.4 quintals per hectare in 1960-61 to 127.6 quintals per hectare in 1976-77.

Irrigation

1.48. Irrigation is an essential prerequisite for diversifying agriculture and increasing crop yields. Large scale deve-

lopment of irrigation help in strengthening and stabilising the agricultural economy and also pave the way for the rapid industrialisation of the State by providing necessary raw material and generating demand for goods by increasing marketable surplus. The land resources of the State being limited, increase in agricultural production has to be brought about mainly by increasing intensity of cropping and augmentation of productivity through the introduction of packages of improved practices. The long-term perspective for irrigation aims at providing an average of 200 per cent intensity of irrigation to the cropped area of the State. At the beginning of the Third Plan (i.e. 1960-61), major and medium irrigation potential of the State was 31.54 lakh hectares. During the Third Plan and the three annual plan period, on an average, potential of 0.57 lakh hectare was added every year, raising the irrigation potential from major and medium schemes to 36.07 lakh hectares by 1968-69, that is, 14 per cent higher than the potential available in 1960-61. Another 4.97 lakh and 13.68 lakh hectares of irrigation potential were added by the end of the Fourth and the Fifth Plan periods respectively. The additional availability of irrigation potential per year during the Fifth Plan period, on an average, has been 3.42 lakh hectares, which was three and half times higher than the yearly additional potential created during the Fourth Plan. With all the efforts made in this direction, the total irrigation potential from major and medium schemes at the end of 1977-78 had reached a level of 54.72 lakh hectares.

1.49. In the year 1960-61, State major and medium irrigation works were contributing more than half of the total potential in the state. However, with the increase in the state and private minor irrigation works, the contribution of this source had come down to about 38 per cent by the end of the Fifth Plan.

1.50. The utilisation of potential created through major and medium irrigation schemes was 94.4 per cent of the total potential available in the year 1960-61. At the beginning of the Fourth Plan the utilisation percentage was of the order 97.6. In the year 1973-74 the utilisation of irrigation potential was

94.2 per cent whereas at the end of the Fifth Plan, the utilisation percentage was 86.6 only. The length of State canals under state management at the beginning of the Third Plan was 41140 kms. which increased to 55,300 kms. at the end of the Fifth Plan.

1.51. In this state there are three Command Area Development Projects viz., Gandak Project, Ranganga Project and Sarda Sahayak Projects, covering as much as 341 blocks situated in 25 districts. The irrigation potential of these command Area Projects was 8.34 lakh hectares in 1976-77 which rose to 13.37 lakh hectares at the end of 1977-78. This tremendous increase was due to 98 per cent increase in the irrigation potential of Sarda Sahayak Project and 45 per cent increase in the irrigation potential of Ranganga Project.

1.52. The role of the state minor irrigation works is quite significant in boosting up agricultural production. There were only 6603 State tube-wells in operation in the State in the year 1960-61. Their number was nearly doubled by the end of the Fourth Plan. With the addition of another 2036 working state tube-wells during four years of the Fifth Plan, the total number of state tube-wells went up to 14,483 by 1977-78. Thus the irrigation potential created through state minor irrigation works increased from 13.08 lakh hectares in 1960-61 to 19.80 lakh hectares by the end of year 1973-74. This potential further increased to 23.80 lakh hectares by the end of Fifth Plan of the total potential created by all the sources the contribution of state minor irrigation works was about one-fifth in the year 1960-61 and it remained at the same level till the end of the Fourth Plan, but at the end of Fifth Plan it fell to 16.9 per cent.

1.53. Due to vagaries of the monsoon and non-availability of the timely irrigation from other sources, private minor irrigation works play a very significant role in the agricultural development because they provide assured means of irrigation to cultivators. The potential of private minor irrigation works was 16.65 lakh hectares in 1960-61. With an annual average increase of 2.34 lakh hec-

tares it reached a level of 35.37 lakh hectares at the beginning of the Fourth Five-Year Plan. It rose to 66.06 lakh hectares by the end of the Fifth Plan (1977-78) which was about 34 per cent higher than the level reached in 1973-74. In the year 1960-61, minor irrigation works were contributing about 27 per cent of the total potential, which increased to 45 per cent at the end of the Fifth Plan.. Among the minor irrigation works, the private tube-wells and pumping sets were more popular. The number of private tube-wells were only five thousands in 1960-61, which increased to six hundred and twenty-three thousands by 1977-78.. During the Fifth Five-Year Plan private tube-wells increased, on an average by 67,000 per year as against 47,000 annually during the Fourth Plan period. The number of pumping sets was only four thousand in 1960-61 which rose to three hundred twenty-six thousand by 1977-78.. The average annual additions were 18,000 in the Fourth Plan and 32,000 in the Fifth Plan period. The number of masonry wells also rose from 6.97 lakhs in 1960-61 to 10.65 lakhs by 1977-78.

1.54. At the beginning of the Third Five-Year Plan the net area irrigated by all sources was 50.44 lakh hectares which increased to 65.80 lakh hectares by 1968-69. With the intensive efforts in this direction, the net area irrigated further increased to 84.00 lakh hectares in 1977-78. Thus the net area irrigated which was 30.6 per cent of the net sown area in 1960-61 went up to 48 per cent by the end of Fifth Plan. In the year 1960-61, about 39 per cent of the total net area irrigated was through canals but after 1968-69, its share came down to nearly one-third of the total net area irrigated. The net area irrigated by tube-wells (both state and private) was only 11 per cent in 1960-61 which rose to 43.2 per cent in 1977-78. On the other hand while wells and other minor irrigation works were irrigating nearly half the area in 1960-61, their contribution went down and it was nearly one-fourth in 1977-78.

1.55. In the year 1960-61 about 12 per cent of the net area sown was irrigated through canals as against 3 per cent by tube-wells and 15 per cent by wells and other minor irrigation works. In the year

11975-76, with the increase in the irrigated area, the area irrigated by canal rose to 16 per cent of the net area sown whereas the area irrigated by tube-wells was 18.5 per cent which was indicative of the popularity of tube-wells among the cultivators. The net area irrigated by wells and other minor irrigation works

went down to about 12 per cent. In respect of area under irrigation, U. P. ranks fourth among all the States of India, Punjab, Haryana and Tamil Nadu occupying the first 3 places in this order.

1.56. Some of the important statistics relating to irrigation are given in the following table :

TABLE XV—Growth of Irrigation Potential in U.P.

Item	1960-61	1968-69 ¹	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Potential ('000 hectares)							
(i) Canals ..	3,154	3,607	4,104	4,395	4,731	4,928	5,472
(ii) State M/I Works	1,308	1,818	1,980	2,521	2,634	2,262	2,380
(iii) Private M/I Works	1,665	3,537	4,903	5,449	5,845	6,202	6,606
(iv) Total ..	6,127	8,962	10,987	12,365	13,210	13,392	14,458
2. Utilisation ('000 hectares)							
(i) Canals ..	2,976	3,521	3,864	4,061	4,261	4,511	4,846
(ii) State M/I Works	1,107	1,657	1,831	2,209	2,310	1,450	1,300
(iii) Private M/I Works	1,665	3,537	4,903	5,449	5,845	6,202	6,546
(iv) Total ..	5,748	8,715	10,598	11,719	12,416	12,163	12,692
3. Irrigation Works							
(i) Canals (Kms.)* ..	4,1140	45,810	5,1238	51,439	52,000	54,000	55,300
(ii) State Tube-wells Working.	6,603	9,359	12,447	13,297	13,692	14,079	14,483
(iii) Private Tubewells ('000)	5	120	353	428	491	554	623
(iv) Pump sets ('000)	4	106	196	237	265	292	326
(v) Persian wheels('000)	71	345	422	432	442	449	455
(vi) Masonry wells ('000)	697	1,123	1,006	1,023	1,040	1,054	1,065
4. Area Irrigated by source ('000 hectares).							
(i) Canals ..	1,993	2,353	24, 6@	2,610	2,743	2847	..
(ii) Tube-wells ..	543	1,662	26,07@	3,115	3,189	1181	..
(iii) Wells and Others	25,08	2,565	21,68@	2,068	2,001	1847	..
(iv) Total ..	50,44	6,580	72,41 @	77,93	7,933	5875	8,400

Growth of Irrigation—(Concl'd.)

Item	1960-61	1968-69	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5. Percentage of net Irrigated area by different sources to total net Irrigated area							
(i) Canals ..	39.5	35.8	34.1@	33.5	34.6	34.4	..
(ii) Tube-wells ..	10.8	25.2	36.0@	40.0	40.2	43.2	..
(iii) Wells and Others..	49.7	39.0	29.9@	26.5	25.2	22.4	..
6. Percentage of net Irrigated area by different sources to net area sown.							
(i) Canals ..	11.6	13.6	14.4@	15.2	16.0	..	..
(ii) Tube-wells ..	3.1	9.6	15.2@	18.2	18.5	..	..
(iii) Well and Others	14.8	14.8	12.6@	12.0	11.6	..	..
Total ..	29.5	38.0	42.2@	45.4	46.1	47.1	48.0
7. Net area sown ('000 hectares).	17,188	17,310	17,168@	17,161	17,201	17,390	17,496

*Excluding the length in other States.

@Estimated

A=Anticipated.

P=Provisional.

NOTE : Figures of private minor irrigation works, their potential and utilization from 1973-74 and onwards are revised on the basis of Census conducted by Economics and Statistics Division, State Planning Institute of Uttar Pradesh.

Power Development

1.57. Power is a basic input for the development of industries and agriculture. Before the Third Plan, adequate emphasis could not be placed on the development of power in the State. Investment in the power sector was only about one-fourth of the total outlay during Second Five-Year Plan. This investment shot up to the level of about two-fifth of the total outlay during the Fourth and the Fifth Plan period. Consequently, the installed capacity for power generation in the State increased from 370 MW. in 1960-61 to 2203 MW. in 1975-76. About 60 per cent of the total installed capacity was added during the Fourth Plan. During the Fourth Five-Year Plan period, on an average, 73 MW, additional capacity was installed every year, whereas, the pace of addition in installed capacity was of the order of 257 MW. per year during the Fifth Plan period. On September 1976

the installed capacity of U. P. ranked second among Indian States. This state accounted for roughly 11 per cent of the country. With the increase in total generating capacity in the state, the level of generation reached 58892 lakh K.W.H. in 1973-74 from 12,523 lakh K.W.H. in 1960-61 and further rose to 80198 lakh K.W.H. in 1975-76, registering an increase of about 37 per cent during 1972-73 to 1975-76. Nearly two-third of the total generation of power was through steam plants. The entire remaining one-third is contributed at largely by hydel unit. The share of gas-turbine and diesel plants had remained almost negligible throughout the period.

1.58. Consumption of power in the state reached a level of 42547 lakh units in 1968-69 which was nearly five times the consumption in 1960-61. During the next two plan periods power consumption in the state increased further by 40 per cent. Before the beginning of the Fourth

Five-Year Plan 67.8 per cent of the total power consumption was consumed by industrial users. The share of irrigation and dewatering and domestic uses was 15.3 per cent and 6.7 per cent respectively. As more and more power became available and private minor irrigation works specially tube-wells and pump-sets gained in popularity, the share of agriculture in total power consumption rose to the level of 24.4 per cent in 1975-76. The share for industrial uses coming down to 60.2 per cent in 1975-76. During the period from 1960-61 to 1971-72, about 69 per cent of the additional consumption of power was utilised by the industrial sector and only about 13 per cent was utilised for irrigation and dewatering purposes. But after this period, there had been a marked shift in the pattern of consumption of power. Nearly 40 per cent of the additional consumption of power was utilised for irrigation and dewatering purposes as against 48 per cent for industrial purposes.

1.59. Though the installed capacity has increased about 6 times during the planning era, still there is acute power shortage in the State. The shortage

becomes specially pronounced during the years if inadequate rainfall when generation in hydel power houses falls to a very low level. Reduction in the auxiliary consumption and line losses has also contributed to availability of increased power supply in the State. The line losses which were about 30 per cent in 1973-74 is expected to come down to about 20 per cent in 1977-78.

1.60. Per capita consumption in the State increased from 15 K.W.H. in 1960-61 to 58 K.W.H. in 1973-74 and to a level to 74 K.W.H. in 1975-76. In spite of this increase in per capita consumption of energy, the State of Uttar Pradesh is still lagging behind Gujarat Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, and West Bengal. The per capita consumption of energy in 1976-77 in the above mentioned States ranged between 242 K. W. H. in Punjab and 93 K.W.H. in Kerala. In that year the rank of Uttar Pradesh was 10th among all the States of India.

1.61. The following table gives some important details of power development in the State.

TABLE XVI—Development of Power in U.P.

Item	1960-61	1965-66	1968-69	1971-72	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Installed capacity cumulative(M.W.)	370	910	1,310	1,456	1,674	1,957	2,203
2. Generation (lakh KWH) ..	12,523	30,327	53,262	61,784	58,892	62,037	80,198
3. Energy Generated (lakh K.W.H.)							
(i) Steam ..	7,862	14,507	37,073	38,871	38,928	45,988	53,558
(ii) Gas-turbine ..	..	140	12	10	80	142	13
(iii) Diesel ..	261	251	63	19	18	8	3
(iv) Hydro ..	4,400	15,429	16,114	22,884	19,866	15,899	26,624
4. Consumption (lakh K.W.H.)							
5. Consumption of Energy by categories in U.P. in percentage consumption	9,757	23,722	42,547	54,070	41,520	46,819	59,249
(i) Domestic Consumption.	12.58	8.03	6.7	8.93	9.73	9.35	9.07
(ii) Commercial light and small power.	7.66	4.89	3.1	2.80	3.02	2.73	1.32
(iii) Industrial Power	51.65	69.12	67.8	66.21	58.88	54.10	60.15
(iv) Public Lighting	1.41	0.79	0.5	0.66	0.64	0.60	0.47
(v) Railways/Tramways	..	0.86	2.9	3.00	4.02	3.93	3.18
(vi) Irrigation and Dewatering.	2.50	13.32	15.3	16.24	20.25	26.35	24.41
(vii) Public Water Works and Sewage Pumping.	6.20	2.99	1.9	2.16	2.17	1.71	1.40
(viii) Miscellaneous	..	..	1.8	..	1.29	1.23	..
6. Per capita consumption of Electricity (KWH).	15	30	49	61	58	61	74

Source : Public Electricity Supply All India Statistics (General Review 1975-76.

Industry

1.62. Contribution of manufacturing sector in the total state domestic product is a little more than 10 per cent, which is shared almost equally by the registered and unregistered sectors, the registered sector covering those factories which are registered under the factories act of 1948. There has been some expansion both in the registered and unregistered sectors but the growth in the registered sector has been more than that in the unregistered sector. The share of registered sector which was only 41 per cent of the total manufacturing sector in 1960-61, has now risen to 55 per cent. Average rates of growth during the Third Plan, Three Annual Plans, Fourth Plan and the first three years of the Fifth Plan have been 6.7 per cent, 6.7 per cent, 12.6 per cent and 14.8 per cent respectively in the registered sector, while in the unregistered sector, corresponding figure are 5.6 per cent 3.3 per cent, 2.4 per cent and 4.0 per cent respectively.

1.63. There were 2,528 working registered factories in the State in 1960 which rose to 3528 in 1965, to 3570 in 1968, to 4362 in 1973 and exceeded 5000 in 1977. The employment in these factories also has been rising continuously. It rose from a figure of 2.80 lakhs in 1960 to 4.17 lakhs in 1975. In spite of this growth, the share of the State in the industrial development of the country is not what it should be according to its population and size. According to the annual survey of industries (registered sector) for 1975-76, the share of the State was only 6.8 per cent in the number of factories, 4.9 per cent in productive capital, 8.5 per cent in employees, 6.7 per cent in output and 6.5 per cent in value added by manufacture. This share is not likely to have undergone any material change during the last two years.

1.64. A review of production of important items since 1960 indicates that there has been increases of varying degree in the production of many important items during the last 17 years. Production of sugar increased from 12.35 lakh tonnes 1960-61 to 14.71 lakh tonnes in 1976-77, representing an increase of 19 per cent. Production of cement rose

from 2.36 lakh tonnes in 1960 to 5.82 lakh tonnes in 1977, while vanaspati production rose from 60 thousand tonnes to 1103 thousand tonnes during the same period. Production of cotton textiles and cotton yarn is estimated at 1,808 lakh metres and 69,841 M.T. respectively in 1977 as against 3,397 lakh metres and 61,844 M.T. in 1960.

1.65. A more detailed review of the recent trends in production on the basis of industrial production index of the State indicates that average annual rate of growth during the last 7 years ending 1977-78 has been around 4.3 per cent. The production level in 1977-78 was, however, 15 per cent higher than the level at the end of the Fourth Plan. Phenomenal average growth of more than 10 per cent per annum took place in industry groups, relating to rubber, electrical machinery, beverages and tobacco, and machinery not including electrical and paper and printing. Moderate growth of 5 to 10 per cent was noted in non-metallic mineral products, Transport equipments, Basic metal alloys and leather. In case of industries belonging to jute, chemicals (except products of petroleum and coal) wool, silk and synthetic textiles, metal products and wood and wood products, an increase of 36.2 per cent, 29.5 per cent, 7.2 per cent, 3.4 per cent and 3.4 per cent respectively was noticed during the period from 1970-71 to 1977-78. There was decline in industries like textile products, cotton textile, food manufacturing and miscellaneous industries and the average annual rate of decline in textile products and cotton textiles was 7.7 per cent and 4.88 per cent respectively.

1.66. Under small scale industries, the number of units registered with the industries department rose from 29,103 at the end of the Fourth Plan to 40,287 in 1976-77 thereby indicating a rise of 38 per cent in the first 3 years of the Fifth Plan.

Roads

1.67. Roads are an essential part of infra-structure for socio-economic development through which the production, marketing and consumption functions are integrated. Road Construction programmes

are by their very nature employment intensive, the benefits of which reach to the weaker sections of the society in particular and generally to the common masses of the backward and under-developed rural areas. The investment on roads yields various direct and indirect benefits not only when these projects are completed but even during the construction stage. Following the spurt in commercial activities resulting from their

development, the road and bridges pay for themselves by bringing in revenues from road tax, passenger tax, goods tax etc.

1.68. Unfortunately, the State of Uttar Pradesh has remained very backward in the development of Roads. The table below gives the total length of surfaced Roads in Uttar Pradesh and their length in terms of per 100 Sq. Kms. of area and per lakh of population.

TABLE XVII—Total length of Surfaced Roads and their length per 100 Sq. Kms. of area and per lakh of population in Uttar Pradesh (Kms.)

Year (as on 31st March)	Total Surface Roads	Total surfaced roads per 100 Sq. Kms. of Area	Total surfaced roads per lakh of population
1	2	3	4
1961	24,553	8	33
1966	34,091	12	42
1967	36,010	12	44
1968	36,507	12	44
1969	36,507	12	43
1970	36,507	12	42
1971	36,559	12	41
1973	37,644	13	41
1975	38,229	13	43
1976	39,058	13	41
1977	40,503	14	42

Source :Transport Research Division, Ministry of Shipping and Transport, Government of India. Figures for 1975 to 1977 are from Public Works Department—Uttar Pradesh.

During last 16 years of development, the total length of surfaced roads increased by only 78 per cent from 24,553 Kms. in 1961 to 43,724 Kms., in 1978. In terms of per 100 Sq. Kms. of area and per lakh of population, the Road length only increased from 8 to 15 Kms. and 33 to 50 Kms. respectively. The State has still to go a long way to achieve even the Bombay Plan target. The situation is all the more depressing if it is kept in mind that on account of the State's inability to fulfill even the Nagpur Plan target, the Bombay Plan target for the State was fixed at 16 kilometres per 100 Sq. Kms. as against an all-India target of 22 Kms. per 100 Sq. Kms.

1.69. The following three tables give the figures of different States in respect of total surfaced roads, length of surfaced roads per 100 Sq. Kms. of area, and per lakh population. In terms of per 100 Sq. Kms. of area while Uttar Pradesh was lagging behind seven States viz., Tamil Nadu, Kerala, West Bengal, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and Maharashtra in 1961, the position worsened in 1978 when it was behind by as many as nine States adding two more States of Gujarat and Haryana to the above list, Similarly, while this State was lagging behind twelve States viz. Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan,

Orissa, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Gujarat, Kerala and West Bengal in respect of roads kilometerage per lakh of population as on 31st March, 1961, the position became worse in 1975 when the number of such States rose to as many as fifteen States of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Nagaland were added. Preliminary studies have shown that the target

of connecting every village with a metalled road for U. P. can be achieved by constructing about 146 thousand Kms. of surfaced roads and considering that even the mark of 46, thousand Kms. may not be touched by the end of the Fifth Plan, this target is likely to remain elusive for sufficiently for a long time to come.

TABLE XVIII—Total Surfaced Roads

Serial no.	Name of the State	Total Surfaced Roads as on 31st March					Percentage increase of Col. (7) over Col. (3)
		1961	1966	1971	1975	1975	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	27,895	28,798	35,711	47,866	52,197	187.11
2	Assam	2,999	5,923	5,997	6,474	5,058	168.6
3	Bihar	10,301	24,166	24,509	31,752	21,593	209.6
4	Gujarat	11,926	16,830	20,663	24,283	37,144	311.5
5	Haryana * * *	..	..	774	13,526	15,238	..
6	Himachal Pradesh	470	769	2,402	2,983	2,878	612.3
7	Jammu and Kashmir	2,136	3,339	4,810	5,748	6,393	299.3
8	Karnataka	33,495	42,684	50,495	50,999	57,126	170.6
9	Kerala	9,039	11,318	21,269	27,712	19,337	213.9
10	Madhya Pradesh	23,302	27,893	34,550	34,544	40,066	171.9
11	Maharashtra	28,349	34,433	41,423	46,939	49,926	176.1
12	Nagaland	125	267	376	1,065	1,116	892.8
13	Orissa	11,124	12,903	13,294	11,915	13,525	120.7
14	Punjab	11,925	14,515	11,458	15,106	15,161	128.2
15	Rajasthan	13,783	18,210	21,121	23,830	25,164	182.6
16	Tamilnadu	31,679	43,625	50,110	57,603	59,971	189.3
17	Uttar Pradesh	24,553	34,091	36,559	37,644	38,229	155.7
18	West Bengal	15,456	18,857	17,179	23,395	28,639	185.3

*Included under Punjab.

Source—Transport Research Division, Ministry of Shipping and Transport, Government of India and Basic Statistics relating to Indian Economy, Oct. 1977 figures for Uttar Pradesh for 1975 are from Public Works Department Uttar Pradesh.

TABLE XIX—Total Surfaced Roads per 100 Sq. Kms. of Area

Serial no.	Name of the State	Total Surfaced Roads per 100 Sq. Kms. of Area (As on 31st March)					Percentage increase of Col. (7) over Col. (3)
		1961	1966	1971	1973	1975	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	10	10	13	17	19	190.0
2	Assam	2	5	6	11	6	300.0
3	Bihar	6	14	14	18	12	200.0
4	Gujarat	6	9	11	12	19	316.7
5	Haryana	*	*	18	31	35	..
6	Himachal Pradesh	2	1	4	5	5	250.0
7	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	2	3	3	300.0
8	Karnataka	17	22	26	27	30	176.5
9	Kerala	23	29	55	71	50	217.4
10	Madhya Pradesh	5	6	8	8	9	180.0
11	Maharashtra	9	11	13	15	16	177.8
12	Nagaland	1	2	2	6	7	700.00
13	Orissa	7	8	9	8	9	128.6
14	Punjab	10	12	23	30	30	300.0
15	Rajasthan	4	5	6	7	7	175.0
16	Tamilnadu	24	34	39	44	46	191.7
17	Uttar Pradesh	8	12	12	13	13	162.5
18	West Bengal	18	22	20	27	33	183.3

NOTE— *Included under Punjab.

TABLE XX—Total length of Surfaced Roads per lakh of population

Serial no.	Name of the State			Total Surfaced Roads per lakh of population (as on 31st March)					
				1961	1966	1971	1973	1975	Percentage increase of Col. (7) over Col. (3)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1	Andhra Pradesh	..	..	77	73	82	105	120	155.8
2	Assam	..	..	27	45	40	41	35	129.6
3	Bihar	..	..	22	47	43	54	38	172.7
4	Gujarat	..	..	57	71	77	86	139	243.9
5	Haryana	..	..	*	*	77	128	152	..
6	Himachal Pradesh	..	..	17	24	69	84	83	488.2
7	Jammu and Kashmir	..	..	60	84	104	119	139	231.7
8	Karnataka	..	..	141	162	172	166	195	138.3
9	Kerala	..	..	53	59	99	123	91	171.7
10	Madhya Pradesh	..	..	71	75	82	79	96	135.2
11	Maharashtra	..	..	71	77	82	89	99	139.4
12	Nagaland	..	..	33	58	73	200	216	654.5
13	Orissa	..	..	63	65	60	52	61	96.8
14	Punjab	..	..	63	68	84	107	112	177.8
15	Rajasthan	..	..	68	79	82	88	98	144.1
16	Tamilnadu	..	..	94	118	121	134	146	155.3
17	Uttar Pradesh	..	..	33	42	41	41	40	121.2
18	West Bengal	..	..	44	47	39	50	85	147.7

*Included under Punjab.

1.70. Under the minimum needs programme of rural roads, the target to connect about 29,000 villages having a population of 1,500 or more was fixed for the Fifth Five-Year Plan but only about 12,000 villages could be connected with metalled roads by 1977-78. During 1977-78, 117 Kms. of new link roads were constructed. Another 91 Kms. of new

link roads were added during the quarter ending June 1978.

1.71. Uttar Pradesh has predominantly agricultural economy. Almost 85 per cent of the population lives in villages where the living and working conditions are sub-standard. Rural electrification programme is an inseparable part of

agricultural development of the State. The table below gives the progress of

rural electrification in the State from 1960-61 to the end of the Fifth Plan.

TABLE XXI—*Rural Electrification*

At the end of the year					No. of Elec- trified villages	No. of Elec- trified Harijan Basties	No. of Private Tubewells/ Pumping sets
1	2	3	4				
1960-61	1,082	..	3,566
1965-66	5,855	..	9,283
1966-67	7,700	..	21,007
1967-68	10,387	..	43,356
1968-69	12,926	..	65,513
1969-70	17,336	..	91,977
1970-71	20,719	..	1,16,621
1971-72	23,755	216	1,47,286
1972-73	26,921	4,337	1,83,287
1973-74	29,765	5,960	2,16,446
1974-75	30,798	6,311	2,36,273
1975-76	31,862	7,701	2,46,866
1976-77	33,098	9,005	2,58,719
1977-78 *	35,026	10,996	2,83,607

*Provisional

1.72. According to the 1971 census, there are 1,12,561 villages in the State. Of this only 35,026 villages were electrified by the end of the Fifth Plan. Thus, the tremendous task of speedily electrifying the remaining 77,535 villages still remains to be fulfilled. While 216 Harijan Basties were electrified in 1971-72, the number rose to 10,996 at the end of the Fifth Plan.

1.73. In the acceleration of agricultural production, tube-wells and pumping sets play an important role. Those operated electrically are more efficient and economical than those operated by diesel. It was towards the later half of the Third Plan that this programme was taken up in a big way. While up to the end of the Fourth Plan the State had 2,16,446 electrically operated private tube-wells and pumping sets, the Fifth Plan (up to

1976-77) witnessed an addition of 67,161 such tube-wells and pumping sets bringing the total number to 2,83,607 by the end of 1976-77.

Education

1.74. The Indian Constitution envisages the provision of free, universal and compulsory education for children up to the age of 14 years. In view of the magnitude of the task and the constraints of resources it has not been possible so far to fulfil this directive in respect of children of even up to the age of 11 years. The percentage of enrolment of school going children in the age group 6-11 could reach the figure of only 93 in 1976-77 as against 85 in 1973-74. During 1960-61, and 1977-78, enrolment increased from 40.9 lakhs to 124.0 lakhs in Junior Basic classes, from 8.2 lakhs to 26.8 lakhs in Senior basic classes and from 5.1 lakhs to 16.81 lakhs in higher secondary classes.

Thus the enrolment more or less trebled in all cases during this period. Although the increase in the enrolment of girls was more than that of boys, the percentage of

girls still needing education is substantial. The enrolment in graduate and post-graduate classes increased from 0.9 lakhs in 1965-66 to 2.87 lakhs in 1977-78.

TABLE XXII—Enrolment in Schools and Colleges in U.P.

(Fig. in '000)

Item	1960-61		1973-74		1977-78		Percentage increase in 1977-78 over 1960-61		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Junior Basic Classes	3,225	968	7,457	4,342 ²	7,740	4,691	135.8	363.1	
Senior Basic Classes	720	122	1,937	491	2,040	635	190.6	420.5	
Higher Secondary Classes.	453	56	1,230	223	1,387	294	206.2	425.0	
Graduate and Post Graduate Classes.	73*	21*	195	53	217	65	197.3	209.5	

*Relate to 1965-66

1.75. In case of graduate and Post-graduate classes, the rate of increase in enrolment, was almost the same for girls and boys. The lag that existed between the enrolment for boys and girls up to higher secondary stage was thus considerably mitigated by a faster growth rate of enrolment among girls.

1.76. The main objective of educational planning at the elementary stage is to provide facilities for universal education

for the age group 6-11 within a walking distance of 1.0 Km. and for the age-group 11-14 within a distance of 3 Kms. However, even now, the boys in 43 per cent of the villages and girls in 60 per cent of the villages have to walk more than 3 kilometres from their villages to reach Junior Basic Schools. The percentage distribution of villages according to distance from the education facility up to higher secondary level is shown in the following table :

TABLE XXIII—Distance of Schools from Village Abadi in terms of percentage

Serial no.	Items	Inside villages	Less than 1 km.	1-3 Kms.	3-5 Kms.	More than 5 Kms.	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	Jr. Basic Schools boys..	..	22.0	9.5	24.8	10.7	33.0	100.0
2	Jr. Basic Schools girls..	..	8.9	6.1	24.8	19.9	40.3	100.0
3	Sr. Basic Schools boys	..	5.9	5.2	24.7	25.9	38.3	100.0
4	Sr. Basic Schools girls	..	1.9	2.6	13.5	17.8	64.2	100.0
5	Higher Secondary Schools Boys		2.4	3.0	13.8	19.9	60.9	100.0
6	Higher Secondary Schools Girls		0.2	0.9	4.6	8.1	86.2	100.0

1.77. The number of schools and colleges has increased, significantly during

this period. The progress made in this respect is given in the following table :

TABLE XXIV—Increase in number of schools in villages

Year	1960-61	1968-69	1973-74	1977-78
1	2	3	4	5
Jr. Basic Schools	40,083	61,390	63,695	68,824
Sr. Basic Schools	4,335	7,698	10,076	11,390
Higher Secondary Schools.. ..	1,771	3,012	4,165	4,844
Degree Colleges	128	217	304	365

Figures for 1977-78 are provisional.

1.78. Nine Universities were in existence in the State in 1960-61. This number went up to 19 in 1977-78, of which five Universities were established during the Fifth Plan period.

1.79. With a view to maintaining pupil-teacher ratio at a normative level, the number of teachers was also increased from 1,22,313 to 3,01,271 in basic schools, from 36,076 to 1,04,072 in higher secondary schools and from 3,444 to 11,669 in degree colleges during 1960-61 to 1977-78.

In 1971, the percentage of literacy was only 21.7 in the State as against an all-India average of 29.0. The corresponding figures in 1961 were 17.6 and 24.0 respectively. For raising the per-

tage of literacy, adult education centres were opened in rural as well as urban areas from time to time. Part time adult literacy centres were opened in 1974-75 in each district mainly for the age group 15-25.

Public Health

1.80. Between 1960-61 and 1977-78, the total number of hospitals including dispensaries and primary health centres, has more than doubled (from 1992 to 4206) and that of doctors and beds has increased nearly three fold (from 2765 to 7462 and 19824 to 54765 respectively). (Of these, the growth of allopathic services is given as under:

TABLE XXV—Growth of Allopathic Services

Serial no.	Item	1960-61	1973-74	1977-78	Percentage increase in 1977-78 from 1960-61
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	No. of Hospitals	1,368	2,610	2,760	101.8
2	No. of Doctors	2,134	4,703	6,189 (P)	190.0
3	No. of Beds	19,314	44,757	48,041	148.7
4	No. of Patients treated (Crores) ..	1.97	2.58	3.07	56.0

P—Provisional.

1.81. In spite of the rapid strides made by the State both in the coverage and standard of health services during the Plan

period, proper medical facilities could not be made available to nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ th of villages within a distance of 5 Kms. The

percentage distribution of villages in the State according to distance from the

medical facility (as on 31-3-76) is given below:

TABLE XXVI—Distance of Villages from Medical facility in terms of Percentage

Serial no.	Item	Inside village	Less than 1 Km.	1-3 Kms.	3-5 Kms.	More than 5 Kms.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Allopathic Hospitals ..	1.1	1.9	9.3	15.3	72.4	100.00
2	Allopathic Dispensaries ..	0.8	1.3	6.7	11.3	79.9	100.00
3	Ayurvedic Hospitals ..	0.5	1.0	4.9	8.4	85.2	100.00
4	Ayurvedic Dispensaries ..	0.8	0.9	5.4	9.2	83.7	100.00
5	Unani Dispensaries ..	0.2	0.4	2.0	4.0	93.4	100.00

At the end of 1977-78, all the allopathic hospitals had their own building but only 509 out of 8775 primary health centres and 1085 out of 7310 sub-centres had their own building and the remaining were working in rented building.

No new medical college was established during the Fifth Plan period and the total number of Allopathic, Ayurvedic and Unani Colleges remained at 21 in 1977-78. The seats in these colleges were increased from 1425 in 1968-69 to 1708 in 1977-78.

1.82. The improvement in the general level of public health is reflected by a fall in the death rate which came down from 24.9 per thousand during 1951-60 to 13.0 per thousand during 1971-75. This is due to the fact that epidemics like Cholera, Small-pox, Plague and T. B. which took a heavy toll of life are no longer the menace these used to be earlier. For instance, the figures of seizures from cholera and deaths therefrom were 7655 and 1935 in 1972 but these went down to 109 and one respectively in 1977. The incidence of gastro-enteritis and malaria

has, however, increased during this period. There were 1564 seizures and 373 deaths from gastro-enteritis in 1972 which increased to 6033 and 703 respectively in 1977. The highest incidence was recorded in 1975 (seizures 7747 and deaths 1237). 54145 cases of malaria were detected in 1973 which increased to nearly eight times (4,26,123) in 1977. Public health measures were tightened to arrest this upsurge.

Drinking Water Facilities

1.83. Out of 325 towns in U. P., piped drinking water supply schemes were working in 220 towns in the year 1977-78 as against 144 towns in 1968-69. Forty towns were covered under this scheme during the Fifth Plan period alone. In the rural areas, 1437 villages were provided with piped water supply in 1968-69 which increased to four and half times (6670 villages) in 1977-78. This facility was made available to 2846 new villages during the Fifth Plan period. During 1968-69 and 1977-78 the population covered under this scheme increased from 102 lakhs to 123 lakhs in urban areas and from 13 lakhs to 54 lakhs in rural areas.

State Revenues

1.84. The total tax and other revenues of the State and *per capita* yield from these

revenues from the year 1960-61 to 1977-78 are given in the table below :

TABLE XXVII—Total and per capita yield from State Revenues in U. P.

Years	Tax Revenue (Lakh Rs.)	Other Revenue (Lakh Rs.)	Total (Lakh Rs.)	Per capita tax Revenue (Rs.)	Per capita Other Revenue (Rs.)	Per capita total Revenue (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1960-61	8,721	6,114	14,835	11.90	8.35	20.25
1961-62	9,057	6,342	15,399	12.15	8.51	20.66
1962-63	10,094	8,906	19,000	13.30	11.74	25.04
1963-64	11,285	10,063	21,348	14.61	13.03	27.64
1964-65	11,544	11,871	23,415	14.68	15.10	29.78
1965-66	13,255	13,145	26,400	16.56	15.42	32.93
1966-67	15,778	14,309	30,087	19.36	17.55	35.92
1967-68	18,390	16,626	35,016	22.16	20.04	42.20
1968-69	20,552	17,482	38,034	24.33	20.70	45.03
1969-70	24,785	18,794	43,579	28.82	21.85	50.67
1970-71	28,080	20,460	48,540	32.07	23.37	55.44
1971-72	31,296	21,293	52,589	35.11	23.89	59.00
1972-73	35,426	22,453	57,879	39.04	24.74	63.78
1973-74	41,925	24,794	66,719	45.38	26.84	72.22
1974-75	47,325	24,395	71,720	50.31	25.94	76.25
1975-76	65,021	30,085	95,106	67.90	31.42	99.32
1976-77	72,810	37,721	1,10,531	74.69	38.69	113.38
1977-78	72,666(R)	40,141(R)	1,12,807(R)	73.22	40.44	113.66

R—Revised Estimates.

1.85. Tax revenues comprise the State share in the Central taxes and State taxes and duties. The share in Central taxes includes State's share in Income Tax, Estate Duty and Central Excise Duties. The State's taxes and duties include Land Revenue, Agricultural Income Tax and Large Holding's Tax, State Excise Duty, Sales Tax, Cess/Purchase Tax on sugarcane, Tax on the Sale of Motor Spirits and Lubricants, Profession Tax, Stamp and Registration Fees, Tax on Land and Buildings, Taxes on Vehicles, Passenger and Goods Tax, Electricity Tax and Duty and

taxes and duties on goods and services (entertainment tax). Other revenues comprise of interest receipts, dividends and benefits and other non-tax revenues from (i) general services—Jail, public health, sanitation and water supply; roads and bridges; and other services, (ii) social and community services—educational, medical and agricultural, (iii) economic services, police, printing and stationery, public construction works, co-operatives, irrigation, construction works, animal husbandry and fisheries, forests, community development and industries, and (iv) Grants-in-aid from

Central Government, grants in lieu of tax on railway fare and grants-in-aid (distribution of revenue) under the provisions of the Constitution.

1.86. The total revenue rose tremendously, by 660 per cent, from Rs.148 crores in 1960-61 to Rs.1,128 crores in 1977-78. The rise was much steeper in the tax revenue than in the other revenues. The corresponding increase in the tax revenue was 733 per cent while other revenues had risen by 557 per cent. The *per capita* revenue followed a similar trend. The *per capita* total revenue rose by 461 per cent from Rs.20.25 in 1960-61 to Rs.113.66 in 1977-78. The corresponding rise in

case of *per capita* tax revenue was much sharper, i.e. 515 per cent, while in other revenues, it was 384 per cent. The proportion of tax revenue and other revenues in the total *per capita* revenue which was 58.8 : 41.2 in 1960-61 changed to 64.4 : 35.6 in 1977-78.

Regional Variations

1.87. Due to varying degree of soil fertility, irrigation and application of inputs, the yields per hectare differ from region to region. Average yield of some important crops in quintals per hectare for the 1975-76 are given in the following table:

TABLE XXVIII—Average yield in quintals per hectare (1975-76)

Region	Wheat	Rice	Maize	Barley	Sugarcane
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Hill	10.75	14.19	10.52	9.29	443.36
2. Western	15.80	11.13	8.44	12.42	436.37
3. Central	12.97	9.41	7.18	10.89	336.22
4. Eastern	12.33	8.16	5.21	11.31	351.85
5. Bundelkhand	10.23	7.81	2.94	9.93	324.41
State	13.57	9.29	7.27	11.43	405.08

1.88. The table clearly indicates the low rates of yield in the Eastern and Bundelkhand regions. It can also be seen that in spite of lack of irrigation and low levels of application of fertilizer, the yield rates in the Hill region were not so low as in the Eastern region.

1.89. It is observed that the productivity of land is being increased by taking

more than one crop from the same piece of land, by irrigating the fields where ever irrigation facilities are available and by use of chemical fertilizers. The application of these inputs and adoption of other improved practices, however, are not equally popular in all the regions. The regional variations in this regard are presented in the following table:

TABLE XXIX—Cropping intensity, Irrigation and consumption of fertilizer in agriculture (1975-76)

Region	Cropping intensity	Gross irrigated area as percentage of gross area sown	Consumption of fertilizer per 1,000 hect. (M.T.)
1	2	3	4
1. Hill	161.9	21.7	14.5
2. Western	141.5	53.7	27.0
3. Central	129.8	34.3	15.5
4. Eastern	133.9	35.1	22.6
5. Bundelkhand	109.3	21.4	4.4
State	134.3	40.0	21.1

1.90. From the table it appears that the practice of multiple cropping was more common in the Hill region, followed by the Western and the Eastern regions. It was least popular in the Bundelkhand region due to lack of adequate irrigation facilities. Hill region also lacks irrigation facilities whereas irrigation was most prevalent in the Western region where about 54 per cent of the gross area shown was irrigated. Irrigation was limited to about one-third of the area in the Central and Eastern regions but the percentage of irrigated area was only 21 in

Bundelkhand region. Lack of irrigation facilities also affect the application of fertilizer as well. An area of 1000 hectares in Bundelkhand region received only 4.4 M.T. of fertilizer while corresponding rate of application was 27 M.T. in the Western region, 16 M.T. in Central and 23 M.T. in Eastern region.

1.91. After agriculture, we may pass on to consider manufacturing industry. The data on industrial workers and value added by industries is given in the following table:

TABLE XXX— *Workers and value added by industries*

Region	Proportion of all industrial workers to total workers (1971)	Proportion of industrial workers (other than house hold) to total workers(1971)	Per capita value added by industries in 1975-76 (Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1. Hill	3.7	2.1	27.19
2. Western	9.4	5.3	62.31
3. Central	7.3	4.4	67.02
4. Eastern	6.3	2.3	22.76
5. Bundelkhand	5.0	1.7	2.85
State	7.3	3.6	43.99

From the above data it is evident that the proportion of industrial workers was the maximum in the Western region and minimum in Hill and Bundelkhand regions.

1.92. Some large scale industries that are included in the Hill region are located in the plains of Dehra Dun district. The rest of the Hill region is almost completely devoid of industries. In the Central region, leaving aside

Kanpur and to some extent Lucknow, the rest of the districts of the region are extremely backward. The Western region is comparatively more industrialised.

1.93. Rural electrification is also necessary for augmenting agricultural and industrial production. The regional distribution of electrified villages and consumption of electricity is given in the following table:

TABLE XXXI— *Electrified villages and consumption of electricity*

Region	Percentage of electrified villages to total villages 1976-77	Per capita consumption of electricity 1975-76 (K wh.)			
		Total	Agriculture	Industry	Other purposes
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Hill	14.3	64.1	3.9	45.1	15.1
2. Western	36.9	71.9	28.2	33.1	10.6
3. Central	24.7	74.3	10.4	47.0	16.9
4. Eastern	25.8	82.2	15.1	57.4	9.7
5. Bundelkhand	15.5	17.0	2.7	9.8	4.5
State	26.6	73.1	17.8	44.0	11.3

1.94. The table shows that while 36.9 per cent of the villages in the Western region were electrified, electricity had reached only in 14.3 per cent villages of the Hill region. About a quarter of the villages of the Eastern and Central regions were being served by electricity whereas the proportion of such villages was only 15.5 per cent in Bundelkhand.

1.95. *Per capita* consumption of electricity was the maximum in the Eastern region followed by Central region. Consumption of electricity for agricultural purposes was the highest in

Western region followed by the Eastern region. In case of industry, although the first position is occupied by the Eastern region, it is really quite backward in regard to development of industries. The figure of consumption of electricity for industries in Eastern U. P. get distorted because of the presence of the Aluminium unit of Hindalco at Mirzapur.

1.96. Roads are an important infrastructure for development. The following table shows the disparities between the regions in this regard:

TABLE XXXII—Length of Roads and distance of villages by distance from the nearest road

Region	Road per thousand sq. km. 1976-77 (km)	Percentage distribution of village by distance from pucca road, 1976				
		On the road side	Less than 1 km.	1—3 km.	3—5 km.	More than 5 km.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Hill	64.8	99.79	6.03	14.35	13.78	56.05
2. Western	148.1	15.73	7.83	24.30	20.10	32.04
3. Central	134.7	101.92	7.24	22.44	19.28	40.12
4. Eastern	144.7	144.43	11.55	24.44	18.31	31.27
5. Bundelkhand	105.9	131.84	3.84	15.80	17.04	49.48
State	126.3	131.63	8.99	22.44	18.24	36.70

According to the above data, only 9.8 per cent of the villages in the Hill region were on the road side as against 15.7 per cent in the Western region and 14.4 per cent in the Eastern region. About 50 per cent or more villages of Bundelkhand and Hill regions were situated more than 5 Km. away from pucca roads as against 31 per cent and 32 per cent in the Eastern and Western regions respectively.

1.97. The levels of literacy and expansion of educational programmes in different regions also show great variations. According to the 1971 census, the figures of literacy per 1000 population

of different regions were as given below:

Region	Literacy per 1000 population (1971)
1. Hill	310
2. Western	223
3. Central	230
4. Eastern	194
5. Bundelkhand	225
State	217

1.98. It is evident that the Eastern region had the lowest rate of literacy, as only 19.4 per cent people were found to be literate in 1971 against the average of 21.7 per cent persons for the State as a whole. The literacy in three regions Western, Central and Bundelkhand was of the same order, but the Hill

region was outstanding with literacy at 31.0 per cent. In the above context it becomes necessary to examine the distance at which educational facilities

are available in different regions. The distribution of villages according to distance (km. from primary schools is given in the following table :

TABLE XXXIII—Percentage distribution of villages according to distance from primary school in kms. (1975-76)

Region	In the village	Less than 1 km.	1-3 kms.	More than	
				3-5 kms.	5 kms.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Hill	10.71	5.87	15.04	6.64	61.74
2. Western	26.16	6.88	26.23	12.90	27.83
3. Central	27.67	7.21	27.42	13.94	23.76
4. Eastern	19.38	13.27	26.88	9.46	31.01
5. Bundelkhand	43.34	3.73	15.76	13.07	24.10
State	22.04	9.47	24.78	10.71	33.00

11.99. Bundelkhand region has the distinction of having primary schools for boys in 43 per cent of the villages and other 3.7 per cent villages having primary schools within 1 km. On the other hand only 16 per cent of the villages of the Hill region could have this facility. In Hill region boys of about 62 per cent villages had to walk 5 kms. or more to attend the primary classes. In the East-

ern region about one-third villages had a school within one Km. and a little less than one-third villages, at a distance of 5 kms. or more.

11.100. Besides education, medical services are also very important as social services. The following table gives the number of Hospitals/Dispensaries, hospital beds and distribution of villages according to distance.

TABLE XXXIV—Number of hospitals/dispensaries/hospital beds and percentage distribution of villages according to distance.

Region	No. of hospitals/dispensaries (Allopathic) per lakh of population 1976-77*	No. of hospital-beds (Allopathic) per lakh of population 1976-77*	Percentage distribution of villages according to distance from allopathic hospitals				
			In the village	Below 1 kms.	1-3 kms.	3-5 kms.	Above 5 kms.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Hill	8.95	121.53	1.01	1.32	5.50	8.80	83.37
2. Western	2.44	44.38	1.32	1.39	9.97	17.16	70.16
3. Central	3.00	61.34	1.35	1.58	8.09	15.01	73.97
4. Eastern	2.41	41.83	0.92	2.60	10.98	16.91	68.59
5. Bundelkhand	3.21	44.11	1.06	0.95	3.31	8.61	86.07
State	2.85	49.84	1.09	1.92	9.29	45.30	72.40

*(Projected population as on 1-3-77 is used)

1.101. The above data suggests that medical services in the hill region, in terms of population—facility ratio are relatively greater than in other regions. This region is found to have about 9 hospitals/dispensaries to cater the needs of one lakh population. These figures, however, are likely to create an erroneous impression unless it is borne in mind that the sparseness of population, difficult terrain and poor communications in the hills, to a great extent, nullify this advantage. On examining the distribution of villages according to distance from the nearest hospital, it would be seen that in all the regions, only about one per cent villages have a hospital in the village itself. If we consider the availability of medical facility within 3 Km. the Eastern region appears

TABLE XXXV- Percentage distribution of villages according to distance from source of drinking water

Region	In the village	Below 1 km.	1-3 km.	3-5 km.	Above 5 km.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Hill	77.20	11.66	8.87	1.36	0.91	100.00
2. Western	99.67	0.20	0.10	0.02	0.01	100.00
3. Central	99.67	0.23	0.10	..	..	100.00
4. Eastern	99.55	0.31	0.12	0.01	0.01	100.00
5. Bundelkhand	98.32	1.19	0.33	0.11	0.05	100.00
State	96.59	11.81	1.28	0.19	0.13	100.00

1.103. If we examine the distance of the source of drinking water we find about 97 per cent of the villages in the State had some source of drinking water in the village itself. In the Hill region however, percentage of such villages was only 77. In that region in about 12 per cent villages water had to be brought from distance more than one kilometer.

1.104. The above paragraphs attempt to highlight variations in the level of development of different regions with regard to important socio-economic aspects. Although some of the regions are not as backward as others, there are very backward pockets in the relatively more advanced regions. The district-wise profile in respect of 40 socio-economic indicators, presented in Annexure III throws light on the inter-district variations within and between various regions of the State.

to be better placed with about 14.5 per cent villages getting medical-aid at a distance of less than 3 Km. Bundelkhand, on the other hand seems to be in the worst position in this regard, the corresponding percentage being only 5.3. The important fact is that the majority of the villages have these facilities at a distance of more than 5 Km., the percentage of such villages being 83 in Hills and 86 in Bundelkhand.

1.102. Shortage of drinking water in the rural areas is another problem which needs urgent attention. In this connection, the following table gives the distribution of villages according to distance from the nearest source of drinking water :

People below poverty line

1.105. One of the main objective adopted for the 1978-83 Plan is to achieve an appropriate increase in the standard of living of the poorest sections of the population. In the Draft National Plan (1978-83), the concept of measuring the poverty has been changed from earlier norm. The document has defined 'poverty line' on the basis of nutritional requirement of 2400 calories per day per person for the rural areas and 2100 calories for urban areas. For the country as a whole this has been further quantified in terms of per capita monthly expenditure of Rs.61.80 for rural and Rs.71.30 for urban area at 1976-77 prices on the basis of N. S. S. data of 28th round for the year 1973-74.

1.106. Using the N. S. S. data of the 28th round for the year 1973-74 for Uttar Pradesh and applying the inverse linear

interpolation method, between the monthly consumption expenditure and caloric requirements, the *per capita* per day requirements in rural and urban area represent respective levels of Rs.67.75 and Rs.69.08.

1.107. In other words, while for the country as a whole 2400 calories might be available with an average *per capita* expenditure of Rs.61.80, the same amount of calories in U. P. were available for 67.75. On the other hand, the desired calories for urban areas in Uttar Pradesh could be purchased with a monthly expenditure of Rs.69.08 instead of Rs.71.30 for the country as a whole. These differences may be due to variations in the consumption basket and price levels.

1.108. Considering the calories norm and assuming that the average *per capita* expenditure increased at the rate of 1.5

per cent per annum, without the consumption pattern observed in 1973-74 undergoing any change, it was estimated that the percentage of population below the poverty line in rural and urban areas during 1977-78 might be 57.06 and 45.94 respectively. The corresponding figures for the country are estimated as 47.85 per cent and 40.71 per cent respectively.

U. P. Vis-a-Vis other States

1.109. It has already been stated earlier that Uttar Pradesh is economically one of the relatively backward States of the country. In fact, the growth of the national economy of a faster rate as compared to that of U. P., was responsible for the widening of the gap between the national and State *per capita* incomes. The rates of growth during different Plan periods in India and U. P. are presented in the following table :

TABLE XXXVI—*Total Per Capita Income*

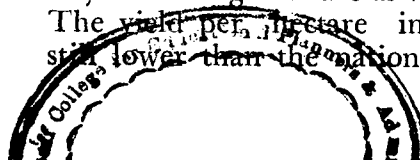
Period	Total Income		Per capita Income	
	India	U. P.	India	U. P.
1	2	3	4	5
First Plan	3.4	1.9	1.6	0.5
Second Plan	4.0	1.8	1.8	0.2
Third Plan	2.6	1.8	0.4	Negligible
Fourth Plan	3.5	2.6	1.3	0.8
Fifth Plan 1974-75 to 1976-77	3.4	4.8	1.4	2.9
1974-75 to 1977-78	N.A.	5.3*	N.A.	3.4*
1960-61 to 1976-77	3.3	2.3	1.1	0.5
1960-61 to 1977-78	N.A.	2.6*	N.A.	0.7*

* Estimated

1.110. It would be observed from the above table that the rate of growth of the State's economy has been quite low. The cumulative result of these trends had been that during the 16 year period (1960-61 to 1976-77), the economy of the State progressed at a slow rate of 2.3 per cent as

compared to 3.3 per cent for the country as a whole.

1.111. The poor levels of income in the State are due to low level of productivity both in agriculture as well as industry. The yield per hectare in this State are still lower than the national average and



of course, much lower than these in the neighbouring States of Punjab and

Haryana. Relevant figure for most of the States are given below :

TABLE XXXVII—State-wise level of agriculture production per hectare

State	Wheat (in kg.) 1976-77*	Paddy i.e. Rice (in kg.) 1976-77*	Maize (in kg.) 1976-77*	Sugarcane (in quintal) 1976-77*
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	613	1,378	1,015	69.3
Bihar	1,270	895	1,017	32.7
Gujrat	1,475	1,218	794	55.4
Haryana	2,024	2,468	1,008	43.3
Madhya Pradesh	741	620	1,101	30.2
Maharashtra	789	1,351	1,831	89.2
Punjab	2,432	2,583	1,144	52.3
Rajasthan	1,280	1,341	760	45.1
Tamil Nadu	@	2,129	1,063	99.2
Uttar Pradesh	1,324	916	775	45.7
West Bengal	2,100	1,133	1,150	61.4
All-India	1,394	1,108	1,033	53.6

*Based on final estimates and subject to revision.

@Cropped being un-important average yield has not been calculated.

[Source.— Estimates of Area and Production of principle crops in India 1976-77].

1.112. Analysis of the causes of low level of productivity in agriculture suggests that the present state of affairs is largely attributable to low application of fertilizers. Consumption of fertilizer per hectare in U. P. in the year 1975-76 for which latest data is available, in the form of nutrients was only 17 Kg. of nitrogen, 2.7 Kg. of phosphetic and 1.6 Kg. of potash, while the corresponding figure for Punjab and Tamil Nadu were much higher.

1.113. Productivity per worker employed in registered factories in the State is also very low being only Rs.2,589 as against Rs.4,987 in Maharashtra, Rs.4,687 in Haryana, Rs.4,093 in Madhya Pradesh, Rs.3,395 in Gujrat, Rs.3,264 in Tamil Nadu and Rs.3,138 in Punjab.

The low productivity in the State is probably due to the industries in the State being predominantly traditional in nature, which over the years have deteriorated due to lack of modernization and introduction of technological improvements.

1.114. One of the reasons for such a State of affairs in the State is inadequate availability of electricity which is extremely vital for any economic development. The poor availability of electricity is reflected by the figures of *per capita* consumption of electricity. During 1974-75 the average *per capita* consumption of 61 Kwh., in the State was almost the lowest for any State of the country. Out of 15 States for which data are available the consumption in Himanchal Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh was

almost as low as in U. P. but the consumption in all other States was higher. The highest consumption was reported from Maharashtra and Gujarat which consumed 177 Kwh. per unit of population. Punjab with 155 Kwh. Tamil Nadu with 133 Kwh. Haryana with 125 Kwh. Karnataka with 120 Kwh. West Bengal with 124 Kwh. per capita consumption came next in that order. Apart from the fact that *per capita* consumption of electricity is low in U. P. the use of available power for industrial purposes is also low. In the State only 47 per cent electricity was used for industrial purposes. This was the lowest for all the State except Himachal Pradesh. Of the remaining 53 per cent, 29 per cent and 24 per cent were being consumed for agriculture and other uses respectively.

1.115. The programme of rural electrification is crucial for development of agriculture and rural industries but here also the progress has been much behind other States. By the end of 1976-77 all the villages of Punjab and Haryana has been electrified. Tamil Nadu and Kerala had also reached the target of electrifying all the villages the percentage of electrified villages having reached 98.6 and 95.6 respectively. Other States like Maharashtra with 56.5 per cent Karnataka with 54.8 per cent, Andhra Pradesh with 49.6 per cent, Jammu and Kashmir with 43.6 per cent, Himachal Pradesh with 42.8 per cent and Gujarat with 38.9 per cent were much ahead of Uttar Pradesh, where the percentage of electrified villages was only 29, the national average being 39 per cent.

1.116. Whatever indicators may be seen, the position of U. P. is quite low. An inter-State profile, incorporating 35 indicators is presented in Annexure IV which focusses the attention on low level of development in the State and the extent of leeway which has to be made up to come at with even those States which are not very advanced.

1.117. The main reason for the static situation in Uttar Pradesh has been that the total *per capita* outlay in this State during the last 26 years (from the First Plan to March 31, 1978) has been only Rs.529 against all States average of Rs. 598 the rank of this State being fourteenth among seventeen States. This is evident from the following table :—

TABLE XXXVIII—State-wise Per Capita Outlay

State	Per Capita Outlay	
	Amount (Rs.) (31-3-78)	Rank
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	531	13
2. Assam	541	12
3. Bihar	387	17
4. Gujarat	840	5
5. Haryana	922	4
6. Jammu and Kashmir	1,291	2
7. Kerala	585	8
8. Madhya Pradesh	525	15
9. Maharashtra	802	6
10. Karnataka	618	7
11. Himanchal Pradesh	1,075	3
12. Orissa	558	9
13. Punjab	1,353	1
14. Rajasthan	557	10
15. Tamil Nadu	546	11
16. Uttar Pradesh	529	14
17. West Bengal	455	16
All States	598	..

Source—State Planning Commission, U. P.

1.118. It would be observed from the above data that only the States of Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Bihar rank marginally lower than U. P. in the matter of per capita Plan outlay. It is significant that U. P.'s *per capita* outlay during the planning era has been less than half of Punjab.

1.119. As regards Central Assistance the pattern in relation to U. P. corresponds with the pattern of *per capita* total plan outlays. The State got the last rank in first and second plans with *per capita* assistance of Rs.13 and Rs.17 respectively against the corresponding averages of Rs.24 and Rs.26 for fifteen States. In the Third Plan, the *per capita* assistance to U. P. went up to Rs.46 and the State ranked 13th among 16 States. Only the State of West Bengal, Maharashtra and Bihar receiving lower central assistance. During

three years of the annual Plan, the *per capita* Central assistance to this State was Rs.30 against an average of Rs.36 for 17 States. The *per capita* assistance received by this State during three annual Plans was higher than only two States, viz. West Bengal and Maharashtra. The rank of U. P. improved a little during the Fourth Plan and the first two years of the Fifth Five Year Plan, i.e. 1974-75 and 1975-76 so that it occupied the 13th, 11th and 7th place respectively among 17 States but the position again deteriorated in the year 1976-77 when its ranking went down to the 9th place. The total *per capita* Central assistance to this State during the last 26 years from First Plan to 1976-77 was Rs.212 against all States average of Rs.253 consequently, it ranked 13th amongst 17 States. *Per capita* Central assistance given to all States, except West Bengal, Haryana and Maharashtra, was more than that given to U. P. Even if the areas of special problems like Nagaland, Jammu and Kashmir and Assam are ignored, the total *per capita* Central assistance of Rs.212 received by this State in 26 years was very much lower than that of Rs.461 to Punjab, Rs.340 to Orissa, Rs.332 to Rajasthan, Rs.291 to Kerala, Rs.259 to Madhya Pradesh, Rs.255 to Karnataka, Rs.234 to Andhra Pradesh and Rs.230 to Gujarat.

Some new directions of development

1.120. (i) *Local Planning*—For the last one and half years, attempts are being made to give a new direction to the planning process. Steps have been taken to introduce greater specificity in the formulation of plans and also speed up their implementation. With a view to making the plans rural oriented, 50 per cent of the plan expenditure is being incurred in the rural areas. As planning to be realistic and result oriented, must start from below, an amount of Rs.15.00 crores and Rs.25.00 crores has been allocated to the districts during 1977-78 and 1978-79 to encourage the officials and public representatives to start looking more analytically at their immediate environment and prepare additional schemes at the local level, keeping in view their needs, resources and problems. While this humble beginning would yield some direct benefits, the main benefit is likely to be indirect because in the process of identifying the scope for

addition schemes, local administration at district and block levels will have to work comprehensively at the profile of existing development programmes operating in the district and discover the areas which need more emphasis than given at present. The imperative to produce location specific schemes would also necessarily create greater capability to plan at the local level. Both these capabilities are pre-requisite for establishing the credibility and the feasibility of multi level planning.

1.121. (ii) *Antyodaya*—With a view to realising the ideal of Antyodaya, i. e. amelioration of the poorest of the poor, a new scheme has been launched recently, under the auspices of the scheme for local level planning. Under this scheme, initially, five poorest families from every village of the State will be chosen for economic assistance. These families would be either landless, or possess not more than 0.4 hectare of irrigated or one hectare of unirrigated agricultural land, and have an aggregate annual income of not more than Rs.2,000 from all sources. These families will be entitled to a loan of up to Rs.5,000 in which the subsidy component could be as high as 50 per cent.

1.122. (iii) *Housing facility to Scheduled Castes and Tribes*—Reasonable housing facilities are generally not available to Harijans, scheduled tribes and other 'Antyodaya' families. Till recently an amount of Rs.1,000 used to be given as a grant to a family for constructing a house which cost around Rs.3,500 to 4,000. The remaining Rs. 2,500 had to be arranged by the family itself either from its own saving or by borrowing from banks. This was hardly feasible for the weaker sections. Therefore, it has been decided recently, to revise the scheme. The new scheme aims at benefiting 50,000 families evolving and adopting Kachcha-Pucca housing designs, providing assistance to the beneficiaries in terms of construction materials worth Rs. 1,000 each and taking technical support for the programme to their doorsteps.

1.123. (iv) *Special Programme for the uplift of weaker section*—In this directions, the following important measures have been taken :—

(a) Remission of revenue for all holdings up to 3 acres.

(b) Subsidy on the application of chemical fertilizers.

(c) Subsidy to small and marginal farmers throughout the State to construct their own sources of minor irrigation on the pattern of S.F.D.A.

(d) Special emphasis on rural and small industries.

1.124. (v) *General Facilities to weaker section*—Along with economic uplift, special programmes have been taken up to provide general facilities to the weaker sections for the society. There is a provision of opening of 2,170 new primary schools and 1,078 new middle schools during 1978-79. Keeping in view the need for drinking water a provision of Rs.6.90 crores have been made in 1978-79. It is

hoped that during one and half years, no "Basti" of Harijans or persons belonging to the weaker sections shall be left without a well or a diggi for drinking water.

1.125. (vi) *Development of new techniques in Rural and small industries*—It was considered necessary that new techniques in the rural and small industries should be introduced so that new items of manufacture can be taken up in rural areas on a small scale, productivity of rural artisans can be enhanced and the quality of designs of products from these units can be improved. A provision of Rs. 50.00 lakh was made in 1977-78 for undertaking research to develop appropriate technologies for the objectives mentioned above.

ANNEXURE I

Hill Region	..	.. (1) Almora, (2) Pithoragarh, (3) Dehra Dun, (4) Chamoli, (5) Garhwal, (6) Naini Tal, (7) Tehri-Garhwal and (8) Uttarakashi.
Western Region	..	.. (1) Agra, (2) Aligarh, (3) Bijnor, (4) Budaun, (5) Bareilly, (6) Bulandshahr, (7) Etah, (8) Etawah, (9) Fariukhabad, (10) Mainpuri, (11) Mathura, (12) Meerut, (13) Moradabad, (14) Muzaffarnagar, (15) Rampur, (16) Pilibhit, (17) Saharanpur, (18) Shahjahanpur and (19) Ghaziabad.
Central Region	..	.. (1) Bara Banki, (2) Fatehpur, (3) Hardoi, (4) Kanpur, (5) Kheri, (6) Lucknow, (7) Rae Bareli, (8) Sitapur and (9) Unnao.
Eastern Region	..	.. (1) Allahabad, (2) Azamgarh, (3) Bahraich, (4) Ballia, (5) Basti, (6) Deoria, (7) Faizabad, (8) Ghazipur, (9) Gonda, (10) Gorakhpur, (11) Jaunpur, (12) Mirzapur, (13) Pratapgarh, (14) Sultanpur and (15) Varanasi.
Bundelkhand Region	..	.. (1) Banda, (2) Hamirpur, (3) Jalaun, (4) Jhansi and (5) Lalitpur.

ANNEXURE II

Estimate of per capita income of various States at constant 1960-61 prices

Serial no.	State	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			
1	Andhra Pradesh	..	..	275	276	281	295	276	283	310	314	287	325	330	330	..	
2	Assam†	..	..	..	251	265	271P.R.	279P.R.	271	270	270	271	278*	280*	291*	298*	..
3	Bihar=	..	..	..	215	221	188	202	205	206	426*	432*	418*	421*	425*	..	..
4	Gujarat	..	..	..	362	375	375	400	363	389	438*	433*	338*	397*	331*	413*	398†
5	Haryana	..	..	..	327	319	343	399	354	429	441*	441*	426*	425*	421*	471*	478†
6	Kerala	..	..	..	259	261	268	280	286	292	297	303	303	301	299	297	..
7	Madhya Pradesh	..	..	..	260	217	213	266	244	253	261*	270*	256*	263*	259*	275*	253*
8	Tamil Nadu	..	..	..	334	317	321	329	329	335	348	362	358	369PR	319PR	358pr.	362†
9	Maharashtra	..	..	..	409	386	397	408	423	425	427*	431*	410*	448*	466*	478*	499pr
10	Karnataka	..	..	..	296	291	323	316	337	352	361*	366*	338*	385*	387*	399*	366†
11	Orissa	..	..	..	217	239	253	245	262	261	265*	245*	253*	259*	231*	276*	..
12	Punjab	..	..	..	366	396	417	460	476	497	496	497	503	519	522	551	..
13	Rajasthan	..	..	..	284	262	269	316	249	271	353*	303*	274*	308*	278*	317*	319*
14	Uttar Pradesh	..	..	..	252	252	227	243	241	263	269*	252*	261*	250*	253	270*	273†
15	West Bengal	..	..	..	390	297	383	384	385	392	379*	387*	371*	368*	373*	385pr.	387†
	India	..	..	..	306	311	307	325	327	341	353*	349*	337*	349*	343*	366†	363E

*Provisional pr. Preliminary
†Quick PR Partially revised

=Figures from 1960-61 to 1969-70 are at (1960-61 prices and from 1970-71 onwards at 1970-71 prices.)

‡Figures are at 1948-49 prices.

E=Estimated on the basis of average ratio between the estimates at 1960-61 and 1970-71 prices from 1970-71 to 1976-77.

INTER—district variations within and between

District/Region	Average yield in quintal per hectare (1975-76)					Inten- sity of cropping (1975-76)	Gross irriga- ted area as % to gross sown area (1975-76)	Consu- mption of Fer- tilizer per hecta re of crop- ped area (1975-76) in kg.
	Wheat	Rice	Maize	Barley	Sugar- cane			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Allahabad	13.73	8.54	9.86	11.95	361.16	125.9	31.7	19.52
2. Azamgarh	14.07	6.50	6.30	12.46	365.01	131.4	44.4	22.92
3. Bahraich	9.57	8.07	2.37	8.36	296.13	133.4	12.7	8.53
4. Ballia	12.69	6.57	4.81	11.76	285.37	137.3	37.4	30.13
5. Basti	10.38	7.67	2.00	6.36	334.32	141.9	41.2	18.83
6. Deoria	12.31	9.95	6.30	11.62	361.97	141.8	39.1	30.41
7. Faizabad	13.04	9.33	1.75	13.80	367.39	138.8	45.5	28.27
8. Ghazipur	14.14	6.87	9.22	11.07	413.17	123.4	42.0	33.57
9. Gonda	10.68	7.68	3.46	8.06	309.08	133.7	20.8	12.87
10. Gorakhpur	13.53	9.15	6.30	11.14	375.38	142.6	38.9	27.95
11. Jaunpur	15.83	7.82	10.43	14.10	384.93	134.9	44.4	28.71
12. Mirzapur	8.76	8.04	5.79	7.86	413.17	129.4	21.7	13.65
13. Pratapgarh	13.07	8.76	2.79	12.36	209.00	118.0	36.8	19.22
14. Sultanpur	11.42	7.47	2.79	12.80	209.00	129.0	36.8	14.43
15. Varanasi	12.83	8.78	15.05	14.12	384.92	136.3	47.3	44.13
Eastern Region	12.33	8.16	5.21	11.31	351.85	133.9	35.1	22.58
1. Almora .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	163.5	12.4	4.21
2. Pithoragarh .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	162.5	10.8	1.03
3. Dehradun	10.91	12.36	9.71	9.76	486.05	149.7	34.2	11.81
4. Garhwal .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	175.7	8.5	1.28
5. Chamoli .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	158.3	4.7	1.30
6. Naini Tal	15.27	19.86	11.84	6.50	436.86	158.8	40.5	42.22
7. Tehri-Garhwal .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	165.0	16.6	1.05
8. Uttar Kashi .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	153.0	16.9	1.59
Hill Region	10.75	14.119	10.52	9.29	443.36	161.9	21.7	14.49
1. Banda	8.49	8.76	2.75	8.29	324.41	115.8	19.5	2.24
2. Hamirpur	8.19	4.32	2.75	9.89	324.41	103.2	15.9	1.83
3. Jalaun	12.32	4.48	2.75	11.59	324.41	106.3	29.1	9.87
4. Jhansi	11.51	7.08	2.75	9.60	324.41	106.1	24.0	5.26
5. Lalitpur	11.91	4.24	3.00	11.12	324.41	120.5	22.3	..
Bundelkhand Region	10.23	7.81	2.94	9.93	324.41	109.3	21.4	4.38

UIRE—III

various regions of the State

Proportion of industrial workers to total workers 1971	Percentage of workers engaged in other than household Industry (1971)	Per capita value added by Industries in Rs. 1975-76	Percentage of villages electrified to total village upto (1976-77)	Per capita consumption of Electricity 1975-76			Length of road per thousand sq. km. of area in K.M. (1976-77)	Literacy percentage 1971	No. of Hospitals Dispensaries (Allopathic) per lakh of population (1976-77)	No. of beds in Hospitals/Dispensaries (Allopathic) pr lakh of population (1976-77)	
				Total	Agriculture	Industry					Others
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
8.5	3.7	67.71	35.67	111.0	21.9	26.0	63.1	177.39	23.9	3.27	85.72
8.7	1.8	2.44	32.53	34.2	26.3	5.2	2.7	191.85	19.1	2.12	20.27
2.0	1.0	5.65	17.64	9.6	5.2	2.1	2.3	102.47	12.2	2.77	29.87
5.9	1.6	0.12	19.48	30.6	25.7	2.7	2.2	179.25	21.7	2.79	23.32
3.7	1.1	5.74	26.62	12.9	7.6	3.8	1.5	113.00	15.6	2.18	29.77
3.3	1.6	15.64	23.14	21.5	10.2	9.0	2.3	179.63	18.0	1.68	17.26
6.6	2.0	3.45	37.64	33.9	17.4	13.3	3.2	144.47	19.3	2.17	49.34
6.2	1.7	9.40	23.19	37.2	25.9	8.2	3.1	168.64	20.1	2.52	21.88
3.0	1.2	7.97	23.62	12.4	3.8	6.0	2.6	116.78	14.0	2.25	35.12
4.8	2.7	54.99	20.48	91.7	7.7	80.0	4.0	137.97	19.8	2.21	51.89
5.9	2.1	1.49	26.16	27.9	19.8	5.0	3.1	183.17	21.2	1.97	28.04
7.5	3.9	87.21	13.33	896.7	20.3	864.9	11.5	82.48	19.4	3.57	41.86
4.3	0.9	0.59	24.75	8.1	4.2	2.9	1.0	167.56	18.5	2.42	31.70
3.9	0.5	0.21	34.04	14.6	10.4	3.5	0.7	145.25	17.9	2.12	33.59
18.4	6.2	43.82	23.29	69.5	20.7	30.3	18.5	212.38	27.3	2.60	90.26
6.3	2.3	22.76	25.83	82.2	15.1	57.4	9.7	144.72	19.4	2.41	41.83
1.9	0.8 (-0.04)	11.85	9.6	0.0	4.9	4.7	119.11	28.1	7.59	96.06	
2.6	0.5 ..	4.45	2.1	0.0	0.4	1.7	35.55	31.9	9.72	101.08	
9.3	6.8	101.79	24.84	283.4	1.7	224.3	57.4	136.89	43.7	10.90	212.06
1.5	0.7	1.02	9.14	6.5	0.1	2.5	3.9	87.32	32.0	8.68	99.67
2.0	0.3 ..	14.25	4.5	0.0	1.3	3.2	25.08	28.7	11.64	95.91	
7.2	5.1	49.57	42.36	74.0	16.8	39.1	18.1	90.43	31.9	7.67	140.02
1.6	0.5	0.00	6.11	2.3	0.0	0.5	1.8	82.35	19.3	8.18	71.26
1.8	1.1	4.84	15.81	6.0	0.0	2.0	4.0	31.17	22.0	9.70	63.64
3.7	2.1	27.19	14.28	64.1	3.9	45.1	15.1	64.79	31.0	8.95	121.53
3.9	1.0	0.42	19.01	11.0	3.8	4.3	2.9	88.24	18.4	3.07	24.91
4.5	1.0	0.03	13.21	8.2	3.3	2.8	2.1	98.61	20.3	3.56	20.84
4.6	2.2	0.17	20.76	11.8	1.6	4.2	6.0	140.44	27.4	2.95	35.15
6.8	2.7	12.94	10.75	44.6	3.0	32.9	8.7	108.94	29.0	3.28	111.36
		0.78		8.3	0.1	5.2	3.0		17.0	3.14	32.22
5.0	1.7	2.85	15.52	17.0	2.7	9.8	4.5	105.91	22.5	3.21	44.11

INTER—Districts variations within

District/Region	Average yield in quintal per hectare (1975-76)					Inten- sity of cropping (1975-76)	Gross irriga- ted area as % to gross area sown (1975-76)	Consum- ption of fer- tilizer- per hectare of crop- ped area (1975-76) in kg.
	Wheat	Rice	Maize	Barley	Sugar- cane			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Agra ..	16.56	9.52	8.29	10.78	337.86	128.0	42.3	16.98
2. Aligarh ..	18.84	9.56	7.14	14.13	351.80	153.7	63.4	21.59
3. Bareilly ..	11.44	10.84	5.23	6.07	313.99	137.7	39.5	17.53
4. Bijnor ..	11.89	10.85	5.23	6.07	455.39	128.5	40.6	36.45
5. Badaun ..	14.21	9.77	4.59	7.09	309.76	131.9	38.2	19.08
6. Bulandshar ..	19.34	11.05	9.97	11.58	420.85	158.3	69.3	34.41
7. Etah ..	16.49	9.15	8.39	13.00	309.80	148.1	52.6	17.16
8. Etawah ..	18.70	11.56	7.94	20.94	361.16	129.8	54.6	14.22
9. Farrukhabad ..	15.80	7.16	10.65	9.95	367.23	137.6	44.7	31.19
10. Mainpuri ..	18.70	8.66	10.58	11.34	337.86	140.3	55.8	22.35
11. Mathura ..	15.11	10.48	7.95	13.82	336.79	134.5	58.4	9.57
12. Meerut ..	18.89	10.03	9.99	9.43	484.74	153.6	78.0	50.16
13. Moradabad ..	12.09	7.33	5.33	6.83	434.84	137.6	50.1	25.80
14. Muzaffarnagar ..	18.53	12.99	9.79	9.43	489.78	144.6	74.4	45.87
15. Pilibhit ..	12.64	14.51	5.23	6.07	366.70	148.0	36.9	22.21
16. Rampur ..	14.17	12.89	6.31	6.07	274.59	150.1	36.6	32.83
17. Saharanpur ..	15.27	12.87	6.75	9.43	487.85	149.7	53.1	36.77
18. Shahjahanpur ..	13.11	11.18	3.91	8.22	358.96	132.0	45.9	16.72
Western region ..	15.80	11.13	8.44	12.42	436.37	141.5	53.7	27.04
1. Barabanki ..	13.17	10.64	4.01	8.88	319.43	140.2	37.4	26.74
2. Fatehpur ..	12.65	8.19	9.86	8.55	361.16	123.4	34.2	12.70
3. Hardoi ..	12.65	7.83	7.91	10.56	393.66	127.9	36.1	8.71
4. Kanpur ..	16.73	11.34	7.54	11.89	361.16	120.6	45.0	15.07
5. Kheri ..	10.60	9.08	7.15	5.97	314.63	130.4	15.8	20.59
6. Lucknow ..	12.74	8.04	2.98	11.03	320.65	129.3	42.6	25.99
7. Raebareli ..	12.57	8.45	7.47	12.03	395.68	131.7	42.2	13.66
8. Sitapur ..	11.48	9.33	2.59	9.41	336.68	124.9	26.0	10.64
9. Unnao ..	14.51	11.01	9.71	13.59	395.68	145.3	39.3	11.18
Central Region ..	12.97	9.41	7.18	10.89	336.22	129.8	34.3	15.47
Uttar Pradesh ..	13.57	9.29	7.27	11.43	405.08	134.3	40.0	21.07

URIE— III—(Contd.)

and between various regions of the State

Proportion of industrial workers to total workers (1971)	Percentage of workers engaged in other than house Industry (1971)	Per capita value added by Industries in Rs. 1975-76	Percentage of villages electrified to total village up to (1976-77)	Per capita consumption of Electricity 1975-76				Length of metalled road per thousand sq. km. of area in K.M. (1976-77)	Literacy percentage 1971	No. of Hospitals Dispensaries (Allopathic) per lakh of population (1976-77)	No. of beds Hospital Dispensaries (Allopathic) per lakh of population (1976-77)
				Total	Agriculture	Industry	Others				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
17.4	12.0	45.48	36.44	66.2	14.3	31.0	20.9	168.05	27.0	2.21	108.65
10.3	6.0	26.77	41.21	52.0	27.0	15.5	9.5	151.99	24.9	2.68	73.16
7.5	5.4	69.98	25.44	59.0	7.6	39.2	12.2	126.39	17.8	3.07	91.29
12.5	5.4	20.72	31.26	71.6	38.5	26.9	6.2	172.37	20.2	2.59	23.43
3.2	1.7	0.59	27.67	34.9	26.4	6.0	2.5	99.03	12.7	2.33	21.85
8.4	3.7	5.72	56.35	78.8	53.3	16.6	8.9	164.90	21.9	2.09	24.89
5.1	2.5	6.20	34.65	26.5	15.6	7.8	3.1	142.25	21.7	2.34	27.99
5.1	2.5	3.65	26.11	19.8	9.9	5.8	4.1	135.56	28.9	2.76	29.37
6.7	3.7	3.02	47.03	41.7	29.2	9.8	2.7	117.01	25.1	2.42	41.28
5.2	2.2	14.40	28.97	30.6	15.7	12.0	2.9	156.71	24.2	2.65	21.11
7.6	2.8	6.30	33.33	53.0	26.2	14.0	12.8	178.16	24.8	3.34	93.32
116.6	9.6	138.33	56.31	184.8	45.4	119.0	20.4	201.85	28.1	1.31	34.77
99.9	5.6	18.54	44.65	57.3	27.7	20.4	9.2	137.14	17.1	2.70	32.86
10.1	4.6	31.68	68.54	116.6	59.4	38.7	18.5	186.82	22.6	1.85	20.58
5.0	3.2	17.64	25.54	42.7	12.7	22.3	7.7	102.29	16.7	3.43	33.25
7.6	6.0	17.31	35.75	36.3	15.1	19.1	3.1	159.07	12.9	3.07	27.86
10.7	6.3	466.61	39.23	107.9	29.9	63.2	14.8	147.74	23.4	2.87	39.57
4.9	3.2	11.08	18.10	32.5	11.1	14.2	7.2	105.02	17.1	2.38	24.68
9.4	5.3	62.31	36.85	71.9	28.2	33.1	10.6	148.05	22.3	2.44	44.38
5.7	1.3	9.68	23.16	23.0	12.9	7.8	2.3	137.33	14.3	2.47	20.47
4.4	1.5	0.76	31.98	26.4	20.5	3.4	2.5	138.37	20.9	2.48	27.16
3.5	1.2	1.79	14.98	14.2	6.8	5.6	1.8	107.32	19.3	2.21	24.45
17.3	14.1	139.06	22.64	244.9	6.0	182.8	56.1	142.65	36.6	3.73	84.18
3.3	2.2	10.66	31.56	25.7	7.4	14.8	3.5	99.87	14.6	3.18	26.88
12.2	8.6	352.86	39.78	102.3	13.0	53.0	46.3	226.88	34.0	3.59	198.62
3.6	0.8	1.91	40.65	35.5	28.8	5.1	1.6	185.00	18.3	3.79	42.14
4.4	1.6	6.96	15.37	23.7	7.6	12.8	3.3	177.60	16.5	2.37	70.94
5.0	2.2	4.41	15.12	13.7	4.9	8.0	0.8	133.30	19.6	2.66	23.29
7.3	4.4	67.02	24.68	74.3	10.4	47.0	16.9	134.68	22.9	3.00	61.34
7.3	3.6	43.99	26.60	73.1	17.8	44.0	11.3	126.34	21.7	2.85	49.84

ANNEXURE—III

Percentage distribution of village according to distance from the source of drinking water

				In the village	Less than 1 Km.	1—3 Km.	3—5 Km.	More than 5 Km..	
	1			21	22	23	24	25	
1. Allahabad	99.47	0.42	0.11	..	..
2. Azamgarh	99.98	0.02	..	..	..
3. Bahraich	99.73	0.21	0.06	..	..
4. Ballia	99.52	0.26	0.22	..	..
5. Basti	99.91	0.09	..	..	..
6. Deoria	98.62	1.10	0.20	0.08	..	
7. Faizabad	100.00	..	..	..	..
8. Ghazipur	99.56	0.44	..	..	..
9. Gonda	99.86	0.14	..	..	..
10. Gorakhpur	99.98	0.02	..	..	..
11. Jaunpur	100.00	..	..	..	..
12. Mirzapur	97.66	1.13	1.04	0.07	0.10	
13. Pratapgarh	100.00	..	..	..	..
14. Sultanpur	100.00	..	..	..	..
15. Varanasi	98.73	0.94	0.33	..	..
	Eastern Region			..	99.55	0.31	0.12	0.01	0.01
1. Almora	76.50	14.89	8.31	0.30	..	
2. Pithoragarh	71.41	16.36	9.95	1.95	0.33	
3. Dehra Dun	63.15	8.68	16.96	8.01	3.20	
4. Garhwal	89.14	5.90	4.59	0.37	..	
5. Chamoli	76.62	7.86	12.92	2.26	0.34	
6. Naini Tal	86.08	4.62	3.99	0.86	4.45	
7. Tehri-Garhwal	65.81	20.39	12.36	0.98	0.46	
8. Uttarkashi	68.24	14.58	13.22	1.98	1.98	
	Hill Region			..	77.20	11.66	8.87	1.36	0.91
1. Banda	98.43	1.33	0.08	0.16	..	
2. Hamirpur	98.17	1.29	0.54	..	..
3. Jalaun	99.48	..	0.31	0.21	..	
4. Jhansi	97.24	1.84	0.79	0.13	..	
5. Lalitpur	97.95	1.76	..	..	0.29	
	Bundelkhand Region			..	98.32	1.19	0.33	0.11	0.05

ANNEXURE—III

Percentage distribution of village according to distance from the source of drinking water

				In the village	Less than 1 Km.	1—3 Km.	3—5 Km.	More than 5 Km.
1				21	22	23	24	25
1..	Agra	..	..	98.39	1.10	..	..	..
2..	Aligarh	..	..	99.71	0.12	0.17	..	..
3..	Badaun	..	..	99.84	0.11	0.05	..	..
4..	Bareilly	..	..	99.84	0.16	..	..	..
5..	Bijnor	..	..	99.67	0.10	0.19	0.04	..
6..	Bulandshahr	..	..	100.00	..	..	..	..
7..	Etah	..	..	100.00	..	..	..	..
8..	Etawah	..	..	99.73	0.27	..	..	..
9..	Farrukhabad	..	..	100.00	..	..	..	..
10..	Mainpuri	..	..	99.93	0.07	..	..	..
11..	Mathura	..	..	97.85	1.70	0.34	0.11	..
12..	Meerut	..	..	99.86	0.07	..	..	0.07
13..	Moradabad	..	..	100.00	..	..	..	..
14..	Muzaffarnagar	..	..	100.00	..	..	..	..
15..	Pilibhit	..	..	100.00	..	..	..	..
16..	Rampur	..	..	100.00	..	..	..	..
17..	Saharanpur	..	..	98.58	0.47	0.59	0.18	0.18
18..	Shahjahanpur	..	..	99.81	0.19	..	..	..
Western Region				99.67	0.20	0.10	0.02	0.01
1..	Bara Banki	..	..	100.00	..	..	..	..
2..	Fatehpur	..	..	98.97	0.81	0.22	..	..
3..	Hardoi	..	..	99.52	0.48	..	..	..
4..	Kanpur	..	..	99.84	0.11	0.06	..	..
5..	Kheri	..	..	99.10	0.66	0.24	..	..
6..	Lucknow	..	..	99.23	..	0.77	..	..
7..	Rae Bareilly	..	..	100.00	..	..	..	..
8..	Sitapur	..	..	100.00	..	..	..	..
9..	Unnao	..	..	100.00	..	..	..	..
Central Region				99.67	0.23	0.10	..	..
Uttar Pradesh				96.59	1.81	1.28	0.19	0.13

ANNEXURE-III—(Contd.)

Percentage Distribution of Villages by Distance from Pucca road (1975-76)

				On the roadside	Less than 1 Km.	1—3 Km.	3—5 Km.	More than 5 Km..
1				26	27	28	29	30
1.	Allahabad	..	..	17.25	10.90	27.70	20.90	23.25
2.	Azamgarh	..	..	13.82	13.05	25.09	21.57	26.47
3.	Bahraich	..	..	10.40	6.32	14.76	16.61	51.91
4.	Ballia	..	..	17.63	11.08	29.23	18.79	23.27
5.	Basti	..	..	9.32	10.99	23.48	16.12	40.09
6.	Deoria	..	..	19.08	15.96	26.64	17.03	21.30
7.	Faizabad	..	..	12.29	13.49	20.28	17.45	36.49
8.	Ghazipur	..	..	13.39	12.83	28.56	20.64	24.58
9.	Gonda	..	..	12.49	7.97	19.79	19.32	40.43
10.	Gorakhpur	..	..	18.08	10.49	24.27	17.00	30.16
11.	Jaunpur	..	..	15.47	12.40	23.62	18.44	30.07
12.	Mirzapur	..	..	12.91	9.60	21.48	15.42	40.59
13.	Pratapgarh	..	..	17.18	12.30	25.42	18.50	26.60
14.	Sultanpur	..	..	18.06	7.31	25.85	21.28	27.50
15.	Varanasi	..	..	14.07	14.89	28.13	17.19	25.72
Eastern Region				14.43	11.55	24.44	18.31	31.27
1.	Almora	..	..	9.52	6.61	17.42	13.88	52.57
2.	Pithoragarh	..	..	7.39	7.76	16.13	11.44	57.28
3.	Dehra Dun	..	..	13.35	5.87	17.49	14.82	48.47
4.	Garhwal	..	..	8.50	5.03	9.53	13.50	63.44
5.	Chamoli	..	..	6.77	3.49	12.85	17.63	59.26
6.	Naini Tal	..	..	23.11	8.72	19.76	13.23	35.18
7.	Tehri-Garhwal	..	..	5.66	4.27	11.84	13.65	64.58
8.	Uttar Kashi	..	..	4.68	6.53	11.25	14.44	62.92
Hill Region				9.79	6.03	14.35	13.78	56.05
1.	Banda	..	..	10.55	2.57	17.52	15.61	53.75
2.	Hamirpur	..	..	13.76	2.90	13.33	17.53	52.48
3.	Jalaun	..	..	16.51	7.31	16.41	19.54	40.23
4.	Jhansi	..	..	15.41	2.50	18.58	20.42	43.09
5.	Palitpur	..	..	14.24	3.96	12.19	11.60	58.01
Bundelkhand Region				13.84	3.84	15.80	17.04	49.48

ANNEXURE—III—(Contd.)

Percentage Distribution of Villages by Distance from Pucca road (1975-76)

				On the road side	Less than 1 Km.	1—3 Km.	3—5 Km.	More than 5 Km.
1				26	27	28	29	30
1.	A ra	..	..	15.82	5.59	29.78	20.81	28.00
2.	Aligarh	..	..	12.41	8.85	26.73	23.12	28.89
3.	Badaun	..	..	11.08	3.64	17.42	17.64	50.22
4.	Bareilly	..	..	11.44	6.29	20.75	18.25	43.27
5.	Bijnore	..	..	18.32	12.42	22.88	21.07	19.31
6.	Bulandshahr	..	..	17.33	9.58	27.88	23.65	21.56
7.	Etah	..	..	12.07	6.69	26.78	20.47	33.99
8.	Etawah	..	..	12.46	6.77	26.95	20.45	33.37
9.	Farrukhabad	..	..	11.93	9.78	21.40	19.25	37.64
10.	Mainpuri	..	..	10.53	9.16	20.20	19.78	40.33
11.	Mathura	..	..	19.90	7.81	24.67	19.00	28.62
12.	Meerut	..	..	37.62	7.41	23.11	16.50	15.36
13.	Moradabad	..	..	10.52	7.56	24.64	23.83	33.35
14.	Muzaffarnagar	..	..	36.13	7.55	21.36	14.46	20.50
15.	Pilibhit ..	..	..	14.47	6.28	26.24	18.22	34.79
16.	Rampur ..	..	..	15.12	5.14	28.78	22.55	28.41
17.	Saharanpur	..	..	21.39	8.95	27.72	19.96	21.98
18.	Shahjahanpur	..	..	9.10	9.00	17.34	18.82	45.74
Western Region				15.73	7.83	24.30	20.10	32.04
1.	Barabanki	..	..	9.33	9.77	18.22	16.02	46.65
2.	Fatehpur ..	..	..	10.50	5.99	27.00	24.26	32.25
3.	Hardoi ..	..	..	10.00	4.90	15.11	15.65	54.34
4.	Kanpur	..	..	12.38	6.59	21.02	20.34	39.67
5.	Kheri ..	..	..	11.26	9.58	24.52	17.11	37.53
6.	Lucknow ..	..	..	15.44	9.04	24.58	21.94	29.00
7.	Raebareli	..	..	15.27	8.12	30.98	21.96	23.67
8.	Sitapur ..	..	..	7.47	5.20	18.59	21.51	47.23
9.	Unnao ..	..	..	10.06	7.12	26.84	16.95	39.02
Central Region				10.92	7.24	22.44	19.28	40.12
Uttar Pradesh				13.63	8.99	22.44	18.24	36.70

ANNEXURE—III (Contd.)

Percentage Distribution of Villages according to distance from Primary School in Kins. (1975-76)

				In the village	Less than 1 Km.	1—3 Km.	3—5 Km.	More than 5 kms.
				31	32	33	34	35
1.	Allahabad	..	..	19.68	14.56	36.25	13.14	16.37
2.	Azamgarh	..	..	24.68	17.09	38.99	13.17	6.07
3.	Bahraich	..	..	35.46	8.12	19.90	12.37	24.15
4.	Ballia	..	..	28.76	9.71	23.75	7.76	30.02
5.	Basti	..	..	15.69	24.27	35.12	12.43	12.49
6.	Deoria	..	..	21.58	13.07	23.46	8.82	33.07
7.	Faizabad	..	..	21.86	17.72	23.48	11.35	25.59
8.	Ghazipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00
9.	Gonda	..	..	18.61	4.52	26.23	12.49	38.15
10.	Gorakhpur	..	..	27.91	19.67	36.45	10.71	5.26
11.	Jaunpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00
12.	Mirzapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00
13.	Pratapgarh	..	..	16.99	23.14	34.27	9.43	16.17
14.	Sultanpur	..	..	37.38	9.51	39.91	9.23	3.97
15.	Varanasi	..	..	28.41	15.30	37.51	12.89	5.89
Eastern Region				19.38	13.27	26.88	9.46	31.01
1.	Almora	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00
2.	Pithoragarh	..	..	30.13	14.78	33.01	13.48	8.60
3.	Dehra Dun	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00
4.	Garhwal	..	..	4.59	4.53	9.77	5.15	75.99
5.	Chamoli	..	..	11.48	4.44	12.85	4.03	67.20
6.	Naini Tal	..	..	2.89	4.39	13.34	8.55	70.83
7.	Tehri-Garhwal	..	..	22.45	10.97	37.18	14.52	14.88
8.	Uttarkashi	..	..	21.74	8.51	10.94	6.53	52.28
Hill Region				10.71	5.87	15.04	6.64	61.74
1.	Banda	..	..	68.45	4.57	15.78	5.39	5.81
2.	Hamirpur	..	..	67.20	2.37	12.47	5.81	12.15
3.	Jalaun	..	..	13.69	6.06	22.99	24.76	32.50
4.	Jhansi	..	..	27.80	3.16	14.76	20.42	33.86
5.	Lalitpur	..	..	25.40	1.47	11.16	11.89	50.08
Bundelkhand Region				43.34	3.73	15.76	13.07	24.10

ANNEXURE—III (Contd.)

Percentage Distribution of Villages to distance from Primary Schools in Kms. (1975-76)

1	On the road side	Less than 1 Km.	1—3 Km.	3—5 Km.	More than 5 Km.
	31	32	33	34	35
1. Agra	35.95	2.88	29.10	18.87	13.20
2. Aligarh	32.44	5.30	36.05	16.19	10.02
3. Badaun	29.44	5.07	32.64	16.59	16.26
4. Bareilly	24.75	5.88	32.14	14.56	22.67
5. Bijnore	26.40	17.22	36.02	11.32	9.04
6. Bulandshahr	31.20	16.16	20.26	10.75	21.63
7. Etah	25.59	3.81	34.90	20.67	15.03
8. Etawah	24.24	5.28	26.94	20.72	22.82
9. Farrukhabad	38.56	8.73	25.65	13.65	13.41
10. Mainpuri	20.49	5.48	14.94	7.94	51.15
11. Mathura	38.02	3.05	19.00	27.83	12.10
12. Meerut .. .. .	..	..	..	..	100.00
13. Moradabad	34.28	8.30	31.76	12.04	13.62
14. Murzaffarnagar	40.14	5.93	28.37	12.51	13.05
15. Pilibhit	25.11	15.17	31.73	13.60	14.39
16. Rampur	22.91	5.96	32.63	10.82	27.68
17. Saharanpur	33.71	6.64	37.55	14.81	7.29
18. Shahjahanpur .. .. .	..	..	..	..	100.00
Western Region	26.16	6.88	26.23	12.90	27.83
1. Bara Banki	24.72	10.21	13.78	4.89	46.40
2. Fatehpur	29.29	7.32	32.70	15.31	15.38
3. Hardoi	40.87	6.44	25.81	12.57	14.21
4. Kanpur	14.65	9.01	45.94	20.02	10.38
5. Kheri	44.28	6.69	28.07	12.17	8.79
6. Lucknow	40.58	8.27	21.83	10.47	18.85
7. Rae Bareli	22.41	6.58	28.13	12.35	30.53
8. Sitapur	24.35	5.11	26.14	15.29	29.11
9. Unnao	16.72	5.83	24.13	21.78	31.54
Central Region	27.67	7.21	27.42	13.94	23.76
Uttar Pradesh	22.04	9.47	24.78	10.71	33.00

Percentage distribution of villages according to distance from allopathic hospitals (1975-76)

				In the village	Below 1.Km.	1—3 Km.	3—5 Km.	Above 5 K.m.
				36	37	38	39	40
1.	Allahabad	..	..	1.25	2.24	10.42	15.94	70.15
2.	Azamgarh	..	..	0.83	2.89	12.85	18.98	64.45
3.	Bahraich	..	..	1.54	2.39	9.08	15.45	71.54
4.	Ballia	..	..	1.53	2.43	13.83	20.47	61.74
5.	Basti	..	..	0.66	4.16	10.43	15.69	69.06
6.	Deoria	..	..	1.21	2.44	13.32	16.10	66.93
7.	Faizabad	..	..	0.75	2.37	10.74	16.96	69.18
8.	Ghazipur	..	..	1.00	1.59	11.00	19.64	66.77
9.	Gonda	..	..	0.89	0.60	6.62	12.10	79.79
10.	Gorakhpur	..	..	0.95	3.35	11.91	19.10	64.69
11.	Jaunpur	..	..	0.65	4.06	14.17	20.43	60.69
12.	Mirzapur	..	..	0.74	0.84	7.76	11.27	79.39
13.	Pratapgarh	..	..	0.96	1.69	11.07	14.08	72.20
14.	Sultanpur	..	..	0.84	1.00	8.55	16.98	72.63
15.	Varanasi	..	..	0.85	3.29	11.21	19.58	65.07
Eastern Region				0.92	2.60	10.98	16.91	68.59
1.	Almora	..	..	1.28	2.09	8.47	12.19	75.97
2.	Pithoragarh	..	..	1.53	2.56	6.56	11.67	77.68
3.	Dehra Dun	..	..	0.40	0.93	6.14	8.68	83.85
4.	Garhwal	..	..	..	0.16	1.09	2.26	96.49
5.	Chamoli	..	..	1.78	0.75	6.43	10.94	80.10
6.	Naini Tal	..	..	2.02	2.08	9.07	13.81	73.02
7.	Tehri-Garhwal	..	..	0.77	0.41	2.73	6.39	89.70
8.	Uttar kashi	..	..	..	1.98	6.38	5.62	86.02
Hill Region				1.01	1.32	5.50	8.80	83.37
1.	Banda	..	..	..	1.16	3.49	8.06	87.29
2.	Hamirpur	..	..	1.94	1.40	1.61	10.86	84.19
3.	Jalaun	..	..	1.46	1.15	5.43	11.08	80.88
4.	Jhansi	..	..	1.32	..	3.95	6.46	88.27
5.	Lalitpur	..	..	0.88	0.73	1.62	5.43	91.34
Bundelkhand Region.				1.06	0.95	3.31	8.61	86.07

ANNEXURE—III (Contd.)

Percentage distribution of villages according to distance from allopathic hospitals (1975-76)

					In the village	Less than Km.	1—3 Km.	3—5 Km.	More than 5 Km.
1					36	37	38	39	40
1. Agra					0.93	0.85	10.91	16.84	70.47
2. Aligarh					1.98	1.16	8.97	21.55	66.34
3. Badaun					0.99	0.55	8.71	13.39	76.36
4. Bareilly					0.16	0.57	7.90	13.37	78.00
5. Bijnor					0.95	1.76	10.94	19.17	67.18
6. Bulandshahar					1.43	3.58	14.53	22.35	58.11
7. Etah					0.59	0.52	8.01	14.70	76.18
8. Etawah					1.02	1.22	9.07	17.60	71.09
9. Farrukhabad					1.48	2.34	9.10	18.70	68.38
10. Mainpuri					1.95	0.79	10.38	17.68	69.19
11. Mathura					2.38	0.68	10.29	15.16	71.49
12. Meerut					3.01	1.40	10.49	15.36	69.74
13. Moradabad					0.81	2.52	10.70	18.50	67.47
14. Muzaffarnagar					2.37	0.32	09.92	14.36	73.03
15. Pilibhit					1.48	1.57	8.63	17.26	71.06
16. Rampur					1.01	1.28	8'07	16.96	72.68
17. Saharanpur					1.90	0.95	13.51	18.84	64.80
18. Shahjahanpur					0.91	1.48	8.91	15.04	73.66
Western Region					1.32	1.39	9.97	17.16	70.16
1. Bara Banki					1.07	3.52	8.35	15.34	71.72
2. Fatehpur					2.59	1.33	6.43	14.50	75.15
3. Hardoi					1.60	1.01	7.18	12.13	78.08
4. Kanpur					1.84	1.37	7.06	12.38	77.35
5. Kheri					1.57	0.66	8.86	11.63	77.28
6. Lucknow					0.95	1.21	7.72	18.19	71.89
7. Rae Bareilly]					1.20	1.77	11.61	20.01	65.41
8. Sitapur					0.26	1.03	7.21	16.47	74.93
9. Unnao					1.53	1.94	8.30	15.42	72.81
Central Region					1.3	1.58	8.09	15.01	73.97
Uttar Pradesh					1.09	1.92	9.29	15.30	72.40

Sl. no.	Name of the State Indicators	Density per Sq. Kms. 1971	Literacy Percentage 1971	Per Capita State Domestic products at 1960-61 prices (Rs.) 1975-76	Primary sector (in %) 1975-76	Secondary sector 1975-76	Tertiary sector (in %) 1975-76	Rate of growth of State Economy 1975-76 over 1960-61
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh ..	157	24.6	330.30	51.3	18.3	30.4	3.2
2	Bihar ..	324	19.9	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2.2@
3	Gujarat ..	136	35.8	413.00	42.7	24.3	33.0	3.4
4	Haryana ..	227	26.9	471.00	53.1	21.4	25.5	5.3
5	Himachal Pradesh ..	62	32.0	360.80	58.8	16.9	24.3	N.A.
6	Karnataka ..	153	31.5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4.8
7	Kerala ..	549	60.4	297.01	47.0	18.6	34.4	3.2
8	Madhya Pradesh ..	94	22.1	275.10	52.1	21.9	26.0	2.9
9	Maharashtra ..	164	39.2	478.30p	27.6 ¹	34.4	38.0	3.4
10	Orissa ..	141	26.2	275.70Q	67.1	10.7	22.2	3.9
11	Punjab ..	269	33.7	551.00	48.1	18.7	33.2	4.7
12	Rajasthan ..	75	19.1	317.00	49.9	14.4	35.7	3.3
13	Tamil Nadu ..	317	39.5	351.00	38.8	25.9	35.3	2.4
14	Uttar Pradesh ..	300	21.7	269.96p	53.6	16.4	30.0	2.3
15	West Bengal ..	504	33.2	384.48P	40.1	24.4	35.5	2.3

Social Indicators
URE-IV

Average yield of wheat per hectare (in Kg.) 1976-77+	Average yield of paddy per hectare (in Kg.) 1976-77+	Average yield of maize per hectare (in Kg.) 1976-77+	Average yield of sugarcane per hectare (in Kg.) 1976-77+	Average percentage of gross irrigated area to total gross cultivated area 1975-76	Cropping Intensity 1975-76	Consumption of Fertilizers per hectare of Gross Cultivated area (in Kg.)		
						Nitrogen 1976-77	Phosphatic 1976-77	Potash 1976-77
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
613	1,378	1,015	69,317	34.9	115.99	25.07	6.96	1.81
1,270	895	1,017	32,674	29.8	133.26	11.33	1.60	0.84
1,475	1,218	794	55,445	N.A.	N.A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.
2,024	2,468	1,008	43,333	50.3	150.41	21.89	2.97	1.14
1,383	1,117	1,788	..	16.6	165.59	N. A.	N. A.	N.A.
709	1,537	2,617	71,506	15.3	107.71	13.22	4.37	3.32
..	1,471	..	54,074	N A.	136.18	N. A.	N. A.	N.A.
741	620	1,101	30,152	8.9	114.11	4.34	1.86	0.35
789	1,351	1,831	89,244	N A.	N.A.	NA.	N. A.	N A
1,583	735	604	61,556	17.8	126.01	6.09	1.53	0.98
2,432	2,583	1,144	52,301	78.8	150.43	40.84	14.89	3.29
1,280	1,341	760	45,122	17.1	113.63	4.68	0.94	0.22
..	2,129	1,063	99,192	46.7	120.80	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.
1,324	916	775	45,692	40.0	134.28	24.71	4.38	2.41
2,100	1,133	1,150	61,437	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N A.	N. A.

Sl. no.	Name of the State Indicators	Percentage of Cultivators (1971) enrolled as member of primary agri. Co-op. (1975-76)	Percentage of member receiving loans (1975-76)	Average amount of loans advanced per borrower (Rs.) (1975-76)	Percentage of workers employed in manufacturing (1971)	Average daily no. of workers in regd. working factories per lakh of population (1975)	Value added per worker	Per capita consumption of Electricity (KWH) (1976-77)
1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1	Andhra Pradesh ..	50.75	42.09	594	9.0	807	7657.9	77
2	Bihar ..	44.86	38.00	170	5.1	553	14298.8	89
3	Gujarat ..	47.65	46.49	1,654	12.0	1,793	10614.0	192
4	Haryana ..	60.19	52.93	1,049	10.0	1,006	13456.4	174
5	Himachal Pradesh ..	58.23	24.33	454	4.2	426	7000.	64
6	Karnataka ..	63.22	31.77	998	10.2	1,060	9576.7	148
7	Kerala ..	N. A.	45.42	469**	15.7	1161	5495.1	93
8	Madhya Pradesh ..	30.90	35.27	791	6.6	663	9480.3	90
9	Maharashtra ..	67.52	40.10	961	13.1	1,853	15466.2	199
10	Orissa ..	59.53	19.50	528	5.9	320	12905.3	112
11	Punjab ..	93.99	75.27	636	11.3	929	12631.6	242
12	Rajasthan ..	40.36	51.54	549	6.6	381	8883.5	83
13	Tamil Nadu ..	83.14	28.45	944	13.3	1075	12937.6	146
14	Uttar Pradesh ..	44.56	33.47	406	7.3	440	10958.8	86
15	West Bengal ..	30.17	48.95	364	14.1	1647	10399.0	125

P=Provisional.

+ =Based on final estimates and subject to revision.

@=Rate of growth during 1960-61 to 1974-75.

Q=Quick Estimates.

S=Cropped being unimportant in the state yield not calculated.

**=Data relates to 1974-75.

N.A.=Not available.

b=Figure is taken from P. W. D., U. P.

Economic and Social Indicators

ANNEXURE-IV—(Contd.)

Percentage distribution of consumption of electricity in			Surfaced Road length per hundred sq. km. of area 1974-75	No. of post offices per lakh of population 1975-76	No. of recognised primary/Jr. Basic school per lakh of population 1975-76	No. of recognised Sr./Middle school per lakh of population 1975-76	No. of recognised H.S. School/Intermediate colleges per lakh of population 1975-76	No. of Allopathic Hospital despatches per lakh of population 1975-76	Beds available in Allopathic hospital per lakh of population 1975-76	No. of Allopathic Doctors in Govt. Empl.ment per lakh of population 1975-76	Electrified villages as percentage of the total villages at the end of the year 1976-77
Industry 1975-76	Agriculture 1975-76	Other uses 1975-76									
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
54.96	22.05	22.99	18.9	29	75	8	7	3	47	8	49.6**
69.02	10.60	20.38	12.4	15	83	16	5	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.
66.79	17.34	15.87	19.0	24	74	9	1	2	36	N. A.	38.9
48.57	37.12	14.31	34.5	19	46	7	10	3	69	N. A.	100.0
21.63	1.19	77.18	5.2	46	111	25	15	6	130	11	42.8
75.44	7.07	17.49	29.8	26	66	34	7	3	90	10	54.8
74.98	6.03	18.99	49.8	17	30	11	N. A.	4	119	N. A.	95.6
78.56	5.03	16.41	9.1	14	105	18	4	2	35	7	N. A.
62.53	8.46	29.01	16.2	N. A.	86	N. A.	11	5	126	N. A.	56.5
88.03	0.43	11.54	8.6	25	131	26	8	2	48	11	N. A.
60.60	26.55	12.85	30.1	N. A.	65	11	2	4	64	N. A.	100.0
59.98	19.43	20.59	7.4	N. A.	67	16	5	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.
53.85	27.30	18.85	46.1	24	59	12	6	3	89	10	98.6
47.10	28.73	24.17	13.0	15	68	11	5	3	50	6	29.0
66.93	0.94	32.13	32.6	13	78	6	9	1	75	N. A.	N. A.

CHAPTER II

PERSPECTIVE OF DEVELOPMENT—1978-79 TO 1987-88

Planned development by definition implies control and direction of all the available human material, technological and institutional resources through various activities pertaining to the attainment of the desired socio-economic goals, in a manner calculated to achieve the desired results within the least possible time. Once this basic premise is accepted, it follows that plans have to be formulated through a series of iterative exercises aimed at evolving an internally consistent strategy which would have clearly stated policy objectives and which would comprise sectoral, spatial and temporal dimensions. However, neither sectoral programming nor spatial dispersal are in themselves, the primary concerns of planning, even though decisions in respect of these would have a very crucial impact on the process of development. Essentially, both these are the instruments of planning while the two fundamental parameters of planning are: the objective functions relating to production, productivity, distribution and consumption on the one hand and the time dimension on the other. Any change in these two parameters would inevitably result in changes in the other variables.

2.2. Whatever may have been the ultimate content and orientation of different plans, every Plan has emphasised the desirability of achieving the objective of a reasonably high growth rate while moving towards distributive justice. What usually transpired at the end is too well known to need elaborate reiteration here. It should suffice to say that since only lip service was paid to the problems of unemployment and under-employment, reduction of inter-State and inter-regional disparities, decentralisation of resources and decision making authority, and detailed realistic planning at the ground level, the problems of mal-adjustments and inequalities have progressively assumed fearful proportions. At the same time, because overall or generalised planning was often not followed up by the working out of projects, programmes and schemes in adequate operational details and there were no mechanism for enforcing either rigorous inter-sectoral co-ordi-

nation or the benefit-cost assumptions in implementation, even the growth objectives could not be achieved.

2.3. From the Draft National Plan for 1978-83 and other policy pronouncements in the National Development Council, it appears that the policy matters are now much more concerned with distributive justice though a reasonable rate of growth is also envisaged in the national strategy. Definite time limits are being set not only for the provision of certain essential social services but also for the removal of poverty and unemployment. A ten-year perspective has been laid down for these problems though it has not been made clear as to how the objectives adopted would be realised. While it is recognised that States have to play a crucial part in achieving national objectives of growth as well as social justice, it has so far not been made clear as to how and to what extent the present situation in respect of inter-State disparities would change over the next ten years or the role which each State is expected to play with reference to the overall framework of the national economy. Absence of these parameters has made it extremely difficult to undertake exercises in perspective planning which were nonetheless necessary for a State of the size of Uttar Pradesh to determine the mix and the time sequencing of investment to realise short-term objectives without sacrificing long-term objectives.

2.4. The preparation of a long-term Plan at State or regional levels encounters a lot of problems due to vulnerability of the State/regional economy to environmental factors, the constraints of data and the non-availability of a well-established and time-tested methodology. In relation to a number of economic indices and parameters, which are relevant to projections of demand, income, output, employment, etc., there are serious problems of quantification not only on account of the openness of the economy of States but also because of the apprehension that many of the expectations underlying the assumed strategy of growth, might not materialise in the manner anticipated because of a variety of exogenous and environmental factors, which are entirely outside the control of the planning process at the State

level. Notwithstanding these limitations, perspective planning for States would have proved less hazardous if the national perspective had presented an inter-State dimension indicating the economic role which ought to be played by various States in the country's economy and also hypothesising how the various assumptions implicit in the national strategy in relation to growth and distribution of income, production of various goods and services and changes envisaged in economic structure would affect individual states. Despite these problems, an attempt has been made to present a perspective plan for Uttar Pradesh because, without a long-term conceptual and quantitative framework, it would not be possible to weave the myriad of activities with varying time dimensions and a multiplicity of backward and forward linkages into a coherent strategy which would, in addition to yielding the requisite aggregates of income, goods and services, also simultaneously take care of the objectives of employment generation, distribution of incomes and provision of concomitant consumption goods.

Objectives Of The Plan

2.5. Since Uttar Pradesh is an integral unit of the national economy, it is essential that any exercise for preparing perspective plan should keep in view the overall national objectives for development. Actually, Uttar Pradesh has adopted the broad objectives mentioned in National Draft Plan (1978-83), and what follows hereafter is an attempt at the presentation of a strategy for achieving these in the light of local problems, environment, resources and other constraints. The three basic objectives laid down in National Draft Plan (1978-83) and also adopted as the basis of the strategy for the plan of Uttar Pradesh are:

(i) removal of unemployment and significant reduction of under-employment;

(ii) an appreciable rise in standard of living of the poorest sections of the population; and

(iii) provision on uniform basis for all people, of some of the basic needs like health-care, clean drinking water, nutrition, adult literacy, ele-

mentary education, rural electrification, communications, rural housing for the landless, minimum services for the urban slums, etc.

2.6. The achievement of the above objectives would necessarily require:

(a) substantial investment at suitable locations for employment intensive programmes of production and creation of economic infrastructure;

(b) indigenous production or provision otherwise of goods and services to the extent of additional demand inherent in the raising of standard of living of various target groups of the population; and

(c) allocation of material, financial and manpower resources for the creation of certain basic social amenities designated and quantified in terms of specific norms of coverages as per the Revised Minimum Needs Programme.

2.7. Since the three sub-sets of activities are not inherently exclusive of each other and also since these have to be carried on within severe constraints of resources, it becomes essential to ensure that these should be pursued within the integrated framework of an interactive process.

The Model

2.8. The preparation of an internally consistent perspective of development requires inter-sectoral balancing of demand for and supply of various goods and services so that demand of a sector may not be checkmated because of the shortage of the supplies from other sector.

2.9. The requirement of goods and services for a sector in any year would depend upon the demand arising from various forms of consumption such as:

(a) household current consumption ;

(b) intermediate consumption ;

(c) government current consumption ;

(d) gross fixed capital formation—public and private;

(e) exports, outside the economy ; and

(f) changes in inventory.

2.10. The supplies are met through domestic production and imports from outside the economy.

2.11. The equilibrium between the projected demand for and supply of various goods and services has been worked out by applying a macro-multi-sectoral-consistency model. The inter-sectoral consistency has been checked with the help of 64×64 input-output matrix, prepared for Uttar Pradesh for 1970-71, with suitable adjustments. The basic supply-demand equality for i^{th} ($i=1, \dots, 64$) sector in the terminal year is given as :

$$X_i + M_i = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} X_j + C_i^P + C_i^G + I_i^P + I_i^G + E_i + S_i \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

Where,

X_i = Level of gross output of the i^{th} sector.

M_i = Level of imports of the i^{th} sector commodity classification.

C_i^P & C_i^G = Levels of private and public consumption expenditure on the commodities produced by the i^{th} sector.

I_i^P & I_i^G = Fixed investment made by i^{th} sector of origin.

E_i = Level of export of commodity produced in i^{th} sector.

S_i = Additions to stock of commodities produced by the i^{th} sector.

a_{ij} = Input-output coefficient incorporating the demand for i^{th} sector's products as intermediate input into the unit level of production in j^{th} sector.

Equation (1) can be written as

$$X = AX + F \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

Where,

$$F = C^P + C^G + I^P + I^G + E - M + S$$

A is (I-O) Matrix

If $S = sX$ and $E - M = eX$ Where s and e are Constant. Then

F , final demand is given as

$$F = C^P + C^G + I^P + I^G + eX + sX$$

Given A matrix and vector X the consistent target of output can be worked out with equation

$$X^T = (I - A - e - s)^{-1} F^T \dots \dots \dots (3),$$

if F^T is specified exogenously.

2.12. Once the target of output X is known from (3) applying labour-output coefficient for each sector, the employment likely to be generated can be estimated with following equation.

$$\text{Employment in target year} = \sum_{i=1}^n L_i^T X_i \dots \dots \dots (4)$$

Where X_i^T is the target output for the i^{th} sector

in terminal year, as a solution to equation (3), L_i is the labour-output co-efficient of sector i .

$$\text{Value added} = \sum_{i=1}^n V_i^T X_i \dots \dots \dots (5)$$

Where V_i is value added-output ratio.

By using sectoral I. C. O. R. the required investment would be worked out.

Methodology

2.13. The demand for various goods and services arising from different components of final demand, as stated above, has been estimated separately for 1977-78, 1982-83 and 1987-88. The methodology used and assumptions made in respect of each of the components are discussed in the following paragraphs.

Househo'd Current Consumption

2.14. One of the basic objectives adopted for the State's perspective of development is to achieve an appreciable rise in standard of living of the poorest section of the population, so as to enable them to cross the 'poverty line'. In the Draft National Plan (1978-83), the concept of measuring the poverty has been changed from the earlier norm. The document has defined the 'poverty line' on the basis of nutritional requirements of 2,400 calories per day per person for the rural areas and 2,100 calories for urban areas. This has been further quantified in terms of *per capita* monthly expenditure of Rs.61.80 and Rs.71.30 for rural and urban areas at 1976-77 prices on the basis of NSS data of 28th round for the year 1973-74.

2.15. Using the NSS data of the 28th round for the year 1973-74 for U. P., and applying the inverse-linear interpolation between the average *per capita* monthly consumption expenditure and calorie requirement the per capita monthly requirements for this State represent respective levels of Rs.67.75 and Rs.69.98 at 1976-77 prices for rural and urban areas.

2.16. It would be worthwhile mentioning here that for the country as a whole, 2,400 calories may be available in the rural areas with an average *per capita* expenditure of Rs.61.80, but the same amount of calories in U. P. would be available for Rs.67.75. On the other hand, the desired calories for urban areas in Uttar Pradesh can be purchased with a monthly expenditure of Rs.69.08 instead of Rs.71.30 for the country as a whole. These differences are due to variations in the consumption basket and price levels.

2.17. In order to work out the demand of goods and services by various sections of the society, with special emphasis on ensuring the accrual of the bulk of additional availability to the poorer section, the consumption distribution pattern of 1973-74 (as used by the Planning Commission also) will have to be changed with certain feasible assumptions. To arrive at the consumption distribution (Bi-variate-log normal) for the base year 1977-78, a growth rate of 1.5 per cent per annum in the average per capita expenditure for the State has been assumed. This assumption was made keeping in view the past increase in income level. In this context, the rural and urban differentials and intra-regional disparities between the consumption of various classes have been assumed to be the same as observed in 1973-74.

2.18. For estimating the demand for future years, two alternative assumptions have been made. One set of demand projection has been made assuming a growth of 2 per cent and 3 per cent respectively for the 1978-83 and 1983-88 Plan periods in the average consumption for the State

and assuming that there is no change in rural and urban differentials and intra-regional variations in consumption. It may be observed that the Planning Commission has assumed the corresponding growth rates of 2.21 per cent and 3.18 per cent respectively for the country.

2.19. In an alternative formulation, apart from change in growth rates in the next two plans, it has also been found necessary to make assumption regarding rural and urban disparities and also for intra-regional variations among various classes. It has been observed that in 1973-74, the urban rural disparities was 1.18, as measured by the ratio between average per capita expenditure of urban and rural areas. It has been assumed that this will come down to 1.15 in 1982-83 and 1.12 in 1987-88. It has also been assumed that the disparity in consumption between different expenditure classes within rural/urban areas would be reduced to some extent since the increase in the level of consumption for the poor would be greater than the rest of the population.

2.20. Some of the implications for raising the consumption levels are discussed in the foregoing paragraphs.

(a) *Percentage of population below poverty line*

2.21. Taking into consideration the above assumptions regarding consumption, the percentage of population that would be below the absolute and modest poverty line in the State *vis-a-vis* country in 1982-83 and 1987-88 is indicated in Table I given below:

TABLE I—Percentage of population below poverty line in U. P.

Alternatives	Year	Rural		Urban	
		Absolute Poverty	Modest Poverty	Absolute Poverty	Modest Poverty
	1	2	3	4	5
Alternative—I (Without reduction in consumption disparities within/between rural and urban areas)	1977-78	57.06	30.15	45.94	24.04
	1982-83	47.69 (9.37)	22.48 (7.67)	30.02 (7.92)	18.19 (5.85)
	1987-88	33.98 (13.71)	13.31 (9.18)	27.03 (10.99)	11.22 (6.98)

Table (Contd.)

TABLE I (Concl.)

Alternative	Year	Rural		Urban	
		Absolute Poverty	Modest Poverty	Absolute Poverty	Modest Poverty
0	1	2	3	4	5
Alternative—II with reduction in consumption disparities (within/between rural and urban areas).	1977-78	57.06	30.15	45.94	24.04
	1982-83	46.77 (10.29)	21.36 (8.79)	37.18 (8.75)	16.06 (7.98)
	1987-88	32.38 (14.39)	12.10 (9.26)	24.23 (12.96)	7.82 (8.24)
ALL-INDIA					
	1977-78	47.85	26.42	40.71	22.34
	1982-83	38.70 (9.15)	19.39 (7.03)	35.33 (5.38)	18.35 (3.99)
	1987-88	27.28 (11.42)	11.88 (7.51)	26.23 (9.10)	12.26 (6.09)

Bracketed figures denote percentage reduction in population below poverty line.

*In the draft National Plan, 75 per cent of the poverty line has been termed as 'modest poverty line',

2.22. It would be seen from the above that in alternative I, the population below poverty line in the rural areas would be reduced from 57.06 per cent in 1977-78 to 47.69 per cent in 1982-83 and further to 33.98 per cent in 1987-88. In urban areas, the corresponding percentage would be 45.94 in 1977-78, 30.02 in 1982-83 and 27.03 in 1987-88. Taking modest poverty line into consideration, the percentage of population below it in rural areas is proposed to come down to 22.48 in 1982-83 and 13.31 in 1987-88 from 30.15 in 1977-78. In urban areas, the corresponding percentage would be 18.19 in 1982-83 and

11.22 in 1987-88 against 24.04 per cent in 1977-78.

2.23. The above details also reveal that in the alternative—II, relatively larger percentage of population would be brought above the poverty line in 1982-83 as also in 1987-88. Similar results would flow from this alternative with reference to the concept of 'modest poverty line' also.

(b) *Average per capita monthly expenditure*

2.24. The average per capita monthly expenditure (at 1973-74 prices) under both alternatives is given below :

TABLE II—Average per capita monthly expenditure

Alternative	Year	Rural	Urban	(In Rs.)	
				U. P.	
1	2	3	4	5	
I—Without reduction within/between urban-rural consumption disparities.	1977-78	..	54.44	64.51	55.93
	1982-83	..	59.99	71.08	61.75
	1987-88	..	69.45	82.29	71.59
II—with reduction within/between urban-rural consumption disparities.	1977-78	..	54.44	64.51	55.93
	1982-83	..	60.32	69.37	61.75
	1987-88	..	69.85	80.32	71.59

2.25. It would be seen from the above table that there would also be reduction in rural and urban disparities. In the alternative—I, the difference between the average per capita expenditure in rural and urban areas, which works out to Rs.11.09 in 1982-83 would be reduced to Rs.9.05

in the alternative—II. The corresponding reduction in 1987-88 is proposed from Rs.12.84 to Rs.10.47.

2.26. The average per capita expenditure for the population which will remain below the poverty line in 1982-83

alongwith the average per capita expenditure of the corresponding population in

the base year, i.e. 1977-78 is given in Table III.

TABLE III—Average per capita monthly expenditure of the population below poverty/modest poverty line in 1982-83.

(Rs. at 1973-74 Prices)

		Rural		Urban	
		1977-78	1982-83	1977-78	1982-83
	1	2	3	4	5
Alternative-I (without reduction within/ between rural urban disparities).	Poverty line	36.44	40.15	36.84	40.59
	Modest poverty line	29.40	32.39	29.44	32.44
Alternative-II (with reduction within/ between rural urban disparities).	Poverty line.	36.20	40.52	36.55	41.78
	Modest poverty line.	29.03	32.61	28.49	33.36

2.27. Similarly, Table IV describes the per capita expenditure of the population which will remain below the

poverty line in 1987-88 alongwith the average per capita expenditure of the corresponding population in 1982-83.

TABLE—IV—Average per capita monthly expenditure of the population below poverty/modest poverty line in 1987-88.

(Rs. at 1973-74 prices.)

		Rural		Urban	
		1982-83	1987-88	1982-83	1987-88
	1	2	3	4	5
Alternative-I (without reduction within/ between rural-urban disparities).	Poverty line	36.14	41.83	36.31	42.04
	Modest poverty line	28.80	33.36	28.72	33.25
Alternative-II (with reduction within/ between rural -urban disparities).	Poverty line	36.30	42.04	36.94	45.05
	Modest poverty line	29.37	34.01	28.51	34.67

2.28. It would be clear from the above tables that the strategies sought to be implemented hereafter seek to ensure that there would be greater increase in the average consumption of the people below the poverty line than that of the higher income classes.

2.29. The details of percentage of population in 1982-83 in three categories, viz., (a) below poverty line, (b) proposed to cross the poverty line and (c) already above the poverty line and their average per capita monthly expenditure alongwith the level of expenditure of the corresponding population in 1977-78 at the two alternatives are given in Annexure—I. This annexure also provides the above mentioned information relating to modest poverty line. Similarly, Annexure—II contains corresponding details for 1987-88.

Government Current Consumption

2.30. The economic and functional

classification of the State Budget brought out annually by the State Planning Institute, U. P., provides information regarding the State Government's current expenditure. The estimates of non-plan revenue expenditure for the year 1977-78 to 1982-83 are contained in the memorandum of the State Government submitted to the Seventh Finance Commission. On the basis of the trend observed in the Non-Plan Revenue expenditure, the estimates of Government current expenditure for the period 1978-83 were prepared. The current expenditure of the other two components of public sector, viz., Central Government and local bodies, was estimated on the basis of percentage of employees of these organisations to the total employees engaged in the public sector. The estimates of Government current expenditure on goods and services for 1987-88 were prepared assuming a growth rate slightly higher than that worked out for 1982-83 over 1977-78. Thereafter,

the estimates of Government's current expenditure on goods and services were allocated to 64 sectors of the Input-Output Table.

Gross Fixed Capital For nation

2.31. One of the basic objectives of the State's Plan is to make provision for the basic social needs like drinking water, adult literacy, elementary education, health-care, rural roads, rural housing for the landless, minimum services for the urban slums, etc. Obviously, these are to be covered under the Minimum Needs Programme. The requirement of capital expenditure for providing the above mentioned needs, has been worked out as per norms indicated in Draft National Plan. Apart from it, the committed expenditure on long gestation projects/schemes under the sectors of power, irrigation, roads, industries, etc., already continuing or approved, have been taken into account. Besides, the capital expenditure involved in the new projects/schemes which have to be taken up especially in the sectors of power and irrigation, for developing the infrastructure for sustained development during the Seventh and subsequent Plans have also been added to the first two components in order to arrive at the total magnitude of gross fixed capital formation. The taking up of new projects in the above sectors will have an added advantage of generating large scale employment opportunities through construction activities during the 1978-83 Plan itself.

2.32. With the help of the estimate of capital formation in State public sector so arrived at, total capital formation in the State's economy was estimated by using the ratio between the capital formation of State public sector and total capital formation in the State's economy, as observed during the Fourth and Fifth Plan period. For this, it has been assumed that the proportionate share of Central Government towards capital formation in U. P. would in future plans also remain at the same level as in the Fifth and earlier Plans. This assumption has had to be made since no indication about the magnitude of investment by the Central Government in the shape of Central Industrial Projects, Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes has been given in the Draft National Plan.

2.33. The estimates of gross fixed capital formation for the period 1982-83 to 1987-88 have been prepared by using

the ratio between value added and gross fixed capital formation, as worked out for the period 1978-83. The magnitude of capital formation for the terminal year of the Plan periods has been worked out by using the stock conversion factor.

Change in Inventories

2.34. It has already been indicated that the inventories at the various levels of trade (producer, traders, Government, consumers, etc.) have been assumed to have the same percentage of output as was obtained in the Input-Output Table for 1970-71, as precise information regarding stocks are not available. Since, additions to stock form very small percentage of the gross output, the above assumptions would hardly affect the estimates.

Export-Import

2.35. The State's economy being open and an integral unit of the national economy, the quantum of export and import are neither precisely known in base year nor can these be estimated with any precision for future years. Moreover, it is also difficult for the State to make any realistic assumption about policy for export of commodities produced in the State. Under these limitations, only some tentative assumptions regarding trade can be made. The two components of trade, i.e., export and import are, thus, treated together in the model, as was done while constructing 64×64 Input-Output Table for the State. Therefore, net export (export-import) has been taken as a proportion of gross output, i.e., B_i (Net export of i^{th} sector = $e_i X_i$ ($i=1, 2, 3, \dots, 64$).

Where,

X_i is gross output of i^{th} sector and e_i is export coefficient.

2.36. In this exercise, different sets of export co-efficients (e) have been used to arrive at consistent estimate of gross output for the targeted years. The sector-wise co-efficients, as observed for 1970-71, (the year for which Input-Output Table has been used in the model) were taken as first approximation for getting the sectoral outputs for the year 1977-78, the base year of the Plan. Independent estimates of the output for 1977-78 for all the sectors have been worked out. By matching the sector-wise domestic production with the estimated demand for the year 1977-78, new sets of export multipliers have been hypothesised and these have been used as second approximations.

2.37. Similarly, for 1982-83 also, the sector-wise expected outputs of agricultural commodities were worked out on the basis of irrigation potential, cropping pattern, use of imports, the details of which are given in the chapters regarding Agriculture. The expected outputs of industrial and other sectors have also been worked out on the basis of past production indices. The required sectoral output (as estimated through the model) and its likely production for the year 1982-83 have been matched to arrive at new net export multipliers. This process was repeated to arrive at the consistent estimates for the target years under both the alternatives of consumption.

Population Perspective

2.38. Before discussing the results of the present exercise, it appears necessary to mention the basis of working out the population projections used in the model. The population growth rates for the period 1971-84 and 1984-88 have been assumed to be 1.81 per cent and 1.14 per cent per annum respectively. To arrive at the rural and urban break-up, the proportion of urban population to total population was assumed to increase by 0.13 per cent in each year during the period 1971-74 and 0.15 per cent thereafter. The population estimates along with its rural and urban break-up for 1978, 1983 and 1988 are given in Table V :

TABLE V—Population-Estimates for 1978, 1983 and 1988 (as on March 1)

Year	(In lakhs)		
	Rural Population	Urban Population	Total Population
1	2	3	4
1978	849.96 (85.0)	150.04 (15.0)	1000.00 (100.00)
1983	924.90 (84.16)	174.86 (15.84)	1099.76 (100.00)
1988	986.91 (83.35)	197.15 (16.65)	1184.06 (100.00)

Gross Output

2.39. The estimates of gross output at 1976-77 prices, for 1977-78 and 1982-83 under two alternative assumptions of con-

sumption in major sectors of the economy, are given in table VI. The table also indicates annual growth rates in different sectors.

TABLE VI—Estimates of gross output for 1977-78 and 1982-83

(Rupees crores at 1976-77 Prices)

Serial no.	Sector	1977-78	1982-83	
			C ₁	C ₂
1	2	3	4	5
1	Construction	1209.3984	2638.9760 (16.9)	2638.9760 (16.9)
2	Industry	4624.5891	6167.6792 (5.9)	6292.4976 (6.4)
3	Power	194.3200	372.7200 (13.9)	372.7200 (13.9)
4	Mining	32.6900	60.5323 (13.1)	60.4174 (13.0)
5	Agriculture	5098.9910	6149.2937 (3.8)	6184.9519 (3.8)
6	Animal Husbandry	971.8565	1183.3733 (4.0)	1183.4422 (4.0)

TABLE VI—(Concl'd.)
Estimates of gross output for 1977-78 and 1982-83
 (Rupees crores at 1976-77 Prices)

Serial no.	Sector	1977-78	1982-83	
			C ₁	C ₂
1	2	3	4	5
7	Fisheries	19.5587	23.8711 (4.1)	23.1103 (3.4)
8	Forestry	82.8454	86.4197 (0.9)	86.4197 (0.9)
9	Railway Transport	346.0657	489.6281 (7.2)	491.6818 (7.3)
10	Motor and other Transport	1129.9399	1558.5619 (6.7)	1572.6331 (6.8)
11	Trade and Commerce	1504.1906	2033.6856 (6.3)	2054.4567 (6.4)
12	Services	36.8272	53.9214 (8.0)	54.2411 (8.1)
	Total ..	15214.3643	20818.6623 (6.4)	21015.5478 (6.7)

Note— Figures in brackets denote annual growth rate.

C₁=Without reduction in consumption disparities.

C₂=With reduction in consumption disparities.

2.40. It would be seen from the table that the required gross output would have to be increased from Rs. 15,214 crores in 1977-78 to Rs. 20,819 crores and Rs. 21,016 crores in 1982-83. With the assumption of reduction in inequalities in consumption, the required output would be higher than that for the other alternative. The annual growth rate of output would be 6.4 per cent and 6.7 per cent respectively. The growth rate in agriculture would be

3.8 per cent per annum whereas in industry, it would be 5.9 per cent and 6.4 per cent respectively.

2.41. As already indicated in table VI that the output of industrial sector would increase from Rs. 4,625 crores in 1977-78 to Rs. 6,168 crores and Rs. 6,292 crores respectively in 1982-83. Its composition in major groups of industries, along with annual growth rates, is given in table VII :

TABLE VII—*Output of Industrial Sector in major groups of Industries*
 (Rupees in crores at 76-77 Prices)

Serial no.	Major Groups	1977-78	1982-83	
			C ₁	C ₂
1	Food products	2150.0611	2247.8258	2257.8406
2	Beverages, tobacco, and tobacco products	118.4238	151.9086	151.0806
3	Textiles	557.6013	762.4508	760.3533
4	Wood and wooden products	36.2784	71.2468	71.0677
5	Paper and paper products	50.6326	67.2831	66.7173
6	Leather and leather products	68.2065	89.0836	88.2222
7	Rubber products	1.3792	1.8625	1.8551
8	Chemicals and chemical products	356.9952	570.4343	592.9983
9	Non-metallic products	377.5351	588.4921	591.3829
10	Basic metals and metal products	346.7877	624.9034	718.6552
11	Machinery and equipments	495.6617	898.2245	898.1951
12	Others	65.0265	93.9637	94.1293
	Total ..	4624.5891	6167.6792	6292.4976

2.42. In this connection, it appears worthwhile to indicate the required demand of some key commodities, which are vital for the development of the economy and are mostly imported into the State. The demand of such commodities at 1976-77 prices for 1982-83 are shown in table VIII :

TABLE VIII—Demand of commodities essentially imported for the year 1982-83

(Rupees crores at 1976-77 Prices)			
Serial no.	Sector	C ₁	C ₂
1	2	3	4
1.	Cement ..	167.1048	167.1001
2.	Cotton ..	87.4713	87.2403
3.	Nitrogenous fertilizers.	496.1052	496.1052
4.	Phosphatic fertilizers	121.7168	121.7168
5.	Potassic fertilizers	35.6861	35.6861
6.	Coal & coke ..	233.1448	233.4633
7.	Petroleum products	401.5300	407.3571

TABLE IX—Estimates of value added for 1977-78 and 1982-83

(Rupees crores at 1976-77 Prices)

Serial no.	Sector	1	2	1982-83		
				C ₁	C ₂	
				3	4	
1.	Construction ..	..	..	398.4967	869.545 (16.9)	869.5425 (16.9)
2.	Industry ..	..	..	1128.0716	1576.8482 (6.9)	1610.0323 (7.4)
3.	Power ..	..	..	64.2033	123.1467 (13.9)	123.1467 (13.9)
4.	Mining ..	..	..	25.6257	47.4512 (13.1)	47.3612 (13.0)
5.	Agriculture ..	..	..	4098.3396	4935.3327 (3.8)	4978.6612 (4.0)
6.	Animal Husbandry ..	..	..	673.7881	820.4384 (4.0)	820.4801 (4.0)
7.	Fisheries ..	..	..	17.7573	21.6725 (4.1)	20.9819 (3.4)
8.	Forestry ..	..	..	78.7033	82.0940 (0.9)	82.0987 (0.9)
9.	Railway Transport ..	..	..	233.4906	330.3548 (7.2)	331.7384 (7.3)
10.	Motor and other Transport ..	..	..	321.3549	443.3210 (6.6)	447.2568 (6.8)
11.	Trade and Commerce ..	..	..	871.7819	1178.7050 (6.3)	1190.7630 (6.4)
12.	Services ..	..	..	441.3297	578.4104 (5.6)	583.1310 (5.8)
13.	Household Consumption ..	..	..	443.5200	538.8017 (4.0)	538.2408 (4.0)
14.	Public Administration ..	..	..	269.7336	310.2000 (2.9)	310.2000 (2.8)
	Total ..	..	..	9066.1963	11856.3191 (5.5)	11953.6346 (5.7)

Note—Figures in brackets denote annual growth rates.
C₁—Without reduction in consumption disparities.
C₂—With reduction in consumption disparities.

2.43. The estimates of the sector-wise value added for 1977-78 and 1982-83 along with the growth rates under the two alternatives of consumption are given in table IX.

2.44. It is clear from the table that the value added, which was Rs.9,066 crores in 1977-78 would increase to Rs.11,856 crores and Rs.11,954 crores in 1982-83. The growth rate in 1982-83 over 1977-78 would vary from 5.5 per cent to 5.7 per cent under two respective assumptions of consumption. In agriculture, it would vary from 3.8 per cent to 4.0 per cent, and in industry, from 6.9 per cent to 7.4 per cent. The power and construction sectors would witness growth rates of 13.9 per cent and 16.9 per cent respectively. It is apparent that introduction of variation in the disparities of consumption levels result in only marginal changes in the growth rates.

2.45. The composition of the value added under major industries is given in the table X :

TABLE X—Value added of industrial sector in major groups of industries

(Rupees crores at 1976-77 Prices)

Major Groups	Value Added 1977-78	Value Added 1982-83	
		C ₁	C ₂
1	2	3	4
1. Food products	349.7575	366.0470 (0.9)	367.4007 (1.0)
2. Beverages, tobacco products	42.7424	54.8125 (5.1)	54.5548 (5.0)
3. Textiles	188.5463	257.9489 (6.4)	257.2852 (6.4)
4. Wood and wooden products	14.1450	27.7791 (14.5)	27.7093 (14.4)
5. Paper and paper products	17.0768	22.5163 (5.7)	22.3180 (5.5)
6. Leather and leather products	25.0727	32.7471 (5.5)	32.4305 (5.3)
7. Rubber products	0.2569	0.3470 (6.2)	0.3456 (6.1)
8. Chemicals and chemical products	56.6594	106.9132 (13.5)	117.0532 (15.6)
9. Non-metallic products	176.2730	274.8072 (9.3)	275.5995 (9.4)
10. Basic metals and metal products	89.0534	161.3888 (12.6)	183.7043 (15.6)
11. Machinery and equipments	131.8963	222.0450 (11.0)	222.0347 (11.0)
12. Other industries	36.5919	49.4961 (6.2)	49.5965 (6.3)
	Total ..	1128.0716	1576.8482 (6.9)
			1610.0323 (7.4)

N.B.—Figures in brackets denote the annual compound growth rate in 1982-83 over 1977-78.

2.46. The above table reveals that in the total value added in the industrial sector, the maximum contribution would be through industries relating to food products followed by non-metallic products

and textiles. As compared to these, the industries pertaining to wood and wooden products, chemicals and chemical products and basic metals would be witnessing a higher growth rate.

Sectoral Contribution,

2.47. The sectoral contribution to

value added during the period 1978-83 is shown in table XI:

TABLE XI—Percentage distribution of value added for 1977-78 and 1982-83

Serial no.	Industry	1977-78	1982-83	
			C ₁	C ₂
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Construction	4.40	7.33	7.27
2.	Industry	12.44	13.30	13.47
3.	Power	0.71	1.04	1.03
4.	Mining	0.28	0.40	0.40
5.	Agriculture	45.20	41.63	41.65
6.	Animal husbandry	7.42	6.92	6.86
7.	Fishing	0.20	0.18	0.18
8.	Forestry	0.87	0.69	0.69
9.	Railway transport	2.58	2.79	2.78
10.	Motor and other transport	3.54	3.74	3.74
11.	Trade and commerce	9.62	9.94	9.95
12.	Others	12.74	12.04	11.98
Total		100.00	100.00	100.00

2.48. It would be seen from the table that there would be some diversification in the economy during the current Five-Year Plan (1978-83). The contribution of agriculture sector would be reduced from 45.20 per cent in 1977-78 to 41.63 per cent in 1982-83. There would on the other hand, be an enhancement in the contribution by construction, industry, power and mining sectors.

Employment and unemployment.

2.49. Removal of unemployment and significant reduction in under-employment has to be accorded the highest priority in the Plan. The quantification of unemployment and under-employment presents some conceptual and statistical problems. However, on the basis of parameters provided by the 27th round of N. S. S. the estimate of unemployment including under-employment (measured in person days or person years) has been prepared for the year 1977-78. The extent of unemployment and under-employment is estimated to be of the order of 9.08 lakh person

years. The rural and urban break-up is given in Table XII.

TABLE XII—Extent of unemployment and under-employment.

(Lakh person year)			
	Unemployment	Under-employment	Total
1	2	3	4
Rural	3.51	3.70	7.21
Urban	1.38	0.49	1.87
Total	4.89	4.19	9.08

2.50. The addition to labour force during the period 1977-78 to 1982-83, on the basis of labour force participation rate obtained from the above survey, is estimated to be of the order of 33.74 lakh of which 26.08 lakh will be in rural areas and 7.66 lakh in urban areas. Accordingly, total jobs required for completely eradicating unemployment including under-employment comes to 42.82 lakh person years.

Employment Generation.

2.51. After estimating the required gross output under different assumptions, the sector-wise employment likely to be generated in year 1982-83 has been worked out by using the sector-wise labour-output ratios. The labour-output ratios as used are given in Annexure III. The additional employment that is likely to be generated by 1982-83 comes to 34.82 lakh and 35.31 lakh person years. Obviously, with the employment generation of such an order, the quantum of unemployment at the end of 1982-83 would be of the order of 8.00 lakh person years and 6.52 lakh person years in the respective alternatives, as against more than 9.00 lakh in the beginning of the Plan period.

2.52. New entrants to labour force during the period 1983-88 may be about 28.77 lakh. The size of unemployment to be tackled during the next plan may, therefore, be of the order of 35 to 37 lakhs. Thus, even the generation of employment of the same order between 1983-88, as in the plan for the 1978-83 period, would be able to solve the problem of unemployment by the end of 1987-88.

2.53. The sectoral additional employment generation in 1982-83 is given in table XIII :

TABLE XIII—Additional employment likely to be generated in 1982-83.

Serial no.	Sector	(Person year)	
		1982-83	
		C ₁	C ₂
1	2	3	4
1	Construction	4,59,124	4,59,123
2	Industry	6,73,958	6,97,783
3	Power	18,622	18,623
4	Mining	17,190	17,119
5	Agriculture	14,13,973	14,67,452
6	Animal husbandry	90,889	90,914
7	Fisheries	4,671	3,847
8	Forestry	6,368	6,377
9	Railway transport	1,27,380	1,38,018
10	Other transport	1,35,406	1,39,850
11	Trade and commerce	2,34,667	2,43,870
12	Services	2,99,413	2,48,262
Total		34,81,661	35,31,238

C₁—Without reduction in consumption disparities.

C₂—With reduction in consumption disparities.

2.54. It would be seen from the above table that maximum employment would be generated through Agriculture and Allied Activities followed by Industry and Construction sectors. It would be relevant to mention here that in the estimation of additional employment likely to be generated by the end of 1982-83, as per detail given in Table XII, the estimated additional employment in the industrial sector is based on the existing technological mix between organised and unorganised industries. This assumption has been made because a significant change in technological mix would be too difficult to implement during a Five-Year Plan period. However, in the sectoral plans, strategies have been adopted so as to create maximum employment with lesser capital investment.

2.55. The estimates of growth, investment, commodity production, employment, etc. presented above have been derived through a normative process. These do not necessarily correspond at present with the sectoral targets presented in other chapters of this Plan. This, however, is not considered an irrevocable situation since the whole objective of introducing the concept of the "Rolling Plan" is to refine, modify and reorient the development process in the light of technological, methodological, environmental changes and the progress made in the achievement of targets from Plan to Plan. It is envisaged that as soon as the Five-Year Plan for 1978-83 is finalised after discussions with the Planning Commission, an exercise to review sectoral and spatial targets, in the light of the plan outlays approved, will be undertaken.

Size of the State Plan Total and Public Sector

2.56. The magnitude of investment required to produce goods and services, which may raise private and social consumption to the desired minimum levels and also to create jobs for fulfilling the objectives laid down in the Plan has been estimated by using the sector-wise incremental capital-output ratios, as worked out for the State's economy. The investments required for the plan period 1978-83 worked out to be of the order of Rs. 18000 crores at 1976-77 prices.

2.57. It has been observed that in the previous two plans, the State's share in the total investment (excluding central investment) comes to about 45 per cent. The State has to provide for some additional funds to meet current expenditure, which has been of the order of about 15 per cent during the Fifth Plan period. On the above basis, State sector investment works out to Rs.7500 crores and Rs.7800 crores under the two assumptions.

2.58. It, thus, emerges from the above analysis that the State Plan Outlay of the order of Rs.8000 crores for the Plan 1978—83, is the barest minimum to enable the State to achieve the Plan objectives and to create basic infra-structure absolutely necessary for the next plan.

2.59. Besides investments, it is also of paramount importance that deliberate efforts are made and appropriate mechanism created to ensure that the income generated as a result of the above mentioned investments accrue to those people whose levels of private consumption are intended to be raised. This will require reorientation of locational and sectoral strategies in such a manner that the desired areas and classes of people get benefited through developmental programmes projects.

2.60. In the perspective of model outlined above, the general programmes of development in the fields of agriculture, irrigation, power, industries, particularly small and village industries, transportation, etc. would bestow certain "trickle down" benefits on the poorer people in-so-far as they get an opportunity to be associated with the projects as employees or suppliers of goods, etc. However, it has been found that such benefits are grossly inadequate from the point of view of producing a visible impact on the income of the poorer sections. Hence, the need for developmental programmes and other policy measures is specially to be geared to this objective. A serious difficulty arises in this connection on account of the trade-offs between growth and distribution. It is true that there are several policy measures which promote both growth and egalitarianism and to the extent these are adopted, the tasks before the planners would become easier. It can be said that those measures which reduce inequalities

without any adverse effect on growth should be given the first priority. However, the scale of the distribution problems is such that one may have to adopt measures with some trade-offs. It is very important to be aware of this implication. It also follows from this that depending upon the size of the trade-offs, a greater order of resources would be needed for bringing about a substantial reduction in inequalities alongwith a given rate of growth.

2.61. Given the scale of the distributional problem, no single measure would be adequate. While adopting a set of measures, the questions relating to complementarity and competitiveness between them will have to be taken into account.

2.62. The first problem that arises in this connection is one of identifying the poor and taking into account the associated characteristics of their location, employment status (employed, self-employed, unemployed) and nature of their professions so that appropriate policies for specific groups can easily be formulated. Against this background, special steps have to be taken in the form of reoriented local and block level planning, which includes identification and classification of the problems of economically depressed sections of the population, so that strategies for raising their living status can be developed.

2.63. Income and living standard of the poor can be increased in a number of ways, e.g., direct income transfers in money or in kind, increase in their earnings by raising wage rates and/or providing more jobs, increasing their productivity by making them more efficient and by enabling them to have access to required resources, such as land, credit, seeds, fertilisers, etc. It is apparent that policy measures will differ for various segments of the population and areas.

Monthly per capita total expenditure

POVERTY

(in Rs. at 1973-74 Prices)

Alternatives		Rural			Urban		
		Percentage of Population in 1982-83	Average monthly per capita expenditure		Percentage of Population in 1982-83	Average per capita monthly expenditure	
			1977-78	1982-83		1977-78	1982-83
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Alternative I	A	47.69	36.44	40.15	38.02	36.84	40.59
	B	9.38	51.27	56.50	7.92	52.29	57.61
	C	42.93	75.13	82.78	54.06	85.76	94.49
Alternative II	A	46.77	36.20	40.52	37.18	36.55	41.78
	B	10.29	51.04	56.73	8.76	52.02	57.37
	C	42.94	75.13	82.75	54.06	85.76	90.29

MODEST POVERTY

Alternatives		Rural			Urban		
		Percentage of Population in 1982-83	Average per capita monthly expenditure		Percentage of Population in 1982-83	Average per capita monthly expenditure	
			1977-78	1982-83		1977-78	1982-83
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Alternative I	A	22.48	29.40	32.39	18.19	29.44	32.44
	B	7.67	38.51	42.44	5.85	39.25	43.25
	C	69.85	64.25	70.80	75.96	74.85	82.48
Alternative II	A	21.36	29.03	32.61	16.06	28.49	33.36
	B	8.79	38.23	42.90	7.98	38.55	43.75
	C	69.85	64.25	70.99	75.96	74.85	79.68

Note—A=Below poverty/modest poverty line.
 B=Crossed the poverty/modest poverty line.
 C=Already above the poverty/modest poverty line.

ANNEXURE-II

Percentage of Population and Average Monthly per capita Expenditure

POVERTY

(In Rs. at 1973-74 prices)

Alternative	1		Rural			Urban		
			Percentage of Population in 1987-88	Average monthly per capita expenditure		Percentage of Population in 1987-88	Average monthly per capita expenditure	
				1982-83	1987-88		1982-83	1987-88
	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Alternative I	..	A	33.98	36.14	41.86	27.03	36.31	42.04
		B	13.71	50.11	58.04	10.99	51.11	59.17
		C	52.31	78.07	90.44	61.98	89.78	103.94
Alternative II	..	A	32.38	36.30	42.04	24.23	36.94	45.05
		B	14.39	50.01	57.91	12.95	50.81	60.59
		C	53.23	77.72	89.99	62.82	85.70	97.99

MODEST POVERTY

Alternative	1		Rural			Urban		
			Percentage of Population in 1987-88	Average monthly per capita expenditure		Percentage of Population in 1987-88	Average monthly per capita expenditure	
				1982-83	1987-88		1982-83	1987-88
	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Alternative I	..	A	13.31	28.80	33.36	11.22	28.72	33.24
		B	9.17	37.61	43.56	6.97	38.42	44.48
		C	77.52	67.99	78.76	81.81	79.67	92.24
Alternative II	..	A	12.10	29.37	34.01	7.82	28.51	34.67
		B	9.26	36.84	42.66	8.24	37.96	46.99
		C	78.64	67.85	78.57	83.94	76.26	87.84

Note—A=Below poverty/modest poverty line.

B=Crossed the poverty/modest poverty line.

C=Already above the poverty/modest poverty line.

ANNEXURE—III

Labour Co-efficients for 64 sectors of Input-Output Table

Sector no.	Name of the Sector	Workers (Person years) per thousand Rs. of gross output at 1976-77 prices.	Sector no.	Name of the Sector	Workers (Person years) per thousand Rs. of gross output at 1976-77 prices.
1	2	3	1	2	3
1	Construction	0.032116	32	Potato	0.118120
2	Electrical equipments	0.023900	33	Fibres	0.072846
3	Transport equipments	0.060846	34	Tobacco	0.084123
4	Non-electrical equipments (metal products)	0.033277	35	Other agricultural products	0.269110
5	Manufacturing of metal products	0.057458	36	Fruits and vegetable	0.070998
6	Iron and steel basic metal industries.	0.021286	37	Animal husbandry	0.042968
7	Non-ferrous basic metal industries.	0.004744	38	Forestry	0.108324
8	Cement and cement products	0.015152	39	Fisheries	0.178391
9	Mining (including quarrying)	0.061740	40	Cotton textiles	0.074365
10	Leather and leather products	0.044198	41	Woollen textiles	0.038519
11	Glass and glass products	0.094201	42	Silk textiles	0.161544
12	Wooden products	0.118843	43	Other textiles	0.128856
13	Non-metallic products	0.088759	44	Nitrogenous fertilizers	0.004872
14	Dairy products	0.010857	45	Phosphatic fertilizers	0.019354
15	Canning and preservation	0.035952	46	Potassic fertilizers	..
16	Grain mill products	0.013551	47	Rubber products	0.047433
17	Tea and coffee processing	0.003229	48	Manufacture of paper and paper Products.	0.035464
18	Miscellaneous food preparation	0.066305	49	Printing, publishing and allied industries.	0.039553
19	Sugar	0.019474	50	Manufacture of paints, varnishes lacquers, waxes, polishers etc.	0.013588
20	Gur and khandsari	0.041438	51	Synthetic rubber	0.005969
21	Hydrogenated oil (vanaspati)	0.001881	52	Insecticides and pesticides	0.007722
22	Manufacture of oil (other than hydrogenated)	0.012674	53	Drugs and pharmaceuticals	0.035876
23	Beverages industries	0.014694	54	Soaps and glycerine	0.013855
24	Cigar and cigarette	0.006755	55	Miscellaneous chemicals	0.019914
25	Other tobacco manufacture	0.079833	56	Power	0.010438
26	Cereals	0.231809	57	Coal & Coke	—
27	Pulses	0.114050	58	Water supply	0.001991
28	By-products of agriculture	..	59	Railway transport	0.088727
29	Oilseeds	0.096750	60	Motor and other transport	0.031591
30	Sugarcane	0.199750	61	Trade and commerce	0.044312
31	Cotton	0.428076	62	A. Services (Profession) B. Industrial Services	0.176297 0.028694
			63	Petroleum Products	—
			64	Others	0.079739

Note:—Labour co-efficients for potassic fertilizers (sector 46), coal and coke (sector 57) and petroleum products (sector 63) have not been worked out since these commodities are not produced in the State.

CHAPTER III PLAN IN OUTLINE

The three basic objectives laid down in the National Draft Plan (1978—83) and also adopted as the basis of the strategy for the plan of U. P. are :—

(i) removal of unemployment and significant reduction of under-employment ;

(ii) an appreciable rise in the standard of living of the poorest section of the population ; and

(iii) provision for the people in low income groups of some of the basic needs like clean drinking water, elementary and adult education, health care, road and housing and provision of minimum services for the urban slums.

3.2. In keeping with these objectives the focus of the State's 1978—83 Plan is on the weakest sections of society and the backward pockets of the State. Particular emphasis has been placed on schemes meant to augment, diversify and disperse employment opportunities and to raise the income of landless labourers, small and marginal farmers, rural artisans and urban craftsmen, increase the productivity by providing them with the required infra-structure, necessary inputs, appropriate technology, suitable training, financial assistance and credit for the creation of durable assets and the provision of basic minimum needs for a decent living.

3.3. The investment implications of achieving the above mentioned basic objectives have been spelt out in the chapter of this document entitled "Perspective of Development". As outlined in this chapter, the magnitude of investment required to produce goods and services, which would raise private and social consumption of the target group of population to the level envisaged and also create jobs for fulfilling the objectives laid down in the Plan, has been worked out for the Plan period 1978—83, to be of the order of Rs.18000 crores at 1976-77 prices. It has become apparent from various detailed exercises that the public sector State Plan outlay for 1978—83 must be of the order of about

Rs.8,000 crores if the State is to achieve the aforesaid objectives. With this investment the population below poverty line in rural areas is likely to be reduced to 46.77 per cent in 1982-83, as against 57.06 per cent in 1977-78. The corresponding reduction in the urban areas would be from 45.94 per cent in 1977-78 to 37.18 per cent in 1982-83. Even after making investment of the order indicated above and reduction in the population below poverty line to the extent of 10.29 per cent in the rural areas and 8.76 per cent in the urban areas as compared to the reduction of 9.15 per cent and 5.38 per cent for rural and urban areas for the country as a whole, the percentage of population below poverty line in Uttar Pradesh, at the end of 1982-83, would be higher than the corresponding levels for the country as a whole.

3.4. With the investment proposed, besides raising the consumption levels as indicated above, additional employment opportunities for only 34 to 35 lakh workers would be generated, as against the total job requirements of 42.82 lakhs. The quantum of unemployment at the end of 1982-83 would reduce to 6—8 lakhs from 9 lakhs in the beginning of the plan period.

3.5. In the context of the objectives mentioned above the following priorities have been kept in view while allocating the outlays :—

(a) productive activities aimed at benefiting the rural and urban poor, especially through small scale enterprises ;

(b) completion of projects/programmes continuing from the previous years with particular emphasis on those relating to power, irrigation and agriculture ;

(c) optimum utilisation of production potentials already created ;

(d) full provision for completion of continuing schemes of sectors other than irrigation, power and agriculture which are at an advance stage of execution and are likely to yield benefits within next 2 to 3 years ;

(e) provision of basic minimum needs like clean drinking water, adult literacy, elementary education etc.

Expenditure 1974-78 and outlay 1978-79

3.6. The details of expenditure incurred during the Fifth Plan, alongwith the outlays and anticipated expenditure for 1978-79, are given in Table I.

TABLE I—*Expenditure during Fifth Plan and 1978-79*

(Rupees in lakhs)

Head of Development	Expenditure during 1974-78	Percentage to total expenditure	Expenditure during 1977-78	Percentage to total expenditure	1978-79	
					Outlay	Anticipated expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Agriculture and Allied Services ..	27,300	13.14	10,318	15.79	11,005	12,788
2. Co-operation ..	2,577	1.24	925	1.42	842	842
3. Water and Power Development ..	1,24,273	58.98	35,381	54.15	43,904	44,989
4. Industry and Minerals (excluding V. & S.)	12,214	5.88	2,346	3.59	2,131	2,131
(a) Village and Small Scale Industry	2,607	1.26	1,037	1.59	1,334	1,571
5. Transport and Communications ..	15,790	7.60	6,050	9.26	7,436	8,586
6. Social and Community Services ..	24,215	11.66	9,107	13.94	11,601	13,057
7. Economic and other Services ..	501	0.24	170	0.26	347	252
Total ..	2,09,387	100.00	65,334	100.00	78,600	84,216

3.7. The expenditure incurred during 1974-78 amounted to Rs.2094 crores and Rs.653 crores in 1977-78. In the annual plan 1978-79, as against an outlay of Rs.786 crores, the expenditure is anticipated to be Rs.842 crores.

3.8. The highlights of the achievements made during the Fifth Plan and the programmes proposed to be undertaken

during the Five-Year Plan 1978-83 and 1979-80 are given in the succeeding paragraphs.

Outlays for 1978-83 and 1979-80

3.9. The outlays proposed for 1978-83 and 1979-80 are Rs.7793 crores and Rs.1268 crores respectively. The distribution of outlays, by major heads of development, is given in Table II.

TABLE II—*Outlays for 1978-83 and 1979-80*

(Rupees in lakhs)

Head of Development	Proposed outlay 1978-83	Percentage to total outlay	Proposed outlay 1979-80	Percentage to total outlay
1. Agriculture and allied services	1,25,858	16.15	22,276	17.56
2. Co-operation	7,273	0.93	1,564	1.23
3. Water and Power Development	4,09,260	52.51	59,001	46.52
4. Industry and Minerals (excluding V. & S.)	38,145	4.89	9,695	7.64
(a) Village and Small Scale Industries	23,000	2.95	5,192	4.09
5. Transport and communications	61,770	7.93	9,923	7.82
6. Social and Community Services	1,11,384	14.29	18,474	14.56
7. Economic and other Services	2,653	0.35	724	0.58
Total ..	7,79,343	100.00	1,26,849	100.00

3.10. It would be seen from the above table that highest priority has been accorded to irrigation and power development programmes in the Plan period 1978-83 for which Rs.4093 crores have been proposed, constituting 52.51 per cent of the total outlay. For agriculture and allied programmes, Rs.1259 crores have been proposed, which works out to 16.15 per cent of the total outlay. This outlay does not include the short, medium and long-term loans that would be advanced by co-operatives and other financial institutions, which play an important role in promoting the activities of the sector. Relatively higher outlays have been proposed for social and community services, as compared to the expenditure incurred during the Fifth Plan, in order to ensure adequate financial support for fulfilling the time bound objectives of the Minimum Needs Programme. In the Plan for 1978-83, the outlays for social and community services constitute 14.29 per cent of the total outlay. The corresponding percentage of expenditure in the Fifth Plan has been 11.66 per cent. Transport and communications, which play a vital role for the economic development, have been allocated Rs.618 crores, representing 7.93 per cent of the total. For Industrial Development, specially the promotion of village and cottage industries, an amount of Rs.611 crores has been proposed, out of which Rs.230 crores is earmarked for Village and Small-scale Industries, which are expected to contribute significantly towards providing employment avenues on an extensive scale. That relatively higher priority has been accorded to Village and Small Scale Industry Sector in the 1978-83 Plan is borne out by the fact that the outlays proposed for this programme during the 1978-83 Plan representing 7.93 per cent of the total outlay as against only about 1 per cent in the Fifth Plan.

3.11. In the annual plan 1979-80 also, highest priority has been accorded to Irrigation and Power sectors followed by Agriculture and Allied Services and Industry and Mining.

Agriculture Production

3.12. Up to the Third Five-Year Plan, the strategy for increasing the agricultural production relied largely on increasing cropped area, augmenting irri-

gation facilities and popularising the adoption of improved agricultural practices. During Fourth and Fifth Plan, the main plank of the strategy for increased agricultural production was a new package of practices comprising high yielding variety seeds, chemical fertilizers and pesticides.

3.13. The existing land use pattern does not hold out hopes for increase in net area under cultivation. Increased production is, therefore, proposed to be achieved through increased use of high yielding variety of seed, chemical fertilizer, plant protection chemicals, irrigation intensification, multiple cropping, and improved agricultural efficiency through soil and water management, research extension and farmer's training and education.

3.14. In the 1978-83 Plan the main emphasis would be not only on increasing agricultural production but also substantially augmenting the productivity of small and marginal farmers, which constitute a very large segment of cultivators. In order that small and marginal farmers are able to use inputs like fertilizers, improved implements and adopt plant protection measures, provision has been made for subsidy for these inputs. Surplus lands available as a result of imposition of ceiling laws are being allotted mainly to landless agriculture labourers. Special programmes are being proposed for increasing the production of pulses. Incentives for this are also being considered.

3.15. The foodgrain production during Fifth Plan witnessed an increase from 163.28 lakh tonnes in 1974-75 to 208.07 lakhs tonnes in 1977-78. In the current year, the foodgrain production is expected to be around 215.00 lakh tonnes. The targets proposed for 1982-83 and 1979-80 are 250.00 lakh tonnes and 223.00 lakh tonnes respectively. Higher level of production is proposed to be achieved by resorting to multiple cropping, improvement in management practices, extension of infrastructure, providing inputs and lastly, through institutional measures like land reforms, etc.

3.16. It is not being recognised that oilseeds give better economic returns

than cereal crops particularly in the un-irrigated tracts. Production of oilseeds would receive priority in the 1978-83 Plan.

Oil seed production during 1978-79 is expected to be 23.00 lakh tonnes as against 15.38 lakh tonnes by the end of Fifth Plan. In the year 1979-80, the production of oilseeds is expected to go up to 25.00 lakh tonnes and to 30.00 lakh tonnes by the end of the year 1982-83.

Horticulture

3.17. During the 1978-83 Plan Period efforts would be made to intensity cultivation of horticultural products in selected areas having better potentialities and favourable marketing conditions. A

growth rate of 5 to 8 per cent is proposed to be achieved in this sector through up-gradation and rejuvenation of existing orchards, increased and scientific use of fertilizers and other inputs, increasing cropping intensity and diversification of cropping intensity and cropping pattern through vegetable crops. As against an expenditure of Rs.251.55 lakhs in plains and Rs.351.54 lakh in hills during 1974-78, an outlay of Rs.1,000 lakhs for plains and Rs.2,250.00 lakhs for hills is being proposed for 1978-83. 1979-80 outlay proposed is Rs.312.70 lakhs for hills and Rs.195.00 lakhs for plain.

3.18. Level of production in 1977-78 and target for 1978-83 are given in table below:

TABLE III—Targets for achieving different levels of production for major and minor Horticulture products, during the Five-Year Plan 1978-83

Serial no.	Item	Unit	Level of Production			
			At the end of 1977-78	At the end of 1978-79	At the end of 1979-80	At the end of 1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Apples	M. T.	69,000	1,06,500	1,17,800	1,35,000
2	Pears	"	4,800	6,000	7,200	9,500
3	Peaches	"	12,500	13,800	14,900	20,500
4	Apricot and Plums	"	7,800	8,700	9,600	13,500
5	Strawberries	"	125	126	127	130
6	Nut Fruits Walnut	"	2,000	2,500	3,000	6,000
7	Other fruits	Lakh M.T.	25.50	26.95	28.40	33.00
8	Mushrooms	kgs.	3,056	15,000	20,000	25,000
9	Potatoes	Lakh M.T.	35.00	37.00	39.00	45.00
10	Other Vegetables	Lakh M.T.	50.65	55.25	59.85	74.65

Soil Conservation

3.19. According to rough estimates Uttar Pradesh has about 52 lakh hectares of land under different erosion conditions viz. mild, moderate, moderately severe and very severe. No detailed survey has, however, been undertaken so far. The eroded lands include an area of about 14.3 lakh hectares of ravine land which at present is not fit for cultivation. In addition there are 12 lakh hectares of

saline or alkaline land in the State. 2.80 lakh hectares of land was treated during 1974-78 at the cost of Rs.1,682.37 lakhs.

3.20. Principal strategy of the programme during 1978-83 would be:

(a) Rapid identification of problem areas on water shed basis by soil survey based on latest technology e.g. satellite imagery and an aerial photography.

(b) Creation of awareness, through visual aids and extension methods, regarding the seriousness of the problem, the need and measures required for maintenance and the relevance of certain cultural practices to prevent erosion.

(c) Better planning and implementation on water shed basis and preparation of detailed projects.

(d) Addition of suitable post-reclamation schemes of crop production as integral components of the programme.

3.21. Outlays of Rs. 63.62 crores and Rs. 12.20 crores are being proposed for 1978-83 and 1979-80 respectively. 4.70 lakh hectares of area is proposed to be treated during the period. The target for 1979-80 has been kept at 86,950 hectares.

Animal Husbandry

3.22. The primary objective of Animal Husbandry activities is to augment production of animal based products like milk, meat, eggs and wool for meeting the demand of growing population. Higher production of these products can be achieved either by increasing the number of animals or by raising average productivity per animal. In the case of cattle and milch animals, increase in number does not seem to be feasible proposition. The primary thrust of the programme, therefore, would be to provide improved breeding facilities, ensure adequate health cover and feeds and fodder production.

3.23. The levels of development are at various point of time and targeted for the 1978-83 Plan are indicated below in the table :

TABLE IV—Targets and Achievements

Serial no.	Item	Unit	At the end of Fourth Plan	Achievement at the end of 1977-78	Target for 1978-83 Plan	Level at the end of 1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Veterinary Hospitals	No.	1,108	1,151	142	1,293
2	Stockman Centres	No.	2,073	2,221	100	2,321
3	Frozen Semen Stations	No.	1	2	..	2
4	Artificial Inseminations—					
	(a) Performed with exotic bull semen	In lakhs	11.000	24.870	6.570	31.440
	(b) Cross Bred Calves Born	No.	0,117	0.687	1.320	2.007
5	Sheep Breeding Farms	No.	20	19	1	20
6	Sheep and Wool Extension Centres—	No.	200	214	12	226
	Goat Breeding Farms	No.	5	4	3	7
7	Intensive Sheep Development Project	No.	1	2	4	6
8	Intensive Engineering and Poultry Production-cum-Marketing Centre.	No.	8	9	9	18
9	Pig Breeding Farm	No.	2	2	..	2
10	Fodder Seed Production Farms	No.	..	..	2	2
11	Location of Bucks at Veterinary Hospitals	No.	499	599	60	659
12	Location of Boars at Veterinary Hospitals	No.	44	64	105	170
13	Location of Bucks at Swees	No.	..	..	16	16
14	I. C. D. Projects	No.	6	..	1	7
15	Poultry Breeding Farms	No.	56	58	3	61

NOTE—One Sheep Breeding Farm and Goat Breeding Farms transferred to other institutions.

3.24. The production levels are as follows :

TABLE V—*Production Levels*

Items	Unit	Level of Production		
		Base level by the end of 1977-78	Anticipated production at the end of 1978-79	Anticipated production at the end of Five-Year Plan from 1978-79 to 1982-83
1	2	3	4	5
1. Milk	Lakh tonnes	53.26	55.09	63.56
2. Eggs	Lakhs no.	2311.00	2553.85	2683.04
3. Wool	Lakh kgs.	13.67	13.88	16.60
4. Meat	Lakh kgs.	790.23	796.63	319.98

3.25. Some of the important targets for 1979-80 are:

(1) New Veterinary Hospitals	..	35
(2) Poly-clinic	..	1
(3) Laboratories	..	2
(4) Poultry Breeding Farms	..	3

3.26. An outlay of Rs.20.00 crores including Rs.6.25 crores for hills has been proposed for the current Fifth Five-Year Plan which includes Rs.2.72 crores for 1978-79.

Fisheries :

3.27. The total water-area of the State considered suitable for raising fish had, during the Second Plan period, been computed on a rough and ready basis as 11.65 lakh hectares. It is desirable that the actual resources are surveyed for programme planning on a reliable basis. Even the old estimates show that there is still a vast scope for fisheries development. This activity would have to be paid more attention since it has a direct impact on the weaker sections of the society the programme being highly labour intensive and backward class being mainly engaged in fishing.

3.28. The main thrust of the Fifth Plan has been on aquaculture in rural

areas and in this connection, the State Government approved the leasing out of Gram Samaj tanks straightway for a period up to 10 years so that the leasees would take adequate interest in their development and make investments to increase fish production. The average production of fish from the reservoirs varies in U. P. between 9 to 12 kgs. per hectare, against the national average of 5 kgs. per hectare.

3.29. The total fish production increased from 2,425 M. T. to 2,930 M. T. during the first 4 years of the Fifth Plan. Intensive fish culture scheme for Gram Samaj waters was taken up in 3 districts of Ballia, Basti and Unnao where detailed survey was done and the area under fish culture was increased from 100 to 200 hectares in each district. A Fish Farmers' Development Agency was started in Jaunpur and Budaun districts.

3.30. The main bottleneck in full utilization of available potential has been shortage of fish seed. Greater attention, therefore, will have to be given to increasing the capacity for fish seed production by establishing more fish farms. Simultaneously effort would be made to bring all available water resources i.e. reservoirs and Gram Samaj tanks under fish culture.

3.31. The past achievement and target 1978-83 Plan are given in table below :

TABLE VI—Physical achievements and targets

Serial no.	Item	Unit	Actual achievements		Targets 1978-83
			1973-74	1977-78	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>I. Production :</i>					
1	Fish Production	'000tons.	24.25	29.30	40.00
<i>II. Fish Seed</i>					
<i>(a) Produced :</i>					
	(i) Fry	Million	89.65	97.10	650.00
	(ii) Fingerlings	"	21.90	30.10	130.00
	(b) Distributed Fingerlings	"	5.68	12.16	100.00
<i>III. Fish Seed Farms</i>					
	(a) Water area	Hects.	250	265	375

3.32. As against expenditure of Rs.48.77 lakhs during 1977-78, an outlay of Rs.720.00 lakhs have been proposed for the 1978-83 period. The proposed outlay for 1979-80 is Rs.119.35 lakhs.

Area development and integrated rural development

3.33. With the introduction of Intensive (and integrated) Rural Development Programme in 1978-79, the main emphasis will now have to be placed on securing full employment through productive programmes suited to the local needs and conditions. The target group of beneficiaries consists of small and marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers. In this context, special attention will have to be paid to Scheduled Castes and Tribes and members of Backward Classes.

3.34. The strategy of the I.R.D. envisages the formulation and implementation of integrated block plans. These plans would be aimed at achieving full employment within a definite time frame through resource development and intensification and diversification of productive programmes backed up with the provision of essential infra-structure as well as social facilities, included under the Minimum Needs Programme. The essence of the

area development approach lies in desisting from imposing prescriptive solutions from above and planning and implementing as many programmes as possible at the grassroot level with active participation of beneficiaries. The programmes of "local level planning" and "Antyodaya" already started in U. P. in 1977-78 are expected to act as path finders for discovering the approaches and preparing the relevant manpower to adopt the concepts of planning from below and operate it in order to benefit the poor, the backward and the unorganized mass of poor and unemployed and under-employed.

3.35. The "Antyodaya Programme" mentioned above, initially envisages the identification of the five poorest families in each village and providing them with financial and technical assistance for raising their level of income on a stable basis through carefully identified and specifically suited productive programmes. It is envisaged that these families may be given assistance up to Rs.5000 with subsidy up to 50 per cent, without insisting on the formalities of surities or hypothecation of assets normally required by financial institutions. In order to ensure that benefits would actually accrue to the target beneficiaries, besides the careful formulation of viable schemes, assistance would be

distributed generally in kind and training and infra-structural support would also be provided.

3.36. For re-orienting local level planning, it is proposed to provide the planning units at the district and block levels with adequate and suitably diversified manpower resources and thereby equip them with the capability to evolve plans based on local potentials and priorities. It is expected that the implementation of micro plans evolved through detailed exercises at the field level would be more effective because the beneficiaries and the local community would participate in their formulation, direction and supervision. Only such schemes would be included in the plan which would yield quick results, involve relative smaller investments, create avenues for employment, promote the development/conservation of natural resources and result directly or indirectly in the production of goods for the consumption of the common man.

3.37. An outlay of Rs.400 crores has

been provided for "Local Level Planning Programme" for 1978-83. This includes outlays of Rs.25 crores for 1978-79 and Rs.60 crores for 1979-80. A sum of Rs.15.00 crores had earlier been provided in the year 1977-78.

3.38. With the enlarged outlay now proposed, besides the schemes concerned directly with production for Antyodaya and other families, it would be possible to make provisions for additive items of infrastructure, creation of productive assets and develop "Central villages", "Service centres" and "Growth centres".

3.39. The present multiplicity of agencies and area development schemes e.g. SFDA, DPAP, CADA etc. has to go if integrated. "area" and "beneficiary" approaches are to succeed. However, as final decision is yet to be taken, the expenditure incurred on the various "area development" schemes during 1974-78, outlays for 1978-79, and tentative provision for 1979-80 and for the 1978-83 Plan period are indicated below:

TABLE VII—*Outlay and Expenditure*

Programme	(Rupees in lakhs)			
	Expenditure 1974-78	Outlay 1978-79	Outlay 1979-80	Outlay 1978-83
1	2	3	4	5
1. HADA	172.87	100.00	175.0	1217.65
2. CADA	602.55	530.00	681.00	4500.00
3. SFDA/MFAL	134.07	100.00	95.00	500.00
4. DPAP	944.06	609.00	592.50	2210.00
5. Integrated Area Development Project, Ghazipur	33.43	50.00	210.00	837.00
5. Planning at local level	1500.00	849.00	6000.00	40000.00
Total	3386.98	2238.00	7753.50	49264.65

3.40. The number of beneficiaries corresponding to the above outlays would be, as per table below:

TABLE VIII—*Beneficiaries and Integrated Area Development*
(Rupees in lakhs)

Item	No. of benefi- ciaries 1977-78	No of benefi- ciaries 1982-83
	2	3
1. SFDA	3.6	15.31
2. DPAP	3.20	5.00
3. CADA	1.00	7.50

Co-operation

3.41. In spite of nationalised banks coming into the field of rural credit, the co-operatives continue to play a pivotal role in providing credit to people in the rural areas of the State. Apart from giving loans, co-operatives are also engaged in providing seeds, fertilizers and other inputs through a vast network of societies spread over the entire State.

3.42. The increase in quantum of loaning during the last few years would be evident from the table below:

Year	(Rupees in crores)	
	Short term	Medium terms
1974-75	71.03	3.77
1975-76	91.35	3.74
1976-77	123.90	11.76
1977-78	137.73	12.36

3.43. The number of co-operative bank branches has increased from 578 in 1974-75 to 748 in 1977-78. There has also been tremendous increase in the volume of trading by marketing societies: the relevant figures being Rs.89.03 crores in 1975-76 to Rs.134.77 crores in 1977-78.

3.44. During the 1978-83 Plan period vigorous efforts would be made to build up the co-operative infrastructure as a multi-pronged net work and to invest it with a reasonable degree of efficiency. Towards this end, it is proposed to : (a) set up a State level co-operative institute for Research, Management and Training ; (b) strengthen managerial efficiency of credit institutions and help in the diversification of the services rendered ; (c) construct rural godowns for the societies ; and (d) strengthen the system and organisation for inspection, audit, monitoring and evaluation.

3.45. Some of the important targets for 1978-83 are given below :

TABLE IX—Important Targets

Item	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5
1. Loan distribution :				
(a) Short term (Rs. in crores)	137.73	275.00	295.00	1575.00
(b) Medium term Do	12.36	15.00	20.00	125.00
(c) Long term Do	49.27	70.00	70.00	380.00
2. Banking Branches Nos.	748	873	881	881
(a) Share capital (Rs. in lakhs)	36.27	37.00	37.75	40.00
(b) Deposits (Rs. in lakhs)	137.54	155.00	165.00	200.00
3. Marketing of Agricultural produce (Rs. in crores)	32.56	39.50	46.00	70.00
4 Fertilizer handling	72.19	120.00	140.00	840.00

3.46. As against an expenditure of Rs.25.77 crores during 1974-78, the outlay proposed for 1978-83 is Rs.72.73 crores including 15.64 crores for 1979-80.

Major and Medium Irrigation

3.47. A three-pronged strategy for increase in irrigation potential is proposed to be adopted by reducing the gestation period for the completion of on-going and new projects; modernising existing works for effecting more efficient use of water already available in the existing irrigation system ; and developing conjunctive use of surface and ground-water resources.

3.48. The pace of development of irrigation facilities was stepped up during the 1974-78 and an additional irrigation potential of 13.68 lakh hectares was created

through major and medium schemes. Additional potential of 3.94 lakh hectares is likely to be created in the current year. It is further proposed to create an additional irrigation potential of 4.39 lakh hectares during 1979-80 and an additional potential of 13.34 lakh hectares during the period 1980-83.

Minor Irrigation

3.49. In the 1978-83, tremendous expansion of private minor irrigation works has been proposed. Special steps have been taken to provide financial assistance to small and marginal farmers in the form of subsidy and free borings. The organisation will have to be strengthened in order to enable it to undertake planning at micro-level after detailed surveys and studies.

3.50. Minor Irrigation Works are important instruments for creating assured irrigation. During the year 1974-78 an irrigation potential of 21.02 lakh hectares was created and it is expected that the target for the creation of 6.19 lakh hectares of irrigation potential would be achieved in the current year. This is expected to increase by another 27 per cent during 1979-80. An irrigation potential of 40.99 lakh hectares is proposed to be created during 1978-83, mainly through the construction of private tube-wells and pumping sets.

Power

3.51. Power shortage has been a chronic problem faced by the State. It has had a very adverse effect on practically all the production programmes. As against a total power demand of 2284 MW during 1977-78, the demand actually met was only 1795 MW resulting in a gap of 489 MW. During 1978-83, addition to the installed capacity through on-going projects is expected to be only 1374 MW. If the output of the Central sector projects is taken into account the gap would even then be of an order of 1027 MW. The main strategy adopted during 1978-83 Plan is based on improvement in the performance of the existing generation units, reduction in line losses and more efficient management besides acceleration of two of the new thermal projects and installation of gas turbines so as to attain some benefits therefrom. These measures, however, have a limited scope. Hydel projects have a longer gestation period. A large number of thermal projects with shorter gestation period are, therefore, being proposed. In order to restore the balance of hydel-thermal ratio during subsequent plan periods, sufficient number of hydel projects are also being proposed. It is expected that even after these measures and completion of the projects as against total anticipated demand of 4042 MW, the availability would be 3323 MW, leaving a gap of 719 MW.

3.52. In the Fifth Plan, it was proposed initially to add 2,462 MW in installed capacity but this target was afterwards reduced to 1,944 MW with the concurrence of the Planning Commission, within the overall National target of 12,500 MW. By the end of 1977-78

1,318 MW had already been added to the installed capacity and 200 MW would be added during the current year, bringing the total achievement to 1,518 MW. The total installed capacity by the end of the Fifth Plan was 2,982 MW. It is now proposed to add 1,374 MW to the installed capacity during 1978-83 through the completion of spill-over schemes. The total installed capacity by 1982-83 is expected to be 5,236 MW.

3.53. During the Fifth Plan period, it was proposed to bring the total number of electrified villages to 43,382 against which actual achievement has been 35,026 villages. In the current year, it is anticipated that 4,870 more villages would be electrified bringing the total number of electrified villages to 39,896. In the year 1979-80, it is proposed to electrify 4,900 villages. The total number of villages expected to be electrified by 1982-83 comes to 61,486.

3.54. In the Fifth Plan, it was proposed to energise about 79,133 private tube-wells/pumping sets, against which achievement by the end of 1977-78 was of the order of 67,161. The target for energising 40,000 private tube-wells/pumping sets is expected to be achieved in the current year. It is proposed to energise 3 lakh private tube-wells/pumping sets during the year 1978-83 including 50,000 in the year 1979-80.

Industry

3.55. In the Fifth Five Year Plan, the industrial policy laid emphasis mainly on over-coming the constraints of infrastructure, entrepreneurship and speeding up the establishment and rehabilitation of resource-based industries. Now, a definite shift from capital intensive urban-based industries to small-scale and cottage type labour intensive industrial units is planned in the Five Year Plan for 1978-83. The main thrust of industrial planning would be towards the generation and dispersal of employment opportunities through village and small-scale industries in the rural areas by providing for each area, and industry an appropriate package of: special incentives and concessions; market intelligence, input supply and marketing facilities; provision of new designs and relevant technologies. Establishment of service centres, etc. In the case of medium and large scale industries also, it is proposed to encourage labour

intensive industries or such industries which would help in the growth of small scale and cottage industries.

3.56. Some important aspects of the industries Plan are discussed in the following paragraphs :

3.57. *U. P. Textile Corporation*—By the end of 1977-78, eight spinning mills were set up. These are functioning and supplying yarn to handloom weavers. In the current year, two more spinning mills are expected to be completed adding another 50,000 spindles to already existing two lakh spindles. In 1979-80, the corporation, along with two of its subsidiaries, is expected to complete advance action for ten licences for setting up spinning mills. It is proposed to set up 10 weaving/spinning mills and expand the existing mills so that another 3.50 lakhs of spindles are added during 1978-83. The establishment of two new processing houses and modernisation of existing textile units have also been proposed during 1978-83.

3.58. *Electronic Corporation*—The corporation had already set up a T.V. factory at Allahabad and an Electronic Testing and Development Centre at Kanpur by the end of 1977-78. It is now proposed to set up several new projects for the manufacture of consumer electronic equipments in addition to T. V. receiver units and enterprises for manufacturing small computers.

3.59. *NOIDA*—In this industrial estate on the Delhi-U. P. border, following the recommendation of high power committee set-up by the State Government, an investment of Rs. 56 crores for purchasing 947 hectares of land and setting up of 10,000 industrial units would be made in the first phase (1976-82). An outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs has been provided in 1978-79, which will be utilised for the development and consolidation of existing industrial areas.

3.60. *Cement Industry*—In view of adequate deposits of lime stone in Mirzapur, Dehra Dun and Pithoragarh, three large and four mini cement factories are proposed to be set up during 1978-83, apart from the completion of the Kajarahat-Chunar project.

3.61. *U. P. S. I. D. C.*—This corporation is engaged in development of industrial areas for prospective entrepreneurs. So far, out of 14,000 acres of land acquired, 10,000 acres have been developed and, leaving about 25 per cent land for roads and other common facilities about 5,600 acres have been allotted. The balance would be developed and allotted during 1978-83. The corporation has also obtained licences for 25 joint sector projects of which three projects have already gone under production. Rs. 15.00 crores is being proposed by way of additional share capital for joint sector projects, development of industrial areas and subsidy, etc.

3.62. At present there are 61 industrial estates in which the occupancy is as follows :

	<i>Sheds</i>	<i>Plots</i>
Total number developed	900	2133
Allotted (No.)	867	1681
Occupied (No.)	826	1421
Working	691	721

Annual production : Rs. 13.75 crores.

Twenty-five industrial estates are being developed in 1978-79. Apart from completion of these, 54 more industrial estates would be taken up during the 1978-83 Plan period.

3.63. *U. P. Small Industries Development Corporation*—This corporation is engaged in helping small scale industries through arrangement of raw material and packages of marketing and other assistance. Besides continuing these activities, it is proposed to take up marketing of the products of village and small industries on a very much enlarged scale. Some new projects for production are also being envisaged.

3.64. The U. P. State Leather Industries and Leather Development Corporation and the Brassware Corporation are two of the several other institutions looking after specific cottage industries by training of artisans, development of appropriate technologies, provision of common facilities, development of product designs, financing, etc.

3.65. Apart from regular programmes, the new programmes proposed to be added for leather development during 1978-83 are :

- (1) Modernisation and revival of tanneries of Harijan Co-operatives.
- (2) Carcass utilisation.
- (3) Financial assistance on prescribed pattern in addition to KVIC funds.

3.66. Expenditure in large and medium industries during the 1974-78 period has been of the order of Rs. 117.99 crores. Outlay proposed for 1978-83 is Rs. 359.45 crores including Rs. 91.90 crores for 1979-80. This step-up proposed in the investment in village and small industries is indicative of the shift in the basic industrial policy of the State. The level of expenditure during 1974-78, and the outlays for 1979-80 and for 1978-83 are given in table below :

TABLE X—*Outlay and Expenditure*
(Rupees in crores)

Sub-group	Expen- diture	Outlay 1979-80	Outlay 1978-83
2	3	4	5
1. Industrial estates	1.39	3.22	15.00
2. Small scale industries	8.61	16.95	80.00
3. Powerlooms ..	0.32	0.26	0.65
4. Handloom ..	12.88	11.42	33.62
5. Handicrafts ..	1.53	10.96	55.00
6. Khadi and village industries	1.09	7.73	35.00
7. Sericulture ..	0.57	1.39	10.73
Total ..	26.07	51.92	230.00

3.67. *Khadi and Village Industries* have a vital role in improving the economic condition of rural population and providing larger employment opportunities with less capital. The Khadi and Village Industries Board of U. P. is providing assistance to rural artisans in the selected twenty-two village industries including Khadi, Leather, Pottery, Carpentry and Smithy. Apart from giving regular assistance for these industries on an expanded scale, the Board proposes to take

up some new programmes, viz. modernization and revival of tanneries of Harijan Co-operatives and carcass utilization. Special emphasis is also proposed to be given to leather, oil, soap, cottage match and hand-made paper during the next Plan. An outlay of Rs. 35 crores has been proposed for this sector. However, apart from this assistance from the State Government, the Board also hopes to mobilize about Rs. 40-50 crores from the Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

3.68. *The handloom sector* provides employment to the bulk of people engaged in the production of textiles. There are about 5 lakh handlooms in the State providing employment to about 15 lakh weavers. A number of schemes are proposed to be taken up during the next Plan period in order to increase the production of handloom cloth and provide a number of other services and support including marketing so that weavers are able to get a fair return for their labour and investments. The U. P. Handloom Corporation and U. P. I. C. A. are playing an important role in the promotion of handloom industry in the State. These organizations have taken up a number of schemes for the benefit of weavers. An outlay of Rs. 45 crores has been proposed for handloom sector including sericulture.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

3.69. Roads and bridges are the main infra-structure for socio-economic development. The length of pucca roads by the end of March, 1978, was 43,724 kms. resulting in road density of 14.84 kms. per 100 square kms. of area and 49.5 kms. per lakh of population (1971 census). A large number of villages are still cut off from the main markets and the outside world during rainy season. Therefore, under the Revised Minimum Needs Programme, all the villages having a population of 1,500 and above and 50 per cent of the villages having a population between 1,000 and 1,500 have been proposed by the Planning Commission to be connected with road during 1978-83. Because of paucity of resources, during the 1978-83 Plan period, of the total of 13,304 villages which ought to be connected according to this norm, only 1,861 villages will be provided with link roads. 49,976 kms. of pucca roads are likely to

be completed by the end of 1979-80 against targeted construction of 47,576 kms. by the end of 1978-79. Sixty bridges are also likely to be constructed in 1979-80 against the 27 bridges. Special emphasis is being laid on completion of missing links and construction of missing bridges to derive full benefits from the existing works.

3.70. The outlays proposed for 1978-79, 1979-80 and for 1978-83 period are Rs.62.10 crores, Rs.83.75 crores and Rs.534.70 crores respectively out of which the provision of Minimum Needs would be Rs.44.14 crores, Rs.50.33 crores and Rs.335.27 crores respectively.

EDUCATION

3.71. The main emphasis of 1978-83 programme is on adult education, wider coverage under elementary education (one primary school within one km. in hills and 1.5 km. in the plains for all villages with population of more than 300), vocationalisation of secondary education, consolidation and qualitative improvement of higher education, expansion of non-formal education and educational programmes of rural development.

3.72. During the Fifth Plan period, 7,299 primary and 2,392 middle schools were opened to achieve the target of universalisation of education. For improving the social conditions of the rural masses, particularly Harijans and other weaker sections of the society, 8,620 Adult Education Centres and Farmers Functional Centres have been opened in every Nyaya Panchayat by the end of 1977-78 for promoting non-formal education.

3.73. In the current year, 2,170 primary schools, 1,078 middle schools and 200 Higher Secondary Schools would be opened. The proposals for 1978-83 Plan include the opening of 8,994 primary schools, 6,041 middle schools and 100 higher secondary schools. During 1979-80, 1,050 primary, 315 middle and 240 higher secondary schools would be started. In addition, steps for environmental improvement in the existing schools would also be taken up. Under the adult education programme, all the illiterate persons in a block in the age-group 15-35 are expected to be covered by opening 25,800 Adult Education Centres every year.

3.74. Against an expenditure of Rs.33.10 crores in 1978-79 and the outlays of Rs.35.03 crores and Rs.250.00 crores proposed for 1979-80 and 1978-83 respectively the provision of Minimum Needs Programme would be of the order of Rs.21.83 crores and Rs.169.93 crores respectively.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

3.75. The main thrust during the Fifth Plan was on providing medical and health services in rural areas and the development of a system of referral services, consolidating and improving District and Medical College Hospitals through augmentation of specialist cadres and provision of adequate equipment at various levels. By the end of 1977-78, 2,760 Allopathic, 1,615 Ayurvedic and 245 Homeopathic Hospitals were established. In the current year, 160 Allopathic, 56 Ayurvedic and 30 Homoeopathic Hospitals are expected to be set up.

3.76. During the Five-Year Plan for 1978-83, the community health workers' scheme would be substantially expanded in order to cover wider areas. Besides, the construction of PHC buildings would be completed and the number of beds in hospitals/dispensaries would be increased. Proposals for 1979-80 include the setting up of 15 Allopathic, 42 Ayurvedic and 50 Homoeopathic hospitals. During the Plan period 1978-83, the target is to have additional 230 Allopathic, 200 Ayurvedic and 230 Homoeopathic hospitals. It is also proposed to establish 3,287 sub-centres and upgrade 218 PHCs into referral hospitals.

3.77. Against the expenditure of Rs.11.20 crores for 1978-79 and the outlays of Rs.105.00 crores for the Five-Year Plan of 1978-83 and Rs.16.00 crores for the Annual Plan of 1979-80, the provision for Minimum Needs Programme would be of the order of Rs.4.56 crores, Rs.62.00 crores and Rs.8.66 crores respectively.

WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE

3.78. Safe and potable drinking water is one of the basic requirements for life. A net clean and hygienic environment is also important for good health of the people. However, during the previous Five-Year Plans, very little progress could be achieved in respect of both the water

supply and the sewerage programmes mainly due to paucity of resources. Only 376 local bodies out of 619 (as on April 15, 1978) could be covered with water supply facilities and only 39 local bodies could be provided with sewerage facilities up to March, 1978.

3.79. As per 1971 census there were 1,12,561 villages in the State out of which the number of villages with an acute problem of water supply was 35,506. Out of these 5,003 villages could be served with piped water supply up to March, 1978, leaving a balance of 30,503 villages as on April 1, 1978.

3.80. After the formation of the Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam in the year 1975, an I. D. A. assisted project of Rs.60 crores was launched. Under this project, Rs.33.60 crores were earmarked for providing water supply and sewerage facilities for the five KAVAL towns, Rs.24 crores were earmarked for eight hill districts and five districts of the Bundelkhand region, mainly for rural water supply schemes. This project for Rs.60 crores included Rs.2.4 crores for T. and P., training programme and consultancy services, etc. Now a proposal is under consideration to enlarge this project to the size of Rs.84 crores and increase the allocation for the KAVAL towns by Rs.16.50 crores and for the three Regional Jal Sansthan of Kumaun, Garhwal and Jhansi by Rs.7.50 crores.

3.81. The existing sewerage facilities hardly cover 50 per cent areas of the

KAVAL towns. After a careful study of the existing sewerage system of KAVAL towns it has been estimated that approximately Rs.125 crores will be required to bring their sewerage system up to the desired mark for the needs of 1986. However, due to financial constraints, the sub-committee which studied this problem has recommended that an allocation of Rs.44 crores should be made available during the 1978-83 Plan period and thereafter Rs.80 to Rs.90 crores may be provided in the next medium term Plan of 1983-88, to complete the additional sewerage works to meet the requirements of 1986. Despite the recommendations, even in the enlarged Rs.84 crore I. D. A. programme, only Rs.8.5 crores could be provided for sewerage schemes of the KAVAL towns. It will not be possible to allocate more than Rs.9.50 crores outside the I. D. A. programme.

3.82. Even after the completion of 24 on-going sewerage schemes, the majority of local bodies will still be left without any sewerage facilities. However, keeping in view the constraints of resources, it seems desirable, in the first phase, to cover the remaining district headquarter towns and other local bodies with a population of more than 50,000, with a sewerage system. The number of such local bodies will be 29 and estimated requirement of funds for executing the sewerage schemes will be approximately Rs.60.00 crores. Against this, an outlay of Rs.20.00 crores only has been provided in the Plan for 1978-83 :

TABLE XI—Estimated requirement for water supply and sewerage and programme for 1978-83

Serial no.	Item	Estimated requirement for U. P. Jal Nigam		Proposed break-up against Rs. 360 crores outlay	
		Target (Nos.)	Amount in crore Rs.	Target (Nos.)	Amount in crore Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
I Urban Water Supply KAVAL Towns—					
	(a) I. D. A. Schemes . .	5	26(12)	5	26(12)
	(b) Non-I.D.A. Schemes	5	6	5	6
			32		32

Serial no.	Item	Estimated requirement for U. P. Jal Nigam		Proposed break-up against Rs. 360 crores outlay	
		Target (Nos.)	Amount in crore Rs.	Target (Nos.)	Amount in crore Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Other Towns:</i>					
	(a) On-going schemes for new towns	102	15	102	15
	(b) On-going reorganisation schemes	58	10	58	10
	(c) Proposed schemes for new towns	141	20	141	20
	(d) Proposed reorganisation schemes for towns	66	40	25	15
			85		60.00
2	<i>Urban Sewerage KAVAL Towns :</i>				
	(a) I.D.A. Schemes ..	4	8.5(6)	4	8.5(6),
	(b) Non I.D.A. Schemes	5	41.5	..	9.5+
			50		18.0
<i>Other Towns :</i>					
	(a) New on-going schemes	24	5	24	5
	(b) Proposed new schemes	2	60	15	20
	(c) On going re-organisation. schemes	29	1	2	1
	(d) Proposed re-organisation schemes	10	30	6	10
			96		36
3	<i>Rural W/S Schemes :</i>				
	(a) I.D.A. on-going schemes		22.50(15)		22.50(15)
	(b) Non-I.D.A. on-going schemes		25.00		25.00
	(c) Non-I.D.A. new schemes	21,000		14,200	153.50
			=272.50		
			320.00		201.00
4	Special Tools and Plants		7.5		7.5
5	Population control board		0.5		0.5
			8.0		8.0
	Less Central Government assistance outside State plan under Rs. 84 crores I.D.A. Programme under IUDP and additional central assistance ..		(—)5.00		(—)5.00
			586		350
6.	<i>Add for amount allocated for conversion of dry latrines</i>		5		10
	Total ..		591		360

NOTE—Not more than a few essential branch sewers and a couple of trunk sewers will be possible to be laid out with this provision.

Figures given in the double brackets indicate the balance requirement of funds against the original Rs.60 crores I.D.A. programme.

3.83. Out of Rs.360 crores for 1978-83 Plan for Water Supply and Sewerage, Rs.55.00 crores have been provided for the year 1979-80. Scheme-wise financial outlays provided in the programme are given below:

TABLE XII—Programme for 1979-80

		(Rs. in crores)
A. Normal Programme		
1.	Urban Water Supply and Sewerage	20.00
2.	Rural Water Supply	20.76
B. I.D.A. Programme :		
1.	Urban Water Supply and Sewerage (5 KAVAL towns).	3.895
2.	Rural Water Supply (Hills & Bundel-Khand)	7.85
C.	Tools and Plants	4.50
Total		57.00
Less Central Assistance		2.00
Net State Plan		55.00

3.84. Rural Drinking Water Supply Programme of the Rural Development Department aims at providing drinking water facilities through wells and diggiss in the localities of Harijan and other backward classes in the rural areas of the State. Piped Water Supply being a costly proposition, the State Government has decided in 1977-78 to provide at least one well or diggi in each Harijan and backward class habitation which have no such facility at present. The number of such wells is 29,061 in plains and 2,802 diggiss in hills. A sum of Rs.2.04 crores was spent in 1977-78 and Rs.6.90 crores is earmarked for 1978-79.

3.85. The yearwise allocations, achievements and proposals are given in the following tables :

TABLE XIII—Year-wise allocations of funds and wells/diggiss constructed

Serial no.	Year	Allocations (Rs. in lakhs)			Work done		
		Plains	Hills	Total	Wells	Diggiss	Hand pumps
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1971-73 (Non-Plan) .. ..	..	..	300.00	10495	476	956
2	1973-74 (Harijan and Social Welfare Department, Plan)	..	..	34.95	868	281	..
3	1974-77 (Plan)	57.70	7.65	65.35	1507	310	..
4	1977-78 (Plan)	200.00	3.75	203.75	744	67	..
Total		257.70	11.40	604.05	13614	1134	956

TABLE XIV—Proposed Outlays and Targets

Serial no.	Year	Proposed Outlays (Rs. in lakhs)		Targets	
		Total	Hills	Wells	Diggiss
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1978-79	690.00	10.00	15,276	100
2	1979-80	680.00	266.45	13,041	2,635
3	1980-81	110.00	10.00	2,246	100
4	1981-82	110.00	10.00	2,246	100
5	1982-83	110.00	10.00	2,246	100
Total		1700.00	306.45	350,55	30,35

3.86. In consonance with the national objectives, the State Government is determined to take gigantic steps for ameliorating the condition of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, denotified tribes and backward castes.

3.87. Ever since the inception of planned development highest priority has been given to education. Health, housing and other social needs also continue to be adequately cared for.

3.88. The main emphasis in the 1978-83 Plan would be on following schemes:

(i) Educational activities—Besides extension of the existing schemes of grant of stipends, reimbursement of fees, hostel facilities, Ashram type schools etc. it is proposed to grant stipends to pre-matric students, provide assistance for purchase of books and appliance and grant of special awards to meritorious students. Educational activities would account for Rs.20.27 crores.

(ii) *Economic activities*—The field of activity would be further enlarged by adding new schemes of subsidy for purchase of land by agricultural landless, agricultural labourers construction of shops on hire-purchase basis and subsidy for supervisory and technical assistance to their co-operative societies. Pre-examination training centres for Judicial services and Engineering Services are also being proposed.

(iii) *Welfare Schemes*—Important schemes included under the head are—

(a) subsidy for construction of houses.

(b) Pre-medical test coaching.

(c) Development of Kols and Bhotias.

(d) Free legal assistance.

3.89. The break-up of the proposed outlay for 1978-83 and 1979-80 for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribes is as follows :

TABLE XV—*Outlay for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes etc.*

(Rupees in crores)

Item	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Denotified tribes	
	1978-83	1979-80	1978-83	1979-80	1978-83	1979-80
1	2		3		4	
1. Educational activity	17.17	3.32	1.55	0.37	0.55	0.14
2. Economic activity	11.75	2.34	2.42	0.44	1.65	0.24
3. Welfare activities	11.02	2.55	4.48	1.02	2.50	0.42

3.90. Proposed outlay for Backward Castes and Tribes is Rs.27.11 crores including Rs.4.14 crores for 1979-80.

QUANTIFICATION OF BENEFITS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND BACKWARD CLASSES

3.91. In keeping with the national objectives of raising the living standard of the

poorest section of the society and removal of unemployment through time-bound programmes, various schemes have been proposed in the Plan for 1978-83 which would directly or indirectly benefit the target population. The economy of the State being primarily agricultural and the bulk of the poorer sections being located in the rural areas the investments in the

rural sector have been considerably stepped

up as would be clear from the table below :

(Rupees in crores)

Serial no.	Item	Expenditure		Outlay		
		1974-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Agriculture including Co-operation ..	298.77	112.43	118.49	238.40	1331.31
2	Irrigation and Flood Control ..	389.93	118.43	163.95	236.66	1592.60
3	Rural Electrification ..	56.87	22.49	37.80	39.92	248.46
4	Village and Small Industries	26.07	10.37	13.34	51.92	230.60
5	Primary Education	33.75	14.73	16.30	15.55	142.67
6	Rural Water Supply	39.97	17.00	27.05	35.41	217.99
7	Medical and Public Health ..	10.32	3.34	4.56	8.60	62.00
8	Link Roads	47.76	32.74	37.93	40.48	266.05
	Total ..	903.44 (44.52)	331.53 (50.94)	408.60 (51.99)	667.05 (52.68)	4091.68 (52.67)

NOTE—Figures in bracket indicate percentage to total expenditure/outlay.

3.92. Poor population includes a large number of schedule castes and schedule tribes and other backward classes mentioned hereafter collectively as backward communities, who would obviously benefit most from the proposed plan. While it would be desirable to assess the benefits which would flow to different areas and sections of the population from plan investments, a large number of programmes and projects are not divisible. Consequently, to whom the benefits would accrue is not precisely quantifiable in financial terms. An attempt has, however, been made in the succeeding paragraphs to concretise the benefits to schedule castes and schedule tribes and backward classes, to the extent possible. This is only a rough proximation and it is intended that as soon as the draft Plan is finalised, detailed exercise would be initiated to quantify benefits in a more systematic manner.

Agriculture :

3.93. Fifty five per cent of the State domestic product in Uttar Pradesh originates from the agriculture sector in which seventy eight per cent of the working force is engaged. Nearly two third of the hold-are quite small and there is a large per-ings percentage of people who fall into the category of landless agricultural labour.

Large number of small and marginal farmers as well as agricultural labourers, come from schedule castes and other backward classes. Obviously the emphasis given to agriculture and the development of rural infrastructure specially irrigation, would benefit partly by the increase in the value of product per hectare of area and partly on account of the augmentation of employment opportunities arising from multi-cropping.

3.94. The State has already exempted farmers owning land below 3 1/8 acres from paying land revenue and land development tax. Also out of 1,80,835 acres of land declared surplus under the ceiling law, 1,17,296 acres (65 per cent) have been allotted to 1,17,296 persons belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

3.95. Agricultural developmental programmes broadly consist of distribution of credit, seeds, manures and fertilizers, plant protection measures; farmer's training and soil conservation and programmes of common benefits like research and development and setting up of agro-service centres. It would be the endeavour of the department to ensure that the demands of inputs of the small and marginal farmers especially allottees of surplus land are fully met. In training also preference would be given

to the schedule castes and schedule tribes. Out of Rs.206.94 crores earmarked for agriculture production programmes, on a rough estimate, benefits of about Rs.40.56 crores would flow specifically to this class.

Soil Conservation :

3.96. The soil conservation programme would also be confined mainly to the land lying in precarious areas which are usually owned by the weaker class. It is, therefore, likely that the share of the Backward Community would not be less than Rs.10.00 crores.

Area Development :

3.97. Under the S. F. D. A. programme, subsidies are admissible on agricultural implements, input and a number of other items whereas for private minor irrigation works these are available throughout the State. The number of beneficiaries of backward communities who would benefit from various Area Development Programmes is tabulated below :—

Programme	(No. in lakhs)	
	Total	Backward communities
1. S.F.D.A./M.F.A.L.	15.31	3.06
2. D.P.A.P. ..	5.00	1.00
3. C.A.D. ..	7.50	1.75

3.98. Excluding a part of the outlay for administration etc. it can safely be assumed that benefits from the remaining outlays would also flow to the backward communities at least in the same proportion as their percentage in the total population.

3.99. The strategy of the Intensive Rural Development (I.R.D.) envisages the formulation and implementation of integrated block plans. These plans would be aimed at achieving full employment within a definite time frame through resource development and intensification and diversification of productive programmes backed up with the provision of essential infrastructure as well as social facilities, included under the Revised Minimum Needs Programme.

3.100. The programmes of "Local Level Planning" and "Antyodaya" already started in U. P. in 1977-78 are expected to act as path finders for discovering the approaches and preparing the relevant manpower to adopt the concept of planning from below and operate it in such a fashion that it benefits the poor, the backward and the un-organised, poor-masses unemployed and under-employed.

3.101. The "Antyodaya" Programme mentioned above, initially envisages the identification of the five poorest families in each village and providing them with financial and technical assistance for raising their level of income on a stable basis through carefully identified and specifically suited productive programmes. It is envisaged that these families may be given assistance up to Rs.5,000 with subsidy up to 50 per cent, without insisting on the observation of formalities of surities or hypothecation of assets which are normally required by financial institutions. In order to ensure that benefits actually accrue to the target beneficiaries, besides the careful formulation viable schemes, assistance would generally be distributed in kind and training and infra-structural support would also be provided.

3.102. The approach and the schemes mentioned above are directly aimed at benefiting the poorest section of the rural population consisting largely of Harijan and other backward classes. Except the investment on infra-structure and social facilities, the bulk of Rs.400 crores proposed for "Antyodaya" and "Local Level Planning" would directly benefit the scheduled castes and backward classes.

Minor Irrigation :

3.103. Minor Irrigation Organisation is being strengthened in order to increase the quantum of services available to small and marginal farmers. The benefit of subsidy to small and marginal farmers admissible under the SFDA has already been extended to the entire State. Out of the total provision of Rs.5.00 crores for subsidy under Minor Irrigation at least Rs.3.00 crores are likely to go to Backward Communities during the 1978-83 Plan period. The scheme of strengthening the boring organisation would also substantially benefit these communities as they would be

entitled to boring by departmental staff. Thus, it can be safely assumed that out of Rs.38.05 crores proposed for private works during 1978—83, at least works worth Rs.4.24 crores would go to them.

3.104. Although ground water survey does not directly benefit any class but the study carried out would definitely help in micro-planning of minor irrigation programme, which would lead to identification of the farmers of Backward Communities and thereby provide the framework for ensuring the flow of benefit to them through formulation of special schemes for them, according to their requirements. The State Minor Irrigation Programme also includes proposals for construction of 800 tube-wells in areas predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Castes. A sum of Rs.20 crores is likely to be spent on the schemes directly benefiting this section.

Animal Husbandry :

3.105. Animal Husbandry programmes consist of upgrading of the cattle population, increase in productivity per animal, provision of health cover, arrangements for feed and fodder and better management. It can be confidently said that schemes for pig breeding and sheep rearing render benefits almost exclusively to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Even from the poultry programmes and rearing of heifers also about 30 per cent benefit can safely be assumed to flow to them. The carcass utilisation programme will similarly confer the bulk of benefits to these classes. The question of providing subsidy on various items suggested by the Government of India is under active consideration of the State Government.

3.106. On a rough estimation, it can be safely assumed that benefits amounting to about Rs.1.33 crores, out of a total of Rs.20.47 crores for 1978—83 would directly go to them.

Fisheries :

3.107. It has already been decided that Gram Samaj waters would be leased out for long periods for pisciculture to individuals. The Scheduled Castes and backward classes are traditionally engaged in this occupation. In the matter of allotment of Gaon Samaj waters, preference is, therefore, being given to these sections of society. It would be realistic to state that practically 80 per cent of the expenditure under this programme would go to them. The seedling production programme is the starting point of pisciculture. Fish seed distribution is linked directly with the allotment of Gaon Samaj tanks. In financial terms, the benefits could be assumed at Rs.2 to 3 crores out of a total outlay of Rs.7.20 crores.

Forestry :

3.108. Quantification of benefits for Scheduled Castes is possible in respect of only two items pertaining to the Forest Department, viz., training of staff and amenities to Tongya cultivators. The Forest Department would undertake necessary steps to ensure maximum benefits to this class while implementing the programmes during 1978—83. The outlay earmarked for them amounts to Rs.42 lakhs.

Co-operation :

3.109. There is no specific programme in the Co-operative Sector for Backward Communities. Special emphasis is, however, laid on the economic development of weaker sections of the agricultural community. Taking the population of the Scheduled Castes in villages to be about 50 per cent of the weaker section (which would be around 30 per cent of the total agricultural families following loaning programme is likely to yield direct benefits to Backward Communities during the 1978—83 Plan period.

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Loan Distribution		
	Short term	Medium term	Long term
1	2	3	4
1978-79	30.00	2.00	7.00
1979-80	35.00	2.75	8.00
1980-81	40.00	3.50	9.00
1981-82	45.00	4.25	10.00
1982-83	50.00	5.00	11.00
Total	200.00	17.50	45.00

Labour Contract Societies

3.110. For the weaker section of the society, 25 labour contract societies will be organized during the 1978-83 Plan. The representation of Scheduled Castes and Tribes or backward classes in these societies will be about 50 per cent. These societies

will be provided facilities to get work contracts from the Co-operative Department, the P. W. D., Irrigation, Forest and other departments. The pattern of financial assistance (managerial subsidy, share capital and loan for purchase of implements etc.) for these societies is as below :

1. Managerial subsidy .. (i) Rs. 3,600 in three years in three equal instalments for the societies of 1978-79.
(ii) Rs. 7,200 in three years in three equal instalments for societies organised in the remaining 4 years of the Plan.
2. Share Capital .. Rs. 2,400 each.
3. Loan for purchase of .. Rs. 10,000 each.
equipments.

3.111. Financial assistance as detailed

below have been proposed during the 1978-83 Plan.

(Rupees in lakhs)

Year	Managerial Subsidy	Share Capital	Loan
1	2	3	4
1978-79	0.18	0.12	0.50
1979-80	0.24	0.12	0.50
1980-81	0.30	0.12	0.50
1981-82	0.36	0.12	0.50
1982-83	0.48	0.12	0.50
Total	1.56	0.60	2.50

3.112. Out of 25 Riksha Pullers' Societies to be organised during the Plan period, ten are reserved exclusively for Backward Communities.

Power :

3.113. The programme of electrification of Harijan *Bastis* was started during the Fourth Plan period. With the electrification of 5960 Harijan *Bastis* in the first four years of the Fifth Plan, the number of Harijan *Bastis* electrified has gone up to 10996. Including targeted electrification of 4170 Harijan *Bastis* during 1978-79, the cumulative total would come to 15166. Two thousand one hundred and thirty Harijan *Bastis* are proposed to be electrified during the next four years.

3.114. Three lakh pump sets and tubewells are to be energised during 1978-83. Harijans and other backward castes would be given their due share. Other items of power development are of common benefit

and not amenable to qualification in concrete terms.

Major and Medium Irrigation :

3.115. The main thrust of the new works proposed is towards the coverage of areas it would be the hereto unserved by irrigation facilities. Endeavours of the department to see that Backward Communities and Small and Marginal Farmers get their due share from irrigation.

Industries :

3.116. In industrial sector, efforts would be intensified to provide maximum possible benefits to weaker section of society during the 1978-83 Plan. During the year 1978-79, the State Government has already started a scheme of industrial development by organising industrial co-operative societies for improving the economic conditions of Scheduled Castes and landless labourers and also those owning

land, below two acres. The scheme will continue during the Plan period and in the first phase six districts will be selected for this purpose. Moreover, in order to ensure the availability of all the necessary facilities required by the entrepreneurs for establishing village and small scale industries, District Industries Centres are being established in every district of the State. Through these centres, it would be possible to provide power, raw-material, credit and technical assistance to the entrepreneurs. Further, the Industries Department has already explored the possibilities of quantification of benefits, to Scheduled Castes and Tribes and backward classes in regard to the following schemes :

(Rs. in lakhs)	
Schemes	1978—83 Out'ay
1. Training of rural artisans and entrepreneurship development.	50.00
2. Carpet	300.00
3. Wood Carving	
4. Brassware	
5. U. P Leather Development Corporation.	280.00
6. Industrial Co-operatives (Antodaya Programme)	40.00
7. Khadi and Village Industries	200.00
8. Handloom—	
(i) Projects	400.00
(ii) Other Handloom and sericulture	428.00
Total	1698.00

3.117. Thus, a sum of Rs. 1,698 lakhs in industrial sector would specifically be earmarked for persons belonging to Backward Communities during the 1978—83 Plan period. In the case of sugar industry, special benefits to weaker section will percolate through the schemes of subsidy on cane protection appliances, training schemes of the Ganga Growers Institute and the scheme for intensive cultivation of cane within a radius of 16 kms. of the sugar factories.

3.118. The scheme of organising industrial co-operatives and artisans, landless labourers, Harijans and weaker sections taken up in 1977-78 would be greatly extended. Moreover, there would be a provision for reservation of seats for per-

sons belonging to Backward Communities in all training and educational programmes. There is also a provision of awarding stipends to those who undergo training in the field of industrial development.

Education :

3.119. Education plays a pivotal role in the development process. Although the number of primary and middle schools has risen considerably during recent years the problem of dropouts has been confronting the State on a gigantic scale. The bulk of drop-outs come from the weaker section, especially the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In order to reduce their number, various steps have been proposed in the Plan for incentives and environmental improvement in the primary and middle schools. It is hoped that with these measures the number of drop-outs would be reduced considerably thereby benefiting Harijans and other weaker sections. By 1978, 8620 Adult Education Centres and Farmers' Functional Education Centres have been opened. Another 25,800 centres are proposed to be added during the 1978—83 Plan. These would cater largely to the needs of the uneducated in the rural areas. The benefits from this scheme would accrue in a very large measure to the weaker sections of the society, particularly the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Some of the specific schemes for these communities are ;

(Rs. in lakhs)	
Name of the Schemes	Five-Year Plan 1978—83 Proposed Outlay
1	2
1. Elementary Education	
<i>A—Continuing schemes:</i>	
1. Financial assistance to non-Government recognised institutions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	4.50
2. Reimbursement grant to non-Government recognised institutions for fees to pre-matric boys and girls of Scheduled Castes.	0.59
3. Reimbursement grant to non-Government recognised institutions for fees to pre-matric boys and girls of Scheduled Castes.	10.75

(Rupees in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	Five-Year Plan 1978—83 Proposed Outlay
1	2
4. Incentive grant in the form of free text books to girls and boys of weaker communities in order to promote and sustain enrolment in rural areas.	77.55
5. Incentive grant in the form of free text books to girls and boys of weaker communities in order to promote and sustain enrolment in the urban area.	0.30
6. Grant to Basic Shiksha Parishad for opening Ashram type Senior Basic Schools for children of Scheduled Tribes.	17.64
7. Grant to Basic Shiksha Parishad for opening Ashram Type Senior Basic Schools for children of sweepers.	6.08
8. Grant for stipends and non-recurring financial assistance to pre-matric Scheduled Tribes boys/girls studying in class I to V and VI to VIII.	23.31
9. Grant for stipends and non-recurring financial assistance to pre-matric Scheduled Castes boys/girls.	19.05
10. Grant for stipends and non-recurring financial assistance to the children of backward communities studying at pre-matric stage.	14.74
11. Grant for stipends and non-recurring financial assistance to the children of denotified tribes studying at pre-metric stage.	11.73
Total, Continuing schemes	186.24
<i>B—New schemes—</i>	
1. Enrolment drive to bring girls and children of weaker communities in the age-group 6-11 in schools.	5.60
2. Provision for supply of uniform to children of weaker sections.	200.00
Total, New schemes	205.60

3.120 Other schemes in which quantification is possible are :

Name of the Scheme	Five-Year Plan 1978—83 Proposed Outlay
1	2
1. Grant for opening of mixed Junior Basic Schools in rural areas.	310.77
2. Grant for opening of girls Junior Basic Schools in rural areas.	16.35
3. Grant for opening of boys and girls Junior Basic Schools in urban areas.	417.48
4. Grant for [appointment of additional teachers in Junior Basic Schools of rural and urban areas to bring down the teacher pupil ratio.	103.72
5. Grant for the opening of Senior Basic Schools for boys and girls in rural areas.	1480.02
6. Grant for the opening of Senior Basic Schools for boys and girls in urban areas.	47.02
7. Grant for opening of continuation classes in Junior Basic Schools for boys/girls in rural areas.	25.70
8. Grant for opening of continuation classes in selected Junior Basic Schools for boys/girls in urban areas.	2.29
Total of quantified schemes	2124.28

3.121. It is expected that with the proposed incentives and other schemes, the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in higher education would go up from about 5 to 6 per cent to about 10 per cent. Although the schemes in this sector are not amendable to specific quantification, this class would obviously get proportionate benefit of the investment under this head.

Technical Education :

3.122. In the 1978—83 Plan an annual intake of 1,185 students at degree level and 8,330 students at diploma level has been proposed. Against these numbers, on the basis of 18 per cent reservation for Scheduled Caste students, 213 seats at degree

level and 1500 seats at diploma level have been provided every year. Under the schemes for which quantification is possible, a sum of Rs.41.55 lakhs is proposed to be spent for the benefit of the Scheduled Caste students, during the 1978-83 Plan.

Medical and Public Health

3.123. The main thrust of the medical and public health programmes would be on the extension of medical facilities in rural areas and augmentation of the existing rural health service. The scheme for the establishment of P. H. Cs. and other service centres are for everyone, irrespective of caste and creed. Similarly the construction of buildings, purchase of equipments, purchase of machines and medical education are such items for which no ear-marking appears feasible. However, reservation for Scheduled Castes in medical education has already been provided long ago. The reservation in Medical Services is also there. In training of Dias and A. N. Ms., preference would be given to the Scheduled Castes. In monetary terms about Rs.3.69 crores has been ear-marked for Backward Communities under various schemes.

Water Supply :

3.124. This programme is divided into two parts—water supply through wells and diggiss and piped water supply. The State Government decided to construct wells/diggiss in every Harijans Basti which are without these facilities. A sum of Rs.2.04 crores was spent in 1977-78. In 1978-79, a sum of Rs.6.90 crores is being spent. A total provision of Rs.17 crores has been made for these facilities during 1978-83 Plan.

Housing, Urban Development and Slum Improvement :

3.125. The following outlays have been ear-marked for Scheduled Castes :

	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	1979-80	1978-83
1. Scheme for construction of shops etc.	3.00	20.00
2. Establishment ..	8.60	58.00
3. Slum improvement ..	75.00	1109.00
4. Integrated urban development	30.00	210.00
5. Industrial housing ..	13.20	86.00
6. Housing for weaker section	5.70	41.25
7. Lower income group housing scheme.	11.40	80.00
8. Middle income group housing scheme.	9.30	72.00
9. Land acquisition	39.00	400.00
10. Financial support to development authorities etc.	14.60	150.00

Instructions have been issued for reservation of 20 per cent houses, plots and shops etc. constructed under the sector for Harijans and Scheduled Castes. A sum of Rs.51.00 crores has been provided for development of house-sites allotted to landless agricultural labourers and construction of houses thereon. Roughly 80 per cent of these come from the Scheduled Castes and other Backward Communities. Possibly, a sum of Rs.40 crores would be spent on them.

Labour and Labour Welfare :

3.126. Under the craftsmen training programme, the following reservations have been made :

Sl. no.	Scheme	Total seats	(Numbers)
			Seats set apart for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes etc.
1	2	3	4
1.	Opening of Industrial Training Institutes.	2,000	700
2.	Establishment of Women's unit in Government Industrial and Technical Institute, Srinagar (Garhwal).	80	28
3.	Apprenticeship Training Scheme.	15,000	5,250
4.	Opening of stenography Trade at ITI, Jayanti and Kanda (Almora).	96	34
5.	Opening of Popular Trades.	1,472	490
6.	Post ITI Training	160	52

3.127. Obviously out of the total amount to be spent on these items, proportionate amount can be taken as having been ear-marked for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The labour welfare activities are confined to labour areas and obviously the benefit would accrue to the Scheduled Castes component of the labour class in proportion to their population, which is estimated to be about 3 per cent.

3.129. Reservation in the proposed Shram Sansthan to the extent of 20 per cent has also been decided. Reservation would be given in the new posts being created under the Plan.

3.130. The scheme of rehabilitation of bonded labour involving an outlay of Rs.4.25 crores would mainly benefit the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, as it is exclusively for 5 tribal blocks located in the hill areas.

Harijan Welfare :

3.131. A sum of Rs.71 crores under this sector is, meant for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes.

Nutrition :

3.132. The Nutrition Programme is meant for pre-school going children lactating mothers and school-going children in

primary schools. The programme specially endeavours to cover the weaker sections of the society including Scheduled Castes. Approximately 33 per cent of the amount under the programme would be ear-marked for them.

Roads :

3.133. Scheduled Castes are generally spread over the entire area of the State. Therefore, the benefits for construction of roads and bridges will automatically go to the Scheduled Castes also. Still there are some pockets of Scheduled Castes concentration where construction of roads and bridges are proposed. Details are given below :

Serial no.	Name of District	Name of Road	Length (km.)	Cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Varanasi	Nil		
2	Banda	1. Dadri Mafi—Markundi Road	4 km.	6.00
		2. Barhgarh—Manikpur Road	35 km.	35.00
		3. Karui Dewangna to Markundi Road	..	25.00
		4. Dadri Mafi—Kino Link	..	6.00
		Total		72.00
3	Mirzapur	1. Duddhi —Wyndhamganj Road	..	120.00
		2. Lahuwa Duddhi—Mijorpur Road	..	7.00
		3. Satwahni Duddhi—Vidhamganj Road	..	4.00
		Total		131.00
4	Allahabad (Shankergarh Block)	1. Nedia—Deora	8	10.40
		2. Deora—Chaka	5	6.50
		3. Jarra—Deora	16	20.80
		4. Bharatganj—Parnapur Road km. 73 to Jiyana Pahari	8	10.40
		5. Deora—Khari	13	16.90
		Total	50	65.00

Serial no.	Name of District	Name of Road	Length (km.)	Cost (Rs in lakhs.)
1	2	3	4	5
5	Allahabad (Meja Block)	1. Kondhar—Ghat Khadri Road on Lapari River.	High level cause way	2.50
		2. Kondhar Ghat—Koraw	.. 35	45.50
		3. Meja—Matha—Koraw	.. 20	26.00
		4. Meja—Kondhar Ghat	.. 13	16.90
		5. Belan—Unchdhing	.. 9	11.70
		6. Meja—Urwa	.. 10	13.00
		Total	.. 87.00	113.10

As stated in the previous paragraph, the Scheduled Castes are spread over the entire State. The employment generated from constructional activities mostly goes to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Their share may be as high as 72 to 80 per cent. Priority to various constructional activities are also proposed to be given where the Scheduled Castes concentration is high.

Contractors having more than 50

per cent Scheduled Castes labourers on their rolls will also be given encouragement in matters of allotments, execution of works etc.

It is estimated that areas of Scheduled Castes concentration are likely to get monetary benefits in terms of higher employment and constructional activities to the extent of about Rs.80 to 90 crores over the Plan period.

Social Welfare

The schemes and quantifications are as follows :—

Serial no.	Name of Scheme	Quantified Outlay (Rs. lakhs) per cent	Quantified Beneficiaries per cent	Remarks (whether for S.Cs. or S.Ts. or both)
1	2	3	4	5
Hills—				
1	Establishment of one Ashram Type School for destitute girls in Tribal areas.	7.970/100	400/100	S. Ts.
2	Grant-in-aid to poor and destitute women for purchase of sewing machines and craft materials for their rehabilitation.	1.250/25	250/25	S. Cs. and Tribals.
3	I.C.D.S.—Two Projects	.. 5.625/75	18,900/75	Do.
Plains—				
4	Establishment of A.T.S. for girls (Mirzapur and Banda)	7.965/50	400/50	S. Cs.
5	Establishment of three Model Children Homes for destitute boys.	5.975/25	300/25	S. Cs.
6	I.C.D.S.—Six Projects	.. 18.125/25	1,02,000/25	S. Cs.
7	Establishment of the Training-cum-Production Centre for rural girls and women.	11.104/20	2,270/20	S. Cs.
	Total	.. 38.014/30.8	1,14,520/27	

MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT

3.134. *Population*—The population of the State may at present be around 1,000.02 lakhs which is likely to increase

to 1,093.70 lakhs by 1983. The year-wise break-up of population by sex and by rural or urban location is reported to be as follows during the 1978–83 Plan period :

TABLE I—*Population of U.P. during 1978–83*

(In lakhs)

Year (as on April 1)	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1978	447.03	402.89	849.92	82.81	67.29	150.10	529.84	470.18	1000.02
1979	454.48	409.27	863.75	84.71	69.63	154.34	539.19	478.90	1018.09
1980	462.04	415.76	877.80	86.63	72.06	158.69	548.67	487.82	1036.49
1981	469.72	422.36	892.08	88.61	74.53	163.14	558.33	496.89	1055.22
1982	477.51	429.07	906.58	90.62	77.08	167.70	568.13	506.15	1074.28
1983	485.64	435.69	921.33	92.71	79.66	172.37	578.35	515.35	1093.70

3.135. *Labour Force*—While computing the size of the labour force, those who are employed (work force) and those seeking and/or available for work (unemployed) are taken into consideration. The size of the labour force is estimated by applying to the population, the rates of labour force participation. The magnitude of the labour force in 1978 and 1983 has been estimated by applying the latest

participation rates available from the 27th round of N. S. S. (1972-73). On reckoning on this basis, the size of the labour force in 1978 and 1983 works out to 343.68 lakhs and 377.42 lakhs respectively. There would thus be a net increase of about 34 lakhs in the labour force during the Plan period. The details about the labour force by sex and residence are given in the following table :

TABLE II—*Estimated size of labour force in 1978 and 1983*

(In lakhs)

Serial no.	Year (as on April 1)	Rural			Urban			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	1978	234.59	64.81	299.40	40.65	3.63	44.28	275.24	68.44	343.68
2	1983	255.27	70.21	325.48	47.46	4.48	51.94	302.73	74.69	377.42
3	Additions—over the period 1978-83	20.68	5.40	26.08	6.81	0.85	7.66	27.49	6.25	33.74

3.136. On using the region-wise labour participation rates thrown up by the 27th round of N. S. S. to assess the region-wise additions in the labour force, it appears that the largest increase would take place

in the eastern region with about 12.29 lakhs out of a total of 33.74 lakhs. Region-wise picture is given in the following table :

TABLE III—*Region-wise additions to the State's Labour force during the Plan period (1978–83)*

(In lakhs)

Residence	Regions					
	Hill	Western	Central	Eastern	Bundelkhand	State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rural	1.73	8.60	3.77	10.38	1.60	26.08
Urban	0.56	3.25	1.53	1.91	0.41	7.66
Total	2.29	11.85	5.30	12.29	2.01	33.74

3.137. *Employment—Comprehensive* and up-to-date data about employment or its structure is not available. However, some tentative estimates can be prepared on the basis of the census data and E. M. I. reports brought out by the Directorate of Training and Employment. In 1971, of

the total work force of 273.34 lakhs, the organised sector accounted for only 18.71 lakhs or about 7 per cent of the total. The industry-wise distribution of the organised and unorganised employment is given in the following table :

TABLE IV—*Industry-wise distribution of employment in organised and unorganised sectors in 1971*

Serial no.	Industry division	Employment (In lakhs)					
		Organised	Percentage of total	Unorganised	Percentage of total	Total	Percentage of total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Agriculture and allied	0.53	2.83	212.66	83.52	213.19	77.99
2	Mining and Quarrying	0.03	0.16	0.08	0.03	0.11	0.04
3	Manufacturing	4.35	23.25	15.57	6.11	19.92	7.29
4	Construction	1.16	6.20	0.50	0.20	1.66	0.61
5	Trade and Commerce	0.47	2.51	10.64	4.18	11.11	4.06
6	Transport, Storage and Communication.	2.93	15.66	1.81	0.71	4.74	1.73
7	Services	9.24	49.39	13.37	5.25	22.61	8.28
	All divisions	18.71	100.00	254.63	100.00	273.34	100.00

3.138. Not only does the organised sector account for negligible employment in the State but its past performance also does not hold out much promise that it might play a significant role in solving the problem of unemployment. During the 1971-77 period, employment in the organised sector went up on an average by only about 2.2 per cent per annum. In

absolute terms, the number of jobs created in this sector averaged only about 0.44 lakh per year which are barely adequate to provide work to about 6-7 per cent of the annual additions to the labour force. Year-wise picture of the growth of employment in this sector is presented in the following table :

TABLE V—*Employment in the organised sector of the State*

Serial no.	Year (as on March 31)	Employment (in lakhs) ¹	Employment Indices (1971 as base)
1	2	3	4
1	1971	18.71	100.00
2	1972	19.37	103.53
3	1973	20.32	108.60
4	1974	20.62	110.21
5	1975	20.89	111.65
6	1976	21.09	112.72
7	1977	21.33	114.00

3.139. Even within the organised sector, most of the employment was generated under the public and corporate sectors. The private sector appears to have made no contribution. The growth rates of employment in different sectors during the period 1971-77 have been worked out on the basis of data given in employment market information reports. The results have been tabulated below :

TABLE VI—*Employment growth in different Sectors*

Sector		Growth rate (per cent per annum)
1. Public	..	2.0
(a) State	..	2.7
(b) Central	..	0.9
2. Private	..	0.2
3. Corporate	..	2.8
	..	2.2
All	..	2.2

3.140. While efforts must be made to tap every source of employment, if the present trends are any guide, labour absorption in the organised sector is likely to have only a limited impact on the problem. Therefore, the only hope of absorbing the bulk of annual increases in the labour force lies in taking measures which would enable small units to provide fuller, more productive and larger volume of employment. One thing, however, is clear. For dealing with the problem of the magnitude faced by Uttar Pradesh, pointed attention will have to be given to the development and choice of appropriate technologies in the organised as well as unorganised sectors which would substantially increase labour absorption per unit of output and investment.

3.141. About 254 lakhs out of a total work force of 273 lakhs, or 93 per cent of the total were engaged in the unorganised sector in 1971. The corresponding percentage for the country as a whole was 91. Within the unorganised sector,

some significant shifts have been occurring in the employment pattern. Firstly the number of agricultural labourers has increased by 67 per cent during the decade 1961-71. The share of agricultural workers in the total work force increased from 11 to 20 per cent during the same period. This only reaffirms the fact that while population pressure is growing in the rural areas because of lack of corresponding opportunities for non-agricultural employment, the process of proletarianization of small farmers, artisans etc. is taking place as a result of eviction and/or technological displacement. Since the condition of agricultural labour is already characterised by a high degree of unemployment and poverty, any increase in its ranks would inevitably have very undesirable consequences. A noteworthy feature of the unorganised work force is the preponderance of self employment. The N. S. S. data of the 27th round showed that in Uttar Pradesh, about 76 per cent of the total work force was self employed in farm and non-farm enterprises as owners or unpaid helpers as against 61 per cent in the country as a whole. The importance of the unorganised sector in employment profile is evident from the fact that the unorganised sector accounts for more than 99 per cent of the work force in agricultural and 78 per cent in manufacturing sectors.

3.142. Using the rates of chronic unemployment and labour force participation thrown up by the 27th round of N. S. S. and the data available from the 1971 Census and E. M. I. Reports, the comparative picture of 1973 and 1978 shows that during the intervening five years, labour force increased by 29.2 lakhs of which 22.5 lakhs were absorbed in agricultural itself. Non-agricultural activities absorbed 6.4 lakhs, of which about 1.6 lakhs were absorbed in organised sector and the remaining 4.8 lakhs in the unorganised or the informal sector. Thus the agricultural and informal sector together absorbed 27.3 lakhs out of a total increase of 29.2 lakhs in the labour force. Only about 5 per cent were able to enter the organised sector and the rest or 95 per cent drifted either into agricultural or informal sector already characterised by under employment and chronic

unemployment. The details in this respect are given below :

TABLE VII—*Projected distribution of total labour force in U.P.*

Serial no.	Category	As on April 1	
		1973	1978
1	2	3	4
1	Chronically unemployed	2.80	3.07
2	Working force (Agriculture)	243.19	265.68
3	Working force (Non-agriculture)	68.52	74.93
4	Recorded (Organised) Employment	19.79	21.35
5	Other informal activities	48.73	53.58
Total labour force		314.51	343.68

3.143. *Unemployment trends*—There are two sources which throw some light on the unemployment situation in the State from time to time. These are the live-register statistics about the number of persons registered for jobs in the employment exchanges and the data available from the various rounds of the N. S. S. Although data from both these sources suffer from serious conceptual and coverage limitations, it does throw

some light on the trends in the employment market of the State. The statistics of employment exchanges show that the incidence of unemployment has progressively risen from 2.95 lakhs in 1968 to 13.64 lakhs in 1978. The number of job seekers registered with employment exchanges has multiplied by more than four and half times over the ten year period (1966–78). Year-wise picture is presented below:

TABLE VIII—*Unemployment situation in U.P. according to Live Register Statistics*

As on June 30 of the year	Registrants	
	Number (In lakhs)	Index number
1	2	3
1968	2.95	100.00
1969	2.92	98.98
1970	3.39	114.92
1971	4.25	144.07
1972	6.01	203.73
1973	8.10	274.58
1974	8.08	273.90
1975	7.22	244.75
1976	9.46	320.68
1977	12.29	416.61
1978 (March 31)	13.64	462.37

3.144. The progressively deteriorating employment situation in U. P. is also reflected by the statistics available from the N. S. S. The data on unemployment under the current status in the 27th (1972-73) and the 32nd (1977-78) rounds was based on comparable concepts and definitions. Therefore the results of these two rounds would be generally comparable. While the bulk of data of the 32nd round is still to be processed, results of the first

sub-round (July to September, 1977), are available. On a comparison of unemployment rates emerging from sub-rounds covering the same period for the 27th and 32nd rounds of the N. S. S., it is found that the incidence of unemployment during the interagnum (1973-77) has increased considerably both in the rural and urban areas. The relevant details are given in the following table :

TABLE IX—Unemployment rates according to two sub-rounds of 27th and 32nd rounds of N.S.S. covering the same period of the year

Serial no.	Round	Period	Unemployment rate as percentage of population aged 5 years and above (week as reference period)	
			Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
1	27th	.. July—September, 1973	0.47	0.91
2	32nd	.. July—September, 1977	0.80	1.48

3.145. Conforming to the general trends discussed above, the situation in relation to educated unemployment has also been deteriorating from year to year during the 1973-77 period. The Employment Exchange statistics show that against 3.59 lakhs educated job seekers registered with the exchanges in 1973, the number rose to 6.50 lakhs in 1977 (Annexure 1). The worst affected in the educated categories (general education) were persons who had passed the high school and intermediate examinations. Together, they accounted in 1977 for about 76 per cent of the total educated unemployed. Year-wise picture of educated registrants is presented in the following table :

TABLE X—Educated persons (general education) registered as unemployed with the Employment Exchanges during 1973-77

Year	No. registered (In lakhs)
1973	3.59
1974	3.78
1975	3.79
1976	4.13
1977	6.50

3.146. Besides, the educated manpower, a sizeable proportion of trained manpower also appears to have joined the ranks of unemployed. According to live-register data, the incidence was rather more pronounced in the case of engineering, teaching and agricultural personnel (Annexure I). The rise in the intensity of unemployment in certain important technical categories between 1973 and 1977 is brought out in the following table :

TABLE XI—Unemployment among technical personnel as revealed by the Exchange statistics during the period 1973-77

Category of Manpower	(Number)				
	Year (As on June 30)				
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Engineers (Degree and Diploma holders) ..	5,617*	4,318	5,620	7,584	12,730
2. Medical and Para-medical ..	1,221	1,146	1,243	1,700	1,774
3. Agriculture degree holders ..	2,247*	3,280	2,338	2,661	2,990
4. Teachers ..	20,143	22,950	28,498	45,784	64,296
Total ..	29,228	31,694	37,699	57,729	81,790

*Excluding post-graduates.

3.147. *Job Requirements*—The job requirements during the 1978–83 Five Year Plan period would comprise of the (i) back-log of unemployment at the end of 1977-78, and (ii) additions to the State's labour force during the Plan period. The 27th and 32nd rounds of the National Sample Survey provide information about the structure of unemployment and underemployment. Unlike the earlier rounds, the unemployment data in these rounds has been disaggregated on the basis of different characteristics, viz., rural and urban areas, regions, sex, etc. The unemployment intensity in these rounds has been assessed separately under the "usual status approach" and the "current status approach". Under the "usual status approach", unemployment is measured in the context of a long reference period of about a year while in the case of the "current status approach", unemployment is measured by taking a week as a reference

period and "daily unemployment" is assessed by taking a day as reference period. In these surveys three different rates of employment and unemployment were estimated by adopting "usual" and "current" status approaches which are—

- (1) Chronic unemployment (measured in terms of number of persons).
- (2) Weekly unemployment (measured in terms of number of persons).
- (3) Unemployment including underemployment (measured in terms of person days or person years).

3.148. The results of all the sub-rounds of the 27th round are available. In the case of the 32nd round, however, limited data in respect of only one sub-round has so far been tabulated. On the basis of these rounds, the comparative picture of unemployment for Uttar Pradesh is given in the following table :

TABLE XII—Unemployment based on N.S.S rounds

(As percentage of population aged 5 years and above)

Description of estimate	27th round		32nd round*
	Average of four rounds	Sub-round corresponding to the period July-Sept. 1973	Sub-round corresponding to the period July-Sept. 1977
1	2	3	4
1. Usual Status :			
(a) Persons chronically unemployed in—			
(i) Rural	0.26	N.A.	0.51
(ii) Urban	0.93	N.A.	1.30
(b) Inadequately employed, seeking work in—			
(i) Rural	2.76	N.A.	9.91
(ii) Urban	2.00	N.A.	4.97
2. Current Status :			
(a) Weekly unemployment—			
(i) Rural	0.49	0.47	0.80
(ii) Urban	1.06	0.91	1.48
(b) Daily unemployment in—			
(i) Rural	2.62	2.55	4.36
(ii) Urban	4.30	3.77	6.00

*Provisional.

3.149. From the comparison of the sub-rounds of the 27th and 32nd rounds of N. S. S. covering the same period (July to September), it seems as if there has been marked increase in the growth of unemployment in the State during the period intervening the two rounds of N. S. S. The increase has been more pronounced in the case of rural areas where the percentage increase in the incidence

of unemployment has been nearly doubled.

3.150. Based on unemployment percentages thrown up by the 27th round of N. S. S. the unemployment intensity in terms of "person years" as on April 1, 1978 works out to 9.08 lakhs (Annexure 2). This estimate accounts for both the unemployed as well as the underemployed during the reference week. Details are given in the following table :

TABLE XIII—Estimates of unemployment as on April 1, 1978

Type of estimate	('000)		
	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4
1. "Usual Status" (No. of persons in thousands)			
(a) Persons chronically unemployed	186	121	307
(b) Persons who may be inadequately employed and seeking work..	1,975	260	2,235
2. "Current Status" (in thousands)			
(a) Weekly unemployment (persons)	351	138	489
(b) Daily unemployment (person year.)	721	187	908

3.151. The magnitude of unemployment calculated in terms of person years works out to 9.08 lakhs which is equivalent to about 3 per cent of the labour force in the State. Of this the number of unemployed persons, i. e. those who remained unemployed for all the days of the week works out to 4.89 lakhs, and the remaining 4.19 lakhs represent the size of job requirements for the inadequately employed persons who are in search of work. The number of such persons could be put at about 22.35 lakhs, which according to

usual status concept were inadequately employed and were seeking work. Thus, the total number of persons looking for work would come to 27.24 lakhs.

3.152. Of the total unemployed about 8.26 per cent (or about 40 thousand persons) were either aged below 14 years or above 60 years. In the case of inadequately employed persons, the corresponding percentage was 7.33 (or about 1.64 lakh persons). The following table gives a further break-up of these persons by rural and urban areas :

TABLE XIV—Percentage distribution of job seekers by age-group according to N.S.S. 27th round

Age-Group	Unemployed persons		Inadequately employed persons seeking work	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
5--14	4.05	5.33	3.74	2.18
15--44	79.19	89.38	76.76	78.05
45--59	11.85	3.78	15.72	16.02
60 and above	4.91	1.51	3.78	3.75
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

3.153. The incidence of unemployment and under-employment is not the same in all the regions of the State. It varies from region to region. This may be evident from the following table. In working out region-wise unemployment

for 1978, the assumption made is that the region-wise rate of unemployment under the "usual status approach" thrown up by the 27th round of N. S. S. would be substantially valid also for 1978 :

TABLE XV—Region-wise unemployment in U.P. as in March 1978

(In lakhs)

Residence	Hill		Western		Central		Eastern		Bundelkhand		Total	
	U	UE	U	UE	U	UE	U	UE	U	UE	U	UE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Rural	0.16	0.50	0.88	4.85	0.45	2.61	1.79	10.70	0.23	1.09	3.51	19.75
2. Urban	0.09	0.12	0.53	1.34	0.33	0.40	0.36	0.49	0.07	0.25	1.38	2.60
Total	0.25	0.62	1.41	6.19	0.78	3.01	2.15	11.19	0.30	1.34	4.89	22.35

U=Unemployed.

UE=Under-employed.

3.154. Of the total unemployment and under-employment estimated at 27.24 lakhs, 23.26 lakhs or about 85 per cent may exist in rural areas, and 3.98 lakhs or about 15 per cent in urban areas. The region-wise position is that the eastern region may account for about half (49 per cent) of the total size of unemployment in the State followed with 28 per cent by western region. The corresponding percentages for Hill, Central and Bundelkhand regions are 3, 14 and 6 respectively.

3.155. As already indicated, the additions to the State's labour force during the Plan period may be of the order of 33.74 lakhs which added to the back-log of wholly unemployed and inadequately employed estimated respectively at 4.89 lakhs and 22.35 lakhs brings the aggregate of job requirements to 60.98 lakhs during the 1978-83 Plan.

3.156. *Employment Policy*—The problem of unemployment discussed above seems too big to admit of a complete solution within a brief period of five years. The nation is committed to resolve this problem within a period of a decade (1978-88). The National Planning Commission in this context has summed up the main ingredients of the overall employment policy according to which the policy adopted should maintain: (1) the highest feasible growth rate; (2) aim at making the pattern of production more labour-intensive; and finally (3) it

should regulate technological change so that the rate of growth of employment is maintained at a satisfactory level.

3.157. In case of educated unemployment, the position is that the literate population in the State may increase by about 47 lakhs between 1978 and 1983, of which 27.6 lakhs may be non-matriculいたes, 19.5 lakhs may be matriculates and others with higher qualifications (Annexure-3). This massive increase in the literate population of the State only reiterates the needs of overhauling the educational system not only to reduce the out turn of persons with "general" education but also to introduce job oriented education.

3.158. *Employment generation*—The State's next Five-Year Plan is still in the process of being finalised and it is therefore, not possible to indicate the likely size of job generation with any precision.

3.159. On the basis of the quantum of goods and services required to increase private consumption of the people to desired levels and to provide basic social amenities in consonance with national objectives, exercises have been done to determine the employment likely to be generated during the Plan period 1978-83. These exercises utilise the labour-output Co-efficients (details given in Chapter II) for various sectors of the economy and give an estimate of

additional employment of about 35 lakh person years. The quantum of output taken into account for working out this estimate of employment implies that the State's economy is likely to grow at an overall rate of about 5.5 per cent per annum as against 4.7 per cent per annum targetted for the country. This would involve an outlay of about Rs.8000 crores at 1976-77 prices in the State Sector during the Plan period. The figure of estimated employment will be firmed up in due course of time as the sectoral plans get finalised.

3.160. *Technical Manpower*—The Plan for 1978-83 envisages considerable step-up in level of activities in the field of power, irrigation, road and transport which are essential for increasing the growth rate of the economy and for generating substantial additional avenues for employment. These activities will, in themselves, need a sizeable volume of additional technical and non-technical man-

power. An attempt has been made to project the future requirement of critical categories of engineering manpower on the basis of the level of outlays envisaged for these activities for the 1978-83 Plan. The technique employed consisted of collection of demand statistics from various State departments concerned, assessing the requirements of the Central and Private sectors in relation to the State sector requirements on the basis of the latest available pattern of sectoral deployment of engineering manpower and estimating availability on the basis of the unemployed backlog of engineers, etc. at the beginning of the Plan and likely institutional out-turn during the Plan period.

3.161. According to the above estimation serious shortfalls are anticipated in the case of civil and mechanical engineers (degree holders) as also for civil engineering diploma holders. Surpluses are anticipated in other categories as brought out in the following table :

TABLE XVI—Requirement of Degree and Diploma Engineers

Level/Category	During 1978-83 plan period					Shortages(—) Surpluses(+)
	Requirements	Availability				
		Unemployed backlog at the beginning of the Plan	Net Institutional availability excluding those who may be self- employed and migrate to other countries	Total availability		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
A. Degree						
1. Civil	5,761	241	1,333	1,574	—4,187	
2. Mechanical	3,514	267	1,749	2,016	—1,498	
3. Electrical	2,013	350	1,809	2,159	+146	
B. Diploma						
1. Civil	13,899	2,386	5,166	7,552	—6,347	
2. Mechanical	7,763	2,539	6,902	9,441	+1,678	
3. Electrical	6,274	3,507	6,774	10,281	+4,007	

3.162. Demand for other categories of technical and professional manpower also emanates from different sectors more particularly the private sector. Although it has not been possible to frame firm estimates of requirements of these categories, an attempt has, nevertheless, been made to arrive at some broad estimates on the basis of the past trends. The technique employed consisted in framing stock estimates on the basis of base year stocks (Annexure-4) and institutional out-turn after accounting for wastage (Annexure-5) and attrition, deducting from them the persons estimated to be unemployed to arrive at the level of absorption during different years, deducting the estimated level of absorption of the preceding from the succeed-

ing year to reach at the level of annual absorption, adding up estimates of annual absorption and dividing the total by the number of years to arrive at the annual average rate of absorption. Assuming the same level of additional employment for the period 1978-83, the average thus reached has been multiplied by five to reach at the likely scale of absorption during the Plan period. The results reached on this basis showed that the supply position in other listed categories would be more or less comfortable over the Plan period even if the levels of absorption increase to some extent. Details are presented in the following table :

TABLE XVII—Requirement of non-Engineering personnel

Category	During 1978—83 Plan period			Surpluses(+) Shortages(-)
	Likely absorption	Likely availability		
1	2	3	4	
1. Medical graduates and above (Allopathic)	3,340	5,409	+2,069	
2. Agriculture graduates	4,940	10,284	+5,344	
3. Agriculture post-graduates	2,220	2,834	+614	
4. Veterinary graduates and above	390	454	+64	
5. Primary and middle school teachers	14,950	88,516	+73,566	
6. Higher Secondary School teachers	32,390	64,464	+32,074	

ANNEXURE 1

Unemployment amongst important categories of Educated and Technical Manpower according to Live Register Statistics

Category of Manpower	Registrants on L.R. as on June 30, of each year				
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
1	2	3	4	5	6
(a) Engineering :					
1. Graduates	1,489	1,080	1,297	1,842	1,386
2. Post-graduates	N.A.	30	73	13	28
3. Diploma Holders	4,128	3,208	4,250	5,729	11,316
Total ..	5,617	4,318	5,620	7,584	12,730
(b) Medical :					
1. Graduates	96	179	196	345	510
2. Post-graduates	..	2	72	1	5
3. Nurses	49	41	62	88	117
4. Pharmacists	431	407	372	692	697
5. X-Ray Technicians	26	89	20	32	18
6. Lab. Assistants	291	193	260	235	82
7. Auxilliary Nurse-cum-Midwife.	70	43	62	69	137
8. Sanitary Inspectors	258	192	199	238	208
Total ..	1,221	1,146	1,243	1,700	1,774
(c) Agriculture :					
1. Graduates	2,247	2,666	1,881	2,196	2,547
2. Post-graduates	N.A.	614	457	465	443
Total ..	2,247	3,280	2,338	2,661	2,990
(d) Veterinary :					
1. Graduates	..	..	1	4	5
2. Post-graduates	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	..
3. Stockman	1	..	3	..	1

ANNEXURE—I—(Concl.d.)

Category of Manpower	Registrants on L.R. as on June 30, of each year				
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
I	2	3	4	5	6
<i>(e) Teachers:</i>					
1. Primary and Middle School	15,075	16,946	21,011	32,234	46,787
2. Higher Secondary School	4,883	5,740	7,161	12,989	16,806
3. University	185	264	326	561	703
Total : ..	20,143	22,950	28,498	45,784	64,296
TOTAL (a+b+c and e) :..	29,228	31,694	37,699	57,729	81,790
<i>(f) Registrants with General Education :</i>					
1. High School	1,48,178	1,56,617	1,45,406	1,60,527	2,36,325
2. Intermediate	1,32,697	1,40,590	1,49,147	1,43,521	2,56,751
3. <i>Graduates :</i>					
(i) Arts	36,503	38,937	41,573	54,788	81,890
(ii) Science	17,013	18,759	19,202	21,644	25,764
(iii) Commerce	4,799	5,163	5,009	6,648	10,854
(iv) Law	N.A.	211	312	353	620
(v) Education	N.A.	5,156	4,789	7,385	12,349
(vi) Others	7,822	196	774	1,084	326
Sub-Total : ..	66,137	68,422	71,659	91,902	1,31,803
4. <i>Post-graduates :</i>					
(i) Arts	7,245	7,994	8,453	10,439	15,664
(ii) Science	1,895	2,826	3,085	3,953	4,931
(iii) Commerce	895	923	889	1,215	1,982
(iv) Law	N.A.	37	106	52	62
(v) Education	N.A.	385	534	1,139	2,298
(vi) Others	2,097	288	208	241	240
Sub-Total : ..	12,132	12,453	13,275	17,039	25,177
Grand Total : ..	3,59,144	3,78,082	3,79,487	4,12,989	6,50,056

Source—Directorate of Training and Employment, Uttar Pradesh.

ANNEXURE—2

Estimates of unemployment in U. P. as on April 1, 1978 based on the results of the State sample of the 27th round of N.S.S.

Serial no.	Items	Unit	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Population as on April 1, 1978	('000)	84,996	15,004	1,00,000
2	Percentage population in the age-group 0—4 to total population.	(%)	15.81	13.23	15.42
3	Population aged 5 years and above	('000)	71,558	13,019	84,577
<i>Usual Status</i>					
4	Percentage of chronically unemployed to total population (5+).	(%)	0.26	0.93	0.36
5	Number of persons chronically unemployed (3×4)/100.	('000)	186	121	307
6	Percentage of casual wage workers seeking work intermittently to total population (5+).	(%)	2.76	2.00	2.64
7	Number of persons inadequately employed and seeking work or under employed (6×3)/100.	('000)	1,975	260	2,235
<i>Current Status</i>					
8	Percentage of person-weeks seeking and available for work.	(%)	0.49	1.06	0.58
9	Number of unemployed person-weeks or the average no. of persons unemployed per week (3×8)/100.	('000)	351	138	489
10	Weekly labour force participation rates	(%)	40.54	33.93	39.52
11	Participant labour force on weekly status (3×10)/100	('000)	29,010	4,417	33,427
12	Daily labour force participation rate	(%)	94.88	98.43	95.35
13	Participant labour force on daily status (11×12)/100	('000)	27,525	4,348	31,873
14	Percentage of person years seeking and available for work to total labour force person years.	(%)	2.62	4.30	2.83
15	Number of person years unemployed (13×14)/100	('000)	7.21	1.87	9.08

ANNEXURE—3
Projections of population by levels of education in 1978 and 1983

(In lakhs)

Serial no.	Category	Population		
		1978	1983	Additions during 1978—83
1	2	3	4	5
1	Illiterate	754.30	807.20	52.9
2	Literate	245.70	292.80	47.1
	(a) Non-matriculate	195.09	222.67	27.6
	(b) Matriculate and above	50.61	70.13	19.5
	Total	1000.00	1100.00	100.0

Note—Population of literate persons has been calculated on the basis of average growth rate found between 1961—71 and break-up of literate population as between matriculate and non-matriculate on the basis of average growth rate found between 1961—71.

ANNEXURE—4

The stock of non-engineering personnel by their categories in the base year

Serial no.	Category	Base year	Stock	Source
1	2	3	4	5
1	Allopathic Doctors (Graduates and above)	.. 1971	8,354	**D.H.T.P. Census of India 1971.
2	Agriculture Graduates	.. 1971	14,160	C.S.I.R. Technical Manpower Bulletin April, 1973.
3	Agriculture Post-graduates	.. 1971	3,780	Ditto.
4	Veterinary Graduates and above	.. 1971	1,662	*D.H.T.P. Census of India 1971.
5	Primary and Middle School Teachers	.. 1974	3,47,258	Education Department and Training and Employment.
6	Higher Secondary School Teachers	.. 1974	60,884	Ditto.

*Inflated for 77% coverage of D.H.T.P. Enquiry, Census, 1971.

**Inflated for 48% coverage of D.H.T.P. Enquiry, Census, 1971.

ANNEXURE—5
Category-wise Wastage Rates

Category	Period	Wastage Rate (as percentage)	Source	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agriculture Graduates	.. 1971—73	30%	Supply of Agricultural Personnel in U. P. (1969—74).	
	1974—83	35%	Wastage and Stagnation in Agricultural Education in U. P.	
2. Agriculture Post-graduates	.. 1971—73	20%	Supply of Agricultural personnel in U. P. (1969—74).	
	1974—83	13%	Wastage and Stagnation in Agricultural Education in U. P.	
3. Allopathic Doctors	.. 1974—83	5%	As intimated by Medical Health and Family Welfare Department.	
4. Veterinary Graduates and above	.. 1978—83	..	..	The outturn information, given by Animal Husbandry Deptt., has been used.
5. Primary and Middle School Teachers	.. 1973—83	10%	Intimated by Education Directorate U. P.	The Institutional outturn of 1973 has been informed by the Education Directorate.
6. Higher Secondary School Teachers	.. 1973—83	..	..	The outturn intimated by the Education Directorate has been used.

CHAPTER IV

REVISED MINIMUM PROGRAMME

Efforts have been made in the past also to improve the social and economic conditions of the poorer sections of the society but the benefits of earlier Plans did not reach weaker sections and backward areas in any significant degree. The concept of Minimum Needs Programme was, therefore, introduced during the Fifth Plan (1974-78). However, much headway could not be made partly because of financial constraints and partly because of change in emphasis and policy during the Fifth Plan itself.

4.2. As a corollary to the basic objectives of 1978-83 Plan — removal of poverty and unemployment provision of basic amenities to the poor sections has been rightly given due importance in the new Plan. The programme based on upgraded norms designated as the 'Revised Minimum Needs Programme' (R.M.N.P.) provides for :

(i) elementary education to hundred per cent of children in the age group of 6-14 years, (90 per cent coverage by 1983) and half of the additional enrolment in the non-formal system ;

(ii) coverage of all adults in the age group of 15-35 years under the Adult Literacy Programme ;

(iii) one community health worker in each village to fully cover and provide services for sanitation, immunisation, simple remedies and referral service under the Rural Health Programme and the establishment of one primary centre for every 50,000 population and a sub-centre for every 5,000 population ;

(iv) assured supply of safe potable water to all left over problem-villages within the next five years ;

(v) linking up the villages with a population of 1,000 or more with the rural roads on a larger scale ;

(vi) provision of electricity to at least 50 per cent of the villages of the State ;

(vii) expansion of the programme of house-sites and financial assistance for housing to all rural landless labour households ;

(viii) environmental improvement of urban slums in terms of expansion of water supply, sewerage, paving of streets and provision of community latrines in slum areas and areas inhabited by Scheduled Castes, particularly scavengers, etc. on priority basis ;

(ix) provision of mid-day meals for one-fourth of children in the age group 6-11 years and supplementary feeding programme for under-nourished children in the age group of 0-6 years, pregnant women and nursing mothers, particularly in blocks with high concentration of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

4.3. The programme is intended to fulfil the promise of providing essential infra-structure and social services which the public sector alone can offer to the weaker sections of the population, particularly in the rural areas. Because of its high construction component it will also generate substantial additional employment for unskilled labour. In the proposed R. M. N. P., elementary education, adult education and nutrition programmes relate to urban as well as rural areas. The programme for the environmental improvement for slums relates to urban areas. All other programmes are designed to cater to the needs of the rural areas. Urban needs in these sectors are proposed to be covered under the general sectoral plans.

4.4. Uttar Pradesh, with one-sixth of the country's population, has not been able so far to provide adequate funds for the above basic needs during the planning era due to immensity of the problems and paucity of funds. If about 98 million people inhabiting this State are to be given the feeling that they are equal beneficiaries in national effort for providing minimum social consumption needs, it is absolutely necessary that the funds required for establishing facilities according to time

bound national programme must be provided to the State for its Plan for 1978 to 1983.

4.5. The norms and targets fixed at the national level for the implementation of the Minimum Needs Programme required Rs.771.00 crores for the Fifth Five-Year Plan. Against this, only Rs.148.00 crores could be provided for these during the period 1974-78. Apart from the paucity of funds, the Minimum Needs Programme also suffered because the details worked out on the basis of norms were not translated into physical programmes at the district level. Moreover, the programmes of different departments could not be coordinated effectively. For proper implementation of these programmes, it is necessary to work out the minutes of details to the lowest level of development and assess local needs in a systematic manner. The imbalances prevailing between different districts and also the gaps between the norms and the available level have also to be studied at length. District level programmes of various departments have to be dovetailed with the Revised Minimum Needs Programme so that the investment and benefits lead to a uniform level of development in foreseeable future.

4.6. The process of planning at local levels was adopted from 1977-78 and allocations have been divided accordingly. Larger amounts of financial resources are now being allocated to the district levels which in turn are to be utilised during the period 1978-83 in conformity to the processes of Integrated Area Development. This programme can not be segregated from the individual departmental programmes. Integrated area development programmes or local level plans at the district level shall only be formulated with reference to different departmental programmes. The productive sectors may pave the way for economic development, but the minimum needs of a common man has its own importance. As the levels of economic development are stepped up, the needs, for social facilities like education health etc. will be felt deeply. Thus it is necessary to note that while formulating the plans of integrated area development, the minimum needs programme is properly

co-ordinated with the departmental programmes. The different departments at the State level do formulate the physical targets of all the districts, with certain considerations and precautions but what is needed is that co-ordination among different sectors at the district level should also be ensured.

4.7. Some radical changes have been introduced in 1978-83 Plan and objectives as well as targets clearly spelt out but still some points need elucidation. In hills and other thinly populated areas for instance norms for opening of schools and construction of link roads would have to be different. Similarly construction of diggis in hills may not serve the purpose of providing safe drinking water. In certain areas where construction of pucca wells is not feasible or the available underground water is not potable, some other arrangement would have to be thought of. The normal programmes include almost the same activities and if these normal programmes are designed judiciously on scientific lines as major portion of R.M.N.P. may be covered successfully. As pointed out by the Planning Commission Integrated Area Development approach has to be adopted to synchronise the programmes for the provision of social facilities within the limited resources available.

4.8. The details of outlay and expenditure during the Fifth Five-Year Plan are given in Annexure 1. The programmes wise details are briefly discussed in the following paragraphs.

Elementary Education

4.9. Education is one of the most important inputs for social reconstruction, improvement in the quality of life and preparation of manpower for rapid economic growth. Elementary education is the foundation stone for moulding the younger generation to assume future responsibilities and develop appropriate values of life.

4.10. Although, it was proposed to provide facilities for universalisation of elementary education and to minimise the percentage of drop-outs, during the first four years of the Fifth Plan i.e., in the 1974-78 period, 5,736 Primary and 859 Middle Schools were opened as against requirements of 13,380 primary and 6,000

middle schools. The other aspect of universalisation of elementary education pertains to the attainment of cent per cent enrolment and retention of children in the schools. Incentives to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of the society in form of free text books, stipends, freeships and mid-day meals have failed to achieve the objectives. Accordingly an analysis of causes is being made and environmental improvements proposed in the Plan. Other measures would follow on the basis of survey being undertaken by the Education Department.

4.11. The general strategy adopted for the universalisation of elementary education during the Five Year Plan, 1978-83 is as follows:

(i) Universal coverage of the relevant population by opening new primary schools in all the unserved rural areas within a walking distance of 1.5 km. in plains and within 1 km. in hills. New senior basic schools are to be established within a radius of 3 km. of all habitations of over 800 population.

(ii) Universal enrolment of children in the age-group of 6-11 years and 50 per cent in the 11-14 year age-group.

(iii) Maintenance of regular attendance in schools through the provision of incentives like free text books, uniforms, stipends and scholarships, mid-day meals and provision of buildings (with hand pumps), specially for the children of weaker sections of the society.

4.12. The details of financial outlays, expenditure and physical achievements during the Fifth Plan period (1974-78) and the proposed outlays for the years 1978-79 and 1979-80 are given in Annexure 2 and 2-A.

4.13. Similarly, district-wise requirements of Primary Schools and Teachers during the Plan period 1978-83, are enclosed in Annexure 2-B.

Adult Education

4.14. Along with the universalisation of elementary education, it is essential to cover the uneducated adult population to enable them to develop their full poten-

tialities and play an active role in the economic, social and cultural development. By the end of 1977-78, 8,620 Adult Education Centres including Farmers Educational Literacy centres had been started by the State Government either on its own or with the assistance of Government of India. It is estimated that about 2.50 lakh adults were made literates and educated at these centres. The present estimate of the illiterate mass of the population of the State is about 180 lakhs. These will be covered to the extent of 65 per cent (i.e. 117 lakhs) under the overall programme in the 1978-83 Plan period.

4.15. The State Government propose under the Revised Minimum Needs Programme to undertake a programme for educating 30.96 lakh adults in 86 projects comprising 25,800 centres. In each centre, 30 adults will be imparted education and during the next four year period (viz. 1979-83), the proposed target will be achieved. The efforts of the State Government would be supplemented by the voluntary agencies as well as private educational institutions. The operational staff for running these centres will consist of 25,800 part-time instructors, 860 full-time supervisors, 86 Project Officers, 56 District Adult Education Officers and some other supporting staff at the State level.

4.16. An outlay of Rs.27.26 crores has been proposed during the Five Year Plan, 1978-83 under this programme, out of which Rs.6.27 crores is proposed for the year 1979-80.

4.17. The scheme-wise details of financial outlay and expenditure are given in Annexure 2.

Rural Health

4.18. The main emphasis under this programme during the Fifth Five Year Plan period was essentially on the consolidation of existing services. One of the most significant achievements during this period has been the establishment of a Primary Health Centre (P. H. C.) in each Development Block in the rural areas. It was envisaged that every P. H. C. would serve a population of eighty thousand to one lakh, supported by 8 to 10 sub-centres each serving a population of about ten

thousands. Another proposal under this programme was to upgrade one out of every four P. H. C. to a 30-bedded referral hospital providing a minimum of essential specialist-services to the rural population within a reasonable distance. The system of referral services was to be strengthened further by consolidating and improving the District and Medical College hospitals through the augmentation of specialist-cadres and equipments. However, due to paucity of funds and over-riding claims of other productive and capital formation sectors, the above objectives could not be achieved to the desired extent.

4.19. During Fifth Plan period, another important objective was to accelerate the construction of the buildings of P. H. C.'s and sub-centres, and make provision for extra medicines for the sub-centres and the P. H. C.s at a rate of Rs.2,000 per year per sub-centre and Rs.12,000 per P. H. C. per year. However, due to financial constraints, it was possible to sanction the construction of only 17 P. H. C. buildings against a target of 381 and up-gradation of 20 P. H. C.s against the desired target of 220. Only two upgraded P. H. C.s had started functioning till the end of 1977-78 and six more are expected to commence their work during this year as soon as their buildings are completed. As regards sub-centres, 200 additional sub-centres were established during the period 1974-78 and 287 sub-centres are proposed to be opened during the year 1978-79. With regard to construction of buildings for the sub-centres, very little has been achieved so far. There is thus a huge back-log of construction works of these buildings and in order to achieve the targetted level of the Fifth Plan, 366 P. H. C. buildings and 6,500 sub-centres are yet to be constructed and 200 P. H. C.s are still to be upgraded. Besides, a number of State Allopathic dispensaries located in the rural areas are also to be accommodated in proper buildings.

4.20. The accepted revised minimum norm for the ten year period covering 1978 to 1988 is to have an adequately staffed and equipped P. H. C. for every 50,000 population and one sub-centre for every 5,000 population and also a community health worker in each village.

Necessary phasing for establishing additional sub-centres will be done accordingly for the period 1978-83. Upgrading of one-fourth of the P. H. C.s into 30-bedded hospitals, will also be taken up in the right earnest. It is envisaged that by 1980-81, multi-purpose worker scheme will be operating throughout the State. The construction of functional and residential buildings of P. H. C.s and sub-centres is to be achieved within this Plan period. It is also proposed that by 1988 one trained Traditional Birth Attendant (T. B. A.) or Dai would be made available for every 1,000 persons.

4.21. During the Five-Year Plan for 1978-83, the proposed outlays are Rs.11 crores for construction of 366 P. H. C. buildings, Rs. 35.67 crores for upgrading 218 P. H. Cs. into 30 bedded rural hospitals, Rs.10.21 crores for establishment including construction of buildings of 3,000 additional sub-centres, Rs.65.62 lakhs for additional medicines for 857 P. H. Cs. and Rs.1.40 crores for additional medicines for 7000 sub-centres.

4.22. An outlay of Rs.4.56 crores has been provided for the annual Plan of 1978-79 which will be raised to Rs.8.67 crores in the year 1979-80 on the above schemes, including the schemes of spill over items and maintenance of sub-centres. The scheme-wise details of financial outlay and expenditure and physical achievement are given in Annexures 3 and 4.

Rural Water Supply

4.23. The Government has given a very high priority to supply of potable water to the people of the State both in the urban and rural areas. The provision of water supply in the rural areas has been accepted as an item in the Revised Minimum Needs Programme. The number of scarcity villages yet to be provided with piped water supply, facilities comes to 30,503 by the end of 1977-78.

4.24. As the objectives laid down in the national Plan is to cover all the left-over problem villages by 1,983, the requirement of funds would be enormous. The availability of materials like Cement, Steel etc. in the desired quantity may be a big constraint in this regard.

4.25. Even if it is assumed that a "low cost solution", can be found, the

requirement would not be lower than Rs.204 crores. In order to achieve the desired objective and to secure an appreciable impact at the same time (keeping in view the administrative and material constraints), it has been proposed to allocate an amount of only Rs.178.50 crores under the Revised Minimum Needs programmes in the Plan period out of a total proposed outlay of Rs.360.00 crores for Water Supply and Sanitation. This also includes the amount required for completing the remaining works of the ongoing schemes. In the proposed allocation of Rs.178.50 crores, Rs.25.00 crores have been earmarked to complete the ongoing schemes and Rs.153.50 crores for taking up new rural water supply schemes.

4.26. In the annual Plan 1978-79, a provision of Rs.11.50 crores was made to cover 1,235 problem villages. The allocation proposed for 1979-80 is Rs.20.76 crores and it is expected that 1,468 problem villages will be covered with the same. The details of outlay and expenditure under this scheme which is being executed by Jal Nigam is shown in Annexure 5, while the physical programme is shown in Annexure 6.

Drinking water supply scheme under the Rural Development Programme

4.27. The scheme aims at providing some drinking water facilities on an interim basis till provision can be made for facilities of requisite quality, through wells and diggiss in the rural areas of the State. Up to the end of 1977-78, 2,251 wells and 377 diggiss had been constructed against the targets of 2,533 wells and 152 diggiss during the Fifth Plan.

4.28. According to 1977 survey, 29,061 wells in plains and 2,802 diggiss in hill districts were urgently needed by way of an interim arrangement. It was also estimated that an amount of Rs.15.81 crores (Rs.13.00 crores for plains and Rs.2.81 crores for hills) would be required for this programme. In the year 1977-78, an amount of Rs.2.00 crores for plains and Rs.3.75 lakhs for hills was provided against which 744 wells and 67 diggiss could be constructed. The balance would be taken up in 1978-83 Plan.

4.29. In the Five Year Plan (1978-83), the outlay and target for the year 1978-79 and 1979-80 have been proposed to

construct all the remaining wells and diggiss and for the remaining three years of the current Plan. The outlay and targets are being proposed to cover the anticipated new developing localities of Harijans and Weaker Sections in the rural areas to provide to them the facility of drinking water.

4.30. The details of outlay and expenditure under this scheme, which is being executed by the Rural Development Department is shown in Annexure 5. While the physical programme is shown in Annexure 6.

Rural Roads

4.31. In view of financial constraints, the outlays in the various Plans for roads and bridges have been extremely inadequate. The National Draft Plan has specifically mentioned that a large majority of villages do not have the facility of all-weather roads and that there exist wide regional disparities in the level of availability of communication facilities. It has, therefore, been proposed that all the villages having a population of 1,500 and above and 50 per cent of the villages having a population between 1,000 and 1,500 should be linked with the main roads during the Plan period 1978-83. On this basis, the requirement of U. P. which has 13,304 villages falling in the above categories would be of the order of Rs.474.87 crores.

Spill-over works

4.32. The incomplete works of the Fifth Plan and pre-Fifth Plan period, which have spilled over into the 1978-83 Plan, have to be completed during the current Plan period. It is only by completing these works that the work of link roads could be taken up in the areas covered by incomplete works. As such, these feeder-roads have been included in the M. N. P. The sanctioned estimated cost of spill-over works is Rs.175.48 crores but preliminary reappraisal of costs has indicated that the actual requirement for these would be of the order of Rs.182.48 crores. Out of this amount, works costing Rs.134.41 crores are included in the Revised Minimum Needs Programme. On completion of these works, it is expected that about 938 villages with a population of 1,500 and above will be connected by pucca roads.

Construction of Missing Links

4.33. As discussed earlier, the completion of missing links is essential for deriving full benefits from the existing road network. The cost of these works is Rs.17.62 crores in plains and Rs.4.15 crores in hills. Total works of Rs.17.62 crores have been included in the M. N. P. under this Plan.

Construction of Missing Bridges

4.34. As in the case of missing road links, missing bridges are needed to link the important towns and villages with all-weather roads. Rs.30.00 crores have, therefore, been provided under the M. N. P. for their construction.

Rural Roads

4.35. Though the total cost of construction of new village link roads to connect all the villages of 1,500 population and above and 50 per cent of villages of 1,000 to 1,500 population is estimated to be Rs.343.84 crores but in view of constraints of resources, only Rs.43.28 crores would be provided for the plains. As a result, only 1,264 villages of 1,500 population and above will be connected by roads in plains. However, an amount of Rs.59.70 crores has been provided for the hill areas to connect clusters of villages numbering to 597 in all.

Construction of roads for tribal areas

4.36. The requirements for the tribal areas to be connected with metalled roads in the hill region during the 1978-83 Plan period, has been included under the Minimum Needs Programme. Construction of 1,212 km. of proposed roads would cost Rs.24.24 crores.

4.37. The outlays proposed during 1978-83 Plan under the Revised Minimum Needs Programme for the plain and hill areas are summarised as below :

TABLE No. I—*Programme for 1978-83 Plan*

		(Rupees in lakhs)	
Serial no.	Schemes	Revised needs	Minimum Prog.
		Plains	Hills
1	2	3	4
<i>I. Continuing Works :</i>			
1	Roads	5699.86	5645.80
2	Reconstruction .. ..	..	92.98
3	Bridges .. ..	..	67.24
4	Other works	195.00	..
5	Price increase	362.00	91.00
6	Establishment	648.34	638.66
Total, I ..		6905.20	6535.68

TABLE I—(Concl'd.)

		(Rs. in lakhs)	
1	2	3	4
<i>II. New Works</i>			
1	Missing links ..	1762.00	415.00
2	Missing bridges ..	2202.00	798.00
3	Reconstruction ..	..	..
4	Rural roads ..	4328.00	5970.00
5	Roads for tribal areas ..	..	2424.00
6	T & P	513.00	..
7	Stores/Inspection house	33.00	..
8	Survey and investigation and research ..	66.00	..
9	Establishment at the rate of 11%	968.87	1021.13
Total II ..		9872.87	10213.13
Total, I and II ..		16778.07	16748.81

TABLE II—*Programme for Annual Plan 1979-80*

		(Rs. in lakhs)	
Programme	1	R.M.N.P.	
		Total	Hills
	1	2	3
1. New Construction of roads—			
(i) Spill-over ..		34.51	20.00
(ii) New ..		5.00	0.80
2. Reconstruction of Roads—			
(i) Spill-over ..		0.35	0.35
3. Construction of bridges—			
(i) Spill-over ..		0.35	0.35
(ii) New ..		2.00	1.00
4. Other works—			
(i) Spill-over ..		0.13	..
(ii) New ..		0.25	..
5. Establishment—			
(i) For Spill-over works		4.31	2.27
(ii) For New Works		0.80	0.20
(iii) Increase in cost ..		2.63	0.50
Total ..		50.33	25.47

Financial and physical details are given in Annexures 7 and 8.

Rural Electrification:

4.38. For energising tube-wells and irrigation pumpsets for counteracting the effects of droughts and achieving a higher level of food production, rural electrification has assumed a key role in rural development. At the start of the Fifth Plan only 29,765 villages had been electrified. This number rose to 35,026 at the end of 1977-78, 10,996 Harijan Bastis had also been electrified by the end of 1977-78.

4.39. Under the Minimum Needs Programme, an outlay of Rs.14.83 crores was earmarked under the rural electrification programme for electrifying a larger number of villages during the Fifth Five-Year Plan period, in order to cover at least 30 per cent of the rural population of the State, by the end of 1978-79. Besides the electrification of villages, provision of extending electric connections to Harijan Bastis and energisation of private tube-wells/pumping sets have been assigned a high priority. Against the above outlay, an amount of Rs.9.47 crores has been spent during the period 1974-78; of which Rs.6.62 crores were spent during the year 1977-78. Further, an amount of Rs.5.00 crores is expected to be spent during the year 1978-79. An outlay of Rs.51.01 crores has been proposed for the present Five-Year Plan 1978-83 out of which, an outlay of Rs.6.57 crores is being proposed for the year 1979-80.

4.40. In so far as physical achievements are concerned, 600 villages/Harijan Bastis have been electrified during the period 1974-78, as against the Fifth Plan target of only 393. Similarly 415 private tube-wells/pumping sets have been energised in this period against the Fifth Plan target of 4,532. The target of electrification of 875 villages/Harijan Bastis is likely to be achieved during the year 1978-79. Similarly, the target of energisation of 1,800 tube-wells and pumping sets is also likely to be achieved during this year.

4.41. The target of electrification of 8,502 villages, has been proposed for the Plan period, 1978-83 out of which 1,090 villages are proposed to be electrified during the year 1979-80. Similarly, the

target of energisation of 23,585 private tube-wells and pumping sets has been proposed for the Plan period 1978-83 out of which 2,870 private tube-wells/pumping sets are proposed to be energised during the year 1979-80.

4.42. The financial outlay and expenditure are shown in Annexure 9 while the physical programmes are shown in Annexure 10. District-wise table of villages/Harijan Bastis electrified is given in Annexure 11.

Housing for Rural Poor

4.43. Under this programme, only the housing need of the poorest sections of the rural population consisting of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, landless agricultural labourers and other backward classes, are covered. According to initial survey 12.12 lakhs families were found eligible for allotment of house-sites. All of them have been allotted house-sites.

4.44. Subsequent surveys have, however, indicated that another 21,383 families are eligible for the allotment of house-sites. As against this, allotments have been made to 17,260 families and the remaining 4,123 families would also get house-sites by the end of year 1978-79. It has also been decided to take up development of sites on priority basis wherever the allottees are intending to take up house construction in the immediate future. Thus the target of development of at least 45 per cent of house-sites would be achieved by the end of 1982-83.

4.45. In the Five-Year Plan (1978-83), an outlay of Rs.51.20 crores has been proposed under the Revised Minimum Needs Programme for the development of house-sites and also for rendering assistance to allottees for construction of houses. This amount would be in addition to Rs.5.70 crores for scheduled castes and Rs.5.00 crores for backward classes proposed as subsidy for house construction in the appropriate sector. For the year 1979-80, a provision of Rs.10.00 crores against a target for the construction of 10,000 houses has been fixed.

4.46. The details of financial outlay and expenditure are shown in Annexure 12.

Environmental Improvement of Slum Areas:

4.47. The Draft National Plan emphasises the need to secure a minimum standard of living conditions for the slum dwellers who are the poorest sections of the urban population. A slum is defined as a chaotically occupied, unsystematically developed and generally neglected area which is over crowded with ill-repaired and decaying structures with insufficient communication, water supply, sanitary and other amenities necessary for the maintenance of physical and social health of the community.

4.48. The main thrust of the programme during the Fifth Plan was towards the improvement of slums in the five KAVAL towns of Kanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi, Agra and Lucknow and two towns Meerut and Bareilly, each with a population of three lakhs or more.

4.49. This scheme was operated under central sector till the end of Fourth Plan. Thereafter it was transferred to the State sector and all the above seven cities were covered. An outlay of Rs.280 lakhs was provided during the Fifth Plan, out of which a sum of Rs.194.55 lakhs could be spent up to end of 1977-78 covering 2.60 lakhs people.

4.50. Of the urban population, nearly a fourth (25 per cent) is estimated to constitute the slum population in all the 22 class-I cities of the State. Thus the estimated slum population in 1978 is around 23 lakhs. After deducting the 5.10 lakhs slum population benefitted so far, the remaining 18 lakhs slum population has to be covered during the 1978-83 Five-Year Plan. An outlay of Rs.20.70 crores has been proposed for 1978-83 to cover 13.80 lakhs persons living in slums.

4.51. An outlay of Rs.45 lakhs has been proposed for the annual plan 1978-79 benefitting 30,000 persons living in the slum areas. The allocation proposed for 1979-80 is Rs.140 lakhs and it is expected that nearly 93,300 persons would be benefitted. The proposed environmental improvement programme (EIP) is to provide basic amenities like potable water supply, sewerage, paved streets, drains, street lighting, public latrines and bathrooms, etc.

4.52. The details of the financial and physical programmes in each city are given in Annexure 13.

Nutrition

4.53. In order to attack the problem of mal-nutrition at its root, it will be necessary to take care of pregnant women and lactating mothers in tribal areas, urban slums and chronically drought-prone areas and also of pre-primary school children, particularly of weaker sections. The problem of providing nutritious food to the above sections of society, is all the more acute and pressing for the State because of very low economic levels. There is, no doubt that the problem is gigantic and coping with the existing situations, would involve a tremendous input of planning as well as resources.

4.54. It is recognized that nutritional improvement has a dual relationship with economic and social development of any geographical entity. During the Fourth Plan, one of the most important nutrition programmes was the schemes for providing mid-day meals to primary school children. Also there were other minor programmes falling within the categories of nutrition, feeding, training, education and extension carried out in the rural areas of the State, by the Department of Community Development (now Rural Development). These included growing of vegetables, encouraging poultry production, development of fisheries, provisions of audio-visual aids and publicity etc. through voluntary agencies and extension staff of the Rural Development Organisation.

4.55. It has also been recognized that there should be better integration of six different disciplines related to nutrition, namely, nutrition, agriculture, health, education, economics and sociology. The objective of such a policy is to accelerate progress in various fields including food production, storage, marketing, distribution, consumption, extension, education and feeding programmes so that the programmes of distribution can be supported, wherever necessary with programmes of production, processing and supply.

4.56. The major emphasis in the Fifth Plan was on the feeding and production of protein foods including pulses, soya-bean, milk and milk products, poultry,

fisheries and oilseeds. The programme was mainly limited to the children of the weaker sections of the society and lactating and expectant mothers. The Applied Nutrition Programme has played an important role with regard to the raising of nutritional standards among the rural communities especially for children, pregnant and nursing mothers, etc. Presently, the main thrust of the programme is to provide mid-day meals to children in the age group of 6—11 years, take up supplementary feeding programme for the children in the age group of 0—6 years, and also pregnant women and lactating mothers among the weaker section of the society. The Revised Minimum Needs Programme has defined specific targets. It aims at covering one-fourth children in the age group of 6—11 years and extending the scope of supplementary feeding programme for under-nourished children in the age group of 0—6 years, pregnant women and nursing mothers in the C. D. Blocks with high concentration of Scheduled Castes and tribal population.

4.57. The schemes under the Nutrition Programme are being implemented by the Education, Rural Development and Harijan and Social Welfare Departments. The Rural Development Department implements the supplementary feeding programme (Special Nutrition Programme) and Applied Nutrition Programme in the rural areas while the Education Department takes care of the school going children in the rural areas as well as in the urban slums. The Harijan and Social Welfare Department has taken up the Supplementary Feeding Programme under the name of Integrated Child Development Service Programme in the selected areas of the State.

A. *Activities of the Education Department*

4.58. The Education Department has been implementing the mid-day meals programme in many of the districts along with Special Nutrition Programme in some districts of the State. The Mid-day Meals Programme has been launched in 42 districts whereas, the special Nutrition Programme is covering 15 districts in all. Mid-day Meals

Programme is basically meant for the children of Classes I to V (age group 6—11 years) in both the rural and urban areas. Only the selected primary schools under this programme are being supplied food from the "C.A.R.E." organization and State Government resources. The total number of beneficiaries under this scheme comes to 8.33 lakhs. Out of this the "CARE" covers 6.17 lakhs of primary school children and 0.86 lakh pre-school going children (in all, 7.03 lakhs) and the State Government covers 1.30 lakh beneficiaries in all. Out of the total beneficiaries as detailed above, 4.70 lakhs are covered under the Plan and the remaining 3.63 lakhs under the Non-Plan budget heads.

4.59. Special Nutrition Programme covers 15 districts of the State. Of these, four districts of Lucknow, Varanasi, Kanpur and Allahabad are given food by 'CARE', four districts of Agra, Moradabad, Saharanpur and Meerut receive food from the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations and the remaining seven districts of Jhansi, Lalitpur, Hamirpur, Banda, Jalaun, Naini Tal and Dehra Dun are supplied food by the State Government through the authorized agencies. The total number of beneficiaries under this scheme at the moment is 1.52 lakhs.

4.60. An outlay of Rs.467 lakhs was kept in the Fifth Five-Year Plan for the Nutritional Programmes run by the Education Department. The target in the Fifth Plan was to provide nutritional facilities to 4.70 lakhs of primary school children and 1.52 lakhs of Pre-school going children, pregnant women and lactating mothers which has been achieved in toto.

4.61. In 1978—83 Plan, an outlay of Rs.650 lakhs has been proposed out of which Rs.80.10 lakhs are being proposed for the year 1979-80. The details of outlay and expenditure in the Fifth Plan and succeeding years, have been shown at Annexure 14 and district-wise details of beneficiaries under Mid-Day Meals Programme have been shown at Annexure 16.

B. *Programmes of the Rural Development Department*

4.62. At the moment, the programme is being implemented in 13 districts of the

State. In the Five-Year Plan 1978-83, it is proposed to cover 438 CD Blocks under the Nutrition Programme for which an outlay of Rs.2.20 lakhs has been proposed. For better administration and monitoring, it is also proposed to strengthen organisational set-up at the State and Block levels. The details of outlays and expenditure have been shown in Annexure 14. District-wise beneficiaries under the Applied Nutrition Programme executed by the Rural Development Department are to be found in Annexure 15.

C. *Activities of the Social Welfare Department*

4.63. Supplementary nutrition is required to be provided to the children below 6 years of age and to nursing and expectant mothers from low income families for 300 days in a year. The average cost of food provided per beneficiary has been estimated at a flat rate of 25 paise per day. Children who are found on medical check-up to be suffering from mal-nutrition are given supplementary nutrition based on the recommendation of the doctor. The average cost per beneficiary in such cases is around 60 paise per day.

4.64. Under this programme, the number of beneficiaries during the Plan period 1978-83 will be 4.20 lakhs of children in the age group of 0-6 years and 1.80 lakh of pregnant and nursing

mothers. The year-wise proposed coverage is given in the following table :

TABLE III— *Year-wise break-up of targets*

Year	Proposed coverage (Nos. in lakhs)	
	School Children in the age-group of 0-6 years	Pregnant and Nursing Mothers
1	2	3
1978-79	0.56	0.24
1979-80	0.70	0.30
1980-81	0.84	0.36
1981-82	0.98	0.42
1982-83	1.12	0.48
Total ..	4.20	1.80

4.65. The total outlay for the Plan period 1978-83 is Rs.583.35 lakhs, of which Rs.123.35 lakhs will be required during the financial year 1979-80. The year-wise break-up of financial outlays is shown in the following table :

TABLE IV— *Year-wise break-up of financial outlays*

Year	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Outlays	
1	2	
1978-79	..	19.00
1979-80	..	123.35
1980-81	..	135.00
1981-82	..	148.50
1982-83	..	157.50
Total	583.35

ANNEXURE-1

Minimum Needs Programme—Outlays and Expenditure

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. no.	Scheme	Fifth-Plan Outlay 1974-79	Actual Expenditure 1974-78	Actual Expenditure 1977-78	Proposed Outlay 1978-83	1978-79		Proposed Outlay 1979-80
						Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Education :							
	(i) Elementary education.	4731.69	3375.46	1473.05	14267.09	1630.32	1627.80	1555.34
	(ii) Adult Education.	205.53	86.77	56.43	2726.40	112.10	112.10	627.38
	Total Education	4937.22	3462.23	1529.48	16993.49	1742.42	1739.90	2182.72
2	Rural Health	1515.27	1031.78	333.78	6200.00	456.45	456.45	866.53
3	Nutrition							
	(i) Education Department.	467.00	348.00	110.00	650.00	119.00	119.00	80.10
	(ii) Rural Development department.	90.00	79.50	34.75	220.00	28.00	28.00	40.00
	(iii) Social Welfare	..	33.95	26.00	583.35	19.00	34.35	123.35
	Total Nutrition	557.00	461.45	170.10	1453.35	166.00	181.35	243.45
4	Rural Drinking Water							
	(i) Jal Nigam	3900.00	2825.00	1100.00	17850.00	1150.00	1150.00	2076.00
	(ii) Rural Development Department.	114.00	269.10	203.75	1700.00	690.00	690.00	680.00
	Total Rural Drinking Water	4014.00	3094.10	303.75	19550.00	1840.00	1840.00	2756.00

ANNEXURE-I (Concl'd.)

(Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Fifth-Plan Outlay 1974—79	Actual Expenditure 1974—78	Actual Expenditure 1977-78	Proposed Outlay 1978—83	1978-79		Proposed Outlay 1979-80
						Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5	House Sites/ Village Housing	297.00	260.00	60.50	5120.00	13.00	13.00	1000.00
6	Rural Roads	5458.00	5312.67	1262.52	33526.88	4414.24	4414.24	5032.90
7	Rural Electrifi- cation	1483.00	941.00	662.00	5101.00	500.00	500.00	657.00
8	Environmental Improvement	280.00	194.55	40.00	2070.00	45.00	45.00	140.00
Grand Total		18541.49	14757.78	5362.78	90014.72	9177.11	9189.94	12878.60

ANNEXURE—2

Elementary Education—Outlays and Expenditure

(Rupees in lakh)

Sl. no.	Name of the Scheme	1974—79 Fifth Plan Outlay	1974—78 Actual Expenditure	1977-78 Actual Expenditure	1978—83 Proposed Outlay	1978-79		1979-80 Proposed Outlay
						Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Elementary Education.	4731.69	3375.46	1473.05	14267.09	1630.32	1627.80	1555.34
2.	Adult Education	205.53	86.77	56.43	2726.40	112.10	112.10	627.38
	Total ..	4937.22	3462.23	1529.48	16993.49	1742.42	1739.90	2182.72

ANNEXURE—2-A

Elementary Education—Physical Programme

Serial no.	Item	Unit	1974—79	1974—78	1977-78	1978—83	1978-79		1979-80
			Fifth Plan Target	Achievement	Achievement	Proposed Target	Target	Likely Achievement	Proposed Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Opening of Junior Basic Schools in rural and urban areas.	No.	13,380	5,736	3,162	7,817	2,170	2,170	1,050
2	Opening of Senior Basic Schools in rural and urban areas.	„	6,000	859	612	5,241	1,038	1,038	325
3	Opening of continuation classes in Junior Basic Schools.	„	449	231	70	788	288	288	100
4	Improvement of science teaching and supply of science equipment in Junior Basic Schools in rural and urban areas.	„	1,133	726	132	60,467	467	467	1,500
5	Grant in form of free text books to girls and boys of weaker communities in rural and urban areas.	Lakh	2.80	1.97	0.50	25.83	0.83	0.83	6.25

ANNEXURE—2-B
District-wise requirement of Primary Schools and Teachers during 1978—83

(In Thousands)

Serial no.	Name of District	Population 6—11 (1983)	Enrolment I—V (1977-78)	Enrolment to be achieved by (1982-83)	Adult Enrolment to be achieved	Enrolment to be achieved through		
						Non-Formal arrangements	Formal	Programme
						Against existing capacity	Through expansion	
1	Allahabad ..	464	446	511	65	46	10	9
2	Azamgarh ..	446	443	691	48	34	6	8
3	Bahraich ..	265	223	293	70	49	3	18
4	Ballia ..	249	228	274	46	33	10	3
5	Basti ..	453	461	499	38	27	2	9
6	Deoria ..	438	442	482	40	28	3	9
7	Faizabad ..	300	266	330	64	45	17	2
8	Ghazipur ..	236	218	260	42	30	9	3
9	Gonda ..	348	324	383	59	42	11	6
10	Gorakhpur ..	474	432	522	90	64	24	2
11	Jaunpur ..	309	266	340	74	52	15	7
12	Mirzapur ..	246	229	271	42	30	5	7
13	Pratapgarh ..	218	201	240	39	28	4	7
14	Sultanpur ..	255	239	281	42	30	7	5
15	Varanasi ..	450	408	496	88	62	21	5
16	Almora ..	103	85	114	29	20	4	5
17	Pithoragarh ..	68	55	75	20	14	3	3
18	Dehra Dun ..	99	83	109	36	18	4	4
19	Garhwal ..	85	74	94	20	14	3	3
20	Chamoli ..	45	30	50	20	14	3	3
21	Naini Tal ..	137	100	151	51	36	8	7
22	Tehri-Garhwal ..	63	39	69	30	21	2	7
23	Uttar Kashi ..	25	13	28	15	11	2	2
24	Banda ..	189	169	208	39	28	9	2
25	Hamirpur ..	159	122	175	53	37	15	1
26	Jalaun ..	132	120	145	25	18	2	5
27	Jhansi ..	140	123	154	31	22	8	1
28	Lalitpur ..	70	61	77	16	11	4	1

Serial no.	Name of District	Population 6-11 (1983)	Enrolment I-V (1977-78)	Enrolment to be achieved by (1982-83)	Adult Enrolment achieved	Enrolment to be achieved through			
						Non-Formal arrangements	Formal Programme		9
							Against existing capacity	Through expansion capacity	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
29	Aligarh	331	312	365	53	37	10	6	
30	Bareilly	281	257	310	53	37	11	5	
31	Bijnor	240	218	264	46	33	6	7	
32	Budaun	255	230	281	51	36	8	7	
33	Agra	371	338	409	71	50	16	5	
34	Bulandshahr	325	262	358	96	68	24	4	
35	Etah	248	206	273	67	47	16	4	
36	Etawah	232	214	256	42	30	4	8	
37	Farrukhabad	245	204	270	66	47	13	6	
38	Mainpuri	230	198	253	55	39	11	5	
39	Mathura	203	169	224	55	39	15	1	
40	Meerut	541	516	396	80	57	22	1	
41	Moradabad	389	363	428	65	46	14	5	
42	Muzaffarnagar	283	250	312	62	44	17	1	
43	Pilibhit	122	75	134	59	42	14	3	
44	Rampur	149	124	164	40	28	9	3	
45	Saharanpur	334	301	368	67	47	11	9	
46	Shahjahanpur	198	159	218	59	42	13	4	
47	Barabanki	254	214	280	66	47	14	5	
48	Fatehpur	200	166	220	54	88	11	5	
49	Hardoi	288	254	317	63	45	8	10	
50	Kanpur	486	469	535	66	47	14	5	
51	Kheri	234	174	258	84	58	17	9	
52	Lucknow	258	204	284	80	57	21	2	
53	Rae Bareli	232	207	256	49	55	5	9	
54	Sitapur	292	230	322	92	65	15	12	
55	Unnao	236	217	260	43	30	8	5	
56	Ghaziabad	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Total		13,923	12,431	15,337	2,916	2,055	561	290	

*Figures are included in Meerut and Bulandshahr districts.

ANNEXURE—3
Rural Health—Outlay and Expenditure

(Rupees in lakhs)

Serial no.	Name of Scheme	1974—79 Fifth Plan Outlay	1974—78 Actual Expenditure	1977-78 Actual Expenditure	1978—83 Proposed Outlay	1978-79		1979-80 Proposed Outlay
						Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Spill-over items	147.27	86.64	26.75	227.50	32.50	30.92	82.50
2	Construction of P.H.C. buildings.	100.00	25.17	18.17	1100.00	15.00	120.59	180.00
3	Upgrading of Primary Health Centres into 30-bedded rural hospitals.	230.00	50.19	33.50	3566.88	94.00		
4	Establishment of additional sub-centres including construction of buildings.	10.00	1.00	1.00	1020.77	30.10	26.09	160.00
5	Additional Medicine for Primary Health Centre.	328.00	264.66	68.36	65.62	65.62	65.62	..
6	Additional Medicine for Sub-Centres.	700.00	558.68	140.56	140.00	140.00	140.00	..
7	Maintenance of Sub-Centres.	..	45.44	45.44	79.23	79.23	73.23	..
Total		1515.27	1031.78	333.78	6200.00	456.45	456.45	866.53

ANNEXURE—4
Rural Health Programme—Target and Achievement

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Fifth Plan Target 1974—79	1974—78 Achievement	1977-78 Achievement	1978—83 Proposed Target	1978-79		1979-80 Proposed Target
							Target	Likely Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Spill-over items	.. .. No.	67	25	..	59	29	29	10
2	Construction of P.H.C. buildings	.. ..	381	17	1	366	2	2	50
3	Upgrading of P.H.C.'s into 30 bedded rural hospitals.	.. ..	220	20	2	218	6	6	82
4	Establishment of Additional sub-centres including construction of buildings.	.. ..	600	200	200	3,000	287	287	713
5	Additional medicines for Primary Health Centre	.. ..	875	875	875	875	875	..	..
6	Additional medicines for sub-centres	.. ..	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	..	..
7	Maintenance of sub-centres	.. ..	1,319	1,319	1,319	1,319	1,319	..	..

ANNEXURE—5

Rural Water Supply—Outlay and Expenditure

(Rupees in la kh)

Sl. No.	Schemes Executed by	1974—79 Fifth Plan Outlay	1974—78 Actual Expenditure	1977-78 Actual Expenditure	1978—83 Proposed Outlay	1978-79		1979-80 Proposed Outlay
						Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Jal Nigam ..	3900.00	2825.00	1100.00	17850.00	1150.00	1150.00	2076.00
2	Rural Development.	114.00	269.10	203.75	1700.00	690.00	690.00	680.00
	Total	4014.00	3094.10	1303.75	19550.00	1840.00	1840.00	2756.00

ANNEXURE—6
Rural Water Supply—Target and Achievement

Sl. No.	Schemes Executed by	Unit	1974—79	1974—78	1977-78	1978—83	1978-79		1979-80
			Fifth Plan Target	Achievement	Achievement	Proposed Target	Target	Likely Achievement	Proposed Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Jal Nigam	1. No. of villages	5,176	2,384	986	11,900	1,235	1,235	1,468
		2. Population (in lakhs)	48.00	9.89	2.56	95.45	6.30	6.30	7.87
2	Rural Development Department.	1. No. of Wells.	2,533	2,251	744	31,400	15,276	15,276	9,386
		2. No. of Diggis.	152	377	67	3,064	100	100	2,664

ANNEXURE 7
Rural Roads—Outlay and Expenditure

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. no.	Name of the Scheme	1974—79	1974—78	1977-78	1978—83	1978-79		1979-80 Proposed Outlay
		Fifth Plan Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Actual Expenditure	Proposed Outlay	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	New Construction.	3469.00	3663.85	857.21	25829.66	3792.74	3792.74	3951.70
2	Reconstruction	659.00	743.66	170.52	92.98	..	..	35.00
3	Bridges ..	714.00	367.98	114.04	3067.24	..	..	235.00
4	Other Works	78.00	17.04	0.62	1260.00*	176.50	176.50	300.50*
5	Establishment	538.00	520.14	120.13	3277.00	445.00	445.00	510.70
	Total ..	5458.00	5312.67	1262.52	33526.88	4414.24	4414.24	5032.90

*Including additional increase in cost.

ANNEXURE—8
Rural Roads—Target and Achievement

Serial no.	Item	Unit	1974—79 Fifth Plan Target	1974—78 Achievement	1977-78 Achievement	1978—83 Proposed Targets	1978-79		
							Target	Likely Achievement	1979-80 Proposed Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	New construction of roads	.. km.	6,446	3,366	574	15,014	3,147	3,147	2,400
2.	Reconstruction of roads	.. km.	2,000	534	97	194	629	629	18
3.	Bridges	.. No.	186	66	12	182	27	27	2

ANNEXURE—9

Rural Electrification—Outlay and Expenditure

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. no.	Item	1974—79 Fifth Plan Outlay	1974—78 Actual Expenditure	1977-78 Actual Expenditure	1978—83 Proposed Outlay	1978-79		1979-80 Proposed Outlay
						Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Rural Electrification	1483.00	941.00	662.00	5101.00	500.00	500.00	657.00

ANNEXURE—10
Rural Electrification—Target and Achievement

Item	Unit	1974—79	1974—78	1977-78	1978—83	1978-79		1979-80
		Fifth Plan Target	Achievement	Achievement	Proposed Target	Target	Likely Achievement	Proposed Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Energisa- tion of private tube-wells/ pumping sets.	No.	4,532	415	301	23,585	1,800	1,800	2,870
2. Electrifi- cation of villages/ Harijan Basties.	No.	393	600	268	8,502	875	875	1,090

ANNEXURE—11

(Figures in Numbers)

Rural Electrification—District-wise Target and Achievement

1	1978—83 Proposed Target		1978-79 Target		1978-79 Likely Achievement		1979-80 Proposed Target	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Bareilly ..	549	73	96	28	96	28	62	8
2. Pilibhit ..	493	64	110	24	110	24	56	7
3. Shahjahanpur	2,221	473	309	113	309	113	482	100
4. Banda ..	772	185	10	9	10	9	11	7
5. Hamirpur	543	200	30	40	30	40	199	52
6. Jalaun	69	95	23	37	23	37	8	13
7. Jhansi	935	220	20	19	20	19	342	73
8. Lalitpur	115	115	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Bahraich ..	1,658	255	120	20	120	20	58	6
10. Bara banki	932	252	220	80	220	80	127	26
11. Basti ..	1,328	221	230	75	230	75	143	28
12. Gonda	1,550	415	5	33	5	33	314	68
13. Hardoi	1,889	382	82	20	82	20	50	8
14. Pratapgarh	266	37	55	14	55	14	28	5
15. Sitapur ..	2,396	486	90	30	90	30	58	9
16. Kheri ..	660	140	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Unnao ..	1,722	327	70	10	70	10	48	5
18. Deoria ..	898	135	115	50	115	50	79	15
19. Gorakhpur	2,000	499	128	60	128	60	98	29
20. Jaunpur ..	414	85	80	38	80	38	39	9
21. Mirzapur ..	2,156	658	7	20	7	20	664	147
22. Almora ..	13	509	..	45	..	45	..	82
23. Chamoli	..	458	..	5	..	5	..	187
24. Dehra Dun	..	57	..	6	..	6	..	12
25. Naini Tal ..	..	265	..	..	..	..	..	..
26. Pauri Garhwal	..	802	..	50	..	50	..	90
27. Pithoragarh	..	424	..	28	..	28	..	64
28. Tehri Garhwal	6	456	..	15	..	15	1	28
29. Uttar Kashi	..	214	..	6	..	6	..	12
Total ..	23,585	8,502	1,800	875	1,800	875	2,867	1,090

A—Shows PTW/Pumpset energised.

R—Villages/Harijan Basties electrified.

ANNEXURE—12

Housing for Rural Poors—Outlay and Expenditure and Target and Achievement

Serial no.	Item	1974—79 Outlays (Rs. in lakhs)	1974—78 Actual Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	1977-78 Actual Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	1978—83 Proposed Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)	1978-79		1979-80 Proposed Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)	Physical Progress	
						Proposed Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)	Anticipated Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)		No. of houses	
									1978—83 Target	1979-80 Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Housing for Rural Poors	297.00	260.00	60.50	5120.00	13.00	13.00	1000.00	50,000	10,000

ANNEXURE—13

Environmental Improvement of Slum Areas— Outlay and Expenditure, Target and Achievement

Location/ Districts/Towns/ Villages	Financial (Rupees in lakhs)							Physical (No. of persons benefited)						
	1974—79	1974—78	1977-78	1978-83	1978-79		1979-80	1974—79	1974—78	1977—78	1978-83	1978-79		1979-80
	Fifth Plan Outlay	Actual Expen- diture	Actual Expen- diture	Proposed Outlay	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expendi- ture	Proposed Outlay	Fifth Plan Target	Achieve- ment	Achieve- ment	Proposed Target	Target	Likely achie- vement	proposed Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. Kanpur ..	280.00*	32.56	5.00	2070.00*	45.00	45.00	140.00	2,80,000	34,100	..	13,80,000*	30,000*	30,000*	93,300*
2. Lucknow ..	..	25.63	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	25,200	..	..	..	..	..
3. Varanasi ..	..	22.01	4.00	..	..	..	..	..	25,800	..	..	..	..	..
4. Agra ..	..	38.00	10.00	..	..	..	..	..	52,800	16,000	..	..	..	..
5. Allahabad ..	..	26.05	4.00	..	..	..	..	..	46,400	11,000	..	..	..	..
6. Bareilly ..	..	13.37	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	20,500	7,000	..	..	..	..
7. Meerut ..	..	36.93	10.00	..	..	..	..	..	56,000	16,000	..	..	..	..
Total ..	280.00	194.55	40.00	2070.00	45.00	45.00	140.00	2,80,000	2,60,800	50,000	13,80,000	30,000	30,000	93,300

*District-wise Outlay and physical target have not yet been fixed.

ANNEXURE—14

Nutrition Programme—Outlay and Expenditure

(Rupees in lakhs)

Serial no.	Name of the Department executing the schemes	1974—79 Fifth Plan Outlay	1974—78 Actual Expenditure	1977-78 Actual Expenditure	1978—83 Proposed Outlay	1978-79		1979-80 Proposed Outlay
						Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Education Department	467.00	348.00	110.00	650.00	119.00	119.00	80.10
2	Rural Development Department.	90.00	79.50	34.75	220.00	28.00	28.00	40.00
3	Harijan and Social Welfare Department.	..	33.95	26.00	583.35	19.00	34.35	123.35
	Total ..	557.00	461.45	170.75	1453.35	166.00	181.35	243.45

ANNEXURE—15

District-wise details of beneficiaries under Nutrition Programme—Rural Development Department

District	Unit	1974—79 Fifth plan Target	1974—78 Achieve- ment	1977-78 Achieve- ment	1978—83 Proposed Target	1978-79		1979-80 Proposed Target
						Target	Likely Achieve- ment	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Naini Tal	..	1,500	..	2,000	1,500	1,500	..
2	Dehra Dun	..	3,000	..	2,000	3,000	3,000	..
3	Uttar Kashi	..	1,500	..	2,000	1,500	1,500	..
4	Chamoli	..	..	..	1,500	..	..	..
5	Tehri- Garhwal.	..	..	..	1,500	..	..	..
6	Allahabad	..	9,600	..	..	..	..	..
7	Rae Bareli	..	9,600	..	..	..	..	..
8	Aligarh	..	9,600	..	..	..	..	..
9	Mirzapur	..	4,500	..	8,000	4,500	4,500	..
10	Gonda	..	1,500	..	7,000	1,500	1,500	..
11	Kheri	..	1,500	..	7,000	1,500	1,500	..
12	Banda	..	1,500	..	7,000	3,000	3,000	..
13	Jhansi	..	..	..	2,000	1,500	1,500	..
Total ..		..	43,800	..	40,000	18,000	18,000	..

ANNEXURE-16

*District-wise details of beneficiaries under Nutrition Programme—Education Department
(Mid-day Meal Programme)*

(Figures in lakhs)

District	Unit	1974—79 Fifth Plan Target	1974—78 Achieve- ment	1977-78 Achieve- ment	1978—83 Proposed Target	1978-79		1979-80 Proposed Target
						Target	Likely Achieve- ment	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I—Mid-day Meal Programme:								
1. Pratapgarh	School Children.	..	0.32	..	0.32	0.32	0.32	..
2. Faizabad	Do.	..	0.32	..	0.32	0.32	0.32	..
3. Jaunpur	Do.	..	0.32	..	0.32	0.32	0.32	..
4. Sultanpur	Do.	..	0.32	..	0.32	0.32	0.32	..
5. Rampur	Do.	..	0.32	..	0.32	0.32	0.32	..
6. Unnao	Do.	..	0.32	..	0.32	0.32	0.32	..
7. Bara Banki	Do.	..	0.32	..	0.32	0.32	0.32	..
8. Rae Bareli	Do.	..	0.32	..	0.32	0.32	0.32	..
9. Lakhimpur Kheri.	Do.	..	0.32	..	0.32	0.32	0.32	..
10. Sitapur	Do.	..	0.32	..	0.32	0.32	0.32	..
11. Hamirpur	Do.	..	0.32	..	0.32	0.32	0.32	..
12. Jhansi	Do.	..	0.32	..	0.32	0.32	0.32	..
13. Lalitpur	Do.	..	0.24	..	0.24	0.24	0.24	..
14. Jalaun	Do.	..	0.32	..	0.32	0.32	0.32	..
15. Dehra Dun	Do.	..	0.30	..	0.30	0.30	0.30	..
16. Aligarh	Do.	..	..	..	0.80	..	..	..
17. Mathura	Do.	..	..	..	0.80	..	..	..
18. Etawah	Do.	..	..	..	0.80	..	..	..
19. Etah	Do.	..	..	..	0.80	..	..	..
20. Budaun	Do.	..	..	..	0.80	..	..	..
21. Farrukhabad	Do.	..	..	..	0.60	..	..	..
22. Bijnor	Do.	..	..	..	0.60	..	..	..
23. Bulandshahr	Do.	..	..	..	0.40	..	..	..
24. Muzaffarnagar	Do.	..	..	..	0.40	..	..	..
25. Mainpuri	Do.	..	..	..	0.40	..	..	..
Total	..		4.70	..	11.10	4.70	4.70	

District	Unit	1974—79 Fifth Plan Target	1974—78 Achieve- ment	1977-78 Achieve- ment	1978—83 Proposed Target	1978-79		1979-80 Proposed Target
						Target	Likely Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
II. Special Nutrition Programme:								
1. Lucknow	..		0.20	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	..
2. Kanpur			0.30	..	0.30	0.30	0.30	..
3. Allahabad	..		0.20	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	..
4. Varanasi	..		0.20	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	..
5. Meerut	..		0.10	..	0.10	0.10	0.10	..
6. Saharanpur	..		0.10	..	0.10	0.10	0.10	..
7. Moradabad	..		0.10	..	0.10	0.10	0.10	..
8. Agra	..		0.10	..	0.10	0.10	0.10	..
9. Jhansi	..		0.04	..	0.04	0.04	0.04	..
10. Lalitpur	..		0.03	..	0.03	0.03	0.03	..
11. Banda	..		0.05	..	0.05	0.05	0.05	..
12. Hamirpur	..		0.04	..	0.04	0.04	0.04	..
13. Jalaun	..		0.04	..	0.04	0.04	0.04	..
14. Dehra Dun	..		0.01	..	0.01	0.01	0.01	..
15. Naini Tal	..		0.01	..	0.01	0.01	0.01	..
16. Gorakhpur	0.266	..	..	..
17. Faizabad	0.266	..	..	..
18. Azamgarh	0.266	..	..	..
19. Gonda	0.266	..	..	..
20. Basti	0.266	..	..	..
21. Pauri Garhwal	0.075	..	..	..
22. Almora	0.075	..	..	..
Total	..		1.52		3.000	1.52	1.52	..

CHAPTER V

SPATIAL PROFILE AND PRIORITIES FOR REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

(1) *Regional Development*

5.1.1. The persistence of imbalances in the levels of development in different regions of the State has been a matter of great concern to the State Government. The policy instruments adopted so far do not appear to have yielded the desired results chiefly because the bulk of investment had to be made on indivisible programmes of large magnitude which left little room for manoeuvrability to provide adequately for solving this problem. This problem has, however, reached such a stage by now that a further postponement of effective measures for its solution might result in undesirable social, political and economic consequences on a massive scale. An attempt is made here to assess the regional differences and to spell out broad strategies for restructuring the planning process so that each region could develop according to its economic specialisation while serving the best interests of the State as a whole. This would, among other things, also mean that, the backward regions would get a larger share in the development outlays of the State so as to help reduce regional disparities. This Chapter is divided into three sections ; Section I deals with the existing disparities in the level of development along with physiographic and economic variations between the five different regions into which the State is presently divided ; Section II describes the measures initiated for reducing disparities in the levels of development within the present set up of administrative regions and their brief appraisal ; Section III presents an alternative model for organising a multi-level planning frame-work in the State.

SECTION I

5.1.2. Regional planning approach was, for the first time, adopted during the Third Five Year Plan when, on the basis of contiguity, cropping pattern, geographic and economic factors, the State was divided into five planning regions viz., the Hill, the Eastern, Bundelkhand, the Central and the Western. The topography, resource endowments and levels of development of each of the above administrative regions are briefly described below.

Hill Region

5.1.3. The Hill Region comprises the northernmost part of the State and covers all the eight districts of Garhwal and Kumaon divisions. The region has three well-marked sub-divisions, viz., the Greater Himalayas, the lower Himalayas and the Sub-Himalayas or the foothills. The topography of the region is rugged, the altitude ranging between 300 and 7800 metres. It has highly undulating land and some places are quite inaccessible. Except for a few valleys between the ridges and the sub-mountainous plateau of Naini Tal and Dehra Dun districts, the entire region is hilly and is characterised by tremendous variations in soil structure, altitude, climatic conditions and vegetation.

5.1.4. The Hill region has the highest rainfall in the State, the average being about 2600 mm. and the temperature at some places in the region goes below 0° C during the winter season. A large part of the region is not suitable for any economic activity because of steepness of slopes and rocky terrain. Some of the area is suitable for agriculture while some other areas are particularly suitable for horticulture and forestry. This is evident from the fact that almost two-thirds of the area under forests in the State lies in this region and about two-thirds of the total area of the region is covered by forests. The Hill region is markedly different from the other four regions of the State due to its altitude, climate, soils and preponderance of forests.

5.1.5. The population of the Hill region, according to 1971 Census, was about 38 lakhs which was only about 4.3 per cent of the total population of the State, while the area of the region is about 51,000 sq. km., which constitutes about 17.4 per cent of the total area of the State. The region has, therefore, the lowest density of population. It was only 75 persons per sq. km. in 1971 as compared to 300 for the whole State and 387 for the Eastern region.

5.1.6. Although special efforts have been made by the State Government during the planning era for the development of the Hill region and a Hill Development Department has been exclusively

looking after the needs of the area for the past several years, the basic infrastructural facilities are still inadequate in comparison to the special needs of this region. Only 11.5 per cent of the inhabited villages had been provided with electricity for tubewells, industries commercial and domestic-use by March, 1976 and only 15.8 per cent villages had pucca roads within a distance of one kilometre. Drinking water has still to be carried from long distances in a large number of villages. The pressure on land is also very high which is evident from the fact that net *per capita* (rural) sown area in the region in 1970-71 was only 0.22 hectare which is, however, almost equal to the State average. The net irrigated area as percentage of net area sown was also the lowest in the region (24.2) as compared to 47.5 in the State during 1976-77. The region also had low per hectare consumption of fertilizers. It was only 19.5 kg. while for the State, it was 31.5 kg. in 1976-77.

Eastern Region

5.1.7. The Eastern region covers most of the eastern part of the Gangetic plain and some parts of the Southern Plateau and comprises all the districts of Gorakhpur, Varanasi and Faizabad divisions (except Bara Banki district) and Allahabad district of Allahabad division. The region has mainly alluvial soil, although a large part of Mirzapur district is rocky and has red soil. The region has a tropical monsoon climate and the average annual rainfall ranges between 1200 and 1400 mm. The rainfall in the northern Tarai belt is even higher (1450 m m.).

5.1.8. The region is traversed by several rivers, the most important being the Ghagra. While some parts of the region are often visited by floods, some other parts of the region are chronically affected by drought. Out of the recognised six drought-prone districts of the State, three, viz., Mirzapur, Allahabad and Varanasi, lie in this region.

5.1.9. According to the 1971 Census, the population of the Eastern region was about 332 lakhs which was 37.6 per cent of the State's population. It is the most densely populated region of the State with 387 persons per sq. km. as compared to 300 in the State. The pressure on land is also very high in this region as 83.2 per cent of total workers of the region are engaged

in agricultural and allied activities and only 0.19 hectare of net area sown was available *per capita* (rural) in 1970-71, as compared to 0.23 hectare in the State. The value of agricultural produce per net hectare sown in 1974-75 was Rs.2,640 while that for the State as a whole was Rs.2800.

5.1.10. The Eastern region is also deficient in the matter of infrastructural facilities and only 8.2 per cent of its population resides in urban areas. Only 11.6 per cent inhabited villages of the region had been provided with electricity by March 1976, as compared to 13.4 per cent in the State. A large portion of the total electricity consumption in the State is claimed by the Eastern region. This substantial consumption of power is mainly due to the location of some big industrial units, including the cement and aluminium factories in the region. But for the consumption of these industrial units, the *per capita* consumption of power in the region is low. Only 23.7 per cent of the inhabited villages had mixed junior basic schools within a distance of one km. in 1976. The whole of Mirzapur district, Chakia tehsil of Varanasi district and Meja and Karchhana tehsils of Allahabad district have a large number of villages which face drinking water problem.

Bundelkhand Region

5.1.11. Bundelkhand region comprises the whole of Jhansi division of the State and is a part of the Central Plateau. The region has a dry climate having the hottest summer in the State. The rainfall is low, the annual average ranging between 800 and 1000 m m. It has mainly uneven land and rocky starta which makes provision of irrigation facilities a costly proposition. Practice of intensive agricultural practices is, therefore, seriously handicapped. The intensity of cropping is the lowest (108.6 per cent) in this region. Consequently, the agricultural yields are also the lowest. In 1974-75, the value of agricultural produce per net hectare of area sown was only Rs.1250 in Bundelkhand while it was Rs.2800 for the State as a whole. Existence of a large number of deep ravines of the Yamuna and Chambal rivers is another serious impediment to agricultural development of the region which makes large chunks of land unculturable and seriously hampers development of transport and communication facilities.

5.1.12. The population of Bundelkhand region in 1971 was about 43 lakhs which was 4.9 per cent of the State's population. The area is thinly populated; the density of population in 1971 was 146 persons per sq. km. Consequently, the pressure on land is not very high. About 14.7 per cent of the population of the region resides in urban areas.

5.1.13. The region lacks in infrastructural facilities. Only 9.5 per cent of its inhabited villages had electricity in March 1976, as against the State average of 13.4 per cent. The *per capita* consumption of power was only 17.03 kwh. in 1975-76 in this region as compared to 73.12 kwh. in the State. The area is industrially backward and no large scale unit is located in the region. Only 17.7 per cent of inhabited villages were situated within one km. of pucca road and only 5.3 per cent villages had an allopathic hospital within a distance of 3 km. in March 1976. The length of pucca roads per 100 sq. km. of area in March 1978 was also the lowest (11.8 km.) in this region, the State average being 14.8 km. A large number of villages of the region suffer from acute scarcity of drinking water and Banda, Hamirpur and Jalaun are among the six recognised drought-prone districts of the State.

Central Region

5.1.14. This region lies in the middle of the State and covers the central Gangetic plain. It includes all the districts of Lucknow Division, Kanpur and Fatehpur districts of Allahabad Division and Bara Banki district of Faizabad Division. Its northern part comprises the area between the Sarda and Gomti rivers.

5.1.15. The Central region has a tropical monsoon climate and the average rainfall is about 940 mm. The principal soils of the region are loam and sandy loam. Patches of Usar and Reh lands are also found. According to 1971 Census, the total population of the region was 157.44 lakhs, which was 17.8 per cent of the State's population. The density of population in the region was 343 persons per sq. km. as compared to 300 for the whole State.

5.1.16. The pressure on land is high in the Central region with 0.23 hectare of net area sown *per capita* (rural) being available in 1971. The value of agricultural produce per net hectare of area sown in

1974-75 was Rs.2,750 which was almost equal to the State average of Rs.2,800. The cropping intensity in the region was much lower than that for the State as a whole, the respective figures being 126.62 and 133.25 respectively. Similarly, the per hectare consumption of fertilizers in the region was well below the State average of 31.5 kg. As regards the irrigation facilities, only 38.5 per cent of the net sown area was irrigated during 1976-77, as compared to 47.5 per cent in the State as a whole.

5.1.17. Although Kanpur and Lucknow, the two important industrial towns of the State, are situated in this region, as many as 77.4 per cent of total workers in the region were engaged in agricultural and allied activities in 1971. This shows that the region has a predominantly agrarian economy. The value of industrial produce per industrial worker in 1974-75 was Rs.39,400 which was even less than that in the Eastern region (Rs.40,100). An analysis of infrastructural and social facilities available in the region reveals a mixed picture. While the region was above the State average in percentage of villages having mixed junior Basic Schools within 1 km. and percentage of villages having drinking water facilities, it was slightly behind the State average in percentage of villages having Senior Basic Schools for girls within 3 km., villages having Allopathic hospitals, pucca roads, post offices, bus stops and stockmen centres within 1 km., and villages having electricity. In March 1978, the region had 14.6 km., of pucca roads per 100 sq. km. of area, as compared to 14.8 km., in the State. Road length per lakh of population was 39.0 km. as compared to 45.3 km. for the whole State.

Western Region

5.1.18. This region lying on the small strip of Sub-Himalayas and the Western part of the Gangetic plain comprises all the districts of Meerut, Agra and Rohilkhand Divisions and also Etawah and Farrukhabad districts of Allahabad Division. The soil of the region is generally deep and fertile with some tracts of saline and alkaline lands. The region is traversed by the two most important rivers of the northern India, namely, Ganga and Yamuna, and their tributaries. Other important rivers of the region are the Hindon, Ram Ganga and Kali.

5.1.19. The Western region has a tropical climate and the average rainfall ranges from 656 mm. in Agra to 1240 mm. in Pilibhit. It has got a well developed network of canals and extensive irrigation is carried on by tubewells and wells also. About 66 per cent of the net sown area was irrigated in 1976-77 which was much higher than the State average of 47.5 per cent. The land being very fertile and the climatic conditions being favourable, the Region is ideally suited for agriculture. The value of agricultural produce per net hectare of area sown in 1974-75, in the region was Rs.3320 as compared to the State average of Rs.2800.

5.1.20. The pressure on land in this region is also quite high, which is evident from the fact that the *per capita* (rural) sown area in this region too was only 0.23 hectare in 1971 and 72.0 per cent of the

total workers of the region were engaged in agricultural and allied activities in that year. The percentage of urban population in the Western region is the highest (18.3) of all the regions of the State. Similarly, secondary activities engaged the highest number of workers (10.3 per cent). The corresponding State average was 7.9 per cent.

5.1.21. The Western region as a whole, is well ahead of the other regions of the State in almost all the infrastructural facilities, although some districts like Badaun, Bijnor and Pilibhit of the region are deficient in this respect.

5.1.22. Some of the basic data and important indicators of development relating to the various regions and the State as a whole are given in the following table while selected district-wise indicators are given in Appendix I.

TABLE I
Some Important Indicators of Development

Sl. No.	Items	Eastern	Bundelkhand	Hills	Central	Western	State
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Area in '000 sq. km.	86	29	51	46	82	294
2.	Population in lakhs (1971)	332	43	38	157	313	883
3.	Density of population per sq. km. (1971).	387	146	75	343	381	300
4.	Urban population (%)—(1971)	8.2	14.7	14.7	17.4	18.3	14.0
5.	Inhabited villages (No.) (1971)	49,395	4,544	15,010	15,530	28,082	1,12,561
6.	Percentage of workers engaged in Agriculture and allied activities (1971).	83.2	82.0	77.1	77.4	72.0	78.0
7.	Percentage of workers engaged in mining, construction and industries (1971).	6.7	5.5	4.5	7.8	10.3	7.9
8.	Percentage of workers in tertiary activities (1971).	10.1	12.5	18.4	14.8	17.7	14.1
9.	Net area sown per capita (rural) in hectare (1971).	0.19	0.50	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.23
10.	Net irrigated area as percentage of net area sown (1976-77)	43.82	22.50	24.23	38.55	65.95	47.54
11.	Cropping Intensity (1976-77)	133.4	108.6	157.1	126.6	141.0	133.3
12.	Value of agricultural produce per net hectare sown in '000 Rs. (1974-75).	2.64	1.25	3.84	2.75	3.32	2.80

TABLE—1—(Concl'd.)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Value of industrial produce per industrial worker in '000 Rs. (1974-75)	40.1	18.00	40.9	39.4	48.6	43.4
14.	Per capita consumption of electricity in kwh. (1975-76).	82.20	17.20	64.11	74.30	71.90	73.12
15.	Percentage of villages with electricity for agricultural, industrial and domestic purposes to total inhabited villages (1975-76).	11.6	9.5	11.5	11.6	19.0	13.4
16.	Length of pucca roads in km. per 100 sq. km of area (March 1978).	15.5	11.8	14.4	14.6	15.8	14.8
17.	Length of pucca roads in km. per lakh of population (March 1978).	37.2	71.7	173.5	39.0	37.7	45.3
18.	Literacy percentage (1971)	19.40	22.52	31.02	22.86	22.31	21.70
19.	Number of Junior Basic Schools per lakh of population (March 1977).	64.4	100.6	142.0	70.4	66.4	71.4
20.	Number of High/Higher Secondary Schools per lakh of population (March 1977).	4.2	4.5	12.2	3.4	5.1	4.8
21.	Number of allopathic hospitals/dispensaries per lakh of population (December 1976).	1.5	2.3	7.3	2.2	1.7	2.0
22.	Number of hospital beds per lakh of population (December 1976).	42.5	45.5	124.0	68.2	46.1	52.1

SECTION II

5.1.23. As mentioned in the preceding section, the State Government have given regional orientation to the planning process by dividing the State into five regions. Of these, the Eastern, the Hill and Bundelkhand regions have been recognised as relatively more backward for giving weightage in allocation of financial resources. In pursuance of this policy, the various development departments have been carrying out the exercise of dividing sectoral outlays among the regions from the Third Plan onwards, keeping in view the special needs of these backward regions. Thus, in every annual and Five-Year Plan, a regional break-up of sector-wise outlays is given and the special programmes proposed to be taken up for accelerated development of aforesaid regions are highlighted. In this section, an attempt is made to make a critical appraisal of the region-wise allocation of resources in different sectors during the Fifth Five-Year Plan, so that a more rational approach towards reduction of regional disparities could be adopted in

the 1978-83 Plan.

Total Expenditure during Fifth Plan

5.1.24. A sum of Rs.1,150.15 crores was spent during the period 1974-78 against the divisible outlays in the State. Of this, the Eastern region claimed the largest share, viz 37.35 per cent while the corresponding percentages for the Hill, Bundelkhand, the Western and the Central regions were 13.60, 5.41, 22.93 and 20.71 respectively. It is apparent that the backward regions were given relatively more weightage in the allocation of resources.

Agricultural and Allied Programmes

5.1.25. A divisible expenditure of Rs.31.29 crores was incurred during the period 1974-78 on agricultural development of the State. Of this, the Eastern, Hill and Bundelkhand regions received 25.34, 16.89 and 8.21 per cent respectively. In the Eastern, the Hill and Bundelkhand regions, the expenditure per hectare of gross cropped area was estimated to be Rs.10.30, Rs.48.03 and Rs.12.84 respecti-

vely while the corresponding figures for Western and Central regions were Rs.11.15 and Rs.18.24. The region-wise informa-

tion relating to expenditure, foodgrains production, area under high-yielding varieties, etc. is given in the following table.

TABLE 2
Agricultural Development—Divisible Expenditure and Physical Achievements.

Item	Region					
	Eastern	Hill	Bundelkhand	Western	Central	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Agriculture :						
Expenditure (Lakh Rs.) (1974-78)	792.91 (25.34)	528.38 (16.89)	256.91 (8.21)	948.53 (30.32)	602.01 (19.24)	3128.74
A. Foodgrains Production ('000 tonnes)—						
1. Base year (1973-74)	4,947	981	1,206	5,786	2,644	15,564
2. Achievement (1977-78)	6,504	1,200	1,402	8,301	3,400	20,807
3. Percentage increase	31.47	22.32	16.25	43.47	28.59	33.69
B. Area under H. Y. V.—						
1. Base year (1973-74)	1,862	141	191	2,395	729	5,318
2. Achievement (1977-78)	2,583	210	235	3,127	1,010	7,165
3. Percentage increase	38.72	48.94	23.04	30.56	38.55	34.73
C. Area under Plant Protection—						
1. Base year (1973-74)	3,596	293	969	4,352	1,552	10,762
2. Achievement (1977-78)	5,164	557	1,056	4,516	2,163	13,456
3. Percentage increase	43.60	90.10	8.98	3.77	39.37	25.03
D. Soil Conservation—						
1. Area to be treated ('000 ha.)	1,290	524	1,200	1,536	650	5,200
2. Achievement ('000 ha.) upto 1977-78	90	20	131	85	54	280

5.1.26. It would be seen from the above table that the percentage increase in the level of foodgrains production was 31.5, 22.3 and 16.3 respectively in the Eastern, the Hill and Bundelkhand regions. Similarly, the percentage increase in the area under high yielding varieties in the Eastern, the Hill and Bundelkhand regions was 38.7, 48.9 and 23.04 respectively. These figures can be favourably compared with the Western and the Central regions, taking into account the potentialities available in these regions.

5.1.27. It would also be observed

from the above table that the achievements under soil conservation programme have also been commensurate with the needs of the various regions. It may be concluded that the backward regions of the State received due priority under the programmes for agricultural development during the period 1974-78.

Animal Husbandry

5.1.28. The backward regions of the State were given due weightage in the allocation of funds under Animal Husbandry Programme during 1974-78 as is evident from the following table:

TABLE 3—*Animal Husbandry —Divisible Expenditure and Physical Achievements*

Item	Region					
	Eastern	Hill	Bundelkhand	Western	Central	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Expenditure 1974-78 (Lakh Rs.)	163.85 (32.33)	161.37 (31.83)	17.52 (3.65)	77.79 (15.35)	85.36 (16.84)	506.90
Physical Achievements upto 1977-78 :						
1. Veterinary hospitals	400	113	75	356	207	1,151
2. A.I. centres	280	51	36	277	107	752
3. Stockman centres	580	417	90	751	383	2,221
4. A.I. Sub-centres	536	161	63	758	343	1,861
5. Sheep and Wool Extension Centres	120	52	12	15	15	214

Irrigation

5.1.29. Irrigation plays a very important role in the development of agriculture. The State Government has, therefore, all along given high priority to the development of various kinds of irrigation

facilities according to the needs and water resources of different areas. The actual expenditure on various types of irrigation works during 1974-78 and the irrigation potential created by all types of State irrigation works are shown in the following table :

TABLE 4 *Irrigation—Divisible Expenditure and Irrigation potential*

(Rupees in lakhs and potential in '000 ha.)

Sl. No.	Item	Region					Total
		Eastern	Hill	Bundelkhand	Western	Central	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Actual Expenditure 1974-78						
	(a) Major and medium works ..	20,612	636	1432	5,795	48,68	37,159
	(b) State M.I. works ..	3766	799	730	2546	1597	9438
	(c) Private M.I. works ..	333	195	77	193	143	941
2.	Net cultivated area ..	5,767	1,013	1,978	5,448	3,071	17,277
3.	Potential available by State works upto March 1978.	2,635	114	564	3,097	1,442	7,852

Power

5.1.30. Special emphasis has been laid on the electrification of villages in the backward regions during the previous plans and by March 1976 the percentage of villages having electricity for agricultural, industrial and domestic purposes to total inhabited villages was 11.6 in the Eastern region, 11.5 in the Hill region and 9.5 in Bundelkhand region, as compared to the State average of 13.4. A divisible amount of Rs.125.43 crores was spent on power programme during 1974-78, out of which almost one-third (Rs.42.09 crores) went to the Eastern region and the Hill region claimed 8.5 per cent (Rs.10.63 crores).

Village and Small-scale Industries

5.1.31. In spite of the special emphasis having been laid by the State Government on the development of entrepreneurship and introduction of very liberal financial and other incentives for the establishment of industrial units in the backward areas of the State, the industrial development in such areas has not been satisfactory. During 1974-78, out of the total divisible expenditure of Rs.6.66 crores in

this sector in the State, about 48 per cent (Rs.3.19 crores) was claimed by the already developed western region and the second largest share, i.e. Rs.1.87 crores (about 28 per cent) went to the Central region. The backward regions viz., the Eastern, Hill and Bundelkhand, utilized only 8.7, 10.1 and 5.2 per cent respectively.

5.1.32. The position is, however, a little different in the handloom and powerloom sector, in which out of the total divisible expenditure of Rs.7.26 crores in the State during 1974-78, a sum of Rs.3.43 crores (47.2 per cent) was utilized by the Eastern region although the Hill and Bundelkhand regions lagged behind even in this sector, which is quite understandable because handloom and powerloom industry is mainly concentrated in the Eastern region.

Roads and Bridges

5.1.33. Roads are an important life line of development for any area. Therefore, the backward regions have all along been given priority in the allocation of funds for road works. At the end of the financial year 1977-78, the State had, on an average, 45.3 km. of *pucca* roads per lakh

of projected population (1976). As against this, the corresponding figures for the Hill, Bundelkhand and Eastern regions were 173.5, 71.7 and 37.2 km. respectively. The high density 37.2 km. respectively. The high density of population of the Eastern region is responsible for the slightly lower figure of this region although it is almost equal to that of the Western region (37.7 km.). The Eastern region is, however, ahead of the State average when considered in respect of its geographical area as it had 15.5 km. of *pucca* roads per 100 sq. km. of area as compared to 14.8 km. in the State as a whole.

5.1.34. As regards the actual expenditure during 1974-78, it may be stated that the largest share (39.2 per cent) of divisible expenditure of Rs.118.75 crores in the State went to the Hill region and the Eastern region claimed the second largest share, viz. 25.3 per cent. The shares of Bundelkhand, Central and Western regions were 5.1, 20.5 and 9.9 per cent respectively. Thus, the backward regions have received due weightage in the provision of roads in the Fifth Plan period.

General Education

3.1.35. According to the 1971 Census, the lowest literacy percentage (19.40) was in the Eastern region of the State. The Hills, with 31.02 per cent, and Bundelkhand, with 22.52 per cent, were ahead of the State average of 21.70 per cent. Considering the population of the regions also, the three backward regions were favourably placed in the matter of junior basic schools and high/higher secondary schools per lakh of population. The most favourable position in this regard was that of the

Hill region because of its being sparsely populated.

5.1.36. During the period 1974-78 also, the backward regions continued to receive greater weightage in the allocation of funds. Out of the total divisible expenditure of Rs.54.66 crores during the period, Rs.14.56 crores (26.6 per cent) was spent in the Eastern region, Rs.14.75 crores (27.0 per cent) in the Hill region and Rs.3.39 crores (6.2 per cent) in Bundelkhand region. The expenditure in the Hill and Bundelkhand regions was much more than they could have claimed on their share in the State's population.

Medical and Public Health

5.1.37. Medical services are important for alleviating human suffering and improving the quality of life. Efforts have, therefore, all along been made to allot larger amounts to the backward regions for the development of medical and health facilities. A divisible expenditure of Rs.16.35 crores was incurred during 1974-78 in the State on medical and health facilities. Of this, Rs.4.94 crores (30.2 per cent) went to the Eastern region, Rs.2.54 crores (15.5 per cent) went to the Hill region and Rs.1.26 crores (7.7 per cent) went to Bundelkhand region. Thus, the Hill and Bundelkhand regions received shares larger than their proportionate population.

Water Supply

5.1.38. Drinking water facilities is one of the important items included in the Minimum Needs Programme. The region-wise break-up of the problem villages and those which have already been provided with the facility of potable water supply is given in the following table :

TABLE 5—Scarcity Villages

Region	Total number of scarcity villages as in 1972	Scarcity villages covered under rural Water supply as on 31-3-1978	Balance as on 1-4-78
1	2	3	4
1. Eastern	15,412	1,234	14,178
2. Hill	7,771	2,988	4,783
3. Bundelkhand	2,809	683	2,126
4. Western	6,578	69	6,509
5. Central	2,936	29	2,907
Total	35,506	5,003	30,503

5.1.39. Out of the total expenditure of Rs.70.89 crores incurred on water supply schemes in the State during the period 1974-78, 22.99 per cent was spent in the Eastern region, 12.47 per cent in Bundelkhand, 17.95 per cent in Western region, 17.45 per cent in Central region and 29.13 per cent in Hills. The Hill region has benefited most under this programme during the period 1974-78.

5.1.40. It would be obvious from the above analysis that the backward regions did receive priority in allocation of resources in most of the sectors; yet the overall position in this regard has not been very encouraging. These measures cannot, therefore, be expected to bring about reduction in regional disparities to any appreciable extent. There appears to be some inherent lacunae in the existing system of regions and in the practice of allocating more or less resources between them purely on a sectoral and fragmented basis without consideration of the potentialities of the area and inter-sectoral complementarities. In order to take effective measures for reducing intra-State imbalances, it would be essential to evolve objectively formulated principles for spatial disaggregation. Because of a number of political and administrative implications, the restructuring of the planning process in the State is likely to take some time; hence there is no alternative but to continue the present practice of giving weight-

age to the backward regions in allocation of outlays during the 1978-83 plan so that the pressing needs of the backward regions are not ignored.

5.1.41. In this context, the various development departments were asked to divide outlays among regions keeping in view the needs of backward regions. However, the information received by the Planning Department was inadequate and in a large number of sectors the distribution of outlays is not based on some rational criteria. Nevertheless, the backward regions have been given due priority in certain sectors, and their description is given in the following paragraphs.

5.1.42. Out of the total proposed outlay of Rs.8,000 crores for the 1978-83 Plan of the State, a sum of Rs.4,594 crores can be divided between different regions. The region-wise programmes of some important sectors are briefly discussed below :

Agriculture and Allied Programmes

5.1.43. A divisible outlay of Rs.144.84 crores has been proposed in the 1978-83 Plan for agricultural development of the State. Of this, the Eastern, Hill and Bundelkhand regions are expected to receive 26.4, 17.7 and 7.0 per cent respectively. The distribution of outlays and their percentages to the total divisible outlays of the State are given in the following table :

TABLE 6—Proposed Divisible Outlay on Agricultural Production—Agricultural Education, S.F.D.A./M.F.A.E and Soil Conservation

Region	(Rupees in lakhs)		
	1978-83	1978-79	1979-80
1	2	3	4
1. Eastern	3,818.61 (26.36)	391.67 (26.04)	787.08 (29.02)
2. Hill	2564.14 (17.70)	302.50 (20.12)	476.88 (17.58)
3. Bundelkhand	1010.61 (6.98)	104.12 (6.92)	230.69 (8.50)
4. Western	3666.63 (25.32)	399.11 (26.53)	667.81 (24.62)
5. Central	3424.15 (23.64)	306.76 (20.39)	550.07 (20.28)
Total	14484.14	1504.16	2712.53

NOTE—Figures given in parentheses denote percentages to total divisible outlays.

Production of Foodgrains

1977-78.

5.1.44. A target of 250 lakh tonnes of foodgrains production in 1982-83 has been fixed for the State as compared to the production of 208 lakh tonnes in

5.1.45. The region-wise details of the various components of the agricultural development programme are given in the following table :

TABLE 7—Physical Targets and Achievements of Agricultural Production Sector

Item	Region						Total
	Eastern	Hill	Bundelkhand	Western	Central		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
<i>A—Foodgrains Production ('000 Tonnes)</i>							
1. Achievement in 1977-78 (Estimated)	6,504	1,200	1,402	8,301	34,00	20,807	
2. Target 1982-83	8,000	1,520	1,700	9,480	4,300	25,000	
<i>B—Area under H. Y.V. ('000 ha).</i>							
1. Achievement in 1977-78 (Estimated)	2,583	210	235	3,127	1,010	7,165	
2. Target 1982-83	3,000	300	400	4000	1,200	8,900	
<i>C—Area Under Plant Protection ('000 ha).</i>							
1. Achievement in 1977-78 ..	5,164	557	1056	4,516	2,163	13,456	
2. Target 1982-83	8,240	768	1,200	6,560	3,232	20,000	

5.1.46. During the 1978-83 Plan, it is proposed to increase the area under high yielding varieties from 71.65 lakh hectares in 1977-78 to 89.00 lakh hectares, of which the shares of Eastern, Hill and Bundelkhand region are expected to be 33.71, 3.37 and 4.49 per cent respectively.

5.1.47. In order to bring maximum possible area under cultivation, emphasis will be laid on soil conservation, reclamation of alkaline and ravinous lands based on the need and potentialities of the backward regions.

Animal Husbandry

5.1.48. The total outlay proposed for Animal Husbandry sector for the Plan

(1978-83) is Rs.20.47 crores, out of which 19.75 crores is divisible.

5.1.49. The backward regions of the State would continue to receive priority in the matter of financial allocation in the 1978-83 Plan as well although due to the launching of a special dairy development project the Central region will also receive a fairly larger share during the Plan period 1978-83.

5.1.50. During the Plan period (1978-83), 142 veterinary hospitals, 100 stockmen centres, 100 A. I. Sub-Centres and 12 sheep and wool extension centres are proposed to be established. The region-wise details are given in the following table :

TABLE 8—Animal Husbandry—Establishment of Veterinary Institutions

Serial no.	Item	Eastern	Hill	Bundelkhand	Western	Central	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>A—Veterinary Hospitals :</i>							
1	Achievement upto 1977-78 ..	400	113	75	356	207	1,151
2	Target 1978-83	36	30	26	32	18	142
<i>B—A.I. Centres :</i>							
	Achievement upto 1977-78 ..	281	51	36	277	107	752
<i>C—Stockman Centres :</i>							
1	Achievement upto 1977-78 ..	580	417	90	751	383	2,221
2	Target 1978-83	24	40	6	20	10	100

TABLE 8—(Concl.d.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>D—A.I. Sub-Centres :</i>							
1	Achievement upto 1977-78	536	161	63	758	343	1,861
2	Target 1978-83	32	..	20	40	8	100
<i>E—Sheep and Wool Extention Centres:</i>							
1	Achievement up to 1977-78	120	52	12	15	15	214
2	Target 1978-83	3	6	..	1	2	12

5.1.51. It would be observed that as in the past the three backward regions of the State will continue to receive preference in the 1978-83 Plan as well in the provision of veterinary facilities. No new A. I. centres are proposed to be established now as the emphasis is on the deep frozen semen scheme.

Fisheries

5.1.52. The total outlay proposed for the development of pisciculture in the State in the 1978-83 Plan is Rs.720.00 lakhs, out of which Rs.588.00 lakhs can be divided between regions. The region-wise break-up of the divisible outlays is given in the following table :

TABLE 9—*Fisheries—Proposed Divisible Outlays 1978-83*

(Rupees in lakhs)

Serial no.	Region	1978-83	1978-79	1973-80
1	2	3	4	5
1	Eastern	213.32 (36.28)	11.00 (32.35)	30.00 (33.37)
2	Hill	50.00 (8.50)	5.00 (14.71)	8.00 (8.90)
3	Bundelkhand	66.68 (11.34)	6.00 (17.65)	10.90 (12.12)
4	Western	98.00 (16.67)	7.00 (20.59)	15.00 (16.69)
5	Central	160.00 (27.21)	5.00 (14.70)	26.00 (28.92)
Total		588.00	34.00	89.90

NOTE : Figures given in parentheses denote percentages to total divisible outlays.

5.1.53. It would be seen from the above table that the largest share of the total divisible outlay will go to the eastern region which has with high potentialities of development. The second biggest beneficiary will be the Central region, and the next in order is the Western region, as these two regions have large sheets of water which have not so far been exploited for fish development. The region-wise break-up of physical targets proposed in 1978-83 is given in the following table :

TABLE 10—*Fihseries—Physical Targets 1978-83*

Sl. no.	Region	Supply of Fingerlings (In lakhs)	Fish Production (All sources Tonndes)
1	2	3	4
1	Eastern	375	18,000
2	Hill	120	6,000
3	Bundelkhand	50	3,000
4	Western	200	7,000
5	Central	255	6,000
Total		1,000	40,000

Major and Medium Irrigation Works

5.1.54. A divisible outlay of Rs.1307.44 crores has been proposed for major and

medium irrigation works for the Plan (1978-83). The region-wise break-up of outlays is given in the following table :

TABLE 11—*Major and Medium Irrigation Works—Proposed Divisible Outlays 1978-83*
(Rupees in lakhs)

Region	1978-83	1978-79	1979-80
1	2	3	4
1. Eastern	41158.96 (31.48)	5576.00 (39.64)	6055.40 (32.53)
2. Hill	3125.69 (2.39)	70.00 (0.50)	506.70 (2.72)
3. Bundelkhand	19251.26 (14.72)	1395.00 (9.92)	2429.66 (13.05)
4. Western	49522.13 (27.88)	4693.09 (33.37)	7028.67 (37.76)
5. Central	17686.10 (13.53)	2331.00 (16.57)	2595.77 (13.94)
Total	130744.14	14065.09	18616.20

NOTE—Figures given in parentheses denote percentages to total divisible outlays.

5.1.55. It would be seen that out of the total divisible outlay of Rs.1307.44 crores in the 1978-83 plan the outlays proposed for the Eastern, Hill and Bundelkhand regions are 31.48 per cent, 2.39 per cent and 14.72 per cent respectively. However, the largest share of the total divisible outlay under this sector will go to the Western region, because considering the availability of water resources, some new major and medium irrigation projects like

Lakhwar Vyasi, Madhya and Eastern Ganga Canals, modernisation of Agra and Yamuna Canals and remodelling of Mat branch are proposed to be taken up in the Plan (1978-83) apart from the continuing schemes of the Ramganga and Tehri Dams.

State Minor Irrigation Works

5.1.56. The region-wise break-up of outlays is given in the following table :

TABLE 12—*State Minor Irrigation—Proposed Divisible Outlays 1978-83*
(Rupees in lakhs)

Serial no.	Region	1978-83	1978-79	1979-80
1		2	3	4
1. Eastern		10,976 (43.38)	1,188 (35.78)	1,971 (40.06)
2. Hill		2,000 (7.91)	350 (10.54)	380 (7.72)
3. Bundelkhand		2,268 (8.96)	280 (8.43)	476 (9.68)
4. Western		5,900 (23.32)	802 (24.16)	1,230 (25.00)
5. Central		4,156 (16.43)	700 (21.09)	863 (17.54)
Total		25,300	3,320	4,920

NOTE—Figures given in parentheses denote percentages to total divisible outlays.

5.1.57. It is envisaged that with the investments mentioned above, an additional potential of 36.89 lakh hectares would be created during the Five-Year Plan period from all kinds of State irrigation works. Of this, more than half (52.9 per cent) will be in the Eastern region. The share of Bundelkhand will be 6.2 per cent, of the Western region 19.3 per cent and of the Central region

20.4 per cent. As there is little scope for major and medium works in the Hill region, its share will be only 1.1 per cent.

Power

5.1.58. Availability of electric power is very essential both for the agricultural as well industrial development of the rural areas. The following table shows region-wise outlays proposed in the 1978-83 Plan.

TABLE 13—Power—Proposed Divisible Outlays 1978-83

(Rupees in lakhs)

Region	1978-83	1978-79	1979-80
1	2	3	4
3. Eastern	17,864 (32.82)	1,988 (31.04)	2,915 (33.77)
2. Hill	4,904 (9.01)	350 (5.46)	863 (10.00)
3. Bundelkhand	2,761 (5.07)	157 (2.45)	359 (4.16)
4. Western	20,976 (38.55)	2,810 (43.87)	3,185 (36.90)
5. Central	7,921 (14.55)	1,100 (17.18)	1,310 (15.17)
Total	54,426	6,405	8,632

NOTE—Figures given in parentheses denote percentages to total divisible outlays.

5.1.59. It is apparent from the above table that a large share of the outlay will go to the Western region in the 1978-83 Plan period. The second biggest beneficiary will be the Eastern region. The physical targets will be accordingly fixed.

Village and Small Industries

5.1.60. The new approach to industry that a large share of the outlay will be the importance of shifting the emphasis from capital intensive urban industries to small-scale labour intensive rural industries and accelerated development of backward areas. This requires adequate provision of infrastructural facilities and special incentives to small entrepreneurs. For this purpose, the programme of developing industrial estates will be taken up in

Balrampur, Chunar, Banvir, Kachh, Padrauna and Mall of the Eastern region; Haldwani, Kotdwara, and Srikot of Hill region, Mauranipur, Kalpi, Konch and Lalitpur of Bundelkhand region; Shikohabad, Milak Wazi-ud-dinpur, Kasganj, Salarpur, Kannauj, Chandausi and Ajjitpur of Western region; and Nagheta Bindki Road, Bachhrawan, Saraiyan Malhui and Fatehpur of Central region.

5.1.61. The following table will show that out of the total divisible outlay of Rs.75 crores in the 1978-83 Plan for this sector, the Eastern Hill and Bundelkhand regions will receive 31.20, 12.00 and 10.67 per cent respectively. Thus, the largest share of the outlay is likely to be allotted to the eastern region.

TABLE 14—Village and Small Scale Industries—Proposed Divisible outlays 1978-83
(Rs. in lakhs)

Region	1978-83	1978-79	1979-80
1. Eastern	2340.00 (31.20)	65.00 (22.41)	475.00 (34.27)
2. Hill	900.00 (12.00)	60.00 (20.69)	168.00 (12.12)
3. Bundelkhand	800.00 (10.67)	40.00 (13.79)	90.00 (6.49)
4. Western	2200.00 (29.33)	65.00 (22.42)	478.00 (34.49)
5. Central	1260.00 (16.80)	60.00 (20.69)	175.00 (12.63)
Total	7500.00	290.00	1386.00

NOTE—Figures given in parentheses denote percentages to total divisible outlays.

5.1.62. The following table shows the handloom and Powerloom sector :
region-wise outlays proposed for the Hand-

TABLE 15—Handloom and Poweloom-Proposed Divisible Outlays 1978-83.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Region	1978-83	1978-79	1979-80
1. Eastern	1070.55 (36.29)	116.92 (30.65)	387.00 (37.71)
2. Hill	124.33 (4.21)	7.03 (1.84)	55.30 (5.39)
3. Bundelkhand	300.21 (10.18)	49.60 (15.62)	97.00 (9.45)
4. Western	1000.00 (33.92)	108.58 (28.46)	337.00 (32.84)
5. Central	454.31 (15.40)	89.40 (23.43)	150.00 (14.61)
Total	2949.40	381.53	1026.30

NOTE—Figures given in parentheses denote percentages to table divisible amount.

5.1.63. The above table shows that the Eastern and Western regions will claim the major portion of the divisible outlays under this sector.

Roads and Bridges

5.1.64. The region-wise break-up of outlays in the 1978-83 Plan is shown in the table below :

TABLE 16—Roads-Proposed Divisible Outlays 1978-83

(Rs. in lakhs)

Region	1978-83	1978-79	1979-80	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Eastern	9200.00 (19.11)	1420.00 (25.37)	1593.00 (21.38)	
2. Hill	22875.00 (47.50)	1632.00 (29.16)	2980.00 (39.99)	
3. Bundelkhand	2080.00 (4.32)	360.00 (6.44)	439.00 (5.89)	
4. Western	9400.00 (19.52)	1434.00 (25.63)	1636.00 (21.95)	
5. Central	4600.25 (9.55)	750.00 (13.40)	804.40 (10.79)	
Total	48155.25	5596.00	7452.40	

NOTE—Figures given in parentheses denote percentages to total divisible outlays.

5.1.65. The above table shows that the Hill region has been given top priority for construction of roads and bridges and 47.50 per cent outlay is proposed to be allotted to this region which needs more roads due to difficult terrain and its special significance in the State's economy. The other regions will also get their due

share.

General Education

5.1.66. The total divisible outlay on General Education in the 1978-83 Plan is of the order of Rs.218.74 crores and its region-wise break-up is given in the table below :

TABLE 17—General Education—Proposed Divisible Outlays 1978-83.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Region	1978-83	1978-79	1979-80
1	2	3	4
1. Eastern	6227.09 (28.47)	770.08 (27.05)	775.50 (25.03)
2. Hill	5250.00 (24.00)	790.00 (27.75)	900.00 (29.05)
3. Bundelkhand	1195.29 (5.46)	165.29 (5.81)	175.10 (5.65)
4. Western	5910.70 (27.02)	720.70 (25.32)	757.42 (24.45)
5. Central	3290.73 (15.05)	400.73 (14.07)	490.28 (15.82)
Total ..	21873.81	2846.80	3098.30

NOTE—Figures in parentheses denote percentages to total divisible outlays.

5.1.67. The above table shows that out of the total divisible outlay of Rs.218.74 crores proposed in the Plan 1978-83 allocations to Eastern Hill and Bundelkhand regions would be 28.47, 24.00 and 5.46 per cent respectively.

Water Supply and Sanitation

5.1.68. The following table gives the region-wise break-up of the divisible outlays for water supply and sanitation sector in the 1978-83 Plan.

TABLE 18—Water Supply and Sanitation—Proposed Divisible Outlays 1978-83.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Region	1978-83	1978-79	1979-80
1	2	3	4
1. Eastern	9,400 (26.70)	800 (21.05)	1,200 (23.81)
2. Hill	9,500 (26.99)	900 (23.68)	2,000 (39.68)
3. Bundelkhand	2,800 (8.24)	650 (17.11)	300 (5.95)
4. Western	7,900 (22.44)	750 (19.74)	900 (17.86)
5. Central	5,500 (15.63)	700 (18.42)	640 (12.70)
Total ..	35,200	3,800	5,040

NOTE—Figures in parentheses show the percentages to the total outlays.

5.1.69. It would be seen from the above table that in the 1978-83 Plan, the Hill and the Eastern regions will receive

the largest shares of the outlay. Targets will be accordingly fixed.

5.1.70. From the above analysis it clearly emerges that barring a few sectors the region-wise break-up of financial outlays and physical programmes under different sectors do not pinpoint the regional priorities. It appears that most of the departments in the course of exercise of distribution of outlays could not follow any logical pattern and hence any clear picture of apportionment of outlays between different regions has not emerged. Moreover, in the context of the new concept of rolling Plan having been accepted at the national as well as State levels, regional allocations will have to be revised each year. It is, therefore, proposed to take up this exercise as soon as the 1978-83 Plan is finalised.

5.1.71. The analysis of the data received from different departments in this connection has also demonstrated that the present method of disaggregation of resources and planning activities has not been effective in reducing regional disparities. It has also been proved that the present system of regionalisation is not amenable to developing sound and integrated planning methodologies. In the present system of planning, the whole effort towards reduction of intra-State disparities have been circumscribed by the fact that all decision making has been concentrated entirely at the State level. Thus, the financial and physical programmes are distributed from top down rather than building up regional profiles based on the aggregation of these components from **bottom up**. This calls for a radical change in the context of national policies for **decentralisation** of the planning process. For this purpose an alternative model has to be developed for taking effective measures for balanced regional development of the State. The **methodological issues and action** programmes proposed to implement this model have been discussed in Section III of this Chapter.

SECTION III

Alternative Model for Balanced Regional Development

5.1.72. It is evident from the earlier discussions that in spite of the Government's policy of giving weightage to backward regions in allocation of resources, there has not been much progress in the direction of securing a balance in the development of different regions. The

various regions have not been able either to get the full advantage of the development effort in terms of augmentation of employment opportunities and raising of income levels of the people, or to contribute fully to the growth of the economy of the State as a whole. One of the most significant and obvious reasons for this is that substantially dissimilar areas are included within a given region. As a result of this, gross disparities have developed in the levels of development of different districts included in a particular administrative region. This is not true only of a backward tract like the eastern region. In the western region also districts like Bijnor, Etah, Mainpuri, Badaun and Pilibhit are lagging behind Saharanpur, Meerut and Bulandshahr. Thus, it appears that no scientific criteria were considered while **delineating** the existing regions on the basis of which Government has been trying to introduce a strategy of regional development in the planning process. In the existing demarcation of administrative regions, none of the criteria which are generally used for regionalisation, viz., (i) homogeneity, (ii) nodality around a central place, and (iii) programme or policy approach, has been followed for identification of the regions with the result that the existing regions do not provide a sound basis for formulation and implementation of viable plans leading to a balanced regional development. Another weakness of this regionalisation is that it is not possible to decentralise decision-making and devise effective regional development strategies based on a careful appreciation of resource potentials, specific needs and sequencing of activities required at a particular stage of development.

5.1.73. The experience of the past several years has amply demonstrated that mechanical distribution of resources amongst the districts or the regions out of the divisible outlays from the State headquarters without any scientific basis has not been helpful in the reduction of regional disparities. It is high time, therefore, that the planning process in the State be restructured and enabled to address itself to the pressing needs of the backward areas so as to counterbalance the factors which have been holding back their progress so far. For this purpose, it would

be essential to make in-depth studies of the extent of variations in different regions, available resource potentials, outstanding constraints to development and the magnitude of the problem of unemployment and poverty.

5.1.74. The ultimate objective of re-orientation of the planning process should be to optimise the overall growth rate by taking appropriate measures for functional specialisation based on comparative advantage to the various regions due to intra-State variations in resource endowments, infra-structure and agro-climatic conditions, and also develop sequential location specific strategies which would, through a dynamic exploitation of local resource potentials and with the active participation of the local people, help in reducing the existing regional imbalances. This calls for the identification of the groups of districts with homogeneous characteristics and near identical problems so that strategies relevant and suitable for such groups could be evolved within a multi-level planning framework. This will require, not only the formulation of district-wise and region-wise strategies of development, but also their dovetailing with each other in conformity with the sectoral strategies of the State.

5.1.75. In order to achieve the above objectives, the Area Planning Division of the State Planning Institute undertook a study for Economic Regionalisation of the State in collaboration with the experts of the Central Planning Commission, the Indian Statistical Institute and Institute of Economic Growth with a view to—

(i) analysing and evaluating intra-regional and inter-regional disparities in the levels of development ;

(ii) preparing regional profiles and characterisation of regions ;

(iii) providing an objective basis for regional configuration of the State ;

(iv) formulating regional development strategies relevant to different regions ; and

(v) preparing a framework for disaggregating sectoral activities so as to prepare regional development profiles taking into consideration their divisibility and viability at various levels of decision making.

5.1.76. For this study which involved a number of exercises, certain variables for which data was collected from different sources, were selected under broad heads of natural endowments, resource base, settlement pattern and level of development. Subsequently, the districts were also ranked with a view to bringing out the patterns and variations in the structure of their economy. This involved statistical analysis of district-wise data for over a hundred indicators, preparation of 116 maps and cartographic correlations and analysis through map overlay technique.

5.1.77. A simultaneous exercise was also undertaken to identify groups of homogeneous districts using 38 indicators of resource base, level of development and institutional structure following the technique of Euclidean Cluster Analysis based on the principle of minimising variance within the group and maximising it between the groups. Through an iterative process, all the districts of the State were classified in nine composite clusters of districts arranged in a hierarchical order allotting No. 1 to the least developed cluster and No. 9 to the most developed cluster Appendix II. The final cluster means were used to work out distance (variance) within the cluster and distance (variance) between the clusters. These distances together with cluster means were helpful in studying the features of each cluster and to learn as to how far the cluster were away or proximate to the general mean of all the observations.

5.1.78. On the basis of above exercises an attempt was made in the first instance to identify regions having homogeneity in respect of some common characteristics providing a basis for delineation of composite regions. In this context, regions having specific characteristics were identified on the basis of a number of variables considered together as given in Appendix III.

5.1.79. Having identified the regions based on specific characteristics, an attempt was made to delineate composite planning regions ensuring the maximum possible homogeneity in different characteristics. Besides this, an effort was also made to identify the linkages between different districts through major rail and road

networks. Homogeneity was examined in respect of the following characteristics :

- (i) Stable resource base ;
- (ii) Broad resource base considering stable as well as non-stable resources ;
- (iii) Level of agricultural resource utilisation ;
- (iv) Level of development ;
- (v) Infra-structural facilities and social amenities considered together ; and
- (vi) Spatial pattern under different crops, industrial development, urbanisation, agricultural productivity, etc.

5.1.80. The composite regions identified on the above criteria have been described in Appendix IV. The maps showing the various types of homogeneous groups of districts and the composite regions emerging out of them are appended to this Chapter while the indicators used for these maps are given in Appendix V.

Strategies for Regional Development

5.1.81. Following the logical stages in the above study of regionalisation, it is necessary to analyse and evaluate the disparities in the levels of development of various regions and after having identified their resource potentials and special characteristics, it would be appropriate to prepare specific schemes arranged in different hierarchies of sectoral, spatial and temporal priorities which would correspond to the strategies determined for each region. The findings based on these exercises are still to take a final shape. Once these and the concomitant administrative implications are formally adopted by the Government, it would be possible to proceed with detailed planning in accordance with the stages proposed in the above exercise. In the meantime, the Area Planning Division of the State Planning Institute has made an attempt to draw up suitable priorities for each group of homogeneous districts as an initial step to proceed in the direction of balanced regional development. The suggested development priorities for each of the planning regions are given in Appendix VI. The basic idea behind the

formulation of these priorities is to assist the rationalisation of District Planning which has already been accepted as an integral part of the planning process. As a part of this process, district-wise priorities for agricultural development had already been incorporated in Volume I of the Annual Plan for 1978-79.

District Planning in the Context of Changed Priorities

5.1.82. It is obvious that district planning would assume greater significance during Five-Year Plan (1978-83) to achieve the objective of reduction in socio-economic disparities as also to provide a co-ordinating link for integrating micro-level plans with that of the State and regional level plans. Thus, it would be necessary to look at the process of district planning as an instrument to reduce intra-district as well as inter-district disparities. This points to the needs for evolving a methodology for formulation of district plans in their regional setting based on the following—

- (i) in-depth study of availability of natural resources and the extent of their utilisation ;
- (ii) identification of growth inhibiting factors and assessing the relative levels of development ;
- (iii) critical appraisal of on-going schemes ;
- (iv) study of the spatial structure of the district finding out of deficiencies and gaps in infra-structure and social services ;
- (v) assessment of development needs based on the extent of unemployment and underemployment and the problems of the poor, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes, who are the main target groups for the 1978-83 Plan ; and
- (vi) identification of inter-sectoral linkage for integration of all economic and social activities.

5.1.83. In the above context, the formulation of district plans has been taken up for Hardoi and Jhansi districts on a pilot basis. The first phase of the above studies has been completed in which intra-district disparities have been analysed and evaluated through cartographic analysis

of 63 maps of the districts showing inter-block variations. Growth centres and central places have also been identified and data about critical appraisal of on-going schemes have been collected. The above cartographic analysis has provided valuable guidelines for the formulation of block-wise strategies in the context of balanced development of the districts. The broad conclusions which emerge as a result of the analysis of the maps are given in Appendix VII. The work on these exercises is proposed to be stepped up and it is also intended to associate the District Economics and Statistics Officers of the adjoining districts, so that these exercises can be utilised as an instrument for research and training.

Block Level Planning for Full Employment

5.1.84. Reduction of poverty and generation of employment opportunities are the corner stones of the 1978-83 Five-Year Plan. To achieve this, block level planning with built-in mechanism to pinpoint attention on the availability and utilisation of manpower and provide flexibility for effective delivery of resources and facilities to the target beneficiaries has assumed particular significance within the framework of multi-level planning. The State Government have already made a start in this direction by providing incentives for sound planning and project formulation at the local and intermediate levels through the initiation of a 'Local Development Programmes' for which Rs.15 crores were provided in 1977-78 and Rs.15 crores have been allocated in 1978-79.

5.1.85. The Central Government have also taken a decision to cover 384 blocks of Uttar Pradesh under 'Integrated Rural Development Programme' which would cover not only the schemes of agriculture and allied sectors but also those of village and small industries, health, water supply, rural roads, primary education, rural electrification, etc., within an integrated block level strategy.

5.1.86. From the point of view of optimising benefits from investment augmenting, diversifying and dispersing employment opportunities and also reducing inter-area and inter-community disparities, the formulation of district and block

plans, based on integrated area development approach, is the most important and pressing task before the State. The Area Development Department of the Agricultural Production Commissioners Organisation has already, in pursuance of the instructions of the Central Government, started the preparation of integrated rural development plans based on the guidelines provided by the latter. The quality of the block plans may not be up to the mark in the initial stage but these will at least provide a blue print for action while the process of bringing about greater sophistication proceeds stage by stage. In this context, more than 100 block plans have already been received at the State headquarters which are being examined with a view to starting action and also suggesting further improvements in them.

5.1.87. The Area Planning Division of the State Planning Institute has also started some pilot studies on block level planning in collaboration with the experts of the Institute of Economic Growth, Indian Statistical Institute and Central Planning Commission. It is hoped that these studies will help in developing simple methodologies for different aspects of block planning which would be easily replicable at the level of field functionaries.

Upgrading of Skills in District/Block Planning

5.1.88. To sustain the new approach and accomplish the stupendous task of block/district planning in accordance with the national objectives in a State of the size of Uttar Pradesh, it would be necessary to create and upgrade the requisite skills on an extensive scale. For this, a training programme in the techniques of area planning, project formulation, evaluation and monitoring, with a special focus on employment planning and manpower budgeting, has been started by the State Planning Institute. During 1978-79, four training courses have already been completed in which all the Economics and Statistics Officers of the State and a number of Block Development Officers and Additional District Magistrates (Project) have been trained. An extensive programme of training is now being chalked out by the State Planning Institute in collaboration with the Area Deve-

lopment Department with a view to training all the key functionaries at the district and block levels in techniques of local planning, within the next two years.

Guidelines for Block/District Planning

5.1.80. Even though the key functionaries at the block and district levels would be imparted training in the skills of plan formulation and implementation, the function of district and block level planning would involve a large number of officials and non-officials in preparing implementable Plans/Programmes/Projects to achieve the objectives of employment generation and raising of the income level of the target group. For the success of this venture, it would be essential to prepare operational guidelines for integrated planning at these levels in order to equip the field workers with the tools of plan formulation which they can use conveniently. The State Planning Institute, in collaboration with the Area Development Department, has already done some spade work in this direction. As a result of the preliminary deliberations, some concrete stages/steps have already been identified which are shown in a flow chart given in Appendix VIII. On the basis of this flow chart, detailed operational guidelines are proposed to be developed.

Disaggregation of Planning Activities

5.1.90. The concept of integrated block and district level planning with creative participation of the people in their formulation and implementation cannot be given a concrete shape unless various levels of decision-making are identified and a clear-cut disaggregation of planning activities is carried out. For this, every planning activity has to be examined to find out as to what component thereof can be disaggregated at the levels below the State, keeping in view the basic criteria of divisibility, viability and spatial complementarity. It is expected that this would result in a clear demarcation of the State, district and block components of the development outlays which could thereafter be distributed, according to objective criteria, to decision makers at these levels. Once this is done and sufficient autonomy is given at the block and district levels for drawing up appropriate schemes which have a strong spatial affinity, the biggest barrier to multi-level

planning will have been overcome. The Area Planning Division has prepared an activity profile model (Appendix IX) which gives the existing and proposed levels at which each planning activity can be disaggregated by its components, such as collection of data, its synthesis and analysis, recommendation for programme formulation, decision-making, formulation of integrated plans, plan implementation and review, monitoring and appraisal. State, district and block level schemes have been identified on the basis of this model (Appendix IX-A) and the extent to which plan funds are divisible at district and block levels in each sector has been estimated (Appendix IX-B).

Decentralized Decision-making

5.1.91. On the basis of the above-mentioned exercises, it is proposed to determine the areas of delegation of decision-making authority to regional, district and block level institutions and authorities. The State Government is actively considering the question of developing suitable norms and criteria for apportionment of outlays between different districts and to give sufficient autonomy to the local level institutions/authorities in planning and implementation according to potentialities, priorities and problems of the respective areas. In this context, the formula evolved by Maharashtra Government is also being examined along with other possible sets of norms and criteria for a judicious distribution of plan funds among the districts and subsequently between blocks, so that local initiative can be utilised to achieve the national objectives and goals.

Organizational Support for Block/District Planning

5.1.92. It needs no emphasis that the existing administrative and financial arrangements inevitably lead to fragmentation of the development process and are, therefore, an impediment to the preparation and implementation of comprehensive block/district level plans. It follows, therefore, that if block and district (and regional) plans are to be prepared and implemented, fairly basic restructuring of the administrative set up will have to be attempted. If, for some reason, this is considered impossible or imprudent, it would be better to postpone the implementation of the concept of multi-level

planning rather than discredit it by operating it under obviously impossible conditions.

5.1.93. The tentative view is that at the block level, the Block Development Officer should be responsible for the co-ordinated and integrated planning of the block. He should either be trained or otherwise enabled by providing staff support to formulate integrated location-specific plans. For this, he will have to be endowed with powers commensurate with the responsibilities he is required to discharge. The main assistant of the B.D.O. for the planning exercises will have to be the A.D.O. (Statistics). This functionary would have to be trained rather intensively in a properly structured programme to impart planning and implementation skills to him. The present block machinery will also have to be strengthened by providing some additional functionaries, such as a cartographer, a senior accountant and some more ministerial staff. In view of the emphasis on the target group approach, it would also be necessary to increase the number of Village Level Workers and to reduce their area of operation to 200–400 families per worker, in order to organise effective household planning and monitoring specifically for lifting the destitute families, who usually lack both confidence and initiative, above the poverty line. The reconstituted cadre of the village level workers, which will include Panchayat Sevaks and Assistant Agriculture Inspectors, would also have to be equipped with skills in surveys, planning and extension work through intensive training. It would also be necessary to set up, sooner or later, an institutional set up at the block level for planning and implementation of village industries programme. This set up could be a part of the District Industries Centres and work in close co-ordination with the block machinery.

5.1.94. The Block Development Committee or some other representative body will have to be designated the sanctioning authority for the block plan and to be effective, it would have to be invested with adequate authority for mobilising all the officials of different departments in planning exercises and enforcing its decisions, within the operational area demarcated for decision making at block level, irrespective

of the general orientation of the higher level functionaries of the department.

5.1.95. At the district level, there will have to be a pooled development set up with a senior officer working under the auspices of Chief Executive Officer of the Zila Parishad for planning and implementation. The other constituents of the pooled office would be district-level officers of all the development departments, including industries and irrigation. This Chief Executive Officer of the Zila Parishad for planning and implementation would be effective only if the Parishad itself has adequate autonomy and authority and the officer appointed possesses the requisite skills for discharging his responsibilities.

5.1.96. The Chief Executive Officer would, it is envisaged, be assisted for performing the staff function of district planning, monitoring and evaluation by a cell consisting of the District Economics Officer, the District Statistics Officer, a Geographer Planner, an Engineer and an Expert in institutional finance. The Chief Executive Officer would also have to be provided with some loose funds to hire technicians, sociologists and other specialists from any institution or organization for obtaining technical support for its various studies and exercises in programme/project formulation.

5.1.97. At the regional level also, it is necessary to have a suitable organization with a complement of highly trained experts not only for monitoring and reviewing but also for giving detailed guidance regarding the formulation and implementation of the district and block level plans.

5.1.98. Similarly, at the State level, some institutional mechanism would have to be set up which would ensure a close co-ordination amongst the Planning Department, the Rural Development Department and other development departments, including P. W. D., Industries, Medical and Public Health, Rural Electrification, Water Supply, etc. The Planning Department would have to assume the responsibility for organizing the work of block and district planning and it would also be responsible for the distribution of divisible plan outlays amongst the districts on the basis of objective criteria evolved after taking into account the variety of conditions, the potentials and problems and the

disparities in the level of development between different regions/districts. Similarly, the funds placed at the disposal of the District Planning body will also have to be divided into the discrete components for district level and block level schemes. The funds for execution of block level schemes would be placed at the disposal of the Block-Development Committees in accordance with well established objective criteria determined by the District Planning Body with the concurrence of the State Government. To ensure that district and block level plans would not altogether ignore the basic policy objectives of the State or the National Plan, it should be made obligatory for the block and the district level planning committees to obtain the approval of their plans as integrated entities from the Regional and State Planning bodies respectively.

Summary of Action Programme for 1978—83 Plan

5.1.99. To sum up, it is proposed to undertake the following detailed exercises which would help in determining the tools and policy instruments needed for re-orienting the planning process in the State for the reduction of regional disparities :—

(1) Disaggregating the sectoral outlays into State, Region/Division, District and Block Components.

(2) Determining the framework for the delegation of decision-making authority to regional/divisional, district and block level institutions/authorities.

(3) Apportioning the share of each district in respect of District and Block level components of Five-Year and Annual Plans on the basis of objective criteria, subject to the preparation of time-bound sequential and spatial strategies evolved on the basis of local potentials, priorities and problems.

(4) Providing organisational support for planning, programme implementation and monitoring of various activities at the district and block levels.

(5) Formulating regional development strategies and following these up with different spatial planning authorities as soon as decisions are taken by the State Government, at least in principle, on the scope, methodology, institutional set up, administrative restructuring and above all the disaggregation of development funds.

(6) Preparing operational regional development framework schemes taking into consideration divisibility, viability and spatial complementarity of various levels of decision-making.

(7) Formulating indicative pointers for district-wise strategies for development in various sectors of the economy.

5.1.100. It is worth mentioning that in addition to whatever resources may accrue for decentralised area planning from the sectoral outlays and Central devolutions, a sum of Rs.454 crores would also be provided under Area Development Programme in the 1978—83 plan to reinforce this process and augment resources for—

(a) undertaking employment-oriented and locally relevant programmes of productive nature not covered by State level outlays ;

(b) developing infrastructure, especially communications and growth centres, to activate the process of realisation of economic potentials of the local area units ; and

(c) in the last analysis, taking up programmes specifically for employment generation which would result in the creation of productive assets which may have a long-term relevance to the development of the area.

LIST OF APPENDICES

(Regional Priorities)

Appendix

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APPENDIX I

Uttar Pradesh—Intra-State Variations—Socio-Economic Indicators

Serial no.	Region		Area in sq. km.	Population 1971		Density per sq. km. (1971)	Literacy % (1971)	Labour Force (1971)							
	District			Total ('000)	% of urban population to total population			Total workers			Depen- dency ratio	% of workers to total workers		Persons chroni- cally unempl- oyed in 1978 ('000)	Persons inade- quately employ- ed in 1978 ('000)
								Total ('000)	Male ('000)	Female ('000)		Second- ary Sector	Tertiary Sector		
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Agra	..	4,816	2,309	36.6	479	26.0	627	613	14	2.68	18.7	28.6	13	41
2	Aligarh	..	5,024	2,112	17.9	420	24.9	577	564	13	2.66	11.3	20.1	9	41
3	Bareilly	..	4,125	1,780	22.3	432	17.8	541	533	8	2.29	8.5	17.6	10	35
4	Bijnor	..	4,852	1,490	18.1	307	20.2	419	410	9	2.56	14.1	15.7	2	33
5	Budaun	..	5,158	1,646	9.4	319	12.7	519	511	8	2.17	3.7	7.7	4	33
6	Bulandshahr	..	4,895	2,073	13.3	423	2.19	552	538	14	2.76	9.2	18.3	7	44
7	Etah	..	4,449	1,571	9.8	353	21.7	449	442	7	2.50	5.6	11.8	1	29
8	Etawah	..	4,327	1,448	9.8	335	28.9	395	386	9	2.67	5.6	12.7	5	25
9	Farrukhabad	..	4,349	1,557	10.9	358	25.8	458	449	9	2.40	7.0	12.2	4	28
10	Mainpuri	..	4,254	1,446	8.4	340	24.2	401	396	5	2.61	5.7	12.0	3	25
11	Mathura	..	3,797	1,290	16.5	340	24.8	355	343	12	2.63	8.7	21.7	5	22
12	Meerut and Ghaziabad	..	5,944	3,367	24.3	566	28.1	931	904	27	2.62	18.4	26.9	6	64
13	Moradabad	..	5,946	2,429	23.8	409	17.1	710	695	15	2.42	10.6	15.8	7	52
14	Muzaffarnagar	..	4,245	1,802	13.9	424	22.6	518	504	14	2.48	11.2	17.2	1	34
15	Pilibhit	..	3,504	752	13.7	215	16.7	238	234	4	2.16	5.7	11.3	3	16

APPENDIX—I (Contd.)

Serial no.	Region District	Value of Industrial output per Industrial worker (1974-75) ('000 Rs.)	Net sown area (1976-77)		Percentage distribution of holdings and area covered by size (1970-71)					
			('000 ha.)	As % of Geographical Area	0—1 ha.		1—3 ha.		Above 3 ha.	
					No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
1	2	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Agra	33.8	356	73.9	47.5	12.2	35.1	35.4	17.4	52.4
2	Aligarh	49.1	389	77.4	47.5	10.9	33.5	33.2	19.0	55.9
3	Bareilly	47.9	331	80.2	62.8	21.3	28.6	42.1	8.6	36.7
4	Bijnor	23.9	338	69.7	48.3	10.2	32.4	30.9	19.3	58.9
5	Budaun	24.2	403	78.1	65.1	23.1	26.7	40.6	8.2	36.3
6	Bulandshahr	38.6	335	68.4	50.5	13.1	35.8	36.4	15.7	50.5
7	Etah	111.5	306	68.8	65.7	22.5	25.8	39.3	8.4	38.3
8	Etawah	53.1	293	67.7	63.8	22.9	27.9	41.1	8.3	36.0
9	Farrukhabad	64.1	278	63.9	73.0	28.5	21.1	38.9	5.9	32.6
10	Mainpuri	38.5	268	62.9	69.7	25.7	23.7	40.9	6.6	33.4
11	Mathura	34.1	305	80.3	38.5	7.6	35.9	29.2	25.6	63.2
12	Meerut and Ghaziabad	65.8	501	84.3	56.7	14.7	29.4	35.5	13.9	49.8
13	Moradabad	29.6	476	80.0	57.7	17.2	30.6	39.4	11.7	43.5
14	Muzaffarnagar	31.3	329	77.5	52.3	11.2	29.8	30.3	17.9	58.5
15	Pilibhit	38.4	212	60.5	60.5	19.0	30.6	40.2	8.9	40.8

Sl. no.	Region District	Percentage of net irrigated area to net sown area (1976-77)	Intensity of cropping (1976-77)	Value of Agricultural produce per ha. of net sown area in ('000 Rs.) (1974-75)	Per hectare consumption		Availability of livestock per ha. of net sown area (1972)	Per Capita Expenditure (1969-70) Per day		No. of hospitals/ dispensaries per ten lakh of population (December 1976)	Percentage of villages having electricity to total villages (1975-76)	Length of metalled roads in Km. (March 1978)	
					Of fertilizers (1976-77)	Of power in Agriculture (1974-75) (Kwh)		Total (Rs.)	On non-food items (Rs.)			Per '000 Sq. Km.	Per lakh of population
1	2	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	Agra ..	53.9	127.4	2.2	32.8	3.5	2	1.34	0.41	15.6	10.6	179.2	33.6
2	Aligarh ..	85.9	154.1	3.0	31.1	81.7	2	1.40	0.43	19.5	14.5	169.8	37.0
3	Bareilly	50.5	139.3	3.3	32.4	22.8	2	1.11	0.28	23.6	11.9	145.7	30.8
4	Bijnor ..	48.0	124.8	4.0	42.7	96.1	2	0.87	0.22	19.2	34.0	179.7	52.4
5	Badaun ..	51.8	130.2	2.7	33.7	50.1	2	1.25	0.32	13.5	17.1	103.7	30.2
6	Bulandshahr ..	87.5	157.6	3.4	49.0	138.7	3	1.22	0.38	13.7	15.5	173.0	37.5
7	Etah ..	67.9	148.9	3.0	25.7	42.9	3	1.06	0.24	15.1	8.3	159.4	41.1
8	Etawah ..	64.6	128.4	2.8	24.9	37.0	3	1.16	0.30	18.0	4.7	153.0	41.4
9	Farrukhabad ..	57.0	134.2	2.7	46.2	80.4	3	1.01	0.29	15.8	26.2	122.6	31.3
10	Mainpuri ..	74.9	149.4	2.9	31.4	37.1	3	1.19	0.28	17.6	14.7	163.6	43.6
11	Mathura ..	74.2	134.5	2.4	18.1	36.6	2	1.11	0.32	25.5	11.5	192.3	51.7
12	Meerut and Ghaziabad	87.2	153.2	4.6	70.4	184.6	3	1.91	0.69	8.3	47.8	202.4	33.3
13	Moradabad ..	62.5	135.1	3.2	38.0	77.9	2	1.88	0.69	20.5	20.7	143.3	31.7
14	Muzaffar Nagar	82.6	146.1	5.9	66.8	154.4	2	1.33	0.34	12.0	32.4	193.2	40.9
15	Pilibhit ..	51.3	149.4	3.2	33.7	17.8	2	1.20	0.33	25.5	12.7	107.0	45.6

APPENDIX I—(Contd.)

Serial no.	Region		Area in sq. Km.	Population 1971		Density per sq. Km. (1971)	Literacy % (1971)	Labour Force (1971)							
	District			Total ('000)	% of urban population to total population			Total ('000)	workers Male ('000)	Female ('000)	Dependency ratio	% of workers to total workers	Persons chronically unemployed in 1978 ('000)	Persons inadequately employed in 1978 ('000)	
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	Rampur	..	2,372	901	19.5	380	12.9	275	271	4	2.28	8.7	13.8	2	20
17	Saharanpur	..	5,526	2,055	23.5	372	23.4	612	598	14	2.36	12.1	24.0	4	43
18	Shahjahanpur	..	4,581	1,286	15.2	281	17.1	421	412	9	2.05	5.2	11.6	4	27
I. Western Region			82,164	31,314	18.3	381	22.3	8,998	8,803	195	2.48	10.3	17.7	90	612
1	Bara Banki	..	4,422	1,636	5.8	370	14.3	563	517	46	1.91	5.9	6.7	3	32
2	Fatehpur	..	4,168	1,278	5.6	307	20.9	429	359	70	1.98	4.9	8.4	7	26
3	Hardoi	..	6,012	1,850	7.9	308	19.3	576	562	14	2.21	3.8	7.5	2	33
4	Kanpur	..	6,121	2,996	42.8	489	36.6	880	842	38	2.40	18.1	30.3	18	54
5	Kheri	..	7,691	1,487	6.2	193	14.6	494	484	10	2.01	3.4	7.7	3	30
6	Lucknow	..	2,528	1,618	50.9	640	34.0	481	454	27	2.36	13.3	39.7	7	28
7	Rae Bareili	..	4,603	1,511	3.4	328	18.3	485	419	66	2.12	3.9	7.8	8	30
8	Sitapur	..	5,738	1,884	7.5	328	16.5	601	587	14	2.13	4.8	7.6	3	38
9	Unnao	..	4,586	1,484	2.6	324	19.6	450	421	29	2.30	5.3	7.8	9	30
II. Central Region			45,869	15,744	17.4	343	22.9	4,959	4,645	314	2.17	7.8	14.8	60	301

Serial no.	Region		Value of Industrial output per Industrial worker (1974-75) ('000 Rs.)	Net sown area (1976-77)		Percentage distribution of holdings and area covered by size (1970-71)					
	District			('000 ha.)	As % of Geographical Area	0—1 ha.		1—3 ha.		Above 3 ha.	
						No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
1	2		16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
16	Rampur	.. ..	33.5	184	77.6	60.7	20.6	30.3	40.7	9.0	38.7
17	Saharanpur	.. ..	76.8	379	68.5	48.6	10.2	31.2	29.4	20.2	60.4
18	Shahjahanpur	.. ..	24.8	341	74.4	67.1	23.8	25.6	40.3	7.3	35.9
I. Western Region			48.6	6,024	73.3	59.3	17.1	28.8	36.7	11.9	46.2
1	Bara Banki	.. ..	63.6	310	70.1	73.0	32.0	22.2	40.7	4.8	27.3
2	Fatehpur	.. ..	87.1	291	69.8	59.6	16.7	28.0	34.7	12.4	48.6
3	Hardoi	.. ..	32.6	425	70.7	65.8	23.7	27.1	42.3	7.1	34.0
4	Kanpur	.. ..	39.2	432	70.5	64.6	22.0	26.8	39.7	8.6	38.3
5	Kheri	.. ..	53.5	460	59.8	60.5	19.7	30.0	38.4	9.5	41.9
6	Lucknow	.. ..	35.3	147	58.1	67.3	27.5	27.1	44.3	5.6	28.2
7	Rae Bareli	.. ..	44.8	283	61.5	72.3	31.8	22.9	41.7	4.8	26.5
8	Sitapur	.. ..	58.7	391	68.1	63.3	23.0	29.0	42.4	7.7	34.6
9	Unnao	.. ..	49.2	298	65.0	67.7	26.6	26.3	43.5	6.0	29.9
II. Central Region			39.4	3037	66.2	65.1	23.3	27.2	40.6	7.7	36.1

APPENDIX—1—(Contd.)

Sl. no.	Region District	Percentage of net irrigated area to net sown area (1976-77)	Intensity of cropping (1976-77)	Value of Agricultural produce per ha. of net sown area in '000 Rs. 1974-75	Per hectare consumption		Availability of livestock per ha. of net sown area (1972)	Per Capita Expenditure (1969-70) Per day		No. of hospitals/ dispensaries per ten lakhs of population (December 1976)	Percentage of villages having electricity to total villages (1975-76)	Length of metalled roads in Km. (March 1978)	
					Of fertilizers (1976-77)	Of power in Agriculture (1974-75) (Kwh)		Total (Rs.)	On non-food items (Rs.)			Per '000 Sq. Km.	Per lakh of population
1	2	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
16	Rampur	55.0	153.7	3.5	44.6	46.2	2	1.27	0.41	24.6	22.3	174.1	40.6
17	Saharanpur	61.3	149.0	4.2	54.1	90.4	3	1.26	0.36	22.1	21.4	159.4	38.1
18	Shahjahanpur	54.1	126.7	2.5	32.4	24.3	3	1.14	0.28	13.9	12.4	110.7	37.0
I. Western Region		66.0	141.0	3.3	40.4	75.4	2	1.27	0.37	17.1	19.0	158.2	37.7
1	Bara Banki	39.2	133.8	3.1	40.4	44.5	3	1.34	0.23	15.4	11.9	147.9	37.3
2	Fatehpur	38.4	121.2	2.3	17.9	51.3	3	1.08	0.19	15.8	6.0	156.0	46.7
3	Hardoi	42.9	123.4	2.5	15.9	18.9	3	1.34	0.27	13.0	4.3	119.8	36.0
4	Kanpur	46.4	117.8	2.7	23.3	32.0	3	1.33	0.40	31.9	7.7	153.2	28.0
5	Kheri	18.1	128.5	2.7	25.5	21.7	3	1.20	0.29	22.3	12.5	104.4	49.8
6	Lucknow	50.0	127.1	3.0	42.3	55.6	3	1.22	0.38	36.6	19.5	238.9	34.0
7	Rae Bareli	48.9	126.3	2.9	19.9	85.8	4	0.65	0.13	27.9	37.7	202.5	57.7
8	Sitapur	30.9	130.4	2.7	13.5	23.5	3	1.32	0.28	14.3	5.3	124.3	35.1
9	Unnao	46.5	135.5	3.0	13.6	7.6	4	0.96	0.22	17.2	4.2	147.2	41.5
II. Central Region		38.6	126.6	2.7	22.5	34.4	3	1.12	0.27	22.4	11.6	145.8	329.0

Serial no.	Region District	Area in Sq. Km.	Population 1971		Density per sq. km. (1971)	Literacy Percentage (1971)	Labour Force (1971)							
			Total ('000)	Percentage of urban population to total population			Total workers			Depen- dency ratio	% of workers to total workers		Persons chroni- cally unempl- oyed in 1978 ('000)	Persons inade- quately em- ployed in 1978 ('000)
							Total ('000)	Male ('000)	Female ('000)		Second- ary Sector	Tertiary Sector		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Banda	.. 7,645	1,182	8.3	155	18.4	404	338	66	1.93	4.2	7.9	4	40
2	Hamirpur	.. 7,912	988	9.9	137	20.3	323	276	47	2.06	5.0	8.7	8	31
3	Jalaun	.. 4,549	814	13.8	179	27.4	233	219	14	2.49	5.2	13.3	3	21
4	Jhansi and Lalitpur	.. 10,069	1,307	24.6	130	25.0	392	357	35	2.33	7.4	19.9	5	41
III. Bundelkhand Region		.. 29,455	4,291	14.7	146	22.5	1,352	1,190	162	2.17	5.5	12.5	20	133
1	Allahabad	.. 7,255	2,937	18.5	405	23.9	949	776	173	2.09	9.0	17.6	16	101
2	Azamgarh	.. 5,744	2,858	5.2	497	19.1	819	682	137	2.49	8.9	8.2	10	102
3	Bahraich	.. 6,871	1,727	5.9	251	12.2	606	577	29	1.85	2.3	6.3	1	58
4	Ballia	.. 3,183	1,589	4.6	499	21.7	443	374	69	2.59	6.3	10.6	5	47
5	Basti	.. 7,309	2,984	2.5	408	15.6	1,050	902	148	1.84	3.8	5.2	5	114
6	Deoria	.. 5,400	2,812	3.0	521	18.0	849	744	105	2.31	3.8	6.8	9	99
7	Faizabad	.. 4,427	1,927	9.6	435	19.3	614	530	84	2.14	6.8	9.5	4	65
8	Ghazipur	.. 3,381	1,532	4.5	453	20.1	453	371	82	2.38	7.4	10.8	5	44
9	Gonda	.. 7,331	2,302	5.7	314	14.0	806	730	76	1.86	3.3	6.4	3	87
10	Gorakhpur	.. 6,316	3,038	7.9	481	19.8	984	830	154	2.09	5.1	10.1	10	107

APPENDIX I—(Contd.)

Serial no.	Region		Value of Industrial output per Industrial (1974-75) ('000 Rs.)	Net sown area (1976-77)		Percentage distribution of holdings and area covered by size (1970-71)					
	District			('000 ha.)	As % of Geographical Area	0—1 ha.		1—3 ha.		Above 3 ha.	
						No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
1	2		16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Banda	.. ..	41.1	490	64.0	45.3	8.5	31.8	23.4	22.9	68.1
2	Hamirpur	.. ..	0	501	69.7	35.5	5.9	34.5	21.2	30.0	72.9
3	Jalaun	.. ..	12.8	346	76.0	37.0	6.4	34.5	23.2	28.5	70.4
4	Jhansi Lalitpur	.. ..	17.3	476	47.3	37.0	6.5	36.0	25.5	27.0	68.0
III. Bundelkhand Region ..			18.0	1,813	61.5	39.0	6.8	34.2	23.4	26.3	69.8
1	Allahabad	.. ..	47.3	471	64.9	70.3	22.2	21.6	31.8	8.1	46.0
2	Azamgarh	.. ..	33.3	435	75.7	81.7	34.0	14.5	36.5	3.8	29.5
3	Bahraich	.. ..	33.6	462	67.2	67.8	24.4	25.0	39.0	7.2	36.6
4	Ballia	.. ..	12.6	232	72.8	74.5	25.7	18.8	33.3	6.7	41.0
5	Basti	.. ..	17.1	557	76.2	74.8	27.7	19.7	37.9	5.5	34.4
6	Deoria	.. ..	19.6	449	83.1	75.6	30.0	19.3	37.6	5.1	32.4
7	Faizabad	.. ..	27.7	307	69.3	78.9	34.9	17.4	39.1	3.7	26.0
8	Ghazipur	.. ..	132.8	266	78.7	72.2	24.3	20.6	35.2	7.2	40.5
9	Gonda	.. ..	36.1	530	72.2	69.8	23.9	22.9	37.8	7.3	38.3
10	Gorakhpur	.. ..	26.3	479	75.8	76.0	30.9	19.2	36.7	4.8	32.4

Serial no.	Region District	Percentage of net irrigated area to net sown area (1976-77)	Intensity of cropping (1976-77)	Value of Agricultural produce per ha. of net sown area in '000 Rs.	Per hectare consumption		Availability of livestock per hec. of net sown area (1972)	Per Capita Expenditure (1969-70) Per day		No. of hospitals/ dispensaries per ten lakhs of population (December 1976)	Percentage of villages having electricity to total villages (1975-76)	Length of metalled roads in Km. (March 1978)	
					Of fertilizers (1976-77)	Of power in Agriculture (1974-75) (Kwh)		Total (Rs.)	On non-food items (Rs.)			Per '000 Sq. Km.	Per lakh of population
1	2	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	Banda ..	18.8	116.9	1.2	3.4	6.1	2	1.12	0.24	20.6	10.4	98.0	57.1
2	Hamirpur ..	16.9	102.4	1.1	2.6	3.4	2	1.01	0.23	26.4	10.5	105.9	69.3
3	Jalaun ..	31.6	103.0	1.4	12.8	1.3	1	0.82	0.20	20.0	7.9	151.7	76.7
4	Jhansi ..	25.2	105.1	1.4	6.8	6.6	4	0.99	0.20	23.9	11.8	127.9	84.2
5	Lalitpur ..	26.2	120.1	1.0	5.9	0.2	..	0.99	0.20	..	5.3	..	..
III. Bundelkhand Region		22.5	108.6	1.2	5.8	4.0	2	0.94	0.21	22.8	9.5	118.1	71.7
1	Allahabad ..	35.1	121.9	2.5	27.3	48.4	4	1.12	0.30	24.6	6.9	190.2	42.9
2	Azamgarh ..	55.2	132.6	3.0	33.6	158.7	3	0.91	0.23	11.9	8.7	202.5	37.5
3	Bahraich ..	16.4	133.9	1.7	14.1	12.1	3	1.48	0.26	17.9	7.1	113.2	42.8
4	Ballia ..	45.7	134.0	2.6	47.9	69.0	3	1.15	0.22	17.9	18.6	190.1	35.0
5	Basti ..	58.2	143.5	2.6	31.5	18.6	3	1.26	0.29	11.7	7.5	117.4	27.0
6	Deoria ..	48.1	143.1	3.2	51.2	31.8	3	1.17	0.21	7.5	16.3	188.2	33.3
7	Faizabad.. ..	57.8	136.5	3.1	45.4	84.7	3	1.04	0.28	15.0	10.6	158.0	33.7
8	Ghazipur ..	48.7	124.3	2.3	52.1	133.0	3	0.90	0.17	15.2	7.7	178.7	36.7
9	Gonda ..	27.1	133.5	2.2	20.4	16.3	3	1.19	0.22	12.4	9.5	126.0	38.2
10	Gorakhpur ..	54.6	140.4	3.3	40.5	14.6	3	1.17	0.25	13.8	13.1	148.5	28.5

APPENDIX I—(Contd.)

Serial no.	Region District	Area in sq. km.	Population 1971		Density per sq. km. (1971)	Literacy Percentage (1971)	Labour Force (1971)								
			Total ('000)	Percentage of urban population to total population			Total workers			Depen- dency ratio	Percentage of workers to total workers		Persons chronically unemployed in 1978 ('000)	Persons inade- quately employed in 1978 ('000)	
							Total ('000)	Male ('000)	Female ('000)		Second- ary Sector	Tertiary Sector			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
11	Jaunpur ..	4,040	2,005	6.2	496	21.2	538	463	75	2.73	6.1	9.8	6	67	
12	Mirzapur ..	11,301	1,541	12.0	136	19.4	538	427	111	1.86	8.0	11.5	4	61	
13	Pratapgarh ..	3,730	1,423	2.0	382	18.5	432	347	85	2.29	4.4	7.9	5	46	
14.	Sultanpur ..	4,424	1,643	2.0	371	17.9	514	436	78	2.20	4.1	7.6	5	55	
15.	Varanasi ..	5,091	2,853	25.1	560	27.3	827	719	108	2.45	19.2	21.5	14	105	
	IV. Eastern Region ..	85,803	33,171	8.2	387	19.4	10,422	8,908	1,514	2.18	6.7	10.1	102	1,158	
1.	Almora ..	7,023	750	5.2	107	28.1	291	175	116	1.58	2.4	12.4	4	13	
2.	Pithoragarh ..	7,217	314	3.8	44	31.9	126	75	51	1.49	3.2	15.1	2	5	
3.	Dehra Dun ..	3,088	577	47.1	187	43.7	201	180	21	1.87	10.5	50.3	4	8	
4.	Garhwal ..	5,440	553	6.3	102	32.0	251	124	127	1.20	2.0	17.1	3	9	
5.	Chamoli ..	9,125	293	4.1	32	28.7	170	78	92	0.72	2.4	10.6	1	5	
6.	Naini Tal ..	6,792	790	22.1	116	31.9	265	238	27	1.98	9.1	21.9	7	11	
7.	Tehri-Garhwal ..	4,421	397	2.7	90	19.3	205	95	110	0.94	1.9	5.9	2	7	
6.	Uttar Kashi ..	8,016	148	4.1	18	22.0	94	51	43	0.57	3.2	8.5	1	2	
	V. Hill Region ..	51,122	3,822	14.7	75	31.3	1,603	1,016	587	1.38	4.5	18.4	24	60	
	U. P. State ..	2,94,413	88,342	14.0	300	21.7	27,334	24,562	2,772	2.23	7.9	14.1	296	2,264	

Serial no.	Region		Value of Industrial output per Industrial worker (1974-75) ('000 Rs.)	Net sown area (1976-77)		Percentage distribution of holdings and area covered by size (1970-71)					
	District			('000 ha.)	As % of Geographical Area	0—1 ha.		1—3 ha.		Above 3 ha.	
						No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
1	2		16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
11	Jaunpur	..	13.5	289	71.5	84.0	39.1	13.1	36.5	2.9	24.4
12	Mirzapur	..	83.9	410	36.3	59.1	11.5	25.6	24.4	15.3	64.1
13	Pratapgarh	..	27.3	251	67.2	75.9	32.7	19.7	39.4	4.4	27.9
14	Sultanpur	..	12.7	312	70.5	78.0	32.2	17.6	37.6	4.4	30.2
15	Varanasi	..	62.2	333	65.4	80.3	33.7	15.0	32.7	4.7	33.6
IV. Eastern Region			40.1	5,783	67.3	75.4	27.7	19.0	35.6	5.6	36.7
1	Almora	..	27.6	121	17.2	77.1	17.3	21.4	61.1	1.5	21.7
2	Pithoragarh	..	..	72	10.0	77.1	16.9	21.0	58.9	1.9	24.2
3	Dehra Dun	..	47.6	56	18.1	65.6	19.0	25.1	37.0	9.3	44.0
4	Garhwal	..	20.8	109	20.0	69.0	11.0	28.0	60.3	3.0	28.7
5	Chamoli	..	..	44	4.8	80.7	18.7	18.7	69.4	0.6	11.9
6	Naini Tal	..	33.7	206	30.3	41.6	7.8	54.0	26.5	24.4	65.7
7	Tehri-Garhwal	..	..	75	17.0	69.3	10.9	28.5	66.1	2.2	23.0
8	Uttarkashi	..	..	35	4.3	59.4	7.4	35.5	55.1	5.1	37.5
V. Hill Region			40.9	718	14.0	68.3	12.4	25.8	48.0	5.9	39.5
U. P. State			43.4	17,375	59.0	66.8	20.5	24.3	35.9	8.9	43.6

APPENDIX I—(Concl.)

Sl. no.	Region District	Percentage of net irrigated area to net sown area (1976-77)	Intensity of cropping (1976-77)	Value of Agricultural produce per ha. of net sown area in ('000 Rs.)	Per hectare consumption		Availability of livestock per ha. of net sown area (1972)	Per Capita Expenditure (1969-70) Per day		No. of hospitals/ dispensaries per ten lakhs of population (December 1976)	Percentage of villages having electricity to total villages (1975-76)	Length of metalled roads in Km. (March 1978)	
					Of fertilizers (1976-77)	Of power in Agriculture (1974-75) (Kwh)		Total (Rs.)	On non-food items (Rs.)			Per '000 Sq. Km.	Per lakh of population
1	2	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
11	Jaunpur ..	57.1	138.1	3.0	44.4	100.2	4	0.81	0.19	10.7	33.0	198.0	37.1
12	Mirzapur ..	26.4	121.4	1.9	24.2	47.9	3	0.52	0.08	24.6	7.5	86.1	57.0
13	Pratapgarh ..	41.3	119.7	2.7	23.5	29.4	4	0.97	0.24	14.5	8.2	184.7	45.5
14	Sultanpur ..	44.8	129.0	2.8	21.9	22.5	3	1.14	0.23	10.2	6.9	154.2	38.6
15	Varanasi ..	53.5	139.0	2.8	59.3	152.2	4	0.97	0.22	19.5	15.8	238.3	38.8
IV. Eastern Region		43.8	133.4	2.6	34.5	55.6	3	1.00	0.23	14.8	11.6	155.3	37.2
1	Almora ..	9.3	164.4	3.6	..	..	6	1.09	0.20	57.1	7.5	260.0	19.97
2	Pithoragarh ..	9.7	159.7	3.6	..	..	8	1.09	0.20	74.7	2.6	82.1	159.8
3	Dehra Dun ..	40.0	150.7	4.1	..	35.9	6	1.55	0.48	106.1	15.8	294.4	135.9
4	Garhwal ..	11.6	154.3	4.0	..	..	7	0.96	0.21	62.6	8.5	198.0	182.2
5	Chamoli ..	4.0	154.2	4.0	..	..	11	0.96	0.21	89.2	12.0	57.1	115.9
6	Nainital ..	50.6	157.4	4.4	..	24.9	3	1.29	0.33	68.3	36.7	194.9	143.5
7	Tehri Garhwal ..	13.5	159.4	2.9	..	..	5	1.07	0.24	59.1	4.1	188.6	197.2
8	Uttarkashi ..	13.1	141.3	2.9	..	..	6	1.07	0.24	74.1	14.7	70.1	346.9
Hill Region		24.2	157.1	3.8	19.5	9.7	6	..	..	73.2	11.5	143.9	173.5
State		47.5	133.3	2.8	31.5	52.6	3	1.10	0.30	20.0	13.4	148.5	45.3

APPENDIX II.

Classification of districts by hierarchy of clusters by selected indicators of economic development, resource base institutional structure, agricultural development, industrial development, infrastructural and social facilities, level of living and final composite clusters.

Factor/Cluster	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Level of development	1. Mirzapur	1. Varanasi	1. Bijnor	1. Etah	1. Bareilly	1. Mathura	1. Saharanpur	1. Bulandshahr	1. Meerut
	2. Ghazipur	2. Jaunpur	2. Ballia	2. Gorakhpur	2. Bahraich	2. Mainpuri	2. Muzaffar-nagar	2. Aligarh	2. Moradabad
	3. Rae Bareli	3. Fatehpur	3. Deoria	3. Azamgarh	3. Banda	3. Badaun	3. Kanpur	3. Agra	3. Dehra Dun
		4. Jalaun		4. Gonda	4. Tehri Garhwal	4. Shahjahanpur	4. Lucknow	4. Rampur	
		5. Jhansi		5. Sultanpur	5. Uttar Kashi	5. Pilibhit		5. Naini Tal	
		6. Almora		6. Pratapgarh		6. Farrukhabad			
		7. Pithoragarh		7. Bara Banki		7. Etawah			
		8. Chamoli		8. Unnao		8. Allahabad			
		9. Pauri Garhwal		9. Hamirpur		9. Basti			
						10. Faizabad			
						11. Sitapur			
						12. Hardoi			
						13. Lakhimpur Kheri			
Resource base		1. Almora	1. Etah.	1. Gonda	1. Shahjahanpur	1. Saharanpur	1. Muzaffar-nagar	1. Mirzapur	
		2. Pithoragarh	2. Badaun	2. Bahraich	2. Pilibhit	2. Agra	2. Meerut	2. Naini Tal	
		3. Chamoli	3. Farrukhabad	3. Lakhimpur Kheri	3. Rampur	3. Bareilly	3. Bulandshahr	3. Dehra Dun	
		4. Tehri Garhwal	4. Varanasi	4. Banda	4. Ballia	4. Bijnor	4. Aligarh		
		5. Pauri Garhwal	5. Jaunpur	5. Hamirpur	5. Basti	5. Moradabad	5. Mathura		
		6. Uttar Kashi	6. Faizabad	6. Jalaun	6. Sultanpur	6. Etawah	6. Mainpuri		
			7. Deoria	7. Jhansi	7. Pratapgarh	7. Allahabad			
				8. Barabanki	8. Ghazipur				
				9. Fatehpur	9. Gorakhpur				
				10. Unnao	10. Azamgarh				
				11. Rae Bareli	11. Kanpur				
				12. Sitapur	12. Lucknow				
				13. Hardoi					

APPENDIX II—(Contd.)

Factor/Cluster	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Institutional Structure	1. Pithoragarh	1. Mirzapur	1. Pilibhit	1. Shahjahanpur	1. Mathura	1. Saharanpur	1. Muzaffarnagar	1. Agra	1. Meerut
	2. Chamoli	2. Hamirpur	2. Lakhimpur Kheri	2. Bahraich	2. Mainpuri	2. Etah	2. Bulandshahr	2. Jaunpur	2. Varanasi
Agricultural Resource Utilization.	3. Uttar Kashi	3. Jhansi	3. Jalaun	3. Fatehpur	3. Bijnor	3. Rampur	3. Aligarh	3. Ballia	3. Lucknow
	4. Almora	4. Almora	4. Dehra Dun		4. Badaun	4. Farrukhabad	4. Bareilly	4. Gorakhpur	
Industrial Resource Utilization	5. Naini Tal	5. Naini Tal	5. Banda		5. Etawah	5. Sultanpur	5. Moradabad	5. Deoria	
	6. Tehri Garhwal	6. Tehri Garhwal			6. Gonda	6. Pratapgarh	6. Allahabad	6. Azamgarh	
Industrial Resource Utilization	7. Pauri Garhwal	7. Pauri Garhwal			7. Unnao	7. Barabanki	7. Basti	7. Kanpur	
					8. Rae Bareli		8. Faizabad		
Industrial Resource Utilization					9. Sitapur		9. Ghazipur		
					10. Hardoi				
Industrial Resource Utilization	1. Bahraich	1. Shahjahanpur.	1. Agra	1. Allahabad	1. Mathura	1. Hardoi	1. Etah	1. Bulandshahr	1. Saharanpur.
	2. Jalaun	2. Mirzapur	2. Badaun	2. Chamoli	2. Mainpuri	2. Almora	2. Bareilly	2. Aligarh	2. Muzaffarnagar
Industrial Resource Utilization	3. Jhansi	3. Gonda	3. Varanasi	3. Pauri Garhwal	3. Farrukhabad	3. Pithoragarh	3. Moradabad	3. Bijnor	3. Meerut
		4. Pratapgarh	4. Ghazipur		4. Etawah	4. Tehri Garhwal	4. Rampur	4. Pilibhit	4. Naini Tal
Industrial Resource Utilization		5. Banda	5. Azamgarh		5. Jaunpur	5. UttarKashi	5. Deoria	5. Dehra Dun	
		6. Hamirpur	6. Faizabad		6. Ballia		6. Kanpur		
Industrial Resource Utilization			7. Sultanpur		7. Gorakhpur				
			8. Fatehpur		8. Basti				
Industrial Resource Utilization			9. Sitapur		9. Bara Banki				
			10. Unnao		10. Lucknow				
Industrial Resource Utilization					11. Rae Bareli				
					12. Lakhimpur Kheri.				
Industrial Resource Utilization	1. Almora	1. Etah	1. Shahjahanpur.	1. Saharanpur	1. Bulandshahr	1. Badaun	1. Meerut	1. Farrukhabad.	1. Mirzapur
	2. Pithoragarh.	2. Pilibhit	2. Etawah	2. Muzaffarnagar.	2. Mainpuri	2. Faizabad	2. Agra	2. Gorakhpur	2. Ballia
Industrial Resource Utilization	3. Chamoli	3. Ghazipur	3. Jaunpur	3. Aligarh	3. Bareilly	3. Pratapgarh	3. Varanasi	3. Dehra Dun	3. Lucknow
	4. Tehri Garhwal.	4. Deoria	4. Rae Bareli	4. Mathura	4. Rampur	4. Jhansi	4. Kanpur		
Industrial Resource Utilization	5. Uttar Kashi	5. Basti	5. Unnao	5. Bijnor	5. Azamgarh				
	6. Gonda	6. Gonda	6. Jalaun	6. Moradabad	6. Bara banki				

- 7. Bahraich
 - 8. Sultanpur
 - 9. Fatehpur
 - 10. Sitapur
 - 11. Hardoi
 - 12. Lakhimpur Kheri.
 - 13. Banda
 - 14. Hamirpur
- 7. Pauri Garhwal.
 - 8. Naini Tal
- 7. Allahabad

Infrastructural and Social Facilities

1. Jhansi	1. Hamirpur	1. Shahjahanpur.	1. Badaun	1. Saharanpur	1. Gorakhpur	1. Aligarh	1. Meerut	1. Naintal
2. Pithoragarh	2. Pauri-Garhwal	2. Mirzapur	2. Deoria	2. Muzaffarnagar.	2. Lucknow	2. Agra	2. Bijnor	
3. Chamoli	3. Uttar Kashi	3. Gonda	3. Basti	3. Bulandshahr.	3. Tehri-Garhwal	3. Bareilly	3. Dehra YDun	
		4. Bahraich	4. Azamgarh	4. Mathura		4. Moradabad		
		5. Pratapgarh	5. Faizabad	5. Mainpuri		5. Rampur		
		6. Fatehpur	6. Sultanpur	6. Etah		6. Ghazipur		
		7. Raebareli	7. Bara Banki	7. Pilibhit		7. Ballia		
		8. Sitapur	8. Hardoi	8. Farrukhabad		8. Kanpur		
		9. Unnao		9. Etawah		9. Almora		
		10 Lakhimpur-Kheri.		10. Allahabad				
		11. Banda		11. Varanais				
				12. Jaunpur				
				13. Jalaun.				

Level of living

1. Bijnor	1 Ballia	1. Etah	1. Azamgarh	1. Saharanpur	1. Muzaffarnagar	1 Bulandshahr	1. Meerut
2. Varanasi	2 Deoria	2 Bareilly	2. Bahraich	2. Mathura	2. Mainpuri	2. Aligarh	2. Moradabad
3. Jaunpur	3. Gonda	3. Gorakhpur	3. Bara Banki	3 Farrukhabad	3. Badaun	2. Agra	3. Dehra Dun
4. Ghazipur	4. Fatehpur	4. Faizabad		4. Allahabad	4. Shahjahanpur.	4. Rampur	
5. Jalaun	5. Almora	5. Sultanpur		5. Lucknow	5. Pilibhit	5. Kanpur	
6. Jhansi	6. Pithoragarh	6. Pratapgarh			6. Etawah	6. Naini Tal	
7. Chamoli		7. Unnao			7. Basti		
8. Pauri Garhwal		8. Banda			8. Sitapur		
9. Mirzapur		9. Hamirpur			9. Hardoi		
10. Rae Bareli		10. Tehri Garhwal			10. Lakhimpur-Kheri.		
		11. UttarKashi					

NOTE : 1. Meerut includes the new district of Ghaziabad carved out of the old Meerut and Bulandshahr districts.
 2. Jhansi includes Lalitpur district carved out of the old Jhansi district.

Final Composite Regions

Final Cluster	Districts
I.	(1) Dehra Dun, (2) Uttar Kashi and (3) Tehri Garhwal.
II.	(1) Naini Tal, (2) Almora, (3) Pauri Garhwal, (4) Chamoli and (5) Pithoragarh.
III.	(1) Saharanpur, (2) Bijnor, (3) Moradabad, and (4) Rampur.
IV.	(1) Muzaffarnagar, (2) Meerut, (3) Bulandshahr and (4) Aligarh.
V.	(1) Mathura, (2) Agra, (3) Mainpuri and (4) Etawah
VI.	(1) Badaun, (2) Etah, and (3) Farrukhabad
VII.	(1) Bareilly, (2) Pilibhit, (3) Shahjahanpur, (4) Hardoi and (5) Sitapur.
VIII.	(1) Kanpur, (2) Unnao and (3) Lucknow.
IX.	(1) Fatehpur and (2) Rae Bareli
X.	(1) Lakhimpur Kheri, (2) Bahraich, (3) Gonda, and (4) Basti.
XI.	(1) Barabanki, (2) Faizabad, (3) Sultanpur, (4) Pratapgarh and (5) Allahabad.
XII.	(1) Gorakhpur, (2) Deoria, (3) Azamgarh, (4) Ballia, and (5) Ghazipur.
XIII.	(1) Jaunpur, (2) Varanasi, and (3) Mirzapur.
XIV.	(1) Jhansi, (2) Jalaun, (3) Hamirpur, and (4) Banda.

NOTE :

- (1) Meerut includes the new district of Ghaziabad carved out of the old Meerut and Bulandshahr districts.
(2) Jhansi includes Lalitpur district carved out of the old Jhansi district.

*Homogenous Regions and their Characteristics*1. *Resource Regions*

(A) The following three indicators were considered together for identifying homogeneous resource regions :—

- (1) Forests as percentage to reporting area.
- (2) Other fallows and culturable waste as percentage to reporting area.
- (3) Current fallows and net area sown as percentage to total cropped area.

The following regions emerge on analysing these factors :—

Region/District	Characteristics
1. Dehra Dun, Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Tehri-Garhwal, Pauri-Garhwal, Almora, Pithoragarh and Nainital.	All the districts have high percentage of forest area and low percentage of current fallows and net area sown, while five districts have medium to high percentage of other fallows and culturable waste.
2. Saharanpur and Bijnor	Both the districts lie in the medium category of all the three indicators.
3. Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Ghaziabad, Bulandshahr, Aligarh and Mathura.	All the districts have medium to high percentage of current fallows and net area sown and low percentage of other fallows and culturable waste except in Bulandshahr and Aligarh which fall in medium category.
4. Moradabad, Rampur, Bareilly, Shahjahanpur and Budaun.	All these districts have high percentage of current fallows and net area sown and low percentage of other fallows and culturable waste.
5. Etah, Farrukhabad, Etawah, Mainpuri and Agra.	All these districts have medium percentage of current fallows and net area sown and four districts have medium to high percentage of other fallows and culturable waste.
6. Jalaun, Jhansi, Lalitpur, Hamirpur and Banda.	All the districts have medium percentage of forest area and four districts have medium to high percentage of other fallows and culturable waste.
7. Kanpur, Unnao, Lucknow, Bara Banki, Rae Bareli and Fatehpur.	All the districts have medium percentage of current fallows and net area sown and medium to high percentage of other fallows and culturable waste.
8. Hardoi and Sitapur	Both the districts have medium percentage of current fallows and net area sown and low percentage of forest area.
9. Pilibhit, Kheri, Bahraich, Gonda and Basti.	All these districts lie in the medium category of all the indicators, except Basti which has low percentage of forest area.
10. Gorakhpur, Deoria, Ballia, Ghazipur and Varanasi.	All the districts have low percentage of other fallows and culturable waste and medium to high current fallows and net area sown.
11. Faizabad, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Allahabad, Jaunpur and Azamgarh.	All the districts are in the medium category of other fallows and culturable waste and current fallows and net area sown.
12. Mirzapur	It has high percentage of forest area and other fallows and culturable waste but low percentage of current fallows and net area sown.

(B) In another alternative the following indicators have been considered together for regionalisation from the view point of resource endowments :—

- (1) Intensity of cropping.
- (2) Percentage of area to total cropped area under :
 - (a) Paddy.
 - (b) Wheat.
 - (c) Sugarcane.

The results obtained from the analysis based on the above are tabulated below :

Region/District	Characteristics
1. Dehra Dun, Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Tehri-Garhwal, Pauri Garhwal, Almora, Pithoragarh and Naini Tal.	All these districts (except Uttar Kashi) have high intensity of cropping, medium percentage of paddy area (except Naini Tal which has high percentage) and medium to high coverage under wheat.
2. Saharanpur, Bijnor and Moradabad.	The districts fall in high sugarcane percentage area, medium to high coverage under wheat, as also medium intensity of cropping (except in Bijnor which falls in low category).
3. Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Ghaziabad, Bulandshahr, Aligarh and Mathura.	Medium to high intensity of cropping, low paddy, medium wheat, medium to high sugarcane (except in Aligarh).
4. Budaun, Etah, Mainpuri and Farrukhabad.	Medium intensity of cropping, low paddy, medium wheat (except high in Mainpuri), low sugarcane (except medium in Budaun).
5. Rampur, Bareilly and Pilibhit.	Medium intensity of cropping, medium wheat and medium to high paddy and sugarcane.
6. Shahjahanpur, Kheri, Sitapur and Hardoi.	Medium Wheat, medium to high sugarcane, medium paddy (except low in Hardoi), low intensity of cropping (except medium in Hardoi).
7. Unnao, Lucknow and Bara Banki.	Medium intensity of cropping, medium wheat, medium to high paddy.
8. Agra, Etawah and Kanpur.	Low intensity of cropping, low paddy and sugarcane and medium wheat.
9. Jalaun, Jhansi, Lalitpur Hamirpur and Banda.	Low intensity of cropping, low paddy and sugarcane and medium wheat (except low in Banda).
10. Rae Bareli, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Pratapgarh and Sultanpur.	Low wheat and sugarcane, low intensity of cropping (except medium in Rae Bareli), medium to high paddy.
11. Bahraich, Gonda, Basti, Gorakhpur and Faizabad.	Medium intensity of cropping, medium wheat (except low in Gonda and Faizabad), high paddy (except medium in Bahraich), low sugarcane (except medium in Basti and Faizabad).
12. Deoria, Ballia, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Ghazipur and Varanasi.	Low wheat, medium sugarcane, medium to high paddy, medium intensity of cropping (except low in Azamgarh and Ghazipur).
13. Mirzapur.	Low intensity of cropping, low sugarcane and wheat, medium paddy.

II. Regions Based on Level of Development :

(A) Agriculture :

The following indicators have been considered together :

- (1) Value of agricultural produce per net ha. of area sown.
- (2) Per hectare consumption of fertilizers.
- (3) Percentage of area under High Yielding Varieties.
- (4) Net irrigated area as percentage of net area sown.

The following groups of districts emerge as distinct homogeneous regions :

Region/District	Characteristics
1. Dehra Dun, Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Tehri-Garhwal, Pauri Garhwal, Almora, Pithoragarh and Naini Tal	Medium productivity (except high in Naini Tal and low in Pauri-Garhwal), medium consumption of fertilizers (except low in Dehra Dun), low High Yielding Varieties (except medium in Naini Tal), low percentage of net irrigated area (except medium in Naini Tal).
2. Saharanpur and Bijnor.	High productivity and consumption of fertilizers, medium High Yielding Varieties and percentage of net irrigated area.

Region/District	Characteristics
3. Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Ghaziabad and Bulandshahr.	High in all respects.
4. Mathura, Aligarh, Etah and Mainpuri.	Medium productivity and High Yielding Varieties coverage, medium consumption of fertilizers (except low in Mathura), high percentage of net irrigated area (except medium in Etah).
5. Agra, Etawah and Farrukhabad.	Medium in all respects, except Agra which is low in productivity and Farrukhabad which has high fertilizer consumption.
6. Jalaun, Jhansi, Lalitpur, Hamirpur, Banda and Fatehpur.	Low in all respects.
7. Kanpur, Unnao, Lucknow and Hardoi.	Medium net irrigated area, low area under High Yielding Varieties (except medium in Unnao, medium productivity (except low in Unnao), low fertilizer consumption (except medium in Lucknow).
8. Moradabad, Rampur, Budaun, Bareilly, Pilibhit and Shahjahanpur.	Medium productivity (except low in Budaun and Shahjahanpur), medium to high consumption of fertilizers and High Yielding Varieties coverage, medium net irrigated area (except low in Rampur).
9. Kheri, Bahraich, Gonda and Sitapur.	Low productivity and low consumption of fertilizers (except medium in Kheri), low High Yielding Varieties coverage (except medium in Gonda), low percentage of net irrigated area.
10. Gorakhpur, Basti, Deoria and Ballia.	Medium productivity and percentage of net irrigated area, medium to high consumption of fertilizers and High Yielding Varieties coverage.
11. Faizabad, Sultanpur, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Ghazipur and Varanasi.	Medium percentage of net irrigated area, low productivity (except medium in Jaunpur), medium to high consumption of fertilizers (except low in Sultanpur), medium to high High Yielding Varieties coverage (except low in Ghazipur.)
12. Bara Banki, Rae Bareli, Pratapgarh and Allahabad.	Low productivity (except medium in Rae Bareli), medium consumption of fertilizers (except low in Rae Bareli), medium to high High Yielding Varieties coverage (except low in Pratapgarh), low percentage of net irrigated area (except medium in Rae Bareli).
13. Mirzapur.	Low in all respects.

(B) *Urban and Industrial Development*

The following groups of districts appear to be homogeneous on the basis of (i) degree of urbanisation, and (ii), percentage of workers engaged in secondary sector to total workers :—

Groups of Districts/Region	Characteristics
1. Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Pauri Garhwal and Almora.	Low in both respects.
2. Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Bijnor, Naini Tal, Moradabad, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Ghaziabad, Bulandshahr, Aligarh and Mathura.	Medium degree of urbanization (except high in Dehra Dun), high percentage of secondary workers in all districts (except medium in Mathura).
3. Rampur, Bareilly, Pilibhit—Sahajahanpur and Farrukhabad.	Medium in both respects.
4. Budaun, Etah, Mainpuri and Etawah.	Low in urbanization and medium in percentage of secondary workers (except low in Budaun).

Groups of Districts/Regions	Characteristics
5. Agra	High in both respects.
6. Kanpur, Unnao and Lucknow.	High in urbanization (except low in Unnao), High in percentage of secondary workers (except medium in Unnao).
7. Jalaun, Jhansi and Lalitpur.	Medium in both respects
8. Hamirpur, Banda, Fatehpur, Rae Bareli, Sultanpur and Pratapgarh.	Low in both respects.
9. Allahabad and Mirzapur	Medium in both respects.
10. Varanasi	High in both respects.
11. Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Ghazipur, Faizabad, Barabanki and Gorakhpur.	Low degree of urbanization and medium percentage of secondary workers.
12. Kheri, Sitapur, Hardoi, Bahraich, Basti, Deoria and Gonda.	Low in both respects.

APPENDIX—IV

Proposed Composite Planning Regions

<i>Proposed Regions</i>	<i>Characteristics</i>
1. Dehra Dun, Uttar Kashi Chamoli, Tehri Garhwal Pauri-Garhwal, Almora, Pithoragarh and Naini-Tal.	<p>(1) Completely homogeneous in stable resources, viz., (i) forests as percentage to reporting area, (ii) other fallows and culturable waste as percentage to reporting area and (iii) current fallows and net area sown as percentage to reporting area.</p> <p>(2) Six districts have medium level of agricultural resource utilization while Naini Tal and Dehra Dun are at high level in this respect.</p> <p>(3) Six districts have low industrial base, while Naini Tal has medium and Dehra Dun has high industrial base.</p> <p>(4) Considering all the indicators of level of development, six districts fall in clusters 2, 3 and 4 which are relatively low in the hierarchy of clusters. Dehra Dun and Naini Tal fall in cluster 9 and 8 respectively.</p> <p>Although Dehra Dun and Naini Tal are not homogeneous with the other six hill districts in respect of all the characteristics discussed above, they are historically, administratively, topographically and socio-culturally more close to them than any of the plains districts.</p>
2. Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Ghaziabad, Bulandshahr and Aligarh.	<p>(1) All the districts have medium to high intensity of cropping; low paddy, medium to high wheat; medium to high sugarcane(except in Aligarh).</p> <p>(2) All the districts have medium to high percentage of current fallows and net area sown and low percentage of other fallows and culturable waste except Saharanpur, Bulandshahr and Aligarh which fall in medium category.</p> <p>(3) All the districts have medium degree of urbanization and high percentage of secondary workers to total workers.</p> <p>(4) All the districts lie in 7th 8th or 9th cluster which indicates high level of development.</p> <p>(5) All these districts fall in the two top clusters in respect of level of agricultural resource utilization.</p> <p>(6) All districts fall in the medium category (except Meerut and Ghaziabad which are in high category) in respect of level of industrial resource utilization.</p>
3. Bijnor, Moradabad, Rampur, Bareilly, Pilibhit and Shahjahanpur.	<p>(1) All the districts have high percentage of current fallows and net area sown and low percentage of other fallows and culturable waste, except Pilibhit and Bijnor which fall in the medium category in respect of both these indicators.</p> <p>(2) Medium productivity in all districts (except Bijnor which has high productivity); medium to high consumption of fertilizers, and H. Y. V. coverage; medium percentage of net irrigated area (except low in Rampur).</p> <p>(3) All districts have medium degree of urbanization and percentage of secondary workers, except Bijnor and Moradabad which have high percentage of secondary workers.</p> <p>(4) All these districts lie in the 5th or 6th cluster in respect of resource base.</p> <p>(5) All districts, except Shahjahanpur and Pilibhit, fall in cluster 7 or 8 in respect of infrastructural and social facilities.</p>
4. Budaun, Etah and Farrukhabad.	<p>(1) All the districts have low forest base; medium to high percentage of current fallows and net area sown; medium intensity of cropping, low paddy, medium wheat, low sugarcane (except medium in Budaun); medium agricultural productivity (except low in Budaun); medium percentage of net irrigated area; medium to high consumption of fertilizers as well as H.Y.V. coverage.</p> <p>(2) All the districts lie in cluster 3 in respect of resource base in clusters 4 to 6 (medium) in respect of level of development and in cluster 5 or 6 in respect of institutional structure.</p>

Proposed Regions	Characteristics
5. Mathura, Agra, Mainpuri, Etawah and Kanpur.	<p>(1) Medium agricultural productivity in all districts (except low in Agra); medium percentage of current fallows and net area sown (except high in Mathura); low to medium intensity of cropping; low paddy; medium to high wheat; low sugarcane (except medium in Mathura); medium agricultural productivity (except low in Agra); medium to high percentage of net irrigated area.</p> <p>(2) All these districts lie in cluster 6 or 7 in respect of resource base; in cluster 6, 7 or 8 in respect of level of development; in cluster 5 or 7 in respect of infra-structural and social facilities; in cluster 5 or 7 in respect of agricultural resource utilisation (except Agra which lies in cluster 3).</p>
6. Jalaun, Jhansi, Lalitpur, Hamirpur and Banda.	<p>(1) All the districts have medium percentage of forest area; low intensity of cropping; low paddy and sugarcane; medium wheat (except low in Banda); low agricultural productivity, consumption of fertilizers H.Y.V. coverage and percentage of net irrigated area; low to medium degree of urbanization and percentage of secondary workers.</p> <p>(2) All the districts lie in cluster 4 in respect of resource base; in cluster 1 or 2 in respect of level of agricultural resource utilization, in clusters 2 or 3 (except Jhansi) in respect of level of industrial development.</p>
7. Hardoi, Sitapur, Unnao, Lucknow and Barabanki.	<p>(1) All the districts have medium percentage of current fallows and net area sown; medium intensity of cropping (except low in Sitapur); medium wheat; low to medium agricultural productivity; consumption of fertilizers and percentage of net irrigated area.</p> <p>(2) All the districts are in cluster 5 (except Lucknow which is in the next higher cluster) in respect of resource base; in cluster 4 or 6 in respect of level of development, (except Lucknow which is in cluster 7); in cluster 5 or 6 in respect of institutional structure (except Lucknow which is in cluster 9).</p>
8. Rae Bareli, Fatehpur, Pratapgarh, Sultanpur, and Faizabad.	<p>(1) All the districts have medium percentage of current fallows and net area sown and other fallows and culturable waste (except high in Rae Bareli); low wheat in all districts; low sugarcane (except medium in Faizabad); medium to high paddy; low to medium intensity of cropping and percentage of net irrigated area; low productivity (except medium in Rae Bareli); low degree of urbanization; low percentage of secondary workers (except medium in Faizabad).</p> <p>(2) All the districts fall in cluster 5 (except Faizabad, which is in cluster 3 in respect of resource base; in cluster 4 or 3 (except Rae Bareli which is in cluster 1) in respect of level of development; in cluster 4 to 6 (except Faizabad which is in cluster 7) in respect of institutional structure; in cluster 3 or 2 (except Rae Bareli which is in cluster 5) in respect of agricultural resource utilization; and in cluster 3 or 4 in respect of infra-structural and social facilities.</p>
9. Lakhimpur Kheri, Bahraich, Gonda and Basti.	<p>(1) All the districts have medium intensity of cropping (except low in Lakhimpur Kheri); medium wheat (except low in Gonda); medium to high paddy; low to medium agricultural productivity; low percentage of net irrigated area (except medium in Basti); low in respect of degree of urbanisation as well as percentage of secondary workers.</p> <p>(2) All the districts lie in medium category of stable resource base, except Basti which lies in the low category of forest base.</p> <p>(3) All the districts are in cluster 4 or 5 in respect of resource base; in cluster 4, 5 or 6 (medium) in respect of level of development; in cluster 2 in respect of industrial development, in clusters 3 or 4 in respect of infra-structural and social facilities.</p>
10. Gorakhpur, Deoria, Ballia and Azamgarh.	<p>(1) All the districts have low percentage of other fallows and culturable waste except Azamgarh which falls in medium category; medium percentage of current fallows and net area sown in all districts (except high in Deoria).</p> <p>(2) Low wheat in all districts (except medium in Gorakhpur); medium in sugarcane (except low in Gorakhpur); medium to high paddy; medium intensity of cropping (except low in Azamgarh).</p> <p>(3) Medium agricultural productivity (except low in Azamgarh); medium percentage of net irrigated area; medium consumption of fertilizers (except high in Ballia.)</p>

<i>Proposed Regions</i>	<i>Characteristics</i>
11. Ghazipur, Varanasi and Jaunpur.	<p>(4) Low degree of urbanization in all districts and medium percentage of secondary workers (except low in Deoria).</p> <p>(5) All the districts lie in cluster 6 (except Ballia which is in cluster 5) in respect of resource base; in clusters 3 and 4 in respect of level of development; and in cluster 8 in respect of institutional structure.</p> <p>(1) All districts have low wheat; medium sugarcane; medium to high paddy; medium intensity of cropping (except low in Ghazipur); medium percentage of net irrigated area; low agricultural productivity (except medium in Jaunpur); and medium to high consumption of fertilizers.</p> <p>(2) Two districts fall in cluster 3 and Ghazipur falls in cluster 6 in respect of resource base; all the three districts in cluster 2 in respect of level of development; two districts in cluster 5 and Ghazipur in cluster 7 in respect of social and infrastructural facilities; two districts in cluster 7 and 8 and Varanasi in cluster 5 in respect of institutional structure.</p>
12. Allahabad and Mirzapur	<p>(1) Both the districts have low intensity of cropping; low percentage of area under wheat and sugarcane but high percentage of area under-paddy; low agricultural productivity and low percentage of net irrigated area.</p> <p>(2) These districts are in clusters 6 and 8 respectively in respect of resource base; in cluster 4 and 2 respectively in agricultural resources in cluster 5 and 3 in respect of infrastructural and social facilities.</p>

APPENDIX V

*Indicators used in preparation of Maps**

Map no.	Indicators
1	2
1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Forests as percentage to reporting area, 1974-75. 2. Other fallows and culturable waste as percentage to total reporting area, 1974-75. 3. Current fallows and net area sown as percentage to total reporting area, 1974-75.
2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Intensity of cropping, 1974-75. 2. Percentage of area under paddy to total cropped area 1972—75. 3. Percentage of area under wheat to total cropped area, 1972—75. 4. Percentage of area under sugarcane to total cropped area, 1972—75.
3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Value of agricultural produce per hectare of net area sown ('000 Rs.), 1972-73. 2. Intensity of cropping, 1974-75. 3. Percentage of area under H. Y. V. to gross cropped area, 1974-75. 4. Consumption of fertilizers per hectare of gross cropped area, 1974-75. 5. Consumption of power per hectare in agriculture, 1974-75. 6. Percentage of net irrigated area to net area sown, 1974-75. 7. Percentage of irrigation utilised to total potential, 1974-75. 8. Percentage of area under commercial crops to gross cropped area, 1974-75. 9. Percentage of area with holdings of 3 hectares and above to total area, 1970-71.
4	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Value of agricultural produce per hectare of net area sown ('000 Rs.), 1972-73. 2. Consumption of fertilizers per hectare of gross cropped area, 1974-75. 3. Percentage of area under H. Y. V. to gross cropped area, 1974-75. 4. Percentage of net irrigated area to net area sown, 1974-75.
5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Area under forest as percentage to reporting area, 1974-75. 2. Culturable waste as percentage to reporting area, 1974-75. 3. Current fallows and net area sown as percentage to total reporting area, 1974-75. 4. Other fallows and culturable waste as percentage to reporting area, 1974-75. 5. Intensity of cropping, 1974-75. 6. Percentage of unutilised irrigation potential to total irrigation potential, 1974-75. 7. Percentage of balance of underground water to safe yield, 1974-75. 8. Net irrigated area as percentage to net area sown, 1974-75. 9. Gross irrigated area as percentage to gross cropped area, 1974-75. 10. Percentage of area under commercial crops to gross cropped area, 1974-75. 11. Number of livestock available per hectare of geographical area, 1972. 12. Percentage of agricultural output to total net output, 1973-74. 13. Percentage of chronically unemployed and underemployed to total labour force, March, 1978. 14. Percentage of labour force to total population, 1971.
6	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Value of industrial output per industrial worker ('000 Rs.), 1973-74. 2. Percentage of workers engaged in secondary sector to total workers, 1971. 3. Consumption of electricity (in paise) per rupee value of industrial output, 1973-74. 4. Value of all fuels consumed as a percentage of the value of industrial output, 1973-74. 5. Percentage of workers engaged in secondary and tertiary sectors to total workers, 1971
7	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Density of population, 1971. 2. Percentage of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes to total population, 1971. 3. Percentage of rural population to total population, 1971. 4. Percentage of illiterates to total population, 1971. 5. Percentage of area in holdings below 1.00 hectare to total area under holdings 1970-71

*Maps appended at the end of the volume.

Map No.	Indicators
1	2
8	1. Degree of urbanization, 1971. 2. Percentage of workers engaged in secondary sector to total workers, 1971.
9	1. Length in Km. of metalled roads per '000 sq. Km. of area, 1975. 2. Percentage of inhabited villages situated at less than 1 Km. from pucca roads, 1976. 3. Number of post offices per lakh of population, 1976. 4. Number of radio sets per lakh of population, 1975. 5. Percentage of villages electrified to total villages, 1976. 6. Number of banking offices per lakh of population (scheduled commercial banks), 1973. 7. Number of veterinary hospitals per lakh of livestock population, 1977. 8. Number of A. I. Centres per lakh of livestock population, 1977. 9. Literacy percentage, 1971. 10. Percentage of villages situated at less than 1 Km. from mixed J. B. S. 1976. 11. Percentage of villages situated at less than 5 Km. from boys senior basic schools, 1974. 12. Number of high schools per lakh of population 1974. 13. Number of hospitals/dispensaries (Allopathic) per lakh of population, 1974. 14. Number of hospital beds per lakh of population, 1974. 15. Percentage of villages, situated at less than 3 Km. from an Allopathic hospital/dispensary, 1974 16. Percentage of villages having adequate drinking facilities to total in habited villages, 1973-74 17. Percentage of urban population to total population, 1971. 18. Percentage of population living in cities of 50,000 or more population to total urban population, 1971. 19. Percentage increase in urban population in 1971 over, 1961.
10	1. Per capita (rural population) expenditure, 1969-70. 2. Per capita (total population) expenditure, 1969-70. 3. Per capita (rural population) non-food expenditure, 1969-70. 4. Per capita (total population) Non-food expenditure, 1969-70. 5. Per capita (rural) Non-food expenditure as percentage to total per capita expenditure. 6. Per capita (total population) Non-food expenditure as percentage to total per capita expenditure, 1969-70.
11	1. Value of agricultural produce per hectare of net area sown ('000 Rs.), 1972-73. 2. Intensity of cropping, 1974-75. 3. Percentage of area under High Yielding Varieties (HYV) to gross cropped area (GCA)—1974-75. 4. Consumption of fertilisers per hectare of G.C.A. (in Kg.), 1974-75. 5. Consumption of power per hectare in agriculture (KWH), 1974-75. 6. Percentage of irrigation utilised to total potential, 1974-75. 7. Percentage of net irrigated area to net area sown 1974-75. 8. Percentage of area with holdings of 3.00 hectare and above to total area, 1970-71. 9. Percentage of area under commercial crops to G.C.A., 1974-75. 10. Value of industrial output per industrial worker ('000 Rs.), 1974-75. 11. Consumption of electricity (in paise) per rupee value of industrial output, 1973-74. 12. Length of metalled roads per '000 sq. km. of area, 1975. 13. Percentage of inhabited villages situated at less than 1 Km. from pucca road, 1976. 14. Percentage of villages electrified to total villages, 1976. 15. Literacy percentage, 1971. 16. Number of hospitals/dispensaries (allopathic) per lakh of population, 1974. 17. Per capita (rural) Non-food expenditure, 1969-70. 18. Per capita (total population) Non-food expenditure, 1969-70. 19. Percentage of workers engaged in secondary and tertiary sectors to total workers, 1971.

APPENDIX VI
Suggested Development Priorities
For
The Proposed Planning Regions

Groups of Homogeneous Districts.	Suggested Development Priorities
1. Dehra Dun, Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Tehri-Garhwal, Pauri-Garhwal, Almora, Pithoragarh and Nainital.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Bringing more area under horticulture. (ii) Replacing inferior crops such as Mandua, by cash crops, like soyabean, Potato, oilseeds, etc. (iii) Raising fertiliser consumption. (iv) Soil conservation measures by Agriculture and Forest departments in catchment areas of rivers. (v) Provision of better marketing facilities. (vi) Intensification of mushroom cultivation. (vii) Intensive plant protection measures against <i>Kurimula</i> and other pests. (viii) Multiplication of H. Y. V. seeds suitable for hilly tracts, as evolved by the Vivekanand Laboratory and Hill campus. (ix) Acceleration of sheep development programme. (x) Organisation of small industrial units specially based on forest produce and wool. (xi) Augmentation of irrigation facilities by construction of <i>hauzes</i>, <i>guls</i>, hydrants and other lift irrigation schemes. (xii) Intensive use of A. I. facilities. (xiii) Emphasis on small hydel schemes. (xiv) Increased medical facilities to ensure their availability within easy reach from every village. (xv) Provision of potable water in every village with emphasis on piped water supply.
2. Jhansi, Jalaun, Banda, Hamirpur and Lalitpur.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Extension of area under H. Y. V. of Wheat. (ii) More intensive use of agricultural land. (iii) Raising fertilizer consumption. (iv) Bringing the Cultivable Waste under the Plough. (v) Extension of area under pulses and spices. (vi) Extension of area under dry farming on scientific lines. (vii) Increased irrigation through construction of State tubewells. (viii) Development of pastures and grazing grounds. (ix) Intensive programme of livestock development with special emphasis on sheep and goat husbandry. (x) Upgrading of degraded forests and their scientific management. (xi) Extension of rural electrification programme. (xii) Establishment of small industrial units based on forest produce, limestone, stone, leather and bones. (xiii) Extension of medical facilities. (xiv) Provision of piped water in scarcity villages.
3. Gorakhpur, Deoria, Ballia and Azamgarh.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) More intensive use of agricultural land. (ii) Extension of area under wheat. (iii) Extension of area under H. Y. V. of wheat and paddy. (iv) Better utilization of irrigation potential. (v) Bringing culturable waste under cultivation special by in Azamgarh.

Groups of Homogeneous Districts.	Suggested Development Priorities.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (vi) Greater tapping of under ground water. (vii) Improvement and upgrading of cattle breed. (viii) Intensification of sheep development programme. (ix) Setting up of resource based and demand oriented industrial units, specially agro and wool based. (x) Increased medical facilities. (xi) Emphasis on greater enrolment of school-going children. (xii) Extension of rural electrification programme.
4. Ghaziapur, Varanasi and Janunpur.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) More intensive use of agricultural land. (ii) Extension of area under H. Y. V. of wheat and paddy. (iii) Extension of area under wheat and spices specially in Ghazipur. (iv) Bringing culturable waste lands under cultivation specially in Jaunpur. (v) Better utilization of irrigation potential. (vi) Greater tapping of underground water. (vii) Improvement and upgrading of cattle breed. (viii) Extension of poultry development programme. (ix) Extension of fisheries development programmes. (x) Seating up of agro-based textiles and handloom and powerloom. dustries. (xi) Extension of rural electrification programme.
5. Basti, Gonda, Bahrajch and Lakhimpur-Kheri.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Extension of area under H. Y. V. of wheat and paddy. (ii) Bringing culturable wastes under cultivation. (iii) More intensive use of agricultural land. (iv) Extension of area under pulses in Lakhimpur-Kheri. (v) Better utilization of irrigation potential. (vi) Greater tapping of underground water. (vii) Improvement and upgrading of cattle breed. (viii) Extension of Fisheries development programme. (ix) Construction of link roads. (x) Setting up of forest and agro-based industrial units. (xi) Extension of rural electrification programme. (xii) Increased enrolment of school-going children. (xiii) Increased medical facilities.
6. Pratapgarh, Sultanpur Faizabad, Fatehpur and Rae Bareli.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) More intensive use of agricultural land. (ii) Extension of area under H. Y. V. of wheat and paddy. (iii) Bringing culturable waste lans under cultivation. (iv) Raising fertiliser consumption. (v) Extension of area under pulses, oil-seeds and other cash crops. (vi) Greater tapping of underground water. (vii) Better utilization of irrigation potential. (viii) Improvement and upgrading of cattle breed. (ix) Setting up of agro-and livestock based industrial units. (x) Extension of credit facilities. (xi) Emphasis on enrolment of school-going children.
7. Allahabad and Mirzapur.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Bringing culturable waste lands under cultivation. (ii) Extension of area under H. Y. V. of wheat and paddy. (iii) Extension of area under oilseeds. (iv) Raising fertilizer consumption. (v) More intensive use of agricultrural land. (vi) Better utilisation of irrigation potential.

Groups of Homogeneous Districts.	Suggested development priorities.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (vii) Greater tapping of underground water. (viii) Upgrading and improvement of cattle breed. (ix) Extension of fisheries development programme. (x) Setting up of forest-based and livestock-based industrial units. (xi) Construction of link roads specially in Mirzapur.
8. Hardoi, Sitapur, Unnao, Lucknow and Bara Banki.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) More intensive use of agricultural land. (ii) Bringing culturable waste under cultivation. (iii) Extension of area under H. Y. V. of wheat and paddy. (iv) Extension of area under pulses and oilseeds. (v) Raising fertiliser consumption. (vi) Better utilisation of irrigation potential. (vii) Greater tapping of underground water. (viii) Improvement and upgrading of cattle breed. (ix) Setting up of agro-based and livestock industrial units. (x) Construction of link roads. (xi) Extension of rural electrification programme. (xii) Extension of credit facilities. (xiii) Increased enrolment of school-going children. (xiv) Increased medical facilities.
9. Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Ghaziabad, Bulandshahr, and Aligarh.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Extension of area under cash crops. (ii) Bringing culturable waste under cultivation in Bulandshahr and Aligarh. (iii) Extension of area under H. Y. V. of paddy in Saharanpur. (iv) Extension of area under sugarcane in Aligarh. (v) Cultivation of export-oriented fine and fragrant varieties of paddy in Saharanpur. (vi) Greater tapping of underground water in Muzaffarnagar. (vii) Setting up of resource based and demand oriented industrial units. (viii) Increased medical facilities.
10. Mathura, Agra, Mainpuri, Etawah and Kanpur.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Bringing culturable waste under cultivation in Etawah and Kanpur. (ii) Extension of area under oilseeds and pulses. (iii) Extension of area under H. Y. V. of wheat in Kanpur. (iv) More intensive use of agricultural land. (v) Greater utilisation of irrigation potential in Kanpur. (vi) Greater tapping of underground water in Mathura and Kanpur. (vii) Ravine reclamation programme. (viii) Improvement and upgrading of cattle breed. (ix) Extension of fisheries development programme. (x) Setting up of agro and leather based industries. (xi) Extension of rural electrification programme. (xii) Increased medical facilities.
11. Budaun, Etah and Farrukhabad.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Bringing culturable waste under cultivation. (ii) More intensive use of agricultural land. (iii) Extension of area under oilseeds. (iv) Extension of area under H. Y. V. of wheat. (v) Raising fertilizer consumption in Etah. (vi) Better utilisation of irrigation potential in Budaun. (vii) Greater tapping of underground water in Etah. (viii) Improvement and upgrading of cattle breed. (ix) Setting up of agro-based, handloom, powerloom, industrial units.

 Groups of Homogeneous
 Districts.

Suggested development priorities.

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|--|---|
| 12. Bijnor, Moradabad,
Rampur, Bareilly,
Pilibhit and Shahjahan-
pur. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (x) Construction of link roads. (xi) Emphasis on enrolment of school going children. (xii) Increased medical facilities. |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Bringing culturable waste under cultivation in Bijnor and Pilibhit. (ii) More intensive use of agricultural land. (iii) Extension of area under H.Y.V. of paddy and wheat. (iv) Extension of area under oilseeds and other cash crops. (v) Better utilisation of irrigation potential. (vi) Greater tapping of underground water in Bareilly and Shahjahanpur. (vii) Improvement and upgrading of cattle breed. (viii) Extension of area under pisciculture. (ix) Emphasis on poultry development programme. (x) Setting up of resource based and demand oriented industrial units. (xi) Construction of link roads. (xii) Extension of rural electrification programme. (xiii) Emphasis on enrolment of school going children. |
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APPENDIX VII
A BRIEF NOTE
ON
DISTRICT PLANNING IN JHANSI

The Area Planning Division has taken up the formulation of District Plan for Hardoi and Jhansi districts on a pilot basis, with a view to re-examining and to the extent necessary, to revising the procedures laid down in the guidelines for the formulation of district plans issued by the Planning Commission in 1969. This study also aims at developing an appropriate methodology for determining spatial hierarchies for optimising the cost of establishing, economic, and social infra-structure for creating an efficient delivery network which would facilitate the production, distribution and consumption functions in an equitable manner between different blocks of the district. This exercise is expected to lead to the formulation of new guidelines which would specify the minimum requirement in terms of data, methodological inputs, R. and D., public participation, inter-departmental co-ordination, type and number of planning personnel and inter-action between higher and lower level institutions for the formulation of realistic integrated action-oriented district plans.

Methodology

The formulation of a plan for accelerated and balanced development of the district requires an understanding of spatial patterns and variations in each block. For this purpose, intra-district disparities have to be studied in details which would help in (i) identification of constraints to development, (ii) analysis of locational patterns of economic activities by types and levels of production, (iii) analysis of infra-structural and social facilities to bring out the patterns of coverage/concentration and (iv) evaluation of resource base in terms of the possibility for developing activity-mix based on the potentials of the area.

The sequential steps being followed in the formulation of the above-mentioned plan are given below :

(1) A study of inter-block disparities in the district to formulate block-wise strategies for development.

(2) Preparation of resource—inventory indicating the availability and extent of utilization of resource potentials of the district.

(3) Critical appraisal of the ongoing schemes.

(4) Spatial planning for the district.

(5) Assessment of short-term and long-term needs of the district to augment income and employment opportunities after ascertaining the views of the local people.

(6) Formulation of future strategies and sectoral programmes with special emphasis on the needs of target group.

To illustrate the methodological aspects, the case study of Jhansi district is discussed here. In the first phase considerable volume of data has been collected for the preparation of a resource inventory and spatial planning for the district.

A critical appraisal of the ongoing schemes with the help of district level officers is also being carried out. The most important output so far from the methodological point of view has been a detailed study of intra-district variations for the purpose of determining the relative level of development and acquiring necessary insight for formulating block-wise strategies. Both statistical as well as cartographic techniques were used to throw light on the patterns of distribution of resources, infra-structure and social facilities between the blocks. In this connection 23 maps of Jhansi district showing inter-block disparities have been prepared with a view to:

(i) studying the development problems of different blocks within the framework of the district ;

(ii) distinguishing characteristics of each sector of economy ;

(iii) studying the existing resource potentials and the prospects of their development ; and

(iv) identifying the backward blocks of the district.

The broad conclusions thrown up by the cartographic analysis are given below :—

(1) In seven, out of eight, blocks, in this district there is a good potential for extension of area under cultivation.

(2) The district of Jhansi is generally deficient in respect of irrigation facilities and except two blocks, the other six blocks have irrigated area ranging between 13 to 28 per cent of the net sown area, with the result that these blocks have low intensity of cropping. It is, therefore, obvious that the increased irrigation facilities are the dire need of these blocks. It is also clear that dry farming techniques should be developed and utilised extensively in the six out of eight blocks which have a very low level of irrigation.

(3) Area under High yielding Varieties is quite low in six out of eight blocks. Even though three blocks, out of these six, have medium percen-

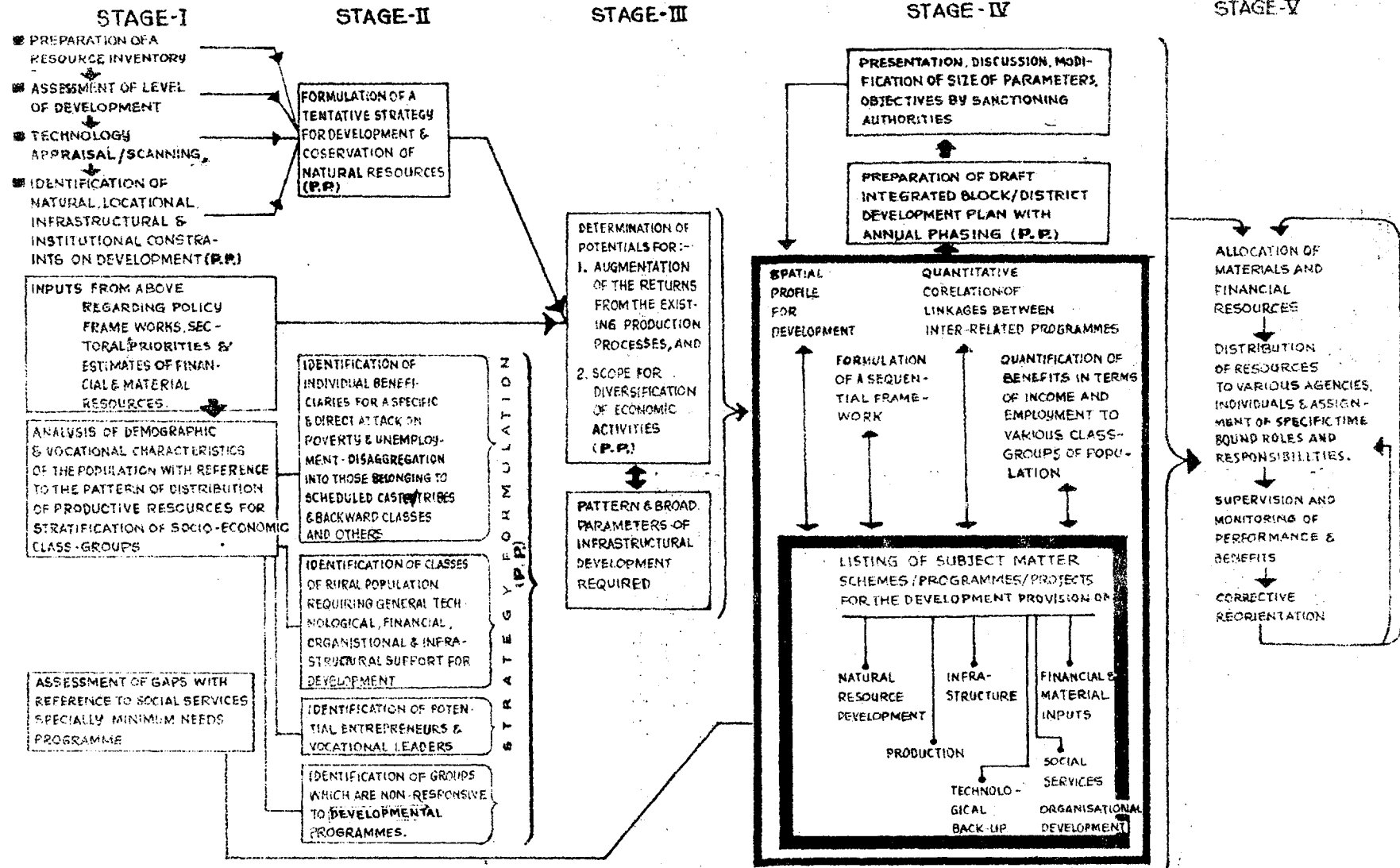
tage of irrigated area and in these blocks, the area under High Yielding Varieties of wheat can be increased.

(4) The district of Jhansi does not have adequate road network and only 20.83 per cent of inhabited villages are situated at less than 3 km. from *pucca* road, as compared to the State average of 45.06 per cent. Out of eight blocks, seven have only 29 per cent of the inhabited village in the above category. Thus, construction of roads in these blocks should be taken up on a priority basis.

(5) In the matter of rural electrification, there are only 15 per cent of the total villages electrified. Six out of eight blocks are particularly backward in this respect. Rural electrification programme should also be taken up on a priority basis in this district.

It would be seen from the above analysis that inter-block disparities in the levels of development and resource potentials provide an adequate insight for formulation of realistic strategies for balanced development of the district.

STAGES INVOLVED IN PREPARATION OF INTEGRATED DISTRICT/BLOCK DEVELOPMENT PLANS



* P. P. DENOTES PEOPLES' PARTICIPATION INPUT

APPENDIX IX

Disaggregation of Planning Activities—Existing and Proposed Levels.

Activity	Collection of data		Synthesis and Analysis		Recommendation		Decision making		Plan formulation		Plan implementation		Review/Monitoring/Appraisal	
	Extg.	Pr.	Estg.	Pr.	Extg.	Pr.	Extgdg.	Pr.	Extg.	Pr.	Extg.	Pr.	Extg.	Pr.
1	2	3	4	5	6			9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<i>Agriculture:</i>														
1. Extension of area under High Yielding Varieties.	B	B	D	B	D	B	S	D	S	B	D	B	D	D
2. Extension of gross cropped are/selection and introduction of suitable cropping pattern.	B	B	D	B	D	B	S	B	S	B	D	B	D	D
3. Distribution of chemical fertilizers and pesticides.	B	B	D	D	D	D	S	D	S	D	D	B	D	D
4. Plant protection measures.	B	B	D	D	D	D	S	D	S	D	D	B	D	D
5. Production of organic manures.	B	B	D	B	D	B	S	B	S	B	D	B	D	D
6. Production of certified seed.	B	B	D	D	D	S	S	S	S	S	D	D	S	D
7. Distribution of certified seed.	B	B	D	D	D	D	S	S	S	D	D	B	D	D
8. Distribution of agricultural machinery and implements/installation of gobar gas plants and storage bins.	B	B	D	B	D	B	S	B	S	B	D	B	D	D
9. Establishment of agricultural machinery hiring centres.	D	B	D	B	D	B	S	B	S	B	D	B	S	D
10. Construction of private M.I. works.	B	B	D	B	D	B	S	B	S	B	D	B	D	D
11. Construction of State tube-wells.	D	D	D	D	D	D	S	D	S	D	D	B	D	D
12. Measures for soil conservation.	D	D	D	D	D	D	S	D	S	D	D	D	D	D
13. Reclamation of land.	B	B	D	D	D	B	S	B	S	B	D	B	D	D
14. Production of various crops.	T	B	D	B	D	B	S	B	S	B	D	B	D	D
15. Construction of lined water channels.	B	B	D	B	D	B	S	B	S	B	D	B	D	D

Activity	Collection data of		Synthesis and Analysis		Recommendation		Decision making		Plan formulation		Plan implementation		Review/Monitoring/Appraisal	
	Extg.	Pr.	Estg.	Pr.	Extg.	Pr.	Extdg.	Pr.	Extg.	Pr.	Extg.	Pr.	Extg.	Pr.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<i>Soil Conservation :</i>														
1. Survey ..	D	D	D	D	Dn.	D	S	D	S	D	D	D	D	D
2. Afforestation ..	D	D	D	D	Dn.	D	S	D	S	D	D	D	D	D
3. Plantation of fruit trees ..	D	B	D	B	Dn.	B	S	B	S	B	D	B	D	D
4. Construction of check dams ..	D	B	D	B	Dn.	B	S	B	S	B	D	B	D	D
5. Improvement of agricultural land.	D	B	D	B	Dn.	B	S	B	S	B	D	B	D	D
6. Reclamation of ravines ..	D	D	D	D	Dn.	D	S	D	S	D	D	D	D	D
<i>Animal Husbandry :</i>														
1. Veterinary education ..	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
2. Veterinary research ..	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
3. Veterinary services and animal health.	B	B	D	B	D	B	S	B	S	B	D	B	D	D
4. Poultry development ..	B	B	D	B	D	B	S	B	S	B	D	B	D	D
5. Piggery development ..	B	B	D	B	D	B	S	B	S	B	D	B	D	D
6. Feeds and fodder development	D	B	D	B	D	B	S	B	S	B	D	B	D	D
7. Sheep and wool development..	D	B	D	B	D	B	S	B	S	B	D	B	D	D
<i>Dairying and Milk supply :</i>														
1. Organisation of milk producers co-operative unions at district level for maintenance of dairy plants.	D	D	D	D	D	D	S	D	S	D	D	D	D	D

2. Organisation of primary milk producers co-operative societies at village level for collection of milk.	D	B	D	B	D	B	S	B	S	B	D	6	D	B/D
3. Provision of inputs to milk producers.	D	B	D	B	D	B	S	B	S	B	D	B	D	B
4. Provision of milk plants/milk product factories.	D	D	D	D	D	D	S	S	S	S	D	D	D	D

Fisheries :

1. Production and distribution of fish seed.	D	B	D	B	D	D	S	B	S	B	D	B	D	D
2. Establishment of fish seed farms	D	D	D	D	D	D	S	D	S	D	D	D	D	D
3. Development of reservoirs ..	D	B	D	B	D	B	S	B	S	B	D	B	D	D
4. Organization of fishermen Co-operative Societies.	S	B	S	B	S	B	S	B	S	B	S	B	S	D
5. Education and training of fisheries personnel.	D	D	D	D	D	D	S	D	S	D	D	D	D	D

Forests :

1. Plantation of trees and rehabilitation of degraded forests.	F.R.	F.R.	F.Dn.	D	F.Dn.	D	S	D	S	D	F.Dn.	D	F.Dn.	D
2. Forest research ..	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
3. Development of pastures ..	F.R.	F.R.	F.Dn.	D	F.Dn.	D	S	D	S	D	F.Dn.	D	F.Dn.	D
4. Development of nurseries ..	F.R.	F.R.	F.Dn.	D	F.Dn.	D	S	D	S	D	F.Dn.	D	F.Dn.	D
5. Raising of plants for distribution	F.R.	F.R.	D.Dn.	D	F.Dn.	D	S	D	S	D	F.Dn.	D	F.Dn.	D
6. Management of road side avenues.	F.R.	F.R.	F.Dn.	D	F.Dn.	D	S	D	S	D	F.Dn.	D	F.Dn.	D
7. Construction of roads/telephone lines.	F.R.	F.R.	F.Dn.	D	F.Dn.	D	S	D	S	D	F.Dn.	D	F.Dn.	D

Activity	Collection of data		Synthesis and Analysis		Recommendation		Decision making		Plan formulation		Plan implementation		Review/Monitoring/Appraisal		
	Extg.	Pr.	Extg.	Pr.	Extg.	Pr.	Extg.	Pr.	Extg.	Pr.	Extg.	Pr.	Extg.	Pr.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
<i>Community Development :</i>															
1. Training ..	D	D	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	D	D	S	S	
2. Construction of buildings ..	D	B	D	B	D	B	S	B	S	B	D	B	D	D	
3. Organization of work camps	B	B	D	B	D	B	S	B	S	B	D	B	D	D	
4. Construction repair of roads and culverts.	B	B	D	B	D	B	S	B	S	B	D	B	D	D	
<i>Co-operation :</i>															
1. Organization of co-operative societies.	B	B	D	B	D	B	S	B	S	B	D	B	D	D	
2. Deposit mobilisation ..	B	B	D	B	D	B	S	B	S	B	D	B	D	D	
3. Advancing and recovery of loans.	B	B	D	B	D	B	S	B	S	B	D	B	D	D	
4. Storage and marketing ..	D	D	D	D	D	D	S	D	S	D	D	D	D	D	
5. Processing units ..	D	D	D	D	D	D	S	D	S	D	D	D	D	D	
6. Co-operative consumers stores	D	D	D	D	D	D	S	D	S	D	D	D	D	D	
7. Supply of inputs ..	B	B	D	B	D	B	S	B	S	B	D	B	D	D	
8. Cold storages ..	D	D	D	D	D	D	S	S	S	S	D	D	D	D	
<i>Major and Medium irrigation :</i>															
1. Construction of new Projects canals and channels.	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	D	D	S	S	
2. Increasing capacity of existing projects.	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	D	D	S	S	
3. Utilisation of potential ..	D	D	D	D	D	D	S	D	S	D	D	D	D	D	

Flood Control :

1. Drainage improvement ..	D	D	D	D	D	D	S	S	S	S	D	D	D	D
2. Marginal embankment ..	D	D	D	D	D	D	S	S	S	S	D	D	D	D
3. Town protection ..	D	D	D	D	D	D	S	S	S	S	D	D	D	D
4. River improvement and anti-erosion works.	D	D	D	D	D	D	S	S	S	S	D	D	D	D
5. Raising level of marooned villages.	D	D	D	D	D	D	S	S	S	S	D	D	D	D

Power :

1. Construction of new Projects..	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
2. Construction of high tension lines.	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
3. Construction of low tension lines.	D	D	D	D	D	D	S	D	S	D	D	D	D	D
4. Electrification of villages ..	D	B	D	B	D	B	S	D	S	D	D	B	D	D
5. Energisation of tube-wells/Pump sets.	D	B	D	B	D	B	S	D	S	D	D	B	D	D

Industries :

1. Production of various industrial outputs.	D	D	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	D	D	D	D
2. Establishment of industrial units of various kinds.	D	D	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	D	D	D	D
3. Establishment of industrial Estates.	D	D	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	D	D	S	S
4. Allotment of sheds in industrial Estates.	D	D	D	D	D	D	S	D	S	D	D	D	D	
5. Financial allotment/assistance to Industrial co-operation/Khadi Boards, etc.	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
6. Granting of loans/incentives to industrial units.	D	B	D	B	S	B	S	D	S	D	S	D	S	D

Activity	Collection data		of Synthesis and Analysis		Recommendation		Decision making		Plan formulation		Plan implemen- tation		Review/Monitor ing/Appraisal		
	Extg.	Pr.	Extg.	Pr.	Extg.	Pr.	Extg.	Pr.	Extg.	Pr.	Extg.	Pr.	Extg.	Pr.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
7. Conducting training programmes.	D	D	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	
8. Marketing of industrial produce	D	D	D	D	D	D	S	S	S	S	D	D	D	D	
9. Organizing Co-operative societies of producers.	D	B	D	B	D	B	S	D	S	D	D	B	D	D	
<i>Geology :</i>															
1. Prospecting	..	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	
2. Mining operations	..	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	
3. Mineral investigation	..	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	
<i>Roads and Bridges :</i>															
(a) State highways	..	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	
(b) District Roads	..	D	D	D	D	D	D	S	D	S	D	D	D	D	
(c) Link roads		D	B		B		B		B	D	B	D	B	D	
<i>Road Transport :</i>															
1. Purchase of buses and trucks and their replacement.		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	
2. Training and research	..	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	
3. Construction of buildings	..	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	
<i>Tourism :</i>															
1. Development of tourist centres by construction of accommodation.		D	D	D	D	D	D	S	S	S	S	D	D	D	

2. Organisation of fairs/festivals and publicity.	D	D	D	D	D	D	S	S	S	S	D	D	D	D
3. Improvement of old monuments	D	D	D	D	D	D	S	D	S	D	D	D	D	D
<i>Education :</i>														
1. Opening of new educational	B	B	D	B	D	B	S	B	S	B	D	B	D	D
<i>Institutions :</i>														
2. Enrolment	B	B	D	B	D	B	S	B	S	B	D	B	D	D
3. Adult education	B	B	D	B	D	B	S	B	S	B	D	B	D	D
4. Sports and youth welfare programmes.	B	B	D	B	D	B	S	B	S	B	D	B	D	D
5. Granting of financial and other incentives.	B	B	D	D	D	D	S	D	S	D	D	D	D	D
6. Libraries	D	D	D	D	D	D	S	D	S	D	D	D	D	D
7. Teachers' training	D	D	D	D	D	D	S	S	S	S	D	D	D	D
<i>Technical Education :</i>														
1. Establishment of new institutions	D	D	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	D	D	S	S
2. Introduction of new courses	D	D	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	D	D	S	S
3. Increasing intake capacity of institutions.	D	D	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	D	D	S	S
4. Financial assistance to technical training institutions.	D	D	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	D	D	S	S
<i>Medical and Public Health :</i>														
1. Establishment of new hospitals/ dispensaries.	B	B	D	D	D	D	S	S	S	S	D	D	D	D
2. Addition in bed strength	B	B	D	D	D	D	S	S	S	S	D	D	D	D

Activity	Collection of data		Synthesis and Analysis		Recommendation		Decision making		Plan formulation		Plan implemen- tation		Review/Mnoitor- ing/Approaisal		
	Extg.	Pr.	Extg.	Pr.	Extg.	Pr.	Extdg.	Pr.	Extg.	Pr.	Extg.	Pr.	Extg.	Pr.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
3. Provision of various specialized facilities in hospitals.	D	D	D	D	D	D	S	S	S	S	D	D	D	D	
4. Medical education	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	
5. Upgrading of P.H.Cs.	D	D	D	D	D	D	S	S	S	S	D	B	S	D	
6. Construction of PHC and other buildings.	D	D	D	D	D	D	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	D	
7. Programmes for eradication of certain diseases.	D	D	D	D	D	D	S	S	S	S	D	D	S	S	
8. <i>Family Planning-</i>															
(i) New family planning centres	B	B	D	D	D	D	S	S	S	S	D	B	D	D	
(ii) Increasing sterilization beds	B	B	D	D	D	D	S	S	S	S	D	B	D	D	
(iii) Immunisation of children against diseases.	B	B	D	D	D	D	S	S	S	S	D	B	D	D	
<i>Water Supply and Sanitation :</i>															
1. Selection and execution of urban water supply and sewerage schemes.	D	D	D	D	D	D	S	S	S	S	D	D	S	S	
2. Selection and execution of rural water supply schemes.	B	B	D	B	D	B	S	D	S	D	D	B	D	D	
<i>Housing and Urban Development :</i>															
1. <i>Construction of houses by—</i>															
(i) P.W.D.	D	D	D	D	D	D	S	S	S	S	D	D	D	D	
(ii) Industrialists.	D	D	D	D	D	D	S	S	S	S	D	D	D	D	

(iii) Local Bodies.	D	D	D	D	D	D	S	S	S	S	D	D	D	D
(iv) Housing Boards.	D	D	D	D	S	S	S	S	S	S	D	D	S	S
2. Slum clearance.	D	D	D	D	S	S	S	S	S	S	D	D	S	S
3. Allotment of house sites to landless labourers.	D	B	D	B	S	B	S	B	S	B	D	B	D	D

Labour and Labour Welfare :

1. Establishment and management of I.T.Is.	D	D	D	D	S	S	S	S	S	S	D	D	S	S
2. Addition of new training courses in I.T.Is.	D	D	D	D	S	S	S	S	S	S	D	D	S	S
3. Establishment of new employment exchanges	D	D	D	D	S	S	S	S	S	S	D	D	S	S

Welfare of Backward Classes :

1. Stipends/scholarships.	D	B	D	B	S	D	S	D	S	D	D	B	D	D
2. Electrification of Harijan bastis.	D	B	D	D	D	D	S	D	S	D	D	B	D	D
3. Grant for drinking water wells/diggies/taps.	B	B	D	B	D	B	S	B	S	B	D	B	D	D
4. Ashram type schools.	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
5. Subsidy for construction of houses.	B	B	D	B	D	B	D	B	D	B	B	B	D	D
6. Subsidy for development of agriculture, horticulture, industries.	B	B	D	B	D	B	S	B	S	B	D	B	D	D
7. Tribal development	D	D	D	D	S	S	S	S	S	S	D	D	S	D

Social Welfare:

1. Educational institutions for the handicapped.	D	D	D	D	D	D	S	S	S	S	D	D	D	D
2. Welfare and correctional houses for women/children/the aged/beggars.	D	D	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	D	D	S	S

APPENDIX IX—(Contd.)

Activity	Collection of data		Synthesis and Analysis		Recommendation		Decision making		Plan formulation		Plan implementation		Review/Monitoring/Appraisal	
	Extg.	Pr.	Estg.	Pr.	Extg.	Pr.	Extg.	Pr.	Extg.	Pr.	Extg.	Pr.	Extg.	Pr.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<i>Nutrition :</i>														
1. Feeding of children/lactating mothers	B	B	B	B	B	B	S	B	S	B	B	B	D	D
2. Establishment of school gardens	B	B	B	B	B	B	S	B	S	B	B	B	D	D
3. Establishment of poultry production units.	B	B	B	B	B	B	S	B	S	B	B	B	D	D
4. Training under A.N.P.	D	D	S	D	S	D	S	D	S	D	S	D	S	D

Symbols used are :

Extg.	—Existing.
Pr.	—Proposed.
S	—State.
D	—District.
B	—Block.
Dn	—Division.
F.R.	—Forest Range
F.Dn.	—Forest Division.

APPENDIX IX-A (i)
STATE LEVEL SCHEMES

I. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES :

Agriculture—

Agricultural Education.
Agricultural Research.
Assistance to I. C. A. R.
Agricultural Economics and Statistics.
Other Expenditure.

Minor Irrigation—

Investigation and Development of
Groundwater Resources.
Suspense.
Other Expenditure.

Soil and Water Conservation—

Other Expenditure.

Animal Husbandry—

Veterinary Education and Training.
Veterinary Research.
Investigation and Statistics.
Assistance to I. C. A. R.

Dairy Development—

Education and Training.
Urban Milk Supply.
Other Expenditure.

Fisheries—

Research.
Education and Training.
Other Expenditure.

Forest—

Research.
Education and Training.
Communication and Buildings.
Preservation of Wild Life.
Other Expenditure.

*Investment in Agricultural Financial
Institutions*

II. CO-OPERATION—

Education.

III. WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT :

(a) *Water and Power Services :*

- (1) Water Development.
- (2) Power Development.

(b) *Multi-purpose River Projects :*

(c) *Major and Medium Irrigation
Projects :*

(d) *Power Projects :*

(e) *Transmission Lines :*

IV. INDUSTRY AND MINERALS :

(a) *Industrial Research and Develop-
ment :*

Research and Training.

(b) *Machinery and Engineering Indus-
tries :*

Tractor Factory.

(c) *Consumer Industries :*

Textiles.

Cement.

Other expenditure.

(d) *Industrial Financial Institutions :*

Investment in Public Undertaking/
Corporations.

(e) *Village and Small Industries :*

Janata Cloth Production.

(f) *Mining and Metallurgical Indus-
tries :*

Mineral Exploration and Develop-
ment.

V. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS :

(a) *Roads and Bridges :*

State Highways.

Machinery and Equipment.

Other Expenditure.

(b) *Roads and Water Transport Ser-
vices :*

Other Expenditure.

(c) *Tourism :*

Survey and Statistics.

Other Expenditure.

VI. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES :

Education—

(a) *Special Education :*

Promotion of Modern Indian Lan-
guages and Literature.

Sanskrit Education.

Other Expenditure.

(b) *University and other Higher Edu-
cation :*

Assistance to Universities for non-
technical education.

Government Colleges—

Assistance to non-government colleges.
 Institutes of Higher Learning.
 Teacher's Development Programme.
 Scholarships.
 Other Expenditure.

(c) Sports and Youth Welfare :

(d) General :
 Other Expenditure.

(e) Art and Culture :

Fine Arts Education.
 Promotion of Art and Culture.
 Archaeology.
 Archives and Museums.
 Other Expenditure.

(f) Technical Education :

Engineering Colleges and Institutes.
 Book Promotion.
 Research and Training.
 Other Expenditure.

Scientific Services and Research :

Assistance for Scientific Research.

*Medical—**(a) Allopathy :*

Education.
 Training.
 Research.

(b) Other System of Medicines :

Ayurvedic.
 Homoeopathy.

*Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply—**(a) Public Health and Sanitation :*

Manufacture of Sera and Vaccine.
 Health Transport and Sanitation Services.

(b) Sewerage and Water Supply :

I. D. A. Programme.
 Training of Personnel.

*Housing :**General :**Buildings.*

(Loans to Government Servants).

Information and Publicity—

Press Information Service.

Public Exhibition Films.

Songs and Drama Services.

Photo Services.

Advertising and Visual Publicity.

Films.

Publications.

Research and Training in Mass Communications.

Other Expenditure.

Labour and Labour Welfare :

Industrial Relations.

Social Security for Labour.

Education.

Other Expenditure.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes :

Social Welfare.

VII. ECONOMIC SERVICES :

(i) General Economic Services Secretariat Economic Services :

Planning Commission.

Monitoring and Evaluation.

Secretariat.

(ii) Other General Economic Services :

Economic Advice and Statistics.

Registration of Weights and Measures.

VIII. GENERAL SERVICES :

Government Presses.

APPENDIX—IX-A (ii)
DISTRICT LEVEL SCHEMES

I. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES :

Agriculture :

Agricultural Farms.
Extension and Farmer's Training.
Agricultural Engineering.
Storage and Warehousing.
Agricultural Marketing and Quality Control.
Horticulture and Fruit Utilization.

Minor Irrigation :

Lift Irrigation.
Machinery and Equipment.

Soil and Water Conservation :

Soil Survey and Testing.

Animal Husbandry :

Fodder and Feed Development.

Dairy Development :

Dairy Development.
Rural Dairy Centres.
Expansion Consolidation and revitalisation of existing milk unions.
Faizabad Milk Project.
Varanasi Milk Scheme.

Forest :

Forest Conservation and Development.
Survey of Forest Resources.
Forest Produce.

II. CO-OPERATION :

Labour Co-operatives.
Processing Co-operatives.
Audit of Co-operatives.
Other Co-operatives.

III. WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT :

Flood Control :

Drainage Works.
Other Works.

General :

Small Hill Schemes.
Miscellaneous.

IV. INDUSTRY AND MINERALS INDUSTRIES :

Machinery and Engineering :

Electrical Engineering Industries.

Consumer Industries :

Sugar.

Village and Small Industries :

Industrial Estates.
Small-Scale Industries.
Powerloom Industries.
Project for production for polyester-fibre.
Printing Project.
Research and Development Cell.
Planning and Monitoring Cell.

V. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS :

Roads and Bridges :

District Roads.

Roads and Water Transport Services :

Road Transport :

Land and Building, Acquisition of Fleet.
Workshop Facilities.

Tourism :

Tourist Accommodation.
Tourist Information and Publicity.
Tourist Centres.

VI. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES :

Education :

(a) *Primary and Middle :*

Teacher's Training.
Assistance to Non-Government Middle Schools.
Other Expenditure.

(b) *Secondary :*

Inspection.
Government Secondary Schools.
Assistance to Local Bodies for Secondary Education, Scholarships.
Teacher's Training.
Assistance to Non-Government Secondary Schools.
Other Expenditure.

(c) *Sports and Youth Education :*

Sports and Games.

(d) *Art and Culture :*

Public Libraries.

(e) Technical Education :

Technical Schools.

Polytechnics.

Assistance to Non-government
Technical Colleges and Insti-
tutes.

*Medical :**(a) Allopathy :*

Medical Relief.

Other Health Schemes.

Employees State Insurance.

*Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply :**(a) Public Health and Sanitation :*

Prevention of Food Adulteration.

Drug Control.

Medical Relief.

Other Expenditure.

(b) Normal Programme :

Urban Sewerage.

Urban Water Supply.

Sewerage and Water Supply.

I. D. A. Programme :

Urban Water Supply.

*Housing :**(a) Other Housing Schemes :*

Housing Schemes.

Industrial Housing Schemes :

Construction through P. W. D.

Construction by Industrialists.

Construction by local bodies for
Economically Weaker Sections of
Society.

Low Income Group Housing
Scheme.

Middle Income Group Housing
Scheme.

Land Acquisition and Development
Scheme.

Slum Clearance and Improvement
Scheme.

Other Departmental Buildings :

Judicial, Revenue, Estate, Public
Works, Finance, Appointment and
Food and Civil Supplies Depart-
ments.

*Police, Housing and Jail buildings :**Urban Development :**General :*

Assistance to Municipalities and
Corporations, etc.

Town and Regional Planning.

Minimum Needs Programme.

Other Expenditure.

Information and Publicity :

Field Publicity.

Information Centre.

Labour and Labour Welfare :

Working Conditions and Safety.

General Labour Welfare.

Social Welfare :

Education and Welfare of the
Handicapped.

Family and Child Welfare.

Welfare of the Poor and Destitutes.

Prohibition.

Other Expenditure.

VII. ECONOMIC SERVICES :

General Economic Services, Secre-

tariat Economic Services :

District Plans.

APPENDIX IX-A (iii)
BLOCK LEVEL SCHEMES

I. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES :

Agriculture :

Land Reforms.
Consolidation of Holdings.
Multiplication and Distribution of Seeds.
Manures and Fertilizers.
High Yielding Varieties Programme.
Plant Protection.
Commercial Crops.
Scheme for Small and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labour.
Drought-Prone Area Programme.
Extension and Farmers Training.

Horticulture and Fruit Utilization

Minor Irrigation :

Construction and deepening of wells and tanks.
Tube-wells.
Other Minor Irrigation Works.

Soil and Water Conservation :

Soil Conservation Schemes.

Area Development :

Command Area Development.

Animal Husbandry :

Veterinary Services and Animal Health.
Cattle Development.
Poultry Development.
Sheep and Wool Development.
Piggery Development.
Other Livestock Development.
Fodder and Feed Development.

Fisheries :

Extension.
Fish Farms.
In-land Fisheries.

Forest :

Plantation.

Community Development :

(a) *General :*

Training (Panchayats and Pradeshihik Vikas Dal).
Assistance to Panchayati Raj Institutions.

(b) *Community Development Programme.*

Rural Works Programme :

Rural Engineering Service :

Grant to Blocks for Petty Works. (Community Development Programme).

II. CO-OPERATION :

Credit Co-operatives.
Housing Co-operatives.
Farming Co-operatives.
Marketing Co-operatives.
Consumers' Co-operatives.
Consumption Credit.

III. WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT :

General :

Rural Electrification.

IV. INDUSTRY AND MINERALS :

Village and Small Industries :

Direct Financing towards.
Training Programme for SC and ST. Handicrafts.
Khadi Industries.
Handloom Industries.
Sericulture Industries.

V. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS :

Roads and Bridges :

Other Roads.
Minimum Needs Programme.

VI. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES :

Education :

(A) *Primary and Middle :*

Inspection.
Government Primary Schools.
Assistance to Local Bodies.
Middle Schools.
Minimum Needs Programme.

(C) *Special Education :*

Adult Education.

(F) *Sports and Youth Welfare :*

Physical Education.
Sports and Games.

Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply :

(A) *Public Health and Sanitation :*

Medical Relief.

Minimum Needs Programme.

Ayurvedic.

Prevention and Control of Diseases.

(B) *Sewerage and Water Supply :*

(i) *Normal Programme :*

Rural Piped Water Supply.

Other Rural Water Supply.

(ii) *I. D. A. Programmes :*

Rural Water Supply.

Housing :

(B) *Other Housing Schemes :*

(1) *Housing Schemes :*

House sites to landless labourers in rural areas (M.N.P.).

Social and Security Welfare :

Welfare of SC, ST and Other Backward Classes :

Welfare of SC.

Welfare of ST.

Welfare of Denotified and Nomadic Tribes.

Welfare of Other Backward Classes.
Tribal Areas Programme.

Nutrition :

Programme for pre-School Children.

Programme for School Children and
Programme for Pregnant Women and
Lactating Mothers.

Other Expenditure.

APPENDIX XI-B

Percentage Distribution of Outlays between State-District-Block Components

Sl. no.	Major Head of Development	State Component		District Component		Block Component		Total	
		Fifth Plan Outlay	Proposed Outlay for 1978-79	Fifth Plan Outlay	Proposed Outlay for 1978-79	Fifth Plan Outlay	Proposed Outlay for 1978-79	Fifth Plan Outlay	Proposed Outlay for 1978-79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Agricultural and Allied Services.	15.16	10.70	7.78	6.43	77.06	82.87	100.00	100.00
2	Co-operation	2.03	2.49	40.41	24.29	57.56	73.22	100.00	100.00
3	Water and Power Development.	91.24	90.55	3.25	2.45	5.51	7.00	100.00	100.00
4	Industry and Minerals.	65.61	60.78	27.27	22.12	7.12	17.10	100.00	100.00
5	Transport and Communications.	32.41	26.55	30.56	34.93	37.03	38.52	100.00	100.00
6	Social and Community Services.	8.79	8.86	44.75	44.25	46.46	46.89	100.00	100.00
7	Economic Services.	81.88	93.70	18.12	6.30	..	..	100.00	100.00
8	General Services.	100.00	100.00	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00
	Total	64.31	61.72	13.26	12.23	22.43	26.05	100.00	100.00

Note : Based on Draft Annual Plan 1978-79

(2) HILL REGION

5.2.1. Hill region of the State comprising eight districts accounts for about (51122 sq. kms.) 17.4 per cent and (38.22 lakhs per 1971 census) 4.3 per cent of the area and population of the State respectively. The region is sparsely populated and the average density of population is only about 75 persons per sq. km. as against the corresponding average of 300 for the State. Since the Hill Areas have considerable variations in their geo-physical features and agro-climatic conditions, they differ from the plains in their resource endowments, problems and potentials.

5.2.2. Economy of the region being agrarian, the majority of the workers are engaged in agricultural activities. The total workers (per 1971 census) were about 16.05 lakhs and comprise about 41.9 per cent of the total population of the region. Out of the total workers, 75.8 per cent are engaged in agriculture. The workers engaged in industry, mining and construction, livestock, forestry, trade, commerce and communication, etc. account for 24.7 per cent.

5.2.3. The Hill areas are rich in natural resources. The most important of them are forests, minerals and surface water. The agro-climatic conditions are ideal for developing horticulture, tourism and livestock, etc. The bulk of the forests of the State lie in this region and occupy about (34,207 sq. kms.) 66.9 per cent of the total geographical area of the region. The important minerals which exist for industrial exploitation are limestone, marble, magnesite, sandstone, dolomite, graphite, sulphur, rock phosphate, copper and lead etc.

5.2.4. Hill areas have special problems of their own. Highly undulating topography, difficult terrain, limited cultivable land scattered mostly in small and marginal holdings (88.1 per cent of total holdings being below 2 hectares) difficult agricultural process, sparsely populated settlements, inadequate basic infrastructural facilities of roads, irrigation, power, marketing and credit, lack of industrialisation and near absence of diversification and institutional backing, etc. are the main factors inhibiting the pace of development of this region so far. Besides, there is utter lack of social inputs in the remote and inaccessible areas, viz., basic social and community

services of drinking water, public health, education and nutrition, etc. There is acute scarcity of drinking water in the rural areas as about 4754 scarcity villages are yet facing this problem in addition to other problem villages.

5.2.5. There is wide variation in the levels of development in the region as compared to that of the State as also intra-regional imbalances. Hill districts are far behind the State as regards irrigation, power, industrial output, workers employed in secondary and tertiary sectors and *per capita* expenditure on non-food items, etc. Basic social amenities of education, health and water supply facilities are still inadequate and even do not exist in the inaccessible areas. Besides, the Hill region of the State is also far behind the levels of development as compared to other States/areas of the country.

5.2.6. Removal of regional imbalances was one of the main objectives of the Fifth Plan. In consonance with the State's development objectives, efforts were concentrated on the integrated development of the hill areas keeping in view the special problems and potential of the area. High priority was, therefore, assigned for providing basic infra-structural facilities of roads, irrigation with emphasis on minor irrigation including hydram sprinkler and power, etc. Productive programmes of agriculture, horticulture (with emphasis on providing loan facilities to encourage the growers), tourism, animal husbandry (with emphasis on improving cattle breed through artificial insemination) and forestry and soil conservation including scientific management and development of civil and soyam forests etc. were intensified. Besides provision was also made for social and community services, viz., rural health, rural water supply and general education facilities. Attention was also paid to the socio-economic uplift of the scheduled castes/scheduled tribes and other weaker communities.

Objective and Strategy of Development

5.2.7. Hill areas have remained insulated from the impact of development so far mainly on account of its special problems as also the desired level of investment, lack of proper technologies for scientific exploitation of natural resources, heavy

cost of transport, construction cost and long gestation period of projects and programmes. During the next Five-Year Plan 1978–83, a thrust for the removal of regional imbalances with regard not only to the problems of Hill areas but also consistent with their local needs and optimal utilization of the natural resources has to be made for increasing employment opportunities and income to the people.

5.2.8. During the next Plan period of 1978–83, emphasis would be laid on consolidating the efforts on various on-going developmental activities for achieving the setforth objectives and priorities have been assigned accordingly on the basis of the immensity of problems and requirements for the optimal utilization of existing potential and natural resources of hill areas. With a view to providing full employment opportunities and raising the standard of living in the next ten years, a high priority would be to develop horticulture including diversification of agriculture, commercial development of tourism, animal husbandry, minor irrigation, forestry and soil conservation and resource based industries for increasing production and income of the area. In addition, a high priority is also assigned for increasing adequate infra-structure of all weather roads, power, marketing and credit and building up the essential social inputs of drinking water etc. and other basic amenities of elementary education and public health. Emphasis would also be given on proper linkage and inter-action between following important programmes :

(a) Development of sheep, cattle, poultry and dairying would be linked with marketing, pasture development and provision of health cover.

(b) Crop husbandry and plantation crops are to be linked with soil and moisture conservation and land management practices.

(c) Development of horticulture and forestry will be linked with programmes relating to the opening of the inaccessible areas and marketing.

5.2.9. For scientific development (including proper preservation and management) of the forest resources, emphasis is also being laid upon forest farming/social forestry for increasing and diversifying the productive capacity of woodlands so that,

instead of only timber, their output should also include a wide range of food-stuffs, fodder and other materials. This aims at integrating the growth of flora and fauna and making them interdependent. In other words forestry is to be integrated with farming (tree planting), animal husbandry and horticulture to achieve maximum output from and optimum conservation of a given area. With a view to achieving the above objective, emphasis would be laid during 1978–83 on the scientific development and management of civil and soyam forests including soil and water conservation measures in an integrated manner as also increasing feed and fodder resources for cattle development in the hill areas.

5.2.10. While the broad priorities and approach in respect of hill areas development during the mid-term Plan 1978–83 have been conceived on the basis of specific problems, potential and resource endowments of these areas, a more concerted and determined efforts not only in the quantitative sense but also qualitatively have to be made with a view to diagnosing and finding out the cures for the deeper maladies of these areas and manifesting the results in accrual of additional income to the people of the areas. Obviously, a pragmatic approach of the development would be adopted to rationalise the manner in which the resources can best be exploited for achieving the setforth objectives as early as possible.

5.2.11. The tracts of Jaunsar-Bhawar, Ravin and Jaunpur of the hill areas are even more depressed economically having altogether different socio-economic problems of Scheduled Tribes and other weaker communities. There are 5 contiguous tribal blocks of Chakrata and Kalsi (district Dehra Dun), Naugaon and Puralla (district Uttarkashi) and Jaunpur (district Tehri) where these communities specially koltas and jaunsaries were hitherto suffering from the central problems of bonded labour, indebtedness, immoral trafficking in women and exploitation by upper and affluent class people. Besides, there is significant tribal population in Khatima and Bajpur blocks of Naini Tal and Munsiriari and Dharchula blocks of Pithoragarh district who are living in primitive conditions. These

areas, therefore, need effective measures for their speedy socio-economic uplift. For these tribal areas, Integrated Tribal Area Development Projects are being prepared.

5.2.12. In order to ensure a sound base for the next Five-Year Plan, emphasis is being laid on strengthening and consolidating the developmental efforts in the next Plan and effective measures for the interaction of various departmental programmes are being taken. Efforts are also being made to rationalise the on going programmes for achieving the setforth objectives for quick returns and early pay-off from the continuing programmes/projects and new starts. The continuing schemes are being reviewed in the context of their benefits to the area so as to ensure their usefulness and attainment of physical targets in the shortest possible time.

5.2.13. Effective measures for grass root/micro level planning for the removal of intraregional disparities are also being taken up. With a view to providing a fillip to local requirements and removal of special problems of the area, adequate funds are being earmarked separately for local level planning at district level. Under this programme, schemes of link roads, minor irrigation, cottage industries, horticulture, animal husbandry, dairying and other specific schemes benefitting local areas and directly providing employment opportunities to rural people are envisaged.

Plan Outlays

5.2.14. An outlay of about Rs. 280 crores was originally fixed for the Fifth Plan of hills areas, but on account of severe constraints of resources in the first two years and subsequent approval of Annual Plan outlays, the size of the Fifth Plan remained of the order of only Rs.205 crores. The expenditure of the first four years (1974-78) is estimated to about

Rs.156.52 crores including Rs.73 crores of special central Assistant. The total anticipated expenditure of the Fifth Plan including Rs.66 crores outlay of 1978-79 is about Rs.222.52 crores which includes Rs.104 crores of special Central Assistance.

5.2.15. In order to have a break through in the socio-economic development of hill areas, a major thrust for higher investment have to be made during the next Plan 1978-83 to make a real dent in the economy of this fragile and sensitive problem area. Accordingly, on the basis of the immensity of problem and requirements of the area, significantly higher outlay would be needed for the next Five-Year Plan 1978-83 in light of the National objectives specially in context of the revised Minimum Needs Programme envisaged by the Government of India. Although the preliminary exercises for the need based Plan and the recommendations of different working Groups formed by the State Government, specially to assess the various requirements of important programmes for 1978-83 for hill areas, have projected the requirement of fund to the order of about Rs.1100 crores for the next Plan period (1978-83), but on the basis of the present level of development, requirement of strengthening the basic infrastructure facilities, extension services, intensification of on going programmes and new productive as well as social and community programmes and the implementing capacity of the departments, an outlay of Rs.781.71 crores has been proposed for 1978-83 and Rs.127.48 crores for the Annual Plan 1979-80. In view of the constraints of resources and other backward regions of the State, a sum of Rs.470 crores and Rs.76 crores would be required as special Central Assistance during 1978-83 and 1979-80 respectively for the Hill areas of the State.

5.2.16. The broad head of development-wise expenditure in the Fifth Plan and outlays proposed for next Plan 1978-83 and 1979-80 are given below:

TABLE I—Headwise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in Crores)

Head of Development	Fifth Plan Outlay	Expenditure in 4 years (1974-78)	Outlay 1978-79	Proposed outlay for Next Plan 1978-83	
				Total	1979-80
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Agriculture and Allied Sectors.	48.76	38.03	16.75	185.94	29.99
2. Cooperation	1.38	1.26	0.62	5.24	1.98
3. Irrigation and Power	27.37	17.75	5.00	86.29	14.45
4. Industries and Minerals	12.14	6.92	1.80	29.95	6.85
5. Transport and Communication	55.68	50.58	19.92	262.39	35.00
6. Social Services	59.86	42.85	21.83	211.09	38.98
7. Economic Services and Others	0.15	0.13	0.08	0.81	0.23
Total (1-7)	205.34	156.52	66.00	781.71	127.48

5.2.17. According to the National objectives of the next Plan 1978-83 and norms laid down by the Planning Commission Government of India, specific and time bound built in arrangements for providing universal elementary education and adult education, public health, rural roads, rural electrification, drinking water to all problem villages, nutrition and house sites for landless labourers etc. have to be made. On the basis of these requirements, an outlay of Rs.312.42 crores would be needed for the hill areas during 1978-83 including an outlay of Rs.51.70 crores for 1979-80 under the Revised Minimum Needs Programme alone. In view of the topography and peculiar settlement pattern of the hill areas, some of the norms laid down by the Government of India do not suit the hill areas specially for rural roads, public health, rural electrification, etc. and it is, therefore, necessary to lay down modified norms for the hills as compared to plan areas, *vis-a-vis* the National norms. Accordingly for the hill areas, these norms are being proposed keeping in view the sparseness and thinly populated settlements. The imperative considerations and modified norms accordingly under RMNP have been given in the important sectoral programmes.

5.2.18. Buildings are not available on rent in the hill areas. Substantial funds would, therefore, be required for residential and non-residential buildings of educational institutions and hospitals/dispensaries established so far. Similarly higher investment is also required for roads, minor irrigation, power, horticulture and tourism, forestry and soil conservation and animal husbandry development for improving the local economy of the hill people.

5.2.19. On account of high transport and construction costs, greater gestation period of programme/projects *vis-a-vis* relatively unviable projects in the hill areas, institutional finance is also not forthcoming as desired. Therefore, on the basis of the imminence of problems, priorities and requirement for the optimal utilization of potential of the hill areas, significantly higher outlays would be needed for the next Five-Year Plan 1978-83. Central investment in the central sector/centrally sponsored programmes is also warranted on a big scale.

5.2.20. Since the hill region of U. P. is also a sensitive border area, it needs the same treatment as the other hill States are getting. Pattern of central assistance for the U. P. Hill areas also needs sympathetic

consideration for similar pattern of central Assistance as the other hill States of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Assam, Nagaland, etc. have, hitherto been getting i.e. 90 per cent grant in the central assistance.

5.2.21. Since the hill areas also have relatively backward and depressed pockets having significant population of Scheduled Tribes in Dehra Dun, Uttar Kashi, Tehri, Naini Tal and Pithoragarh districts and no separate central assistance is forthcoming, these areas need special attention. Although due weightage was given to such contiguous pockets in allocating outlays within the total hill Plan outlays during the Fifth Plan period, but it has not been enough and it may not be possible to continue this in the present context of constraints of resources. It is, therefore, necessary that separate central assistance be made available for the tribal areas of the hill region of the State during the next Five-Year Plan (1978-83) period.

5.2.22. Out of the total outlay of the Hill Region, an estimated amount of about Rs.10.86 crores has been spent during 1974-78 and about Rs.5.72 crores are likely to be spent during 1978-79 in the tribal areas of 5 blocks of Chakrata, Kalsi, Naugaon, Puraula and Jaunpur. An outlay of Rs.70.47 crores is proposed for 1978-83 and Rs.9.71 crores for 1979-80 for the integrated development of tribal areas having significant population in the hill region. Besides the above 5 blocks of Dehra Dun, Uttar Kashi and Tehri-Garhwal districts, 4 new blocks of Naini Tal (Khatima and Bajpur blocks) and Pithoragarh (Munsiari and Dhar-chula blocks) districts where sizeable population of Thurus, Bhoksa and Bho-tias live, also need special attention for which programmes have been included in the outlay of 1978-83 and 1979-80. For the integrated development of these areas during the next Plan, three separate Integrated Tribal Area Development projects are being prepared. Programmes of these projects would be dovetailed and co-ordinated in the Tribal sub-Plan suitably when these are finalised.

5.2.23. Programme-wise / Sector-wise outlays and expenditure of the hill region

of the State are given in Annexures I and II and the important physical programmes (Targets and Achievements) are given in Annexure III. A brief account of the Fifth Plan progress and programmes proposed for the next Five-Year Plan 1978-83 and Annual Plan 1979-80 is given below :

SECTORAL PROGRAMMES

Agriculture

5.2.24. The economy of hill areas is predominantly agricultural as about 75.8 per cent of the total workers are engaged in agriculture. Most of the land holdings are marginal or sub-marginal and scattered. According to 1970-71 Agricultural Census 88.1 per cent of the total operational holdings are below 2 hectares and occupy about 55 per cent of the area. The cultivable area is also limited (being only about 14.4 per cent) and the agriculture process is also difficult. Efforts are, therefore, being made for diversification of agriculture including horticulture to cash/high value crops.

5.2.25. Under this programme stress is being laid on increasing agricultural production by better land use, timely and adequate supply of inputs, viz. chemical fertilizers, pesticides and increasing irrigation in possible areas, intensive and improved agricultural practices, plant protection and soil conservation measures for increasing the area under high yielding varieties and cash crops of oil seeds, potato, soyabean and sunflower etc. Gradually coarse grains, especially mandua is being replaced by better crops. Programme for eradication of Kurmula pest in identified areas is also launched. These programmes will be further intensified and expanded in a co-ordinated way for increasing productivity of crops per unit of area during the next Plan 1978-83.

5.2.26. On crop husbandry programme of the agricultural department an amount of about Rs.100 lakhs was spent during 1974-78 and about Rs.45.63 lakhs are likely to be spent in 1978-79. For the Five-Year Plan 1978-83, an outlay of Rs.302 lakhs is proposed, out of which a sum of Rs.54.64 lakhs is proposed for 1979-80. The important physical targets and achievements are given below :—

TABLE II—Targets and Achievements under Crop Husbandry

Item	Unit	Fifth Plan Target	1977-78 Achievement	1978-79		Proposed	Target
				Target	Anticipated Achievement	1978-83	1979-80
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Total food grains production.	'000 Tonnes	1,490	1,200	1,140	1,250	1,530	1,300
2. Area under High yielding varieties.	'000 Hect.	214	210	230	230	280	250
3. Distribution of Chemical Fertilizers—							
(a) Nitrogenous	'000 Tonnes	19	15	20	20	50	30
(b) Phosphatic (P)	"	9	5	8	8	20	12
(c) Potassic (K)	"	4	4	4	4	10	8
4. Area under plant protection.	'000 Hects.	576	557	550	550	768	600
5. Area covered under soil conservation.	"	24,500	3,958	4,500	4,000	3,1500	4,500

5.2.27. For increasing the income and employment of farmers of the area, programmes for easy transport, marketing, processing, storage and credit facilities would also be augmented during the next plan 1978-83 to increase per unit return of agricultural produce. Besides, adequate and judicious application of inputs for increasing the intensity of cropping will also be propagated through the expansion of coordinated extension services.

5.2.28. With a view to achieving the above objective, it is proposed to increase production of suitable quality seeds of wheat and paddy from the level of 6 and 3 per cent to about 12 and 5 per cent respectively by the end of 1982-83. At present there are 7 seed multiplication farms in the hills and it is proposed to establish 10 new seed multiplication farms during 1978-83 out of which 2 farms will be established in 1979-80. Two farms are also being established in 1978-79.

5.2.29. Measures for effective technical guidance, evaluation and administrative control, training of farmers are also envisaged during the next Plan. For meeting the requirements of poor farmers, cost of pesticides for control of Kumula pest will be continued to be subsidised during 1978-83. It is also proposed to subsidise the cost of recommended doses of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers to the extent of 33 per cent for increasing the produc-

tion of pure pulses. Under this scheme poor farmers having holdings up to 2 hectares would be covered for which a target of covering 18,000 hectares and 3,300 hectares is proposed for 1978-83 and 1979-80 respectively.

5.2.30. For adoption of improved agricultural practices in the hill areas, it is proposed to take up the programme of demonstration and training in proper use of improved agricultural implements and their development and manufacture and distribution during 1978-83. A target of 1,520 intensive demonstration and 7,600 normal distribution per year is proposed for which a specialist of implements at block level and Assistant Agriculture Engineer at district level with supporting staff will be provided. A central workshop at Narendranagar is also proposed.

5.2.31. For adoption of modern techniques and package practices, it is proposed to reorganise and improve the quality of extension services by strengthening the existing extension set up of hill areas for which mobile units would be provided for catering the propagation of latest techniques through Audio-Visual system, training of farmers and exhibitions etc. at village level.

5.2.32. Besides the above, two agricultural workshop wings have been established at Pauri and Peoples' College Haldwani Extension Training Centres which will be strengthened. Establishment of production units at the above centres for

improved agricultural implements and establishment of Motor Mechanic Training and Service station at ETC Pauri and Hawalbagh attached to the agricultural workshops of Extension Centres are proposed during 1978-83 for which an outlay of Rs.30 lakhs is proposed for 1978-83 and a sum of Rs.8 lakhs is proposed for 1979-80.

5.2.33. With a view to providing storage and marketing facilities of agricultural produce, State Warehousing Corporation has so far constructed warehouses of 25,073 tonnes capacity at Haldwani, Kichha, Sitarganj, Rudrapur, Gadarpur, Dehra Dun, Vikasnagar and Kotdwar. During 1978-83, it is proposed to construct scientific godowns of about 27,100 tonnes, out of which a target of 2,500 tonnes is proposed for 1979-80. An outlay of Rs.28 lakhs for 1978-83 and Rs.3.50 lakhs for 1979-80 is proposed as State share.

5.2.34. Rajya Krishi Utpadan Mandi Parishad is taking up the development of regulated mandies and market yards for providing proper marketing facilities for which assistance is provided by the State Government. For marketing of fruit and vegetables of the hills, a market yard at an estimated cost of Rs.115.50 lakhs is being constructed at Sahibabad. A market yard at Haldwani (estimated cost Rs.85 lakhs) is also being constructed. These market yards are nearing completion. The arrangement of land for construction market yard at Kotdwar, Vikasnagar, Dehra Dun, Ramnagar, Tanakpur and Garampani is also being made. Link roads for connecting markets is also being taken up. During 1978-83 construction of 10 market yards is proposed for which an outlay of Rs.50 lakhs as grant-in-aid is earmarked, out of which an outlay of 10 lakhs is proposed for 1979-80.

Agriculture Research and Education

5.2.35. For effective and coordinated agricultural research and extension education on scientific lines and qualitative and quantitative improvement in agricultural crops and allied sectors of horticulture, live stock and forestry etc., a project of Hill Campus is being established. Under this project the development of farm land, construction of buildings, laboratories and provision of water supply and

approach road etc. at Ranichauri Centre are under progress.

5.2.36. A master land use plan has been finalised on the basis of maps of vegetation, geology, soil survey and contour base etc. for research work on field crops and allied sectors. The research work on triticale has been started and this is being expanded on important Kharif and Rabi crops, collection of fruit crop germplasm, its establishment in nurseries and work on land development, afforestation and forest nursery will be taken up in the next year. Besides, land development work is also being augmented.

5.2.37. The estimated expenditure during 1974-78 on the above project is about Rs.108.22* lakhs and the proposed outlay for 1978-83 is Rs.500 lakhs, out of which an amount of Rs.94 lakhs is proposed for 1979-80.

5.2.38. Two agricultural extension training centres at Hawalbagh (Almora) and Pauri Garhwal for imparting agricultural diploma training are also being continued for which an outlay of Rs.8.07 lakhs is proposed for 1978-83 and Rs.1.58 lakhs for 1979-80.

Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA—Pauri)

5.2.39. Under the special programme for rural development, a SFDA project is being continued in 8 blocks of Pauri Garhwal districts during 1978-83. The SFDA scheme covers small farmers having holding up to 3 hectares and marginal farmers up to one hectare.

5.2.40. Under this programme, the agency provides financial assistance for raising the production capacity of the small farmers through credit institutions like lead banks, commercial banks, land development banks and co-operative societies. Assistance is being given for minor irrigation programmes, crops loaning, custom service, horticultural development, storage Bins, dairying and poultry development. Besides providing necessary guidance, the agency is providing subsidy to the extent of 50 per cent to the small/marginal farmers for necessary inputs etc.

5.2.41. Under this programme, an outlay of Rs.50 lakhs is proposed for 1978-83 as State share. An amount of Rs.7.50 lakhs is proposed for 1979-80.

Integrated Area Development

5.2.42. The Integrated Area Development Programmes mainly aim at bringing self sufficiency in foodgrains by introducing scientific cropping patterns including introduction of new crops besides implementing measures to improve animal husbandry, fruit and vegetable growing and also providing for much needed communication for the remote areas where new agricultural technology has not made significant headway. With the above objective Integrated Area Development Agencies have been established in all the hill districts.

5.2.43. Besides the IGADA in Almora and Tehri and Pauri agencies, the Integrated Hill Area Development Agencies have also been established in the remaining 5 hill districts through which efforts are being made for the integrated development of agriculture and allied sectors for which extension facilities and guidance for package programmes on scientific lines, necessary inputs and credit facilities are being provided. This programme will be intensified and co-ordinated in 1978-83.

5.2.44. The expenditure under these projects during 1974-78 was about Rs.172.87 lakhs and an amount of Rs.100 lakhs is being provided in 1978-79. An outlay of 1,218 lakhs has been proposed for 1978-83, out of which a sum of Rs.175 lakhs is proposed for 1978-80.

Soil and Water Conservation

5.2.45. The soil erosion problem in hill areas is of big dimension on account of biotic interference, indiscriminate deforestation and unscientific land management, etc. It is estimated that about 6.4 lakhs hectares of agricultural land is under severe soil erosion. Efforts are, therefore, being made for soil and water conservation of agricultural land and the catchment areas of river valleys on the water shed basis.

5.2.46. Soil and water conservation measures are being undertaken by the Agriculture Department on the agricultural land and in river valleys and forest areas by Forest Department.

5.2.47. The programme mainly comprises of developing inward slopy bench terraces, construction of rivers, check dams, surplus structures, levelling, irrigation conveyance system, adoption of agronomical practices such as contour culti-

vation, strip cropping, orcharding, fencing and storage tanks etc. An amount of Rs.299.94 lakhs was spent during 1974-78 by the agriculture department on this programme and the likely expenditure of 1978-79 is about Rs.92.60 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.832 lakhs has been proposed for 1978-83, out of which Rs.162 lakhs are earmarked for 1979-80.

5.2.48. During 1974-78, an additional area of 21,428 hectares was treated through soil conservation measures and an area of about 4,000 hectares will be brought under soil conservation measures in 1978-79. A target of 31,500 hectares is fixed for 1978-83, out of which a target of 4,500 hectares is proposed for 1979-80.

5.2.49. In view of the immensity of problem and for effective treatment of both the agricultural and forest land, integrated programme of soil and water conservation on both agricultural and forest land on the catchment area basis is proposed to be taken up.

5.2.50. Soil and water conservation works in the river valleys of Catchments of Alaknanda and Kosy, soil and water conservation in Himalayan Region are being continued by the forest Department. Soil conservation work in Jajar Dewal and Satsiling villages and Panarghati have been completed. An amount of Rs.108.83 lakhs has been spent during 1974-78 and the expenditure during 1978-79 is estimated to be Rs.166 lakhs including the development of civil and soyam forest as this scheme has been merged with soil conservation measures during 1978-79 in the hills in an integrated way which also includes forest farming scheme implemented by HADAs. For 1978-83 Plan, an outlay of Rs.10 crores is proposed for soil conservation in Civil and Soyam Forests and Rs.4.92 crores for employment generation scheme of the forest department. Out of this outlay of Rs.14.92 crores, a sum of Rs.270 lakhs is proposed for 1979-80.

5.2.51. Under this programme, the target proposed for 1978-83 are : survey and demarcation 20,000 hectares, development of pastures 28,000 hectares, afforestation 14,500 hectares, treatment of agricultural land 2,980 hectares and plantation of fruit trees 3,000 hectares.

5.2.52. Besides the above two centrally sponsored schemes of soil and water conservation (1) river valley project in the

catchment of Ram Ganga and (2) Integrated soil and water conservation in Himalayan Region are also continued in the next plan 1978-83. An amount of Rs.130.18 lakhs was incurred during 1974-78 on the first schemes. For 1978-83, an outlay of Rs.11.80 crores including Rs.8.80 crores for integrated water and soil conservation in Himalayan region is proposed, out of which 1.90 crores are proposed for 1979-80. The likely expenditure in 1978-79 on the above scheme is Rs.1.00 crores.

Horticulture

5.2.53. Topography and ideal climatic condition of the hill areas has proved to be the major potential for the development of horticulture and additional income for the hill people. A high priority has, therefore, been assigned for optimal exploitation of agro-climatic condition of the hill areas for growing fruits and vegetables by diversification of agriculture to horticulture for higher returns.

5.2.54. For accelerating the pace of horticulture development in the hill areas necessary infra-structure and input facilities are being expanded for catering the needs of different areas. By the end of 1977-78, 64 progeny orchards, 39 nurseries, 4 big orchards, 8 vegetable seed production farms and 6 potato seed farms covering an area of about 4,000 hectares were being established. The annual production capacity of these nurseries and farms has been raised to about 15 lakhs of fruit plants, 17000 kgs. of vegetable seeds and 5 crores Vegetable seedlings which provide 50 to 70 per cent demand of the area.

5.2.55. In order to provide necessary technical guidance to the growers for proper harvesting, establishing new orchards, maintenance, control of pests and diseases and timely supply of inputs, so for 140 Horticulture-cum-plant Protec-

tion Mobile Teams have been established and 6 such mobile teams are being established in 1978-79. With a view to educating the small growers and house-wives to utilize the unmarketable fruits and vegetables by way of preservation and bringing change in their dietary habits to overcome malnutritions, 20 community Canning-cum-Training Centres are also functioning. At these centres the facility of learning the techniques of fruit preservation and processing of products with nominal charges is provided for the people.

5.2.56. The important programmes/schemes which are continued and intensified during 1978-79 are—establishment of progeny orchards-cum-nurseries and fruit belts, intensification of potato development, multiplication of exotic type of vegetable seeds, horticulture training to fruit growers and inservice persons, subsidy on the transportation of fruit plants, vegetable seeds and seedlings and on fruits for export purposes, establishment of model orchards for distribution to growers, mushroom cultivation and training, strengthening of existing farms and nurseries, long term horticulture loan to growers, co-ordination of horticulture programmes at block and district levels, establishment of mobile soil testing units, extension of horticulture-cum-plant protection mobile teams, establishment of grading, collection and warehousing centres, etc.

5.2.57. An amount of Rs.3.52 crores was spent during 1974-78 and the estimated expenditure of 1978-79 is Rs.1.88 crores. For the next Plan of 1978-83, an outlay of Rs.22.50 crores is proposed, out of which an outlay of Rs.3.12 crores is proposed for 1979-80. The important physical targets and achievements are given below :

TABLE III—Important Targets and Achievements under Horticulture

Item	Unit	Fifth Plan Target	Achievement in 1974-78	Target 1978-83	1978-79 Anticipated Achievement	1979-80 Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Addl. area brought under orchards.	Hect.	26,500	22,165	30,300	6,300	6,000
2 Addl. area brought under vegetable.	Hect.	25,000	6,478	4,550	550	1,000
3 Addl. area under Potato.	Hect.	3,228	4,387	4,670	670	1,000
4 Plant protection measures against pest and Diseases.	'000	80	75.4	117	17	25
5 Rejuvenation of old orchards.	Hect.	25,000	20,185	29,500	5,500	6,000
6 Production of Potatoes.	Lakhs.	1.90	1.90	2.90	2.10	2.30
7 Production of fruits	Tonnes.	1.75	1.40	2.50	1.75	2.00

5.2.58. Agriculture has not been a paying proposition in the hill areas. Horticulture being the high pay off avocation for the people of hills, this programme will be streamlined during the next Plan 1978-83 by consolidating the various developmental efforts made so far and qualitative and quantitative improvement in production as well as processing and marketing of fruits and vegetable for which the major thrust would be made on the following measures/programmes for increasing the income and employment opportunities for the people :

(1) Intensive horticulture area development.

(2) Intensive package of practices by using plant-growth regulators particularly for improving the colour and check-up of pre-harvest-crops, inputs and plant protection measures on bulk production of apple, peaches, citrus and other plants.

(4) Intensification of co-ordinated and extension facilities, marketing and processing and utilization of surplus produce.

(4) Intensification of co-ordination research education and training programmes and adequate provision of credit and in-put facilities for the cultivators.

(5) Diversification and inter-culture of crops for better returns, i.e., propagation of production of ginger, turmeric, vegetables and ornamental plants, agriculture and floriculture, etc.

5.2.59. In order to achieve the above objectives the following reorganised/new schemes are proposed for the next Plan 1978-83 and annual Plan 1979-80 :

(1) Scheme for subsidising cost of plant growth, regulators, colour development substance.

(2) Scheme for extension for dwarf apple plantation and high density plantation of other fruit crops.

(3) Intensive cultivation programme of vegetables in irrigated areas of hills.

(4) Schemes for production of high quality planting material.

(5) Establishment of garden colonies by adopting compact plantation.

(6) Intensification of potato development programme.

(7) Expansion of Plant Protection Services.

(8) Establishment of Food Craft Institute at Dehra Dun and Naini Tal.

(9) Strengthening of Horticultural Research Services.

(10) Expansion of Fruit Preservation and Community-cum-Training Centres (10 new centres).

(11) Scheme for estimation of production of fruit crops in hill areas.

(12) Organisation of horticultural exhibition and seminars in the State and outside the State.

(13) Establishment of Horticulture Information Centres.

(14) Composite demonstration on rejuvenation of old orchard of 8 hill districts.

(15) Expansion and intensification of nut fruits cultivation.

(16) Scheme for distribution of improved horticultural tools on subsidised cost.

(17) Grant-in-aid to fruit and marketing societies.

(18) Formation of additional fruit and vegetable co-operative marketing societies.

(19) Composite demonstration of vegetable cultivation in tribal areas.

(20) Scheme for subsidy on vegetable and potato seeds in tribal areas.

(21) Scheme for research on apple, peach, etc.

(22) Scheme for registration and certification on virus free temperate fruit plants.

(23) Scheme for research on flower cultivation.

(24) Expansion and intensification of bee-keeping.

5.2.60. For providing proper storage and marketing facilities of fruits of the hill areas, a World Bank Project has been proposed with an estimated cost of about Rs.40 crores. Under this programme, a co-ordinated and organised marketing set up is

envisaged to establish grading/collection/packing centres, warehouses and cold storage, etc. Horticulture co-operatives and transport and communication facilities would also be provided. An outlay of Rs.9.61 crores has been provided for 1978-83 under the State Plan for meeting the requirements of the project.

5.2.61. For proper marketing and processing of fruits of the hill areas, a fruit processing factory with a foreign collaboration is proposed to be established for which a public company "Parvat-Actini-Intrade" (UPAI) has been registered. On the basis of various observations made by CFTRI, etc. possibilities are being examined for establishing a mobile unit on a pilot project basis for which the project report is under preparation. One of the special features of this project is that its mobile units would be directly collecting fruits from the growers field and providing them proper price of their produce. This project would also be ensuring the marketing facilities to the turn of 40 per cent of the product in foreign market and thus ensuring foreign exchange returns also.

5.2.62. Besides the above, Centrally sponsored scheme of (1) production of dry fruits, and (2) high density apple plantation are also being continued in the next Plan 1978-83 for which an outlay of Rs.42.06 lakhs is proposed, out of which an amount of 17 lakhs is proposed for 1979-80.

IRRIGATION

Minor Irrigation

5.2.63. The hill areas of the State are lacking in adequate irrigation facilities on account of its topography and difficult terrain. Next Plan 1978-83, therefore, aims at increasing adequate irrigation facilities especially minor irrigation in possible areas of the hill region.

Private Minor Irrigation

5.2.64. Private Minor Irrigation Works include hauz and guls and pump-sets in the hilly and Bhawar tracts whereas tarai area provides enough scope for pump-sets and private tube-wells, masonry wells, deep borings and persian wheels, etc. During the next Plan 1978-83 the above works will be provided as a filip for assured irrigation through incentives of loan and subsidy to private farmers. Besides, hydram/sprinkler irrigation facilities would also be provided on a big scale by the Pr. M. I. Department during 1978-83.

5.2.65. Out of the outlay of Rs.255 lakhs for the Fifth Plan for private minor irrigation works, an amount of Rs.194.97 lakhs was spent during 1974-78 and the anticipated expenditure of 1978-79 is Rs.130 lakhs including hydram/sprinklers. For 1978-83, an outlay of Rs.874 lakhs is proposed out of which a sum of Rs.175 lakhs is proposed for 1979-80. An amount of about Rs.34 lakhs was spent on hydram/sprinkler during 1974-78. The physical targets are given below :

TABLE IV—Targets and Achievements under Private Minor Irrigation

Item.	Unit	Fifth Plan Targets	Achievement 1974-78	1978-79 likely Achievement	1978-83 Target	1979-80 Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Masonary wells. ..	No.	302	116	30	120	25
2. Boring	No.	5,488	4,372	1,020	7,100	1,420
3. Persian wheels. ..	No.	34	24	5	5	..
4. Pumping sets. ..	No.	4,721	3,867	900	4,500	900
5. Private Tubes wells. ..	"	2,322	1,752	730	4,540	810
6. Guls and Hauz ..	Hect.	7,855	4,454	1,800	10,000	1,900
7. Irrigation potential (additional) ..	"	42,000	31,443	10,662	52,000	10,000
8. Construction of Hydrams/Sprinkler units.	No.	..	..	70	360	70

State Minor Irrigation

5.2.66. State Minor Irrigation works in the hill areas include contour channels, hydram/sprinkler irrigation lift irrigation and State tube-wells in tarai areas. Next Plan of 1978-83 aims at substantial increase in the State Minor Irrigation facilities through above works.

5.2.67. During the period 1974-78 of the fifth Plan 380 km. of hill channels, one lift scheme, 50 hydrams, one tank and 32 State tube-wells were constructed and about 8,750 hectares of additional irrigation potential was provided raising the level of potential to 1.03 lakh hectares. During 1978-79, construction of 235 kms. of hill channels, 5 lift irrigation schemes, one hydram, 12 tube-wells and one sprinkler irrigation schemes are likely to be completed creating additional potential of about 2000 hectare in 1978-79. A target of 3000 hectare of additional irrigation potential is proposed for 1978-83 out of which 3 thousand will be created in 1979-80.

5.2.68. An amount of Rs.789.49 lakhs was spent during 1974-78 period of the Fifth Plan and an amount of Rs.350 lakhs is likely to be spent in 1978-79. For 1978-83, an outlay of Rs.30 crores is proposed out of which Rs.3.80 crores is proposed for 1979-80.

Major and Medium Irrigation

5.2.69. There is no major irrigation project at present benefiting exclusively the hill areas. The Kosi Irrigation project and Haripura reservoir schemes are located in Tarai and Bhabar area which only partially benefit the tarai areas of Naini Tal district. These schemes are nearing completion and are likely to be completed in 1979-80. The continuing medium irrigation schemes, viz. Khatima Irrigation Scheme, Kosi Valley Irrigation Scheme, Ramganga Valley Irrigation Scheme are also likely to be completed during the next Plan 1978-83.

5.2.70. An amount of Rs.620.79 lakhs was spent on the above schemes during 1974-78 and Rs.98.75 lakhs are likely to be spent in 1978-79. For 1978-83, an outlay of Rs.31.26 crores is proposed out of Rs.5.07 crore is proposed for 1979-80.

During the next Plan, in addition to continued project, 3 new dams/projects would be taken up, viz. Mandhaur, Kalaunia and Melan Dam on which preliminaries will be done in 1979-80.

5.2.71. By the end of 1977-78, about 51 thousand hectares of irrigation potential was created from major/medium irrigation works including about 18 thousand hectares of potential created during 1974-78. A target of 25 thousand hectares of additional potential is proposed to be created during 1978-83, out of which 5 thousand hectares of potential will be created in each years of 1978-79 and 1979-80.

5.2.72. Under the Kosi Irrigation scheme, the construction of barrage and feeder channel has been completed and remodelling of channels is in progress. About 19,588 hectares of total potential will be created on completion. The Haripura reservoir project envisages 6,250 hectares of irrigation potential for the benefit of Naini Tal district on completion. Under this project construction of earthen dam has been completed and remodelling of channels is in progress. Kosi Valley Irrigation scheme is almost completed and only 1.5 kms. channel is under construction. This scheme would provide additional irrigation potential of 587 hectares in Betal Ghat Block of Naini Tal district. The Ramganga Valley Irrigation project envisages to provide irrigation potential of 1,148 hectares on completion. The project is nearing completion which is likely to be finished in 1979-80. Laster Valley Irrigation project would create an irrigation potential of 628 hectares in Tehri district at an estimated cost of Rs.114.50 lakhs. Preliminary work of the project has already been completed and construction work is in progress which would be completed during 1978-83 Plan. Under Khatima Irrigation scheme, the preliminary work has been completed and the construction work is in progress. On completion, the project with a total cost of Rs.900 lakhs would provide 9,717 hectares of irrigation potential Naini Tal district. It is proposed to construct 130 kms. channels off-taking from Sarda Canal and Nanak Sagar Reservoir.

Forests

5.2.73. Forest wealth is one of the most important natural resources of the hill region. Forests cover an area of 34,207 kms. (23,751 sq. kms. under Reserve Forests) which is 66.9 per cent of the total geographical area of the region but stocked forest is much less than required norm of 60 per cent of Hill Areas. Forestry programme, therefore, aims at intensive development and scientific management and conservation of forests for economic exploitation and arresting ecological degradation as also for raising of forest produce for sustaining both primary and secondary sectors of the economy. Soil conservation measures and scientific development of Civil and Soyam Forests will be integrated during the next Plan 1978-83.

5.2.74. An amount of Rs.7.49 crores has been spent on the forestry programmes during the period 1974-78 of the Fifth Plan and an amount of Rs.2.22 crores excluding expenditure on Civil and Soyam forests, is likely to be spent during 1978-79. For 1978-83, an outlay of Rs.22.71 crores is proposed out of which Rs.3.50 crores is proposed for 1979-80.

5.2.75. The programmes which will be continued and intensified during 1978-83

are-raising plantation of economic and industrial importance, quick growing species, increasing forest communication, improved timber logging, scientific management and development of Civil and Soyam Forests under soil conservation sector, intensification of forest management and preservation, rehabilitation of degraded forests, pasture development, wild life management, nature preservation, forest research and training, forest resources survey and revision and preparation of working plan and management of roadside avenues. Besides, Forest Development Corporation is also taking up commercial exploitation of forest produce.

5.2.76. During the next Plan 1978-83, programmes for intensification of forest management for effective supervision inspection and management of forest wealth, establishment of High Altitude Zoological Park (Zoo at Naini Tal), scheme for statistics, monitoring and evaluation, forest recreation, provision for labour amenities (hutments, education and medical care facility for labourers) and provision of drinking water and electricity for subordinate staff are also proposed to be taken up.

5.2.77. The important targets and achievements are given below :

TABLE V—Targets and Achievements under Forests

Item	Unit	Fifth Plan Target	1974-78 Achievement	1978-79 likely Achievement	1978-83 Target	1979-80 Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Area under Plantation—						
(1) Economic species	.. '000 hectares	13.60	12.30	3.00	19.70	4.00
(2) Fast growing species	.. ..	8.90	8.70	1.40	19.00	2.30
(3) Plantation outside forest Department land.	.. ..	24.90	19.31	9.33	46.50	10.50

5.2.78. Besides the above, the following centrally sponsored schemes are also proposed to be taken up for which an outlay of Rs.155 lakhs is proposed for 1978-83 and Rs.35 lakhs for 1979-80 :

1. Intensive management of wild life sanctuaries.

2. Rehabilitation and Protection of Musk Deer.

3. Development of Rajaji Sanctuary (Dehra Dun).

4. Establishment of Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve.

5. Establishment of separate wild life wing with in Forest Department.

Animal Husbandry

5.2.79. Animal husbandry is one of the important vocation for the people of hill areas as subsidiary/supporting sector of the economy. Emphasis is, therefore, being laid on the development of livestock as supporting sector for improving the economic condition of the people particularly of small/marginal farmers and landless labourers. With this aim in view, programmes for intensive cattle, sheep and poultry development and augmenting cross-breeding with exotic and improved breeds with proper health cover and fodder and feed resources will be continued and expanded for qualitative and quantitative improvement of stock to raise the productivity and better returns to farmers during the next Five Year Plan 1978-83 and Annual Plan 1979-80. Besides, strengthening and improvement of existing cattle, sheep and poultry farms/projects is also proposed for which various inputs and extension support will be streamlined during the next Plan period.

5.2.80. So far 114 veterinary hospitals, 427 stockmen Centres including D class dispensaries, one Semen Collection Station, one Deep Frozen Semen Centre (Almora), 67 A. I. Centres and 161 A. I. Sub-Centres, Intensive Cattle Development Project (Haldwani) and Dehra Dun, one Exotic Cattle Breeding Farm, Chamoli, 68 Sheep and Wool Extension Centres/Stud-rum Centres, 14 Sheep Breeding Farms, 22 State Poultry Farms, Two Intensive Poultry Development Projects at Dehra Dun and Almora, one Livestock Farm and two Diagnostic Laboratories for sheep and goat and 123 Natural Breeding Centres have been established in the hill areas.

5.2.81. On animal husbandry programmes, an amount of Rs.164.74 lakhs has been spent during 1974-78 of the Fifth Plan and an expenditure of about Rs.88.48 lakhs is anticipated during 1978-79. For the next Plan 1978-83, an outlay of Rs.631 lakhs is proposed, out of which an amount of Rs.144.02 lakhs is earmarked for 1979-80.

5.2.82. For genetic improvement in cattle cross breeding programme under the I. C. D. P. Vikas Nagar (Dehra Dun) is being continued where facilities of

deep frozen semen are being extended for larger coverage. During the Fifth Plan period, an Intensive Cattle Development Project was taken up in Haldwani (Nainital) where a co-operative dairy has been established and intensive services, inputs of cattle breeding, health centre and fodder production will be provided during 1978-83 in order to increase milk production around existing dairy plants. The upgrading of local buffalows with Murrah breed would also continue. A change over from the use of liquid semen to deep frozen semen for cattle breeding has already been initiated. The Deep Frozen Semen Station established at Bhainswara (Almora) is serving the A. I. Centres of Almora and to some parts of Nainital and Pithoragarh. A liquid nitrogen plant has already been installed at Haldwani for proper preservation of semen and this programme will be further expanded. Another Deep Frozen Station is also being established at Central sheep and wool Research Station, Pashulok for which equipment is being imported. This will start functioning in 1979-80 which will cater the requirement of Garhwal region where 100 Frozen Semen Centres would be established in the next Plan. The exotic cattle breeding farm at Chamoli will also be completed in 1978-83.

5.2.83. In order to fulfil the objective of providing one veterinary institution for every 20,000 livestock population against the present average of 34,000, additional veterinary institutions to the extent of present number will be required during the next Plan 1978-83. However, it is proposed to establish 30 veterinary hospitals and 40 stockmen centres out of which five veterinary hospitals and eight stockmen centres will be opened in 1979-80. It is also proposed to provide Mobile Veterinary clinic equipped with breeding equipment etc. at 12 veterinary hospitals in plain areas of Naini Tal and Dehra Dun to augment milk production in areas where 100 co-operative milk societies in the milk procurement areas would come up in the next Plan. It is also proposed to open 125 Natural Breeding Centres in 1978-83 out of which 25 centres are proposed for 1979-80 specially in Tribal Areas where it is difficult to provide A. I. Centres. A new liquid Nitrogen plant at Srinagar (Pauri) is proposed to be installed during

the next plan which would serve as storage point for frozen semen produced at Dehra Dun which would serve to cover 50 A. I. centres. The equipment would be imported in 1979-80. The liquid nitrogen produced would be supplied to 150 A. I. centres to be established in the Garhwal Division. It is also proposed to provide additional requirements and expansion of existing State livestock farms Pashulok and Kalsi in district Dehra Dun.

5.2.84. With the provision of above inputs it is expected that the breeding coverage in respect of cows and buffalows will increase to 27.94 per cent and 26.23 per cent respectively by 1982-83 as against 21.01 per cent and 21.2 per cent in 1977-78.

5.2.85. During the next Plan 1978-83, poultry development aims to bring rapid increase in the egg/chicks production and provide gainful employment to farmers including weaker sections. In order to increase supply of quality chicks, the existing 6 poultry farms and 18 egg production centres/demonstration units of hill areas will be expanded and strengthened with modern equipment. During 1974-78, Poultry farms at Hawalbagh (Almora), Bin (Pithoragarh) and Rudrapur have been expanded to maintain 500, 1000 and 400 Broiler layers respectively and a new farm of 500 layers at Gopeshwar (Chamoli) has been established. Intensive Poultry Development Projects, Dehra Dun and Almora would be expanded to increase the private poultry farmers and necessary coverage. A. N. P. programme and subsidy on transportation of poultry feed will also be continued during the next Plan. Besides necessary inputs, adequate health cover, training and extension support will also be expanded to encourage poultry breeding and multiplication of high yielding strains and making available net work of marketing and extension services at the farmers door. Backyard poultry farming is also proposed to encourage tribal areas. During 1979-83, it is proposed to encourage tribals for poultry keeping for which 500 poultry bird backyard units of 20 birds each will be provided for motivation. For backyard unit, an amount of Rs.525 will be given as grant-in-aid for purchase of chicks, poultry feed, night shelter and contingencies.

5.2.86. During 1978-83, it is proposed to establish three new poultry farms of 500 layers in Tehri and Uttarkashi for which construction of building will be taken up in 1979-80. Besides, poultry farm at Kotdwara which could not be opened due to dispute in land acquisition, would also be expedited. Expansion of Rudrapur and Pashulok farms is also proposed.

5.2.87. There is one small unit of Poultry Nutrition Laboratory at Pashulok which is proposed to be strengthened during the next Plan 1978-83.

5.2.88. Sheep development programme aims at qualitative and quantitative increase in the production of medium and fine quality wool for which intensive cross breeding with exotic and improved varieties for upgrading of sheep, proper health cover for parasitic and contagious disease control, mass drenching of sheep, wool research and training and strengthening and expansion of wool extension/stud ram centres, sheep farms and marketing facility programmes will be streamlined and suitably integrated during 1978-83 for yielding better economic returns. By the end of 1977-78, facilities of improved breeding in hills through SWEC/SRC and rams distributed on contribution basis has provided the coverage of 72.5 per cent of population through exotic/cross bred rams. It is proposed to provide 100 per cent coverage during 1978-83 for which programmes under Intensive Sheep Development Project (Pauri) which covers 7 hill districts (except Naini Tal) will be intensified and expanded, for which provision of necessary inputs extension support and sufficient breeding stock of superior quality rams, etc. would be made. Improvement and expansion of existing 3 sheep farms would be taken in 1979-80 and a target of importing 300 sheep is proposed. Strengthening of infra-structure and additional facilities of buildings, fencing and pasture development at Pashulok Farm and construction of building of other sheep breeding farms and sheep and wool extension centres and their expansion will also be undertaken. It is also proposed to establish 10 new sheep rearing centres, 15 sheep and wool extension centres, 5 sheep supervisory units etc. during 1978-83. It is also proposed to establish a pasture Research unit at Pashulok and sub-

sub-unit at Chamoli, a Pashmina Goat Research Unit at Munsiri (Pithoragarh) and improvement and expansion of Angora Goat Breeding Unit at Gwaldam (Chamoli) during the next Plan. It is also proposed to rehabilitate and strengthen the Pig Breeding Unit a Bin (Pithoragarh) and Bajpur (Naini Tal). For increasing the fodder and feed resources for the cattle of hill areas, fodder development programme will be intensified and integrated with various aspects of requirements during the next Plan 1978-83. In order to increase fodder production, intensive fodder demonstrations and relay cropping will be done at farmers held. Fodder seeds will be distributed for 8,000 hectares in 1978-83. During the next Plan, an extensive programmes of applied research at next zonal Research Station, Pashulok under which the identified fodder grasses and cultivated fodder would be extended at the sheep farms and the village lands pasture development in the forest areas will be done by Forest department and HADAs also.

5.2.89. Besides the above, programme

TABLE VI—*Animal Husbandry Programme Targets and Achievement*

Item	1977-78	1978-79	1982-83	1979-80
1	2	3	4	5
1. Milk (lakh Tonnes)	4.01	4.16	5.49	4.32
2. Eggs (lakh Nos.)	244	248	393	284
3. Wool (lakh kgs.)	4.06	4.17	4.98	4.40

Rural Development and Local Level Planning/Antodaya

5.2.92. In order to fulfil the specific requirements at the micro level and removing intra-regional disparities in economic development of the area, separate provision was made in 1977-78 for link roads, minor irrigation, horticulture, animal husbandry and cottage industries and other specific requirements of the area for which specific programmes are being prepared at the district level for increasing employment in the rural areas. Under this programme, Rs.1.34 crores was allotted in 1977-78 on the basis of number of blocks in the hill areas. An outlay of Rs.35.16 crores is proposed for the next Plan 1978-

of livestock marketing, co-ordination and rural education through publicity media, seminar and exhibition and milk yield competition, strengthening of Mule breeding programme at Pashulok, modernization of Carcass Utilization Centre, Dehra Dun, strengthening of organisation structure would also be intensified.

5.2.90. Animal husbandry and dairying programmes are also being linked so as to cater to the increased demand of milk in the identified areas. Requirement of feed and fodder in the area of milk plants established in co-operative sector in Dehra Dun and Naini Tal districts as also the adjacent farmers would be provided necessary inputs and encouragement of cow breeding and feed and fodder resources for increasing milk yield through milk co-operatives and this programme will be linked up with dairying programme. Marketing facilities with proper linkage will also be provided.

52.91. The estimated level of production of milk, eggs and wool is given below :

83 out of which Rs.5.20 crores are proposed for 1979-80.

5.2.93. Besides the above, funds @ Rs.2 lakhs per block are also being provided for catering to the acute problems of construction of small link roads, culverts and primary school buildings. This programme has gone a long way in meeting the specific requirements in the rural areas and bridging up the gulf of remote areas. Under this programme an amount of Rs.380 lakhs has been spent during 1975-78 and a provision of 154 lakhs has been made for 1978-79. For 1978-83 an outlay of Rs.7.70 crores is proposed, out of which a sum of Rs.1.54 crores is ear-marked for 1979-80.

Co-operation

5.2.94. The next Plan 1978—83 of co-operation aim at consolidating and strengthening the co-operative structure in the hill areas. Reorganisation of primary Co-operative Societies into multi-purpose viable societies and credit structure is also to be reorganised according to the suggestions of RBI. At the end of 1976 there were 1228 Primary Agricultural Co-operatives which have now been reorganized into 738 Multi-purpose Agricultural Co-operative societies with a membership of 4.10 lakhs at Naya Panchayat level. Special attention is also being given for providing adequate

credit and banking facilities, marketing support and storage facilities for catering to the economic needs of the rural people.

5.2.95. For strengthening the co-operative structure in the hill region, an amount of Rs.125.52 lakhs has been spent during the first four years (1974—78) and the outlay of Rs.60.04 lakhs for 1978-79 is likely to be utilized. For the next Plan 1978—83, an outlay of Rs.518.51 lakhs is proposed out of which Rs.198.14 lakhs is proposed for 1979-80. The important physical targets and achievements are given below :

TABLE VII—Co-operation Targets and Achievements

Item	Unit	Fifth Plan Target	1977-78	1978-79		1982-83	1979-80	
			Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Target	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1. Storage and warehousing—								
(a) Owned capacity of state warehousing corporation.	'000 Tonnes		21.40	17.00	17.00	27.10	19.50	
(b) Corporative Godowns	„	9.40	5.00	5.00	29.70	8.25	..	
2. Agricultural Credit—								
(a) Short Term	„	Crore Rs.	8.14	7.59	17.59	17.59	82.60	18.90
(b) Medium Term	„	„	3.68	1.21	2.20	2.20	3.45	2.45
(c) Long Term	„	„	4.00	0.96	6.24	6.24	7.04	6.44

5.2.96. For proper storage, marketing and processing facilities in the hill areas, 76 new rural godowns were constructed and 8 co-operative fruit marketing societies, 2 co-operative marketing societies and 66 LAMPs were organised during 1974—78. Two herbs development federations are also functioning for collection and marketing of herbs of the area. These will be strengthened in 1978—83 plan. A cadre fund scheme has also been started for Secretaries of the Primary Co-operative Societies for which financial assistance for these years have to be provided for making PACS viable. Central support in 50 : 50 ratio will also be available for cadre fund.

5.2.97. For strengthening the credit structure, State share participation of Banks at the rate of Rs.15 lakhs per bank to weaker

banks is being provided as per Reserve Bank of India recommendations. During the next Plan 1978—83, seven urban banks will be organised for which share participation will be provided. Scheme of Risk Fund for consumption credit will also be continued in 1979-80, eight branches of District Co-operative Banks will be opened in the remaining blocks of hill areas. Besides 21 banks/branches will also be renovated. A scheme for risk fund subsidy to District Co-operative Banks and Primary Credit Societies is also proposed for weaker sections. Agriculture Credit Intensive Development Scheme for Naini Tal and Dehra Dun will be continued in 1978—83 and 1979-80.

5.2.98. Under the co-operative marketing and storage programme, 3 new marketing societies will be organised in 1979-80

and reorganised of 7 weaker and dormant societies (5 in 1979-80) and strengthening the financial base of 3 societies will also be undertaken during 1978-83. In order to make PACS more effective at Nyaya Panchayat level, it is proposed to equip these societies with a godown and attached residence of secretary for the benefit of producer and consumers for which 519 rural godowns (100 in 1979-80) of 50 tonnes capacity each (secretary's residence at 100 godowns) are proposed to be constructed at Nyaya Panchayat level under the world Bank Scheme during the next Plan 1978-83. Construction of two PCF godowns in 1979-80 is also proposed.

5.2.99. Under the Co-operative Consumer scheme, NCDC has launched a rural consumer scheme where lead society will have a nucleus for 20-25 village societies for which 16 projects with 400 retail outlets have been proposed for 1978-83. Besides, programme for setting up of manufacturing and processing units has also been included.

5.2.100. During the next Plan, two regional and 21 sub-centres (in 1979-80) of co-operative fruit marketing societies will also be established.

5.2.101. During 1979-80, intensive cultivation, collection and marketing of herbs through co-operative institutions/herb Development Federation will be taken up and 49 demonstration units will also be opened. For strengthening of LAMPS of tribal areas, provision has been made for effective supervision etc. in 1979-80.

5.2.102. Two centrally sponsored schemes (1) Development of consumers co-operatives and (2) Assistance for Rural consumers co-operatives are also proposed for 1978-83 for which an outlay of Rs.26.14 lakhs is proposed for 1978-83 and Rs.4.60 lakhs for 1979-80.

Power

5.2.103. Power is the most important infrastructure for the development of agriculture as well as industry. Due to long distance of T and D line, unviable micro generation of projects and difficult terrain of Hill, power development is lagging behind the State average in regard to the availability of power and per capita consumption of electricity. Inaccessible and potential hill areas are still lacking this facility. In view of the backwardness of hill areas, efforts were concentrated on the rural electrification programme during the fifth Plan. In addition, secondary transmission and distribution and micro hydel schemes were also extended. With a view to expanding the power development and its dispersal conducive to over all economic and industrial growth of the hill areas as also meeting the essential requirement of different programmes *viz.*, Tourism development growth centres, medical care etc. An ambitious power development programme is proposed to be launched during the next Plan 1978-83. Keeping in view the objectives/norms for RMNP and regional imbalances, Rural Electrification Programme during 1978-83 aims at covering 50 per cent electrification of villages by the end of 1982-83 so that the rural electrification programme in the hills may catch up the pace with the other regions also.

5.2.104. An amount of Rs.993 lakhs was spent on the power development of hill areas during the period 1974-78 and about Rs.350 lakhs are likely to be spent in 1978-79. For 1978-83, an outlay of Rs.49.04 crores is proposed for the power development including Rs.17.64 crores under RMNP and a sum of Rs.8.63 crores is proposed for 1979-80 which includes Rs.2.69 crores under RMNP. The important Physical Targets and achievements are given below :

TABLE VIII—Targets and Achievements under Power

Item	Unit	Fifth Plan Target	1974-78 Achievement	1978-79		1978-83 Target	1979-80 Target
				Target	Achievement		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Power—Micro Generation							
(a) Micro Hydel	.. Kw	1,250	1,000	250	250	1,250	..
(b) Small Diesel	.. „	1,396	271	75	75	75	..
		1,646	1,271	325	325	1,325	..

TABLE VIII—(concl'd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
2. Rural Electrification								
(a) Villages	..	No.	1,519	1,503	395	395	4,760	860
(b) Harijan Bastis	..	„	1,134	618	395	395	4,760	860
2. Secondary Distribution (33 kw lines).		ckt km.	490	183.89	243.70	243.70	1083.70	160
3. Micro Generation Sub- station.		No.	20	6	7	7	49	8
No. Tube-well/spump sets.			516	450	100	100	2,240	775

5.2.105. By the end of 1977-78 an installed capacity of 6263.4 kW. comprising 3438.4 kW. micro Hydel and 2825 kW. small Diesel scheme was established in the hill areas. During 1978-79, advance action for establishing 325 kW. additional installed capacity has been initiated on Surengad Hydel (3×250 kW.) and Joshimath (Tapovan) Hydel (3×250 kW.) During 1978-83, about 1325 kW. additional installed capacity would be generated from micro-generation schemes which are under estimation/investigation.

Industries

5.2.106. Hill region of the State is backward in respect of industrial development on account of its topography and special problems of inadequate infrastructure and lack of entrepreneurial ability, etc. Efforts would, therefore, be concentrated for increasing the pace of resource base industries, particularly through State Corporations and special incentives for promotion of cottage industries in the private sector in rural areas through various incentives and promotional measures during the next Plan 1978-83.

Large and Medium Industries

5.2.107. The State Corporations, viz. Kumaun and Garhwal Development Corporations, State Agro Industrial Corporation, PICUP, State Industrial Development Corporation, State Mineral Development Corporation, State Cement Corporation and Scheduled Tribes Development Corporations—Kumaun and Garhwal etc. are being provided share/seed capital for promoting/establishing resource based industries specifically in the hill areas.

5.2.108. An amount of Rs.341.25 lakhs has been provided as share/seed capital to the above Corporation during 1974-78 and the anticipated expenditure of 1978-79 is Rs.57 lakhs. For 1978-83 an amount of Rs.10 crores has been earmarked and an outlay of Rs.2.12 crores is proposed for 1979-80 for share capital/margin money. A brief account of the works of the above corporations is given below:

Kumaun Development Corporation

5.2.109. Following projects/units have already been established by this corporation in which production has been started :

(1) Transcables Ltd., Kathgodam for manufacturing Aluminium conductors.

(2) Teletronix Ltd., Bhimtal, besides production of Television, this unit has also started production of battery eliminators.

(3) Cement-Concrete Bricks Unit, Bhujan.

(4) Resin and Turpentine Unit, Champawat.

(5) Barbed-wire Unit at Kathgodam.

(6) Polythin Bags Unit, Kathgodam.

(7) Plastic Cups Unit, Kathgodam (for collection of lisa).

5.2.110. Establishment of the following projects/units is under progress and expected to be complete in 1978-83. Mineral Powder Unit, Bageshwar, Unit for extracting magnesium from magnesites and Integrated Woodwork Unit, Kathgodam.

5.2.111. Besides the above, Kumaun Development Corporation is also continuing the following ventures; conducting package tours and construction/management of tourist houses for promotion of tourism, marketing of fruits and soya-bean and business of boulders and wool, collection of sal seed, cooking gas and establishment of mist chambers in Bhowali, Tarikhet and Manali and a training centre for mushroom cultivation.

5.2.112. This corporation proposes to take-up the following new works during the next Plan 1978-83 :

5.2.113. Installation of a rope-way in Naini Tal from Poplare place to Snow-view. In addition, Bona Seraghat is also being taken up. Besides, soyabean solvent extraction plant, Almora and Pine Board Units with the assistance of All-India Mining, Magnesite Unit, Paper Pulp Unit are also proposed.

Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation - Kumaun

5.2.114. This corporation, a subsidiary of Hill Development Corporation has established the following industries—Raw Material Depot (Pithoragarh) for providing incentives to Bhotias, Carpet Centre, marketing of carpet on consignment basis for Bhotias, construction of shops for Tharus and Buksas. Besides, it is proposed to establish 20 Ban Making Units with the assistance of All India Khadi Commission and Pashmina Shawl Scheme for Bhotias. These programmes would be expanded during 1978-83.

Garhwal Development Corporation

5.2.115. Under this corporation the following units are functioning: Integrated Woodworks Unit, Gawana (Uttar Kashi), Woodwool Unit, Muni-ki-Reti, Petrol Pump, Gopeshwar, Resin-Turpentine and Varnish Unit, Tilwara, Match Splint Factory (proposed); Resin Tapping Work in Uttar Kashi and Tehri. During 1978-83. Cooking Gas Agency, Mineral Powder Unit and Polythin Bag Units are proposed to be established.

5.2.116. Besides the above, the corporation is also undertaking package tours, construction and management of tourist rest houses and tent colonies, marketing of apple, maltas, etc. Besides, Marketing of potatoes and ginger and lime stone with

collaboration of U. P. State Mineral Development Corporation are also in consideration of this corporation. It is also proposed to take up installation of Ropeways at Rambara-Kedarnath, Helum-Urgam by this corporation during 1978-83.

Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation, Garhwal

5.2.117. This corporation has established carpet and shawl production centres at Joshimath and Chhinka where improvement of designs is also being taken up. In Dehra Dun a show room has also been opened for the produce of these centres. In Chamoli a Wool (Sale) Depot has been opened. Tat-Patti and Twid Production Centres with 20 looms each are proposed to be established in Chhinka and Jaunsar area during 1978-83.

U. P. Agro-Industrial Corporation

5.2.118. So far following industrial units have been established by this Corporation :

5.2.119. Fruit Preservation (Pulp) Factory, Kosi (Almora), Fruit Processing Factory, Kotdwar, Packing Case Factories, Bhowali and Karnaprayag, Honey Collection and Marketing Unit, Haldwani and Menthol Factory, Dharm Kunda (Kashipur). Besides, construction of a cold store at Kashipur has also been completed. A Fruit Processing Factory at Hapur has also been established for preparation of Juices from semi-finished product of hill areas. These projects are being continued during the next Plan. The corporation is further exploring the possibility of establishing agro-based industries/processing units in hill areas during 1978-83.

State Cement Corporation

5.2.120. A small cement factory of 4 lakh tonnes capacity with the estimated cost of Rs. 31.4 crores, at Chaunala near Gangolihat in Pithoragarh District is proposed to be established by this corporation for which project report being finalized on the basis of the feasibility report for which share capital/margin money is proposed to be provided by the State Government during 1978-83. Besides, establishment of a cement factory of 4 lakh tonnes capacity with the estimated cost of

Rs.21.64 crores at Baruwala, Dehra Dun is also under consideration. Two mini cement plants are also under consideration of the corporation.

PICUP

5.2.121. Financial assistance in terms of under-writing of shares and term loan for establishing industries is being provided by the PICUP. Financial assistance to three units, viz. Messrs. Kumar Bronj Ltd., Tarikhet and Messrs. Magnesite and Minerals Ltd., Pithoragarh and Sarswati Woollen Mills Ltd. (Ranikhet) has already been provided.

TABLE IX—Large and Medium Industries in State Sector during 1978—83

Scheme	(Rs. in Lakhs)					
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Development of Electronics Industries in Hill Areas through Electronic Corporation	10.0	30.0	40.00	60.0	60.0	200.0
2. Setting up of a mini Paper Plant through Hill Corporation.	..	35.0	60.0	100.0	105.0	300.0
3. Setting up of HMT watch unit in Garhwal Mandal.	..	15.0	20.0	30.0	35.0	100.0
4. Setting up of Ayurvedic and Pharmaceutical Industries through Ayurvedic Corporation.	..	10.0	10.0	15.0	15.0	50.0

State Industrial Development Corporation

5.2.124. Establishment of Industrial Estates and development of sites is being undertaken by this corporation. Industrial estate at Mohan (Almora) is being developed by this corporation. Besides, participation in equity shares of the joint ventures is also being made by this corporation. This corporation is also establishing a watch factory at Ghorakhal in Naini Tal District with an estimated cost of Rs. 38 lakhs.

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

State Mineral Development Corporation

5.2.125. For commercial exploitation of mines and minerals this corporation has started the following works and which are under progress :

(1) Mining of limestone and marble in Lambidhar, Mussoorie,

Uttar Parvat-Actini-Intrade (UPAI) Ltd.

5.2.122. For economic exploitation of fruit production of hill areas, a fruit processing factory with a foreign collaboration is proposed to be established in the hill region for which a public company Uttar Parvat Actini Intrade (UPAI) Ltd. has been registered. Under this project a mobile unit on a pilot project basis is now being examined and finalised. On finalization of the project report of this pilot project share capital would be provided by the State Government.

5.2.123. The tentative phasing of some proposed units is given below :

Dehra Dun with an estimated cost of Rs. 325 lakhs.

(2) Calcium Carbide Project, Purkul Gaon, district Dehra Dun, with an estimated cost of Rs.717 lakhs.

(3) An amount of Rs.42 lakhs as share capital was provided to the above corporation during the four years of 1974—78 and an amount of Rs.520 lakhs has been provided for 1978—83. For 1979-80 an amount of Rs.190 lakhs is being earmarked.

Geology and Mining

5.2.126. The State Geology and Mining Department is undertaking geological, geophysical and geochemical survey and investigation work in the hill areas for exploring possibilities of minerals and their economic exploitation. These programmes will be continued and

expanded during 1978-83 and 1979-80. Besides new geological and geophysical/chemical surveys and investigations will also be taken in the next Plan.

5.2.127. During 1974-78, an amount of Rs.78.49 lakhs was spent on this programme and the anticipated expenditure of 1978-79 is Rs.29.21 lakhs. For 1978-83 an outlay of Rs.175 lakhs and for 1979-80 Rs.30 lakhs is proposed.

Small Scale Industries

5.2.128. During the next Plan 1978-83, a thrust for the development of small scale and cottage industries in the hill areas will be made through various promotional measures and incentives, technical guidance, facility of raw material training in professional skills and traditional crafts through training and production centres and marketing facilities, etc. Industrial estates will also be strengthened and expanded.

5.2.129. Out of the outlay of Rs.260 lakhs for the Fifth Plan, an amount of Rs.130.56 lakhs was spent during 1974-78 and the anticipated expenditure for 1978-79 is about Rs.84.60 lakhs. For 1978-83, an outlay of Rs.13.00 crores has been proposed for the development of small scale and cottage industries in the hill areas. Out of this outlay, an amount of Rs.253.25 lakhs is proposed for 1979-80.

5.2.130. By the end of 1977-78, 10 Industrial Estates were established in the hill areas and the establishment of 3 new Industrial Estates is in progress which will be continued in 1979-80. Besides, the following schemes are also being continued and intensified/expanded during the next Plan 1978-83. Technical Assistance, Industrial Co-operatives (non-Textile), quality marking scheme, Raw Material Depot, Production and Training Centres of Tat Patti, Wool Spinning and Weaving Centres, Wool Research Centre, Spinning Plant, Hill Wool Scheme, Design Centre and Provision for Raw Material to Trained persons. Under the development of Handicrafts, Training-cum-Production Centres of Papri, Shawl Weaving and Vegetable Fibre Centres and Regional Wood Centre for manufacture of Artistic Articles, Training Centre for Woollen Garments, 2 Knitting, Weaving and Hosiery Centres, and Carpet Weaving Centre will be conti-

nued and strengthened during 1979-80 Plan. The Khadi and Village Industries Board will also be implementing promotional programmes of hill wool scheme, Blankets and Bee-keeping. A mini mill (Lok Vastra Unit) is also functioning at Jashpur. A modern colouring and design work shop at Bageshwar will also be established. Handloom and Sericulture programmes will also be expanded during 1978-83. Under this programme woollen handlooms, Industrial Co-operatives for handloom cloth, etc. Pilot Project at Kashipur and Jashpur for chhipies will also be continued.

New Schemes

5.2.131. Under wool development scheme, wool carding/finishing plants were installed at Dharchula (Pithoragarh), Bhimtal (Chamoli) and Uttarkashi and Spinning Plants run with power were also set up. Wool carding plants for Purola (Uttarkashi) and Munshiyari and Bin (Pithoragarh) would be installed in the next Plan 1979-80. This programme will also be re-organised. A Plan for co-ordinated production programme of wool and its utilisatin by adopting scientific and mechanical means of wool processing, spinning and weaving is proposed to be taken up under the fold of a Wool Corporation during the next Plan of 1978-83. During the next Plan, training tn power driven small spinning plants is proposed to be imparted with entrepreneur's collaboration to wool spinners of hill area on 10 spinning plants every year so as to enable each of them to have living wages. Five hundred spinners will be trained by the end of 1982-83 under this scheme who will contribute their share in developing the woollen industry in hills by spinning 4,50,000 kgs. woollen yarn. Training in improved methods of weaving for production of quality goods to suit the requirements of internal and outside market is proposed to be given to the weavers in hill areas during each year of the next Plan 1978-83 at five wool weaving training centres to be run with entrepreneur's collaboration. Each centre will train 10 weavers who will produce woollen goods worth Rs.3 lakhs in a year.

5.2.132. With a view to establishing Handicrafts Development Agencies in hills, construction of handicrafts industrial estates is proposed in 1979-80 to equip

handicraft centres with raw material and latest designs, etc. and purchase of goods from the Artisans. In order to provide standard and quality artistic goods to the tourists at one place, a Souvenir Complex is proposed to be set up at central place in each of the two hill divisions.

5.2.134. Five Training centres for the manufacture of Tat Patti with entrepreneur's collaboration have also been proposed to be set up every year in Hills during each year of the next Plan. Organisation of training in the manufacture of multi-coloured durri patties with entrepreneur's collaboration is proposed in 1979-80. These training centres would be converted into production centres in 1978-83 Plan. Five such centres are proposed to be organised every year.

5.2.135. With a view to promoting employment and economic uplift of Tribal of hill areas, it is proposed to stock Wool, Woollen yarn, dyes and chemicals at centres in Tribal block to encourage people to take up manufacture of woollens either at the departmental centres or at their own houses. These artisans would be organised in co-operatives to undertake a co-ordinated production programme. It is also proposed to provide 100 per cent subsidised equipments for taking up manufacturing jobs and take out their living on piece wages from the department or other agencies.

5.2.136. It is, therefore, proposed to set up carpet weaving training centres in hill area with peoples participation and involvement of entrepreneurs. Seven carpet training centres are proposed to be established in Hill Areas every year under this scheme where 210 carpet weavers will receive training during 1978-83 Plan.

5.2.137. With a view to inducing the local people to take up their work, it is proposed to open 4 training centres in the manufacture of Leather and canvass goods, in each year of 1979-83. With a view to organising scientific production of Bandages locally in perfect hygienic conditions by the local people of hills, four training centres in bandage making are proposed to be established in each year during 1979-83. In order to utilize timber to industrial uses within the hills

for providing gainful employment to carpenters and artisans, training centres in wood work and packing material with entrepreneurs collaboration are proposed to be set up in hills for organising these artisans in to production work on modern lines.

5.2.138. Besides, five training centres in smithy are proposed to be established every year in hills with entrepreneurs collaboration during 1978-83.

5.2.139. A schemes for instruction training at master craftsmen centres is proposed to appoint the local skilled workers as instructors and thereafter to send them to plains at a master craftsmens centre for undergoing one years intensive training in the use of modern tools and equipment. Training to 5 workers in each craft of Ringal and cane work, carpets, wood carving, wood engraving, woollen Hosiery and smithy is proposed to be imparted every year during 1979-83 for which a monthly stipend of Rs.300 per trainee is proposed.

5.2.140. Besides a scheme for entrepreneurial practical training is also proposed for 1978-83.

For promotion of industries in the Hill areas, schemes of Transport Subsidy and Capital Subsidy will also be continued under Central Sector Schemes during 1978-83. Besides, a Rural Industries Project (Almora) is also continued under Centrally sponsored programme.

Roads

5.2.141. With a view to regenerating the socio-economic development of the hill areas, a high priority was assigned to the development of roads during the Fifth Plan period. For optimal exploitation of existing potential and natural resources of the area, considerable efforts are being made to connect potential areas as also tourist resorts and remote and inaccessible areas through fair weather roads for opening up the economy.

5.2.142. For the Fifth Plan, an outlay of Rs.52 crores was proposed, out of which an amount of Rs.46.58 crores was spent in 1974-78 and the anticipated expenditure of 1978-79 is about Rs.18.50 crores. For 1978-83, an outlay of Rs.250.70

crores including Rs.83.15 crores for spill-over works and Rs.167.49 crores under RMNP is proposed out of which an amount of Rs.33 crores is earmarked for

1979-80 which includes Rs.25.47 crores for RMNP. The physical targets and achievements are given below:

TABLE X—Target and Achievements under Roads

Item	Fifth Plan Target	1974-75		1978-79		1978—83	1979-80
		Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Target	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1. Construction of motor roads (Kms.)	1600	1932	807	807	6164	1100	
2. Reconstruction and improvement of roads (Kms.)	500	509	289	289	2903	300	
3. Construction of bridge (Nos.)	78	58	14	14	94	35	

5.2.143. Hill areas are still isolated and suffer from inadequacy of net work of all weather roads in the hinterland and the remote potential areas. Roads being the only life line of the hill areas, the development of roads is an indispensable infrastructure for opening up the economy. For hill areas, development of roads is treated in the core sector of the economy as road development is supposed to be a condition precedent for developing primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of the economy. A high priority has, therefore, been assigned for roads during the next Plan 1978—83 period. Keeping in view the problems as well as potential of hill areas, relatively higher outlay is required for the next Plan 1978—83 especially in context of the revised minimum needs programme and its objectives and norms. Besides the spill-over works of about 83 crores, essential requirement of roads under RMNP, Missing links, roads in Tribal areas, Missing and weak bridges and roads of specific requirement for potential areas of hill produce tourist resorts and growth centres/important projects etc. has to be provided in the next Plan 1978—83.

5.2.144. One of the pertinent points which has to be emphasised is that the National norm of covering Villages of 1500 population (100 per cent) and between 1000—1500 (50 per cent) does not suit the hill areas keeping in view the terrain and small and scattered

village population as about 98.4 per cent of the total villages in hills confine up to 500 population only. Since in the Fifth Plan, the accepted norm under MNP for roads was coverage of villages of 500 population, the RMNP norm for the hill areas need be kept on the same coverage of having 500 population. Provision has, therefore, been made for unserved 597 villages up to 500 population which require about 2985 kms. of rural roads in addition to missing links and required roads for horticulture, tourism and other potential areas.

Ropeways

5.2.145. For providing transport facilities in potential areas of fruits and vegetables as also promoting tourism, Kumaun and Garhwal Development Corporations are establishing Ropeways in Naini Tal, Almora, Chamoli and Pithoragarh Districts. In Nainital a ropeway from Piplars place to Snow-View is being taken up by the Kumaon Development corporation which is under progress. In Almora a Material ropeway (from Lahrib to Banjhdaly) has been established for transportation of marketable produce. Besides, the ropeways of Rambara-Kedarnath in Chamoli Districts Helugurgam and Bauna-sera Ghat (Material ropeways) are also proposed to be taken up for which project reports are being prepared by Triveni Structurals Ltd. (Allahabad). For the construction of Ropeway, a loan of Rs.2 crores (one crore

to each) to Kumaon and Garhwal Development Corporation has been given in the Fifth Plan period.

5.2.146. An outlay of Rs.5 crores has been proposed for 1978-83 Plan for construction of ropeways in the hills out of which a sum of Rs.75 lakhs is proposed for 1979-80.

Tourism

5.2.147. Keeping in view the long range of potentialities of tourism development in the hill areas including the peripheral places of interest, a high priority has been assigned for tourism development and emphasis is being laid on exploring the possibilities of its development on a co-ordinated and scientific basis during the next Plan 1978-83. Major thrust would, therefore, be for promotion of tourism on commercial lines for which stress would be to provide good accommodation for all category of tourists with proper facilities of lodging and catering etc. on the yatra routes and other tourist resorts, transport facilities, way side amenities and wide spread publicity and guidance etc. for encouraging tourists in the hill areas. Besides, stress is also being laid on tourist cottages and compact tourist complexes for the economic development of the region.

5.2.148. Out of the outlay of Rs.368 lakhs for the Fifth Plan period, an amount of Rs.199.47 lakhs was spent during 1974-78 and about Rs.182 lakhs is likely to be spent during 1978-79. For 1978-83, an outlay of Rs.664 lakhs has been proposed, out of which Rs.123 lakhs is proposed for 1979-80.

5.2.149. By the end of 1977-78, accommodation of 1414 beds has been provided in various tourist houses and pilgrim rest houses in the hill areas. Construction work for additional accommodation facilities of about 1208-beds is in progress on the following places which is likely to be completed in 1979-80: Holiday home (Almora), Loharkhet (en-route to Pindari glacier), Kausani, Ranikhet, Binsar, Chilianaula, Bageshwar, Jageshwar, Shitlakheth, Kalika, Malli Tal Sat Tal, Bhim Tal, Ramnagar, Champawat, Lohaghat, Chaukori, Pauri, Rudraprayag,

Karnaprayag, Srinagar, Kotdwar, Uttarkashi, Gangotri, Bhojwasa, Arakot, Guptakashi, Chandranagar tourist cottages, Mandolivan, and Dewal, Dhanaulti, Mussoorie, Dakpather and Koti. Besides, development of Giri Sarowar (Kashipur), Dronasagar Tirth, Sahstra Dhara and adjacent areas of Mussoorie are also being developed. Besides, Kumaon and Garhwal development Corporations are also conducting package tours, and management of hotels/Rest houses/tent colonies for promotion of tourism.

5.2.150. During the next Five-Year Plan 1978-83, it is proposed to construct three types of accommodational units:

(1) Tourist Bungalows for the middle income group and low income group tourists.

(2) Dharmshala type Tourist Bungalows for the low income group tourists mainly at religious centres.

(3) Youth camp for youths and holiday homes.

5.2.151. It is proposed to promote trekking in the hills and provide facilities for winter sports to encourage off, season tourism. During the next Plan, the construction of Hotels has also been proposed to provide wayside amenities. Besides, way side amenities, facilities of hoteling and catering etc. would also be expanded. Publicity and fair and festivals would also be taken up.

5.2.152. The following important places have been identified and proposed for the development/expansion of tourism accommodation and other facilities for the next Plan 1978-83 on which works will be taken up in 1979-80 on the basis of availability of land and other resources: Tourist Bangalow Dehradun, Dharmshala type Tourist bangalow at Yamunotry, Harsil, chopta, joshimath, Govind Ghat, Poonagiri, Dronagiri, Rishikesh, Pithoragarh, Ukhimath and chandrabadani, landsdown, Jwalpadham, Rudraprayag, Ramgarh, Corbett National Park (Janta Hotel), Baijnath, Bhrari, Manila, Jagashwar, Tanakpur, Karnaprayag, Nanakmatta, Dhakuri, khati, Dwali Furkiya, Lakhemandal, Gopeshwar, Swami Rudranath/Mata amisyaidevi, Mornala, kaladhongi

(Motel), youth camps at Garse Buggyal, Hari-ki-Doon, Chila Osla and Taluka, development of kilbary, Mukteshwar, chila, Valley of flowers and Naina peak. Accommodation facilities of about 2104 beds will be provided from the above works during 1978-83. During 1979-80, advance action will be taken for new works and spill over works would be expedited.

General Education.

5.2.153. Education is one of the essential prerequisites for the socio economic development of the area. Special significance of education is attached for raising the standard of living and improvement of the people in accelerating the pace of deve-

TABLE XI—Some Indicators of Education.

Educational Stage	Institutions (No.)		Enrolment (000)	
	1974	1978	1974	1978
1	2	3	4	5
1. Primary	5346	5893	518	526
2. Middle	1005	1180	140	155
3. Higher Secondary	356	500	75	104
4. Degree	21	26		

5.2.156. Out of the Fifth Plan outlay of Rs.17.25 crores for General Education, the expenditure incurred during 1974-78 period was 14.75 crores. In 1978-79, the anticipated expenditure is about Rs.8.08 crores. In view of the essential needs of educational facilities in remote and inaccessible hill areas, an outlay of Rs.52.50 crores is proposed for 1978-83 plan which includes Rs.30.32 crores under RMNP. For 1979-80, an outlay of Rs.9.00 crores including Rs.5.94 crores under RMNP is proposed. At the end of 1977-78, 1624 primary schools and 419 junior high schools were without buildings. On account of non availability of buildings on rent in the hill areas, necessary provision has been made during the next Plan 1978-83 for the buildings of above schools.

5.2.157. The main objective of educational planning at the elementary stage is to provide facilities for Universal Education for the age group 6-11 within a walking distance of 1 Km. and for the age group 11-14 within a distance of 3 Kms. According to the Third Educational Sur-

vey, 1837 Primary Schools and 913 Middle

Schools were required in unserved rural areas of the hill districts. By the end of 1977-78, 547 Primary and 175 Middle Schools were opened. Hence 1300 Primary and 738 Middle Schools are proposed to be opened in the next Plan 1978-83, out of which 297 Primary and 38 Middle schools have been opened in 1978-79. During 1979-80, 300 Primary and 50 Middle Schools are proposed to be opened in rural areas and 5 Primary and 5 Middle Schools in urban areas. The enrolment in classes I-V is expected to increase from 5.26 lakhs to 5.38 lakhs in 1978-79 and to 5.56 lakhs in 1979-80. The percentage of enrolment in the age group 6-11 is expected to rise from 91 per cent (100 per cent Boys and 73 per cent Girls) in 1978-79 to 93 per cent (100 per cent Boys and 77 per cent Girls) in 1979-80. It is expected that the percentage of school going children in the age group 11-14 would also rise from 49 (67 per cent Boys and 29 per cent Girls) in 1978-79 to 51 per cent (69 per cent Boys and 31 per cent Girls) in 1979-80.

5.2.155. The progress in relations to various indicators of education is given below :

5.2.158. Provision has been made for imparting part-time education to 6.50 lakhs children in the age group 6—14 and for the construction of 426 Primary and 240 Middle School buildings and for improving the facilities for teaching of science, for free supply of text books, for teaching material and for uniforms to children of weaker sections during 1979-80.

5.2.159. For expansion of Secondary Education, 19 new Government High Schools are being opened and 5 Government High Schools are being upgrading to Inter Standard during 1978-79. In 1979-80, it is proposed to upgrade 2 Government High Schools to Inter standard and to open 8 New High Schools on the cent per cent grant-in-aid basis. Provision has been made for the construction of Government Higher Secondary schools and Educational offices buildings during 1979-80. Provision has also been made for bringing 6 schools on the grant-in-aid list and for giving non-recurring grants to Non-Government Higher Secondary Schools for buses, libraries, science laboratories, etc. and for qualitative improvement and maintenance of professional proficiency of teachers.

5.2.160. Provision has also been made for promotion of Games and Sports scouting training, leaderships training and assistance to talented sports students and grants to Sanskrit Pathshalas.

5.2.161. For 1978—83 period, a massive programme of Adult Education is proposed amalgamating all the previous programmes in to one and concentrating the efforts in a few block in each district, in which habitation of 150 to 300 will be covered for all the illiterate persons of age group 15—35 in a block. Under the proposed Plan, 900 Adult Education Centres will be run every year. The operational staff for running these centres will consist of 900 part time-instructors, 240 full-time supervisors, 24 project officers, 8 District Adult Education Officers and a few directional and Monitoring officers at the State level.

5.2.162. On the average it is expected that about 30 persons will be made literate at each centre, and about 1.21 lakh adult will be covered during plan period out of the population of 7 lakhs in the age-group 15—35. During 1979-80, provision has

been made for establishing 1650 part-time Adult literacy centres, training of instructors and supervisors and separate set up for adult education.

Technical Education

5.2.163. With a view to providing gainful employment and accelerating the industrial tempo in the hill areas, local talent have to be trained to fulfil the requirements of skilled persons in various trades and techniques. Therefore, for expending technical education facilities in the hills, five new polytechnics at Narendra Nagar, Kashipur, Dwarahat, Lohaghat and Uttar Kashi with an intake capacity of 350 seats were opened during 1974—78 which are being continued in the next Plan. Besides, two polytechnics at Srinagar and Bhimtal are also functioning with 390 intake capacity. Provision is being made to equip these institutions with necessary appliances, building and expansion of new courses of trades suitable for hill areas.

5.2.164. An amount of Rs.110.86 lakhs has been spent during 1974-78 and Rs.33 lakhs are likely to be spent in 1978-79. For 1978—83 an outlay of Rs.424.75 lakhs is proposed, out of which an outlay of Rs.42.75 lakhs is proposed for 1979-80.

Craftsmen Training

5.2.165. For catering to the demand of trained craftsmen in various trades and vocations, 10 new Government I.T.Is. at Dogadda (Pauri) Karnaprayag (Chamoli) Barkot, Pithoragarh, Tanakpur, Sald-Mahadeo and Pokhra (Pauri Garhwal) Askot (Pothoragarh) Javanti and Kanda. (Amora) were established in 1974—78 bringing the total number of I.T.Is. and G.I.T.Is. to 22 in the hill areas by the end of 1977-78. The total intake capacity of these institution has been raised to 3848. During the next Plan 1978—83, more stress would be for diversification of trades and strengthening and equipping these institutions with tools and appliance and buildings etc. Two new ITIs. are also proposed to be opened in 1978—83 in the unserved remote hill areas.

5.2.166. The expenditure on this programme during 1974—78 was Rs.69.74 lakhs and the anticipated expenditure of 1978-79 is Rs.25 lakhs. For 1978—83

an outlay of Rs.148.46 lakhs is proposed and for 1979-89, an outlay of Rs.23.29 lakhs is proposed.

Medical and Public Health :

5.2.167. By the end of 1977-78, 284 allopathic hospitals/dispensaries including 76 Primary Health Centres, 608 PHC sub-centres, 255 Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries and 17 Homoeopathic dispensaries were established in the hill areas. The position of beds by the end of 1977-78 is about 3955. Besides, 8 T.B. Clinics, 3 V. D. clinics, 8 leprosy central units 126 SET units and eight Dental clinics are also functioning.

5.2.168. There is dirth of para medical facilities, modern referal hospitals with modern medical facilities and equipments in the hill areas to cope with the problems of the remote arears. Most of the medical Institutions are without buildings and requirement of buildings is also not fulfilled from rental buildings. There is acute problem of contagious/communicable and venereal disease, Trichima, Ioprosy, diarrhoea and other diseases, unserved remote hill areas suffer from want of immediate medical aids. All this necessitates for necessary pro-

visions including required minimum during 1978-83.

5.2.169. The medical and health facility constitutes a very vital service in the social services programmes of the region. In view the topography sparsely/thinly populated settlement pattern and inaccessibility of the hill areas, the main thrust is for providing adequate community oriented health services including preventive and promotive as well specialists services in rural areas. Efforts would, therefore, be made in 1978-83 Plan for consolidating and strengthening the available facilities and expanding the medical facilities in remote hill areas and bridging the gulf of lack of modern and para medical facilities.

5.2.170. An amount Rs.265.54 lakhs was spent during 1974-78 including Rs.97.75 lakhs under MNP. The anticipated expenditure of 1978-79 is Rs.130 lakhs including Rs.40.96 lakhs under MNP. For 1978-83 Plan, an outlay of Rs.27.41 crores is proposed including Rs.13.27 crores for MNP, out of which an outlay of Rs.184.33 lakhs is proposed for 1979-80 which including Rs.150.00 under MNP. The important physical Targets and achievements are given below :

XII—Target and Achievements under Health .

Item	Unit	1974-78 Achievement	1977-78 Level	1978-83 Target	1978-79		1979-80 Target
					Target	Anti. Ach.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Hospitals and Dispensaries.							
(a) Allopathic	.. .. No.	104	284	158	38	38	25
(b) Ayurvedic	.. .. No.	35	255	59	19	19	10
(c) Homoeopathic	.. .. No.	10	17	20	..	..	5
2. Beds in hospitals and dispensaries.	No.	..	3955	200	..	..	40
3. PHCs.	.. .. No.	..	76	12	..	..	4
4. Sub-Centres	.. .. No.	..	608	272	..	..	90

5.2.172. On account of the topography and settlement pattern of the hill areas the National norm envisaged for providing one PHC per 50000 population and one sub-

centre per 5000 population by the end of 1988 would hardly serve the hill area to the desired extent. Keeping in view the needs, norm for this programme in the hills

has to be modified to 25000 population per PHC and 2500 population per sub-centre. Similarly, one community health worker per 500 population (instead of 1000 population) would be required in the hill areas. However, in view of the financial constraints and actual need the National norm of PHCs and sub-centres has been adopted for 1978-83 with 100 per cent coverage in hills instead of 46 per cent and 71 per cent coverage of PHCs and sub-Centres respectively so as to fulfil the required norm for hills (i.e. one PHC for 25000 population and one sub-centre for 2500 population) by March '83. On the basis of the above norm, 12 new PHCs and 272 Sub-centres are proposed to be opened during 1978-83. Besides, 50 per cent of the provision for construction of 300 buildings of existing sub-centres is also proposed during 1978-83. Provision for paramedical facilities, training institutions, communicable diseases, and specialised facilities have been kept to the barest minimum. Similarly, the necessary buildings of existing institutions would also be required in the next plan.

5.2.172. During the Fifth Plan period construction of 16 PHC buildings was sanctioned out of which 2 PHC buildings have been constructed by the end of 1977-78. The remaining buildings will be constructed during 1978-83. Besides, two PHCs of Kichha and Doiwala are being upgraded into 30 bedded hospital. During 1978-83, it is proposed to upgrade 17 PHCs. Out of this target, one PHC will be upgraded in 1978-79 which will start functioning in 1979-80. Two more PHCs will be upgraded in 1979-80. Under Minimum Needs Programme, construction of 14 existing PHCs building and 12 new PHCs during 1978-83 is proposed for which construction work will be taken up in 1979-80. On account of the topography and settlement pattern of hill areas, a norm of one CHW per 500 population is essential for which a target of 8800 CHWs and 76 Medical officers is proposed under the centrally sponsored programme. Similarly one T. B. A. (Trained Birth Attendant/Dai) for 500 population would be required for hill. This programme will be taken up under Family Welfare Programme.

5.2.173. Out of the proposed target of 158 Allopathic hospitals/dispensaries in-

cluding 20 women dispensaries for the next Plan, 25 dispensaries will be opened in 1979-80. Besides, 10 Ayurvedic 5 Homoeopathic dispensaries are also proposed for 1979-80. . .

5.2.174. Trachoma control programme will be extended to all PHCs during 1978-83. Facilities of latrines, lights and disinfectives etc., are also being provided on yatra routes and construction of pacca laterines will also be taken in 1979-80. Under the Community health workers scheme taken up w.e.f. October, 1977 eight PHCs, one in each district have been covered. During 1978-79 eight PHCs are likely to be covered and more PHCs will be covered in 1979-80 and next years under this scheme in a phased manner.

5.2.175. Special provision of survey treatment and research for prevalent diseases in tribal areas has been made during 1978-83. This set up would also serve the requirements of other public health measures. Under the programmes, two Divisional Public Health Laboratories, epidemic vans and cholera combat teams would be provided at divisional level. Referral services are also proposed at Divisional level for which necessary infrastructure will be provided. Specialist services and modern equipment at Divisional District, Tahsil and Block level are also proposed to be expanded. Provincialisation of ten Zila Parishad dispensaries is also proposed during 1978-83.

5.2.176. At present nursing scheme is only partially implemented in the hill areas which is inadequate. Therefore, full nursing scheme in all the districts and important Tahsil hospitals is proposed for 1978-83. Provision for necessary medicines to serve the rural/urban areas, construction of essential residential/non residential buildings has also been made.

5.2.177. Establishment of 3 A.N.M. Training Centres in the hills is proposed during 1978-83 to meet the requirement of auvillery nurses. Besides, a scheme for drugs quality control etc., with UNISEF assistance is also being continued in the next Plan.

Water Supply

5.2.178. The problem of drinking water is acute in the scarcity villages of hill

areas in addition to other problem villages. Out of 7771 scarcity villages, 4754 villages are yet to be covered. On the basis of the national objectives, all these villages with other problem villages have to be provided safe drinking water supply by the end of 1978-83. An outlay of Rs.95 crores is needed for water supply programme including Rs.74.10 crores under MNP.

5.2.179. An expenditure of Rs.17.77 crores including Rs.6.30 crores under IDA programme was incurred on the water supply programmes during 1974-78 period

of the Fifth Plan. An outlay of Rs.95 crores is proposed for the next Plan 1978-83 which includes Rs.74.10 crores under MNP and Rs.11.70 crores under IDA programme. Out of this outlay, an amount of Rs.9.00 crores is likely to be spent during 1978-79 including Rs.4.75 crores under MNP and Rs.4.25 crores under IDA programme. A sum of Rs.20 crores is proposed for 1979-80 including Rs.12.55 crores under MNP and Rs.5.45 crores under IDA programme. The Physical target and achievements are given below :

TABLE XIII—Water Supply—Target and Achievement

Item	Fifth Plan Target	Achievement 1974-78	1978-79		1978-83	1979-80
			Target	Achievement	Target	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Villages Covered No.</i>						
1. Normal Programme. ..	2410	1602	425	425	6120	1150
2. I. D. A. Programme ..		292	375	375	780	200
Total ..	2410	1894	800	800	6900	1350
3. MNP	1334	1602	425	425	6120	1150

5.2.180. An outlay of Rs.8.20 crores is proposed for urban water supply and sewerage scheme of Hill areas for 1978-83 Plan, out of which an outlay of Rs.1.00 crore is proposed for 1979-80.

Scheme of Rural Development Department

5.2.181. An amount of Rs.11.40 lakhs is likely to be spent in 1974-78 on drinking water by providing diggiss and wells for harijans and other weaker communities in the hill areas and an expenditure of Rs.10 lakhs is anticipated in 1978-79. An outlay of Rs.306.45 lakhs is proposed for 1978-83, out of which a sum of Rs.266.45 lakhs is proposed for 1979-80. Under this programme 377 diggiss and 23 wells were constructed for harijans in hill areas during 1974-78 and 100 diggiss are likely to be constructed in 1978-79. A target of 2665 diggiss has been proposed for 1979-80.

Labour Welfare

5.2.182. The estimated expenditure during the last three years (1975-78) is Rs.59.07 lakhs on the above programmes. The likely expenditure of 1978-79 is about

Rs.32.04 lakhs. For 1978-83 Plan, an outlay of Rs.42 lakhs is proposed, out of which an amount of Rs.0.93 lakhs is earmarked for 1979-80.

5.2.183. Under this programme, Labour Welfare Centres at Kotdwara and Kashipur, strengthening of machinery for ensuring minimum wages to agricultural labourers under the State Plan and rehabilitation of released bonded labourers would be continued under Central Sponsored Scheme during 1979-83.

5.2.184. Specific measures are being taken up for the rehabilitation of released bonded labourers especially Koltas and harijans of Chakrata and Kalsi (Dehra Dun) and Dunda (Uttarkashi) Blocks. Under this programme, released bonded labourers are being provided with financial assistance for land development, agriculture and horticulture, cottage industries, cattle and sheep rearing and other promotional programmes for their gainful vocations to make them independent. This programme is being implemented through the labour Department for which a project officer with some staff is posted at Dehra Dun. This programme will be effectively

supervised and adequate measures would be taken up by the Project Authority constituted for Tribal Area Development.

5.2.185. An amount of Rs.54.08 lakhs was sanctioned for the rehabilitation scheme of bonded labour during 1974-78 and about Rs.30 lakhs is likely to be given in 1978-79 for streamlining the rehabilitation programme.

5.2.186. So far about 2550 families of bonded labourers in Dehradun, Tehri-Garhwal and Uttar Kashi districts have been identified according to a survey conducted by the Labour Department besides, 150 other families and 1500 Bajjis are also identified who served as bonded labourer.

5.2.187. Financial assistance in the form cash and kind is being provided to the released bonded labourers for purchase of milch cattle, sheep, goat, agricultural implements and inputs for which provision was originally made at the rate of Rs.2000 per family. From the year 1977-78, the rate of assistance was increased to Rs.2500 per family.

5.2.188. Proceeding on the basis of the area approach, nine project centres have been selected as focal points for rehabilitation programme for the first phase. A detailed list of villages to be covered under each project area has been prepared and the specific requirements are being assessed. A committee has also been set up under the chairmanship of District Magistrate, Dehradun for examining and preparing a long-term rehabilitation Programmes.

Welfare of Backward Classes

5.2.189. Under this programme efforts would be concentrated to improve the socio-economic condition of the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other weaker communities during the next Five Year Plan 1978-83 period for which educational, economic, and health, housing and other programmes will be streamlined during 1979-80.

5.2.190. During the 4 years (1974-78) of the Fifth Plan, an amount of Rs.174 lakhs has been spent and during 1978-79, an amount of Rs.66 lakhs is likely to be utilized. For 1979-80, an outlay of Rs.70 lakhs is earmarked.

5.2.191. Special emphasis would be laid on the socio-economic uplift of harijans, koltas and other communities as also for provision of housing of harijans and weaker communities under MNP during 1978-83 and 1979-80 for which an outlay of Rs.336 lakhs for 1978-83 and a sum of Rs.50 lakhs is proposed for 1979-80. It is estimated that about 20994 families who have been allotted land/sites would require funds for housing in the hill areas during 1978-83.

5.2.192. For effective implementation of integrated programmes in 5 tribal blocks, a Project Authority has been established with a Project Officer for exclusive supervision and co-ordination of developmental programmes in these areas. Nucleus fund for this authority will also be provided at the disposal of Project Authority for providing a filip to local requirements of Target groups of this area. This nucleus fund would be disaggregated towards sectoral programmes.

5.2.194. Besides the above special programme for Bhotias and other tribes are also being continued. Two scheduled tribes development corporations. Kumaon and Garhwal are functioning for assisting establishing cottage industries and providing gainful employment and income to the tribal people of the area. In addition, programmes for establishment and expansion and maintenance of Ashram-Type Schools and their up grading for scheduled castes/tribes, improvement and expansion of departmentally aided schools, hostels, and liabraries is also continued.

5.2.194. Under economic development programme, expansion and improvement of industrial training centre for harijans will also be taken up. During the next Plan, a Common Facility Centre is proposed to be opened at Technical Training Centre (Naini Tal) for Stramlining training in various trades. It is also proposed to provide a Kit-Bag to trainees at this centre to help the poor Trainees. Shops at hire purchase basis will also be provided to poor persons.

5.2.195. The existing Ashram type Schools will be expanded and Building construction work will also be taken up in 1978-83. Under this programme expansion of ATS at Kalsi, Laghapokhri, Bidora

Gadarpur, Munsiari and Joshimath is proposed. Besides, construction of ATS building of Gadarpur, Joshimath, Bidora, Munsiari, Tuni and Laghapokhri would

also be taken up.

5.2.197. The important physical targets and achievements are given below :

TABLE XIV—Backward Classes—Targets and Achievements

Programme	Unit	Fifth Plan Target (1974—79)	Achievement 1974—78	Target Anticipated 1978-79	1978—83 Target	1979-80 Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(A) Educational Activities.						
<i>(i) Prematric Scholarship</i>						
Scheduled Castes	.. Students	6,665	5,682	1,670	28,015	5,745
Scheduled Tribes	.. Do.	1,800	1,365	465	1,265	180
Denotified Tribes	.. Do.	..	22	..	..	..
Other Backward Classes	.. Do.	4,335	2,865	955	15,566	2,411
<i>(ii) Other incentive</i>						
N.R.A. for Purchase of Books in Pre-matric Classes.						
Scheduled Castes	.. Student	..	..	..	10,000	550
Scheduled Tribes	.. Do.	..	..	..	3,600	150
<i>(iii) N.R.A. for Purchase of books and appliances in Post-matric classes.</i>						
	Students					
Scheduled Castes	.. Students	260	175	55	600	80
Scheduled Tribes	.. Do.	..	15	..	..	..
<i>(iv) Ashram Type Schools</i>						
Scheduled Castes	.. Students	..	3	Expansion and Construction		
Scheduled Tribes	.. Do.	..	..	Expansion and Construction		
(B) Economic Development.						
<i>(i) Agricultural Development</i>						
Scheduled Castes	.. Families	750	295	100	1,000	150
Scheduled Tribes	.. Do.	1,480	665	150	2,000	350
<i>(ii) Animal Husbandry</i>						
<i>(iii) Development of Small Scale Cottage Industries.</i>						
Scheduled Castes	.. Families	200	109	33	500	67
Scheduled Tribes	.. Do.	565	200	67	1,300	167
(C) Health, Housing and other Schemes.						
<i>(i) Subsidy for Construction of Houses</i>						
Scheduled Castes	.. Houses	675	890	600	5,000	1,000
Scheduled Tribes	.. Do.	1,115	514	125	2,625	312

Outlay and Expenditure under RMNP (Hill Region)

(Rupees in lakhs)

Item	Fifth Plan outlay	1974—78 Expendi- ture	1977-78 Expendi- ture	1978-79		1978—83 Outlay	1979-80 Outlay
				Outlay	Anticipated Expen- diture		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Rural Electrification ..	240.61	237.51	86.88	80.00	80.00	1764.00	269.00
2. Rural Roads ..	900.00	1041.97	189.65	172.00	1611.72	16748.81	2547.00
3. Elementary Education ..	633.72	424.66	169.44	226.34	230.08	289.20	567.00
4. Adult Education ..	8.00	5.34	2.73	8.22	8.22	139.42	27.00
5. Public Health ..	209.30	197.75	26.05	33.00	40.96	1326.89	150.00
6. Rural Water Supply —							
(a) Jal Nigam ..	900.00	1120.00	300.00	475.00	475.00	7410.00	1255.00
(b) Rural Development De- partment.	15.15	11.40	3.75	10.00	10.00	306.45	266.45
Total-6	915.15	1131.40	303.75	485.00	485.00	7716.45	1521.45
7. Nutrition							
(a) Education Department	65.00	48.67	15.00	16.00	16.00	36.00	4.00
(b) Rural Development Department.	15.00	11.28	3.75	4.00	4.00	113.31	12.00
(c) Harijan Department	..	..	..	..	..	74.10	18.00
Total-7 ..	80.00	59.95	18.75	20.00	20.00	223.41	34.00
8. Urban slum ..	..	..	..	..	..	70.00	..
9. Harijan Housing ..	..	..	..	..	..	336.00	50.00
10. Houses sites for landless laboures.	10.00	7.68	2.50	3.00	3.00	25.00	5.00
.. Grand Total ...	2996.78	3006.26	799.75	1027.56	2478.99	31242.18	5170.45

ANNEXURE-I

Draft Five Year Plan-1978--83

Outlay for Hill Region by Major Heads of Development

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Serial no.	Programme	Fifth plan 1974-79 Outlay	Actual Expenditure 1974-78	1978-79		Proposed Outlay	
				Outlay	Anti. Exp.	For 1979-80	For 5 years 1978-83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Agriculture and allied programmes ..	5014	3929	1737	1721	3197	19117
2	Medium Irrigation and Flood Control ..	880	781	150	168	582	3725
3	Power (Excluding major generation and Trunk Transmission and Distribution) ..	1657	993	350	350	863	4904
4	Industry and Minerals ..	1214	592	181	181	685	2995
5	Transport and Communications ..	5568	5058	1992	2042	3500	26239
6	Education including Technical Education ..	1861	1615	845	863	969	5808
7	Water Supply ..	3015	1788	910	910	2266	9806
8	Other Social Services ..	1310	883	427	409	664	5493
9	Miscellaneous ..	15	13	8	8	22	81
	Grand Total ..	20534	15652	6600	6652	12748	78171

Sectoral Outlays and Expenditure
Draft Plan—1978—83 and Annual Plan 1979-80 Hill Region

ANNEXURE—II
(Rupees in lakhs)

Sector/Department	Fifth Plan Outlay 1974—79	1974—78 Actual Expenditure	1977-78 Actual Expenditure	Proposed Outlay 1978—83				1978-79		1979-80 Proposed Outlay			
				Total	MNP	Foreign Ex-change	Capital Content	Approved Outlay	Anti-cipated Expenditure	Total	MNP	Foreign Ex-change	Capital Content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I—Agriculture and Allied Sector													
1 Agriculture—													
(1) Agriculture Department ..	147.67	100.00	36.63	302.00	..	..	12.00	53.00	45.63	54.64	..	..	2.50
(2) Cane Department ..	38.48	26.09	6.67	41.40	..	..	..	8.00	8.00	8.15	..	..	3.50
(3) Agriculture Research and Education:													
(a) Agriculture Department ..	6.43	3.85	1.09	8.07	..	..	..	1.75	1.66	1.58	..	..	..
(b) Pantnagar University ..	115.00	108.22	50.82	500.00	..	..	..	25.00	25.00	93.80	..	..	..
Total—3 ..	121.43	112.07	51.91	508.07	..	..	..	26.75	26.66	95.38	..	..	..
4 Consolidation ..	2.59	2.59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Storage and Warehousing (Co-operative Department State share).	13.75	6.25	3.00	28.00	..	..	..	12.00	15.00	3.50	..	..	..
6 Agriculture Marketing (Mandi Parishad)	40.00	24.00	7.00	50.00	..	..	..	10.00	10.00	10.00	..	..	..
7 Horticulture and Fruit-utilization ..	567.55	351.54	166.72	2250.00	..	..	594.35	180.00	187.77	312.70	..	..	133.37
8 Sewage Utilization ..	..	1.00	..	80.00	..	..	..	..	..	20.00	..	..	..
9 C.D. Department ..	9.78	9.36	2.07	30.05	..	..	1.00	2.25	2.20	8.00	..	..	1.00
Total—1 Agriculture ..	941.25	632.90	274.00	3289.52	..	..	607.35	292.00	295.26	512.37	..	..	140.37

2 Minor Irrigation :														
(1) Private M.I.	..	255.00	194.97	72.06	} 874.00	..	..	536.00	75.00	75.00	} 175.00	..	..	175.00
(2) Hydrant/Sprinklers	..	9.55	34.34	27.92		55.00	55.00	
(3) State Minor Irrigation	..	1290.00	789.49	290.00	3000.00	..	..	3000.00	350.00	350.00	380.00	..	..	380.00
Total, 2-Minor Irrigation	..	1554.55	1018.80	389.98	3874.00	..	..	3536.00	480.00	480.00	555.00	..	..	555.00
3 Soil and Water Conservation :														
(1) Agriculture Department	..	515.00	299.94	67.53	832.00	..	..	14.35	115.00	92.60	161.84	..	..	8.05
(2) Forest Department	..	180.00	108.83	49.52	1492.00	..	..	..	161.00	166.00	270.00	..	..	..
Total, 3-Soil and Water Conservation	..	695.00	408.77	117.05	2324.00	..	..	14.35	276.00	258.60	431.84	..	..	8.05
4 Integrated Area Development	..	271.54	172.87	81.72	1217.65	..	..	..	100.00	100.00	175.00	..	..	..
5 Planning at local level/Antyodaya scheme.	..	..	133.78	133.78	3516.00	..	..	..	..	..	520.00	..	..	..
5(b) Special programme for Rural Development (S.F.D.A/M.F.A.L.)	..	5.50	16.37	7.84	50.00	..	..	..	14.00	11.76	7.50	..	..	..
6 Animal Husbandry and Dairying :														
(a) Animal Husbandry	..	271.16	164.74	44.58	631.15	..	55.54	169.19	90.00	88.48	144.02	..	15.00	23.87
(b) Dairying and Milk Supply	..	42.00	29.76	3.62	100.00	..	..	5.90	10.00	10.00	16.16	..	..	..
Total, 6 Animal Husb. and Dairying	..	313.16	194.50	48.20	731.15	..	55.54	175.09	100.00	98.48	160.18	..	15.00	23.87
7 Forests	..	976.00	748.33	278.53	2271.00	..	..	..	221.00	222.00	350.00	..	..	..
8 Fisheries	..	12.00	7.59	3.26	50.00	..	..	33.81	5.00	5.00	8.00	..	..	4.25
(I) Investment in Agricultural Financial Institution	..	21.88	14.39	6.14	50.00	..	..	50.00	7.00	7.00	8.00	..	..	8.00
10 C. D. Programme :														
(1) (a) Panchayati Raj	..	5.38	3.18	1.26	20.00	..	..	..	2.00	2.00	5.07	..	..	..
(b) P.V.D.	..	2.23	1.07	..	10.00	..	..	..	..	..	2.00	..	..	..

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sector/Department	Fifth Plan Outlay 1974-79	1974-78 Actual Expenditure	1977-78 Actual Expenditure	Proposed Outlay 1978-83			1978-79		1979-80 Proposed Outlay				
				Total	MNP	Foreign Exchange	Capital Content	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Total	MNP	Foreign Exchange	Capital Content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
(c) Grant to Zila Parishads .. .. .	..	12.33	4.70	80.00	..	..	80.00	2.00	2.00	16.00	..	..	16.00
Total (i)	7.61	16.58	5.96	110.00	..	..	80.00	4.00	4.00	23.07	..	..	16.00
(ii) C.D. (Rural Development)	21.18	12.08	4.75	199.76	..	..	142.07	10.00	10.00	66.13	..	..	33.74
(iii) Grant to Block Kshettra samities for petty works. .. .. .	..	380.00	152.00	770.00	..	..	770.00	154.00	154.00	154.00	..	..	154.00
(iv) Rural Engineering Services (R.E.S.)	56.46	45.87	12.65	140.73	..	..	..	12.00	15.00	27.80	..	..	..
Total—10 C.D. Programme	85.25	454.53	175.36	1220.47	..	..	992.07	180.00	183.00	271.00	..	..	203.74
Total—I-Agriculture and Allied Sectors	4876.13	3803.03	1515.86	18593.81	..	55.54	5408.67	1675.00	1661.10	2998.89	..	15.00	943.28
<i>II—Co-operation—</i>													
1 Co-operative Department	135.74	125.52	68.22	518.51	..	..	167.55	60.04	60.04	198.14	..	..	100.96
2 Finance Deptt. (Co-op. Audit)	2.25	0.65	0.58	5.15	..	..	..	1.62	1.62	0.04	..	..	..
Total, II Co-operation	137.99	126.17	68.80	523.66	..	..	167.55	61.66	61.66	198.18	..	..	100.96
<i>III—Water and Power Development—</i>													
1 Irrigation	886.81	620.79	171.50	3126.00	..	..	3126.00	100.09	98.75	507.00	..	..	507.00
2 Flood control projects	193.13	160.61	48.80	599.00	..	..	599.00	50.00	69.00	75.00	..	..	75.00

3 Power	1656.65	993.34	304.81	4904.00	1764.00	..	4904.00	350.00	350.00	863.00	269.00	..	863.00
Total, III Water and Power Development ..	2736.59	1774.74	525.11	8629.00	1764.00	..	8629.00	500.09	517.75	1445.00	269.00	..	1445.00

IV—Industries and Minerals

1 Industries(Major and Medium) ..	750.00	341.25	125.00	1000.00	..	..	1000.00	57.00	57.00	212.00	..	..	212.00
2 Mining and Metallurgical Development													
(a) Geology and Mining Directorate	126.55	78.49	26.70	175.00	..	..	..	29.21	29.21	30.00	..	..	..
(b) State Mineral Deve. Corpn. ..	77.00	42.00	5.00	520.00	..	..	520.00	10.00	10.00	190.00	..	..	190.00
Total—2 ..	203.55	120.49	31.70	695.00	..	..	520.00	39.21	39.21	220.00	..	..	190.00

3 Village and Small Industries ..	260.08	130.56	36.24	1300.00	..	..	318.80	84.60	84.60	253.25	..	..	80.12
Total—IV Industries and Minerals ..	1213.63	592.30	192.94	2995.00	..	..	1838.80	180.81	180.81	685.25	..	..	482.13

V—Transport and Communication—

1 Roads and Bridges :													
(a) Roads and Bridges ..	5200.00	4658.12	1836.30	25070.00	16748.81	..	25070.00	1800.00	1850.00	3300.00	2547.00	..	3300.00
(b) Ropeways ..	..	200.00	..	500.00	..	..	500.00	10.00	10.00	75.00	..	..	75.00
(c) Road Transport ..	..	..	..	5.00	..	..	5.00	..	..	2.00	..	..	..
Total—I ..	5200.00	4858.12	1836.30	25575.00	16748.81	..	25575.00	1810.00	1860.00	3377.00	2547.00	..	3375.00
2 Tourism	368.00	199.47	102.52	664.00	..	..	664.00	182.00	182.00	123.00	..	..	112.00
Total—V Transport and Communication	5568.00	5057.59	1938.82	26239.00	16748.81	..	26239.00	1992.00	2042.00	3500.00	2547.00	..	3487.00

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sector/Department	Fifth Plan Outlay 1974-79	1974-78 Actual Expenditure	1977-78 Actual Expenditure	Proposed Outlay 1978-83				1978-79		1979-80 Proposed Outlay			
				Total	MNP	Foreign Exchange	Capital Content	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Total	MNP	Foreign Exchange	Capital Content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<i>VI—Social and Community Services—</i>													
1 Education :													
(a) General Education ..	.. 1725.00	1474.60	569.30	5250.00	3031.62	..	1166.93	790.00	807.80	900.00	594.00	..	209.92
(b) Sports ..	.. 43.60	28.32	8.77	100.00	..	..	60.00	15.00	14.89	20.00	..	..	14.50
(c) Cultural affairs ..	.. ..	0.82	0.82	33.10	..	..	..	7.00	7.00	6.54	..	..	..
Total—I General Education ..	.. 1768.60	1503.74	578.89	5383.10	3031.62	..	1226.93	812.00	829.69	926.54	594.00	..	224.42
2 Technical Education ..	.. 92.00	110.86	57.40	424.75	..	10.00	316.50	33.00	33.00	42.75	..	..	23.75
3 Medical and Public Health ..	.. 291.62	265.65	107.46	2741.00	1326.89	..	1665.25	130.00	130.00	184.33	150.00	..	141.94
4 Water Supply :													
(i) Jal Nigam ..	.. 3000.00	1777.00	537.00	9500.00	7410.00	446.00	1210.00	900.00	900.00	2000.00	1255.00	208.00	417.00
(ii) C. D. Department ..	.. 15.15	11.40	3.75	306.45	306.45	..	306.45	10.00	10.00	266.45	266.45	..	266.45
Total—4 ..	.. 3015.15	1788.40	540.75	9806.45	7716.45	446.00	1516.45	910.00	910.00	2266.45	1521.45	208.00	683.45
Housing—													
(i) Buildings :													
(a) Judicial Deptt. ..	.. 15.00	11.69	11.69	180.00	..	..	180.00	20.00	20.00	50.00	..	..	50.00
(b) Revenue Deptt. ..	.. 80.00	58.85	10.00	220.00	..	..	220.00	30.00	15.00	40.00	..	..	40.00
(c) Govt. Estate Deptt. ..	.. 10.00	7.71	0.11	55.00	..	..	55.00	1.00	1.00	15.00	..	..	15.00

(d) Food and Civil Supplies	..	40.00	10.87	5.12	100.00	..	..	100.00	2.00	2.00	5.00	..	..	5.00
(e) Police Buildings	..	150.00	132.87	49.37	300.00	..	..	300.00	45.00	45.00	64.91	..	..	64.91
(f) Jail Deptt.	..	5.00	105.00	105.00	1.00	1.00	22.43	22.43
(g) Officers' Hostel/Pool Housing	100.00	100.00	30.00	30.00	20.00	20.00
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Total (i) Buildings	..	300.00	221.99	76.29	1060.00	1060.00	129.00	114.00	217.34	217.34
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(2) Others :														
(a) Housing Department	..	13.50	7.50	3.00	80.00	80.00	4.00	4.00
(b) House sites for landless labourers	..	10.00	8.16	2.50	25.00	25.00	..	25.00	3.00	3.00	5.00	5.00	..	5.00
(c) Harijan Housing	336.00	336.00	..	336.00	50.00	50.00	..	50.00
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Total—2	..	23.50	15.66	5.50	441.00	361.00	..	441.00	7.00	7.00	55.00	55.00	..	55.00
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Total—5 Housing	..	323.50	237.65	81.79	1501.00	361.00	..	1501.00	136.00	121.00	272.34	55.00	..	272.34
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6 Urban Development	70.00	70.00
7 Information and Publicity	..	1.87	4.51	2.53	10.00	2.00	2.00	3.23
8 Labour and Labour Welfare :														
(a) Labour Welfare	..	65.52	59.07	29.56	42.00	..	..	..	32.04	31.72	0.93	..	..	..
(b) Craftsman Training	..	105.64	69.74	27.32	148.46	58.43	25.00	25.00	23.29	18.10
(c) Employment services	..	4.10	0.66	0.36	8.18	0.50	0.70	1.47
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Total—8 Labour and Labour Welfare	..	175.26	129.47	57.24	198.64	58.43	57.54	57.42	25.69	18.10

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sector/Department	Fifth Plan Outlay 1974-79	1974-78 Actual Expenditure	1977-78 Actual Expenditure	Proposed Outlay 1978-83				1978-79		1979-80 Proposed Outlay			
				Total	MNP	Foreign Exchange	Capital Content	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Total	MNP	Foreign Exchange	Capital Content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
9 Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes.	221.61	174.08	68.96	694.00	..	..	143.50	70.00	65.53	133.77	..	..	44.40
10 Social Welfare	15.20	10.73	5.51	57.00	..	..	10.00	12.00	12.00	9.02	..	..	4.00
11 Nutrition :													
(i) Education Department ..	65.00	48.67	15.00	36.00	36.00	..	..	16.00	16.00	4.00	4.00	..	..
(ii) C. D. Department ..	15.00	11.28	3.75	113.31	113.31	..	..	4.00	4.00	12.00	12.00	..	..
(iii) Harijan Wel. Deptt. ..	..	..	..	74.10	74.10	..	..	..	..	18.00	18.00	..	..
Total—11 Nutrition ..	80.00	59.95	18.75	223.41	223.41	..	..	20.00	20.00	34.00	34.00	..	..
Total VI—Social and Community Services	5985.81	4285.04	1519.28	21109.25	12728.96	456.00	6507.06	2182.54	2180.64	3898.12	2354.45	208.00	1412.40
<i>VII—Economic and Other Services :</i>													
1 State Planning Machinery ..	9.87	6.83	2.20	49.70	..	..	..	3.66	3.66	14.41	..	..	..
2 Secretariat Administration ..	5.00	6.43	2.48	15.00	..	..	..	1.15	1.15	3.00	..	..	..
3 Statistics	0.57	..	..	16.34	..	..	..	3.10	3.10	5.05	..	..	..
Total—VII Economic and other services	15.44	13.26	4.68	81.04	..	..	..	7.91	7.91	22.46	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL, I to VII ..	20533.59	15652.13	5765.49	78170.76	31242.18	511.54	48791.08	6600.00	6651.87	12747.90	5170.45	223.00	7870.76

PHYSICAL PROGRAMME—Five-Year Plan 1978—83
Targets and Achievements Hill Region

Item	Unit	Fifth Plan Target 1974—79	Achievements		1977-78 Level	1978—83 Proposed Target	1978-79		1979-80 Proposed target	
			1974—78	1977-78			Target	Anticipated Achieve- ment		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
I—Agriculture										
1	Food Production	'000 tonnes	1490	1200*	1200	1075	1530	1140	1250	1300
2	Total area under food crops	'000 Hectare								
	(1) H.Y.P.	"	214	210*	210	210	280	230	230	250
3	Distribution of Chemical Fertilizers :									
	(1) Nitrogenous (N)	'000 Tonnes	19	15*	15	15	50	20	20	30
	(2) Phosphatic (P)	"	9	5*	5	5	20	8	8	12
	(3) Potashic (K)	"	4	4*	4	4	10	4	4	8
4	Area under Plant Protection	'000 Hectare	576	537*	557	557	768	550	550	600
5	Area under soil conservation (additional)	"	24500	21428	3958	31500	7500	4000	4000	4500
6	Area covered under consolidation	"	360	10		10				
	<i>Horticulture :</i>									
	(1) Area under orchards (additional)	"	26.50	22.16	6.43	86.93	30.30	6.30	6.30	6.00
	(2) Area under vegetables (additional)	"	2.50	6.48	2.24	16.30	4.55	0.55	0.55	1.00
	(3) Plant Protection Measure against pests and diseases.	"	80.00	75.36	20.02	75.36	117.00	17.00	17.00	25.00
	(4) Rejuvenation of old orchards	"	25.00	20.18	6.05	20.18	29.50	5.50	5.50	6.00
	(5) Additional area brought under potato cultivation.	"	3.20	4.39	1.31	24.79	4.67	0.67	0.67	1.00

*Level 1977-78

Item	Unit	Fifth Plan Targets 1974-79	Achievements		1977-78 Level	1978-83 Proposed Targets	1978-79		1979-80 Proposed Target	
			1974-78	1977-78			Target	Anticipated Achievement		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
(6) Production of Fruits	Lakh tonnes	1.75	1.40	1.40	1.40	2.50	1.75	1.75	2.00	
(7) Production of Potatoes	"	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	2.90	2.10	2.10	2.30	
8 Minor Irrigation Works :										
A—Private M.I.										
(1) Masonry wells	No.	302	116	28	567	120	30	30	25	
(2) Deep Boring	"	5488	4372	1035	8944	7100	1420	1420	1420	
(3) Pumping sets	"	4721	3867	873	8261	4500	900	900	900	
(4) Persian wheels	"	34	24	3	308	5	5	5	..	
(5) Private tube-wells	"	2322	1752	545	4400	4540	730	730	810	
(6) Guls and hauz	'000 Hect.	7855	4454	1170	28044	10000	1800	1800	1900	
(7) Irrigation potential created	"	0.42	31.00	8.44	0.72	52.00	10.66	10.66	10.00	
(8) Construction of Hydram/sprinkler units	No.	..	..	..	..	360	70	70	70
9 Irrigation Potential created through										
B—State Irrigation Works :										
(1) Medium irrigation works	'000 Hect.	36.14	18.00	3.74	51.00	25.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	
(2) State M.I. works	"	91.21	9.00	3.85	51.00	30.00	4.00	2.00	3.00	
<i>Animal Husbandry</i>										
(1) A. I. Centres	No.	25	22	..	70	..	..	..	..
(2) A. I. Sub-centres	"	90	30	..	161	..	..	..	..
(3) Sheeps and wood extension centres	"	20	14	5	68	6	6	6	..	

	(4) Veterinary hospitals .. .. .	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	114	30	..	..	5
	(5) Stockmen centres .. .. .	..	..	..	..	36	36	..	427	40	..	..	8
10	<i>Forest :</i>												
	(1) Plantation of trees of industrial and economic importance.			'000 Hect.		13.60	12.298	3.671	85.370	19.700	3.000	3.000	4.000
	(2) Plantation of fast growing species	..	..	..	..	8.900	8.705	1.516	44.330	19.000	1.400	1.400	3.500
	(3) Construction of new roads .. .. .	..	..	Km.		295	92	1921	1921	100	35	35	35
	(4) Metalling/Renovation of existing roads	..	..	..	..	1154	939	..	7155	2800	220	220	220
11	<i>Co-operation :</i>												
	(1) Organisation of Primary agricultural credit societies at Nyaya Panchayat level			Nos.		729	738*	738	738*	..	..	..	..
	(2) Membership .. .. .	..	..	No. in lakhs		4.81	4.96	4.99	4.96	..	..	..	..
	<i>(3) Agricultural credit :</i>												
	(a) Short terms .. .. .	..	..	Rs. in crores		8.14	7.59	7.59	7.59	22.60	17.50	17.50	78.90
	(b) Medium terms .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3.68	1.21	1.21	1.21	3.05	2.20	2.20	2.45
	(c) Long terms .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4.00	0.96	0.96	0.96	7.04	6.24	6.24	6.44
	(d) Rural godowns .. .. .	..	..	No.		175	35	76	210	519	100	..	160
12	<i>Power :</i>												
	(1) Electrification of villages .. .. .	..	..	No		1519	1503	2774	2774	4760	395	395	860
	(2) Energisation of private tube-wells/pump sets .. .. .	..	..	..	..	516	450	2698	2698	2240	100	100	775
	(3) Electrification of Harijan Basties .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1134	618	1013	1013	4760	395	395	860
13	<i>Industries :</i>												
	(1) Small Industries units.. .. .	..	..	No.		1465	701	201	1631	2000	300	300	350
	(2) Production of Handloom cloth .. .. .	..	..	Lakh metres		75.00	46.03	15.23	20.00	100.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
	(3) Number of looms under co-operative fold	..	..	No.		450	146	67	..	1250	250	250	250

Item	Unit	Fifth Plan Targets 1974-79	Achievements		1977-78 Level	1978-83 Proposed Targets	1978-79		1979-80 Proposed Target	
			1974-78	1977-78			Target	Anticipated Achievement		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
(4) Production of Mulbary silk cocoons	.. Lakh Kg.	4.50	2.09	0.51	4.05	8.20	1.20	1.30	1.30	
(5) Production of Raw silk	.. '000 Kg.	32.50	20.80	5.00	40.60	67.00	7.50	7.50	8.00	
(6) Production of Tussar cocoons	.. No. in lakhs	10.00	1.71	0.39	2.12	12.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	
14 Roads :										
(1) New roads constructed	.. Km.	1600	1932	687	7594	6164	807	807	1110	
(2) Reconstruction and improvement of existing roads.	.. "	500	509	155	509	2903	289	289	300	
(3) Construction of bridges	.. No.	78	58	10	113	172	14	14	35	
C—Education :										
(1) Primary schools (additional)	.. No.	844	547	162	5893	1300	297	297	305	
(3) Junior High School	.. "	195	175	62	1180	738	38	38	55	
(3) Higher secondary school	.. "	130	144	31	500	100	19	19	20	
(4) Degree Colleges	.. "	5	5	..	26	..	..	..	..
15 Medical services and Family planning										
(1) Establishment of hospitals and dispensaries (Allopathy).	.. No	20	104	40	284	158	38	38	25	
(2) Ayurvedic/Unani dispensaries	.. "	20	35	20	255	59	19	19	10	
(3) Establishment of hospitals and dispensaries (Homoeopathy)	.. "	10	10	..	17	20	..	..	5
(4) Beds in hospitals and dispensaries (allopathic)	.. "	660	469	..	3955	200	..	..	40
(5) T. B. clinics	.. "	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..
(6) Leprosy control units	.. "	2	2	..	8	..	..	..	..

(7) V. D. clinics	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	2	..	..	..	..
S. E. T. centres	..	..	..	..	96	35	126	49	28	28	28	21
16 Water supply :												
Village covered	..	..	..	..	2410	1894	792	3491	6900	800	800	1350
17 Technical Education :												
(1) Institutions functioning												
(a) Degree level	..	..	..	No.	1	1	1	2	1	1	..	..
(b) Diploma level	..	..	..	..	7	7	1	9	7	7	..	..
(2) Intake capacity												
(a) Degree level	..	..	..	No.	140	90	90	90	..	90	90	125
(b) Diploma level	..	..	..	..	900	740	715	740	..	740	740	100
18 Craftsman Training :												
Institutions functioning	..	..	..	No.	12	20	22	22	24	22	22	24

Serial no.	Item	Unit	1974-78		1977-78	1978-83	1978-79		1979-80
			Fifth Plan Targets 1974-79	Achievements	Achievement	Proposed Targets	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Proposed Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19 EDUCATION (Details)									
A—Elementary Education									
I—Classes I—V(age group 6-11)									
(i) Enrolment									
	(a) Boys	.. (000)	333	325	325	349	329	329	334
	(b) Girls	.. ..	209	210	201	264	209	209	222
	(c) Total	.. ..	542	526	526	613	538	538	556
(ii) Percentage of age-group									
	(a) Boys	.. .. %	120	107	107	110	107	107	108
	(b) Girls	.. .. %	69	72	72	89	73	73	77
	(c) Total	.. .. %	94	90	90	100	91	91	93
II—Classes VI—VIII (age-group 11-14)									
(i) Enrolment									
	(a) Boys	.. .. ('000)	122	113	113	136	117	117	121
	(b) Girls	.. ..	47	42	42	63	46	46	50
	(c) Total	.. ..	169	155	155	199	163	163	171
(ii) Percentage of age-group									
	(a) Boys	.. .. %	83	65	65	76	67	67	69
	(b) Girls	.. .. %	26	28	28	37	29	29	31
	(c) Total	.. .. %	52	48	48	57	49	49	51
3. Secondary Education									
III—Classes IX—X (age-group 14-16)									
(i) Enrolment									
	(a) Boys	.. .. ('000)	63	58	58	76	63	63	66
	(b) Girls	.. ..	15	14	14	30	15	15	18
	(c) Total	.. ..	78	72	72	106	78	78	84
(ii) Percentage of age-group									
	(a) Boys	.. .. %	57	53	53	65	57	55	58
	(b) Girls	.. .. %	15	15	15	28	15	15	18
	(c) Total	.. .. %	37	35	35	47	37	37	40

(3) TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT

5.3.1. In the Five Year Plan (1978—83), the tribal development programmes will be intensified and accelerated with a view to narrowing the gap between the tribal and non-tribal areas and speeding up the process of economic and social development for improving the quality of life of the tribal community. In order to achieve these objectives, it is proposed to develop a specific plan frame with emphasis on the creation of an unified and flexible mechanism for planning and implementation of identified tribal pockets of the state keeping view their problems, felt needs and socio-cultural peculiarities. The socio-economic problems of the tribals living in different parts of the state are diverse and cannot be described in general terms. However, poverty, unemployment, indebtedness and the resultant practice of bonded labour are the common ills from which most areas suffer. Some pockets are also inflicted with the evil of trafficking in women while some others are confronted with the serious situation of losing their

control over means of their livelihood through land alienation. But basic to all other is the problem of exploitation of tribals by external elements and in some cases of the weaker sections by the affluent groups amongst themselves.

5.3.2. There are about 18 tribal communities in the State having a population of about 7.00 lakhs. But only five of them, viz. Bhotias, Rajis, Jaunsaris, Buksas and Tharus have been given constitutional recognition as scheduled tribes, which have a population of 1.99 lakhs accounting for 0.22 per cent of the total population of the State. Because of small and scattered population of the Scheduled tribes, it was not considered necessary to prepare a sub-plan for tribal areas of Uttar Pradesh during the Fifth Plan and it was decided to formulate and implement integrated tribal development projects for areas predominantly inhabited by scheduled tribes. The major pockets of their concentration are given below :

District	Block	Tribal Community
1. Dehra Dun	(i) Chakrata	Jaunsari
	(ii) Kalsi	Do.
2. Naini Tal	(iii) Khatima	Tharu
	(iv) Bajpur	Buksa
3. Pithoragarh	(v) Munsiri	Bhotia
	(vi) Dharchula	Do.
4. Lakhimpur-Kheri	(vii) Van Kshetra	Tharu
5. Gonda	(viii) Panchpedwa	Do.
	(ix) Gainsadi	Do.

5.3.3. Besides the above, there is a small isolated group of Rajis of Pithoragarh numbering about 300 still at pre-agricultural level of technology finding its survival difficult. This group needs special care and schemes for their uplift are being taken up separately. State Government have taken up the formulation of integrated tribal area development project separately for each of the identified tribal pockets. The first project which has been under implementation since 1974-75, relates to Jaunsar-Bawar, Rawain and Jaunpur tracts of Hill

districts. Besides Jaunsaris of Dehradun district, the Koltas Baigis and other lower groups of Puraula and Navgaon blocks of Uttar Kashi (Rawain area) and of Jaunpur block of Tehri-Garhwal were also included in this project as these are the part of the same community and have inter-connected problems. The second project which was started in 1974-75 covers the tribal villages of Lakhimpur Kheri District. Another project formulated for development of Tharu villages of Gainsadi and Pachpedwa blocks of Gonda district is proposed for

implementation during the 1978—83 Plan. The investments proposed for these projects and the physical programmes to be undertaken are being described in the following paragraphs. It may, however, be mentioned that the year-wise and sector-wise phasing will be done after clearance of these projects.

Integrated Tribal Development Project for Jaunsar-Bawar, Rawain and Jaunpur Tracts of Hill Region.

5.3.4. This project is being financed out of the total Central assistance provided by the Government of India for development of the Hill region. The programmes being undertaken have been designed to provide long-term solutions to the central problems of this area, like indebtedness, bonded labour and immoral trafficking in women. They also aim at achieving an accelerated and balanced growth of the economy through production oriented schemes. In the outlays for the Hill region separate funds have been earmarked for this project which cannot be utilised for other areas.

5.3.5. Out of the total outlay of Rs.1448.43 lakhs for the Fifth Plan, an amount of Rs.1085.76 lakhs has been utilised during the period 1974—78. The total investment proposed under this project is Rs.7046.72 lakhs. The details of investment proposed and the actual expenditure incurred during 1974—78 are given in Annexure-1.

Agricultural and Allied Programmes

5.3.6. In pursuance of a multi-pronged approach to agricultural development in the area, efforts have been made to increase the coverage of area under high yielding varieties, to raise the intensity of cropping and to take up soil conservation programmes on priority basis through assured and timely supply of inputs on subsidised rates and adoption of improved agricultural practices by laying out field demonstrations. The programmes of animal husbandry, dairy development, fisheries, forestry operations etc. have also been included with a view to providing subsidiary occupations for generating additional income to the tribal families.

5.3.7. Total expenditure incurred on these schemes during 1974—78 was

Rs.172.16 lakhs. The investment proposed for agricultural and allied programmes is Rs.912.49 lakhs. The details of physical achievements and targets are given in Annexure -II.

Co-operatives

5.3.8. Under co-operatives, a unilinear co-operative structure has already been created in the area to cater to the credit needs of the tribals for production, marketing and consumption purposes. By the end of March, 1978, 42 LAMPS were organised. The expenditure incurred on co-operative activities during the period 1974—78 was to the tune of Rs.12.69 lakhs. An investment of Rs.38.94 lakhs has been proposed.

Irrigation

5.3.9. The expenditure incurred on State irrigation works during 1974—78 was Rs.50.00 lakhs. An investment of Rs.50.00 lakhs has been proposed for creation of additional irrigation potential of 2375 hectares in the project area.

Power

5.3.10. An amount of Rs.83.59 lakhs was utilised for electrification of 120 villages during the period 1974—78. The investment proposed is Rs.395.80 lakhs for electrification of 464 villages.

Roads

5.3.11. During the period 1974—78, a sum of Rs.469.64 lakhs was spent on the construction of 193.10 Km. *pucca* roads. An investment of Rs.2865.64 lakhs has been proposed for the construction of 1400 Km. *pucca* roads.

Industries

5.3.12. In all, 31 small scale industrial units were established in the project area during the period 1974—78. It is proposed to establish 215 industrial units during the next Plan. An investment of Rs.53.00 lakhs has been proposed for this purpose.

Education

5.3.13. An amount of Rs.59.46 lakhs was spent on education during the period 1974—78 and 67 primary schools, 20 junior high schools and 12 higher secondary schools were established. An investment of Rs.704.62 lakhs has been allocated for

this sector. It is proposed to establish 220 primary schools, 105 junior high schools and 8 higher secondary schools in the project area.

Medical and Health

5.3.14. The expenditure incurred on medical and health services in the area during the period 1974-78 was Rs.28.75 lakhs. The Allopathic, Homoeopathic and Ayurvedic institutions established during this period were 8, 2 and 4 respectively. An investment of Rs.195.72 lakhs has been proposed for this sector and it is proposed to establish 12 Allopathic, 1 Homoeopathic and 2 Ayurvedic hospitals/dispensaries besides 20 Primary Health Centres.

Drinking Water Supply

5.3.15. During the period 1974-78 an expenditure of Rs.113.53 lakhs was incurred for providing drinking water facility in the 5 tribal blocks. In all, 152 villages were covered under this scheme during this period and construction of 41 diggias was also completed. An investment of Rs.1428.00 lakhs has been proposed under this sector for providing drinking water supply to 741 villages and for construction of 280 diggias.

Integrated Tribal Area Development Project for Lakhimpur-Kheri.

5.3.16. The operational area of this project consists of 41 villages (37 forest villages and 4 revenue villages) with a total population of 16,136 persons. The programmes included in this project concern mainly with agriculture, irrigation, animal husbandry, co-operatives, indus-

tries, roads, education and other social services.

5.3.17. The project was approved by the Planning Commission during the year 1976-77 and central assistance to the State was provided for its implementation in the ratio of 1 : 2.5. The actual expenditure incurred on this project for carrying out development programmes of agriculture, animal husbandry, co-operatives, roads, education, medical and health and drinking water supply in the project area during the period 1976-78 was of the order of Rs.56.497 lakh.

5.3.18. During the period 1976-78, one custom service centre was established in the area and subsidy on construction of compost pits, installation of tube-wells was provided to the tribal families. Two State tube-wells have also been installed in the area for providing irrigation facilities to the farmers. In Animal Husbandry sector, one Veterinary hospital and three stockman centres were established. Poultry birds, poultry houses and rams were distributed among the Tharus. Pisciculture programmes have been taken up in the project area. In 1976-77 three Primary Societies and one project level federation were organised for providing loans, distribution of consumer goods and marketing of agricultural produce. Augmentation of educational, medical and health and drinking water facilities has also been done in the project area during this period.

5.3.19. The investments proposed for implementation of this project alongwith the expenditure incurred during 1976-78 are given in the following table :

TABLE—Proposed investment and expenditure for Lakhimpur Kheri project

(Rupees in lakhs)

Serial no.	Sector	Expenditure 1976-78	Proposed Investment
1	2	3	4
1	Agriculture	5.220	25.584
2	Irrigation	3.500	24.715
3	Animal Husbandry	2.162	8.381
4	Fisheries	0.220	14.710

1	3	4
5 Co-operation	6.645	8.520
6 Electricity/Power	2.400	24.720
7 Industries	Financial resources are being mobilised through Tarai Anusuchit Janjati Vikas Nigam	
8 Roads	25.840	150.880
9 Education	2.450	16.060
10 Medical and Health	3.680	12.990
11 Housing	2.080	11.120
12 Drinking Water	0.300	1.268
13 Women and Child Welfare .. ..	..	1.560
14 Forest Labour Co-operative Society .. ..	..	0.250
15 Project Expenditure	2.000	16.070
Total ..	56.497	316.828

5.3.20. Thus, a sum of Rs.316.83 lakhs has been proposed for implementation of this project, out of which an amount of Rs.100.00 lakhs is expected as special central assistance.

5.3.21. During the Plan period, it is proposed to provide subsidy on the various agricultural inputs to the tribal families in the project area. It is also proposed to lay out field demonstrations of wheat, paddy and maize on 100 per cent subsidy basis. Under irrigation, it is proposed to install 5 State tube-wells in the area, besides, private tube-wells with a provision of 50 per cent subsidy.

5.3.22. For raising the *per capita* income of tribal families, it is proposed to carry out animal husbandry programme in the area on priority basis. This programme will include establishment of 5 stockman centres, breeding programme, development of sheep, goat and poultry birds and fodder development. For fisheries development, it is proposed to carry out the programme of development and deepening of tanks in 40 hectares of water area along with stocking of fingerlings.

5.3.23. In order to extend the credit facilities to tribal families, the necessary financial assistance will be given to the

already established LAMPS and project level federation. The programmes proposed for power sector include construction of main lines, construction of 33/11 kV sub-station and construction of 11 kV lines and electrification of villages. This will help mainly in providing agricultural and industrial connections in the area. In all, 30 industrial units are proposed to be established in the project area. The construction of peripheral and link roads will be taken up in the area for easy accessibility of the tribal villages. The programmes of education, medical and health and drinking water supply will also be taken up during the Plan period.

Integrated Tribal Area Development Project for Pachpedwa and Gainsadi Blocks

5.3.24. Another project proposed to be implemented during the 1978-83 Plan, includes an operational area of 38 villages out of which 21 revenue villages and 4 forest villages are located in Pachpedwa block and the remaining 12 revenue villages and one forest village belong to Gainsadi Block. Some of these villages are situated in the foothills of the Himalayan Range on the border of Nepal.

The total geographical area of the project is 9,497 hectares. According to the projected population of 1976, the total population of the project area was 14,265,

out of which the tribal population was 10,291 which comes to about 72 per cent of the total population. The density of population comes to 150 persons per sq. km. of area as against the corresponding figures of 314 persons for the whole district and 300 persons for the whole State. The net area sown is 52.46 per cent of the total geographical area and the intensity of cropping is about 117 per cent.

5.3.25. The main problem faced by the Tharu tribes of the project area is their poverty and backwardness which is mainly because of low productivity, illiteracy, lack of transport communication and marketing facilities. There are two exploitative agencies operating in the area, i. e. outside money lenders and the forest department. In fact, the Tharus of forest villages do not have tenancy right over the land possessed by them and hence they are deprived of the benefits which they could get otherwise.

5.3.26. The main source of livelihood of the tribal population of this area is agriculture which is at subsistence level and is practised on traditional lines. The programmes proposed for agriculture and allied sectors consist of introduction of High Yielding Varieties, minor irriga-

tion, compost making, demonstrations, co-operation, animal husbandry and fisheries.

5.3.27. The project area is also backward in the matter of industrial development. The household and traditional industrial units which are functioning in the area include carpentry, black-smithy, tailoring, ban-making, embroidery works, etc. The availability of industrial raw-materials like stones, woods, tendu leaves, sawai grass, paddy, sugarcane and lahi indicates that there are good chances of developing agro and resource based industrial units. It is, therefore, proposed to establish industrial units like wooden furniture, tailoring, rice and dal mills, bidi-making, basket/ban-making brick kiln, soap making, bee-keeping, embroidery works in the area.

5.3.28. Inadequacy of existing infrastructure is the main obstacle in the way of overall development of the project area. Therefore, the facilities of socio-economic infrastructure like roads, electricity, education and health institutions are also proposed to be created in the area.

5.3.29. The details of the financial investment required for implementation of this project is given in the following table :

TABLE—Proposed Investment required for implementation of the Gonda Project

(Rupees in lakhs)

Serial no.	Sector	Proposed Investment
1	Agriculture	9.641
2	Minor Irrigation	3.370
3	Animal Husbandry	1.695
4	Fisheries	0.942
5	Co-operation	9.616
6	Electricity/Power	4.480
7	Industry	*
8	Roads	59.200
9	Medical and Health	6.210
10	Education	18.630
11	Housing	2.400
12	Drinking water	1.500
13	Women and Child Welfare	2.294
14	Project Expenditure	8.110
Total		138.088

*Financial resources for industrial sector will be provided by Anusuchit Janjati Vikas Nigam.

5.3.30. Thus, the total investment required for implementation of this project comes to about Rs.138 lakhs with an anticipated central assistance of Rs.40.00 lakhs.

5.3.31. The work on the formulation of integrated tribal area development projects for Khatima, Gadarpur and Bazpur blocks of Naini Tal district and Dharchula and Munsiri blocks of Pithoragarh district has also been taken up. A sum of Rs.250 lakhs would be needed for implementation of these projects.

5.3.32. The State Government has established three corporations for speedy

economic development of the Scheduled Tribes: These are—

(1) Kumaon Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation,

(2) Garhwal Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation, and

(3) Tarai Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation.

The first two corporations are being looked after by the Hill Development Department and the Tarai Scheduled Tribes Corporation by the Harijan Welfare Department. At present, these corporations have been entrusted with the development of agriculture, horticulture and small scale cottage and village industries.

ANNEXURE 1

Proposed Investment and expenditure for five Tribal Blocks of Hill Region

(Rupees in lakhs)

Head of Development/Sector	Actual Expenditure (1974-78)	Proposed Investment
1	2	3
I. Agriculture and Allied Sectors		
1. Agriculture—		
(i) Agriculture	1.20	19.00
(ii) Horticulture	31.86	87.60
Total 1—Agriculture ..	33.06	106.60
2. Minor Irrigation—		
(i) Private M. I.	24.12	75.00
(ii) State M. I.	44.32	350.00
Total 2—Minor Irrigation ..	68.44	425.00
3. Soil and Water Conservation (Agr. Deptt.)	16.43	60.00
4. Integrated Area Development .. .. .	..	108.00
5. Animal Husbandry	13.30	48.89
6. Fisheries .. .. .	..	1.00
7. Dairy Development .. .. .	..	12.00
8. Forest	40.65	150.00
9. Panchayat Raj Department .. .. .	..	1.00
10. Community Development	0.28	..
Total I—Agriculture and Allied Sectors ..	172.16	912.49

ANNEXURE I—(Concl.d.)

(Rupees in lakhs)

1	2	3
II. Co-operation	12.69	38.94
III. Irrigation and Power		
1. Irrigation	50.00	50.00
2. Power	83.59	395.80
IV. Industry and Mining		
1. Village and Small Industry	..	53.00
V. Transport and Communication		
1. Roads	469.64	2865.64
2. Tourism	6.77	102.51
Total V	476.41	2968.15
VI. Social and Community Services		
1. General Education	59.46	704.62
2. Medical and Public Health	28.75	195.72
3. <i>Water Supply</i> —		
(a) Jal Nigam	110.53	1400.00
(b) C. D. Department	3.00	28.00
4. Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	12.39	150.00
5. Social Welfare	2.90	20.00
6. <i>Nutrition</i> —		
(a) Education Department	8.40	36.00
(b) C. D. Department	11.40	64.00
Total 6—Nutrition	19.80	100.00
7 <i>Labour and Labour Welfare</i>		
(a) Labour Welfare including rehabilitation of bonded labour	54.08	30.00
Total VI—Social and Community Services	290.91	2628.34
GRAND TOTAL	1085.76	7046.72

ANNEXURE 2

Physical Programmes for five Tribal Blocks of Hill Region

Item	Unit	Actual Achievement	Proposed Targets
		1974—78	
1	2	3	4
I. Agriculture			
1. Foodgrain Production	.. '000 Tonnes	41.00	55.00
2. Distribution of Chemical Fertilizers—			
(a) Nitrogenous (N)	.. Tonnes	140.00	500.00
(b) Phosphatic (P)	.. Do.	62.00	200.00
(c) Potash (K)	.. Do.	38.00	100.00
3. Area under Plant Protection	.. '000 Ha.	12.00	40.00
4. Area under High yielding Varieties	.. Do.	16.00	50.00
5. Area under Soil Conservation measures (additional).	.. Do.	2.10	2.10
II. Horticulture			
1. Area under orchards (Additional)	.. '000 Ha.	1.773	..
2. Area under vegetables (additional)	.. Do.	207.000	..
3. Area under potato	.. Do.	266.000	..
III. Forest			
1. Plantation of species of economic and industrial importance.	Ha.	1002.00	1500.00
2. <i>Communication—</i>			
(a) New Roads	.. km.	19.00	40.00
(b) Renovation of Old Roads	.. Do.	227.00	200.00
IV. Animal Husbandry			
1. Veterinary hospitals/dispensaries	Number	1	..
2. A-I centres and sub-centres	.. Do.	3	..
3. Stockman centres	.. Do.	1	6
4. Natural breeding centres	.. Do.	6	24
5. Stud Ram centres	.. Do.	..	..
6. Sheep and Wool Extension Centres	.. Do.	3	..
7. Poultry farm/extension Centers	.. Do.	..	..
V. Irrigation			
1. <i>Irrigation Potential created</i>			
(a) Private Minor Irrigation Works (Guls and Hauz).	Ha.	509.00	1000.00
(b) State Irrigation Works	.. Ha.	666.00	2375.00

ANNEXURE 2—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4
VI. Co-operation			
1. <i>Loans distributed</i>			
(a) Short-term	.. Lakh Rs.	31.67	50.00
(b) Medium term	.. Do.	6.59	7.30
2. Organisation of LAMPS	.. Do.	42.00	..
3. Membership	.. Lakhs	22.252	3150.00
VII. Power			
1. Villages Electrified	.. Number	120	464
VIII. Industries			
1. Small Scale Industries	.. Do.	31	215
2. Sericulture—			
(a) Production of Cocoons	.. '000 Kg.	4.10	..
(b) Distribution of plants	.. '000 No.	103.13	..
(c) Establishment of Mulberry farms	.. Number	..	40
3. <i>Tusser</i>			
Production of cocoons	.. Lakhs no.	2.07	..
IX. Roads			
1. Motor Roads (Pucca)	.. Km.	193.10	1400.00
X. Education			
1. <i>Enrolment (Position)</i>			
(a) Class I-V	.. (00)	7	8
(b) Class VI-VIII	.. Do.	3	4
(c) Class IX-XII	.. Do.	2	3
2. Primary Schools	.. No.	67	220
3. Junior High Schools	.. Do.	20	105
4. Higher Secondary Schools	.. Do.	12	8
XI. Medical and Health			
1. <i>Hospitals/Dispensaries—</i>			
(a) Allopathic	.. Number.	8	12
(b) Homoeopathic	.. Do.	2	1
(c) Ayurvedic	.. Do.	4	2
2. Beds in hospitals/dispensaries	.. Do	48	..
3. Primary Health Sub-centres	.. Do.	..	20
XII. Water Supply			
1. Villages covered	.. Do.	152	741
2. Construction of Diggis	.. Do.	41	280

CHAPTER VI

DEVELOPMENT PLANNING, PERFORMANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

During the last few years, considerable emphasis has been placed on improving the machinery for planning and also establishing mechanisms for better implementation. While the operational arrangements for these may still need considerable strengthening and restructuring, it can be confidently stated that almost all the development departments have accepted that neither realistic planning nor effective implementation is possible unless :

(a) there are appropriate arrangements for collection and processing of objective data regarding field conditions ;

(b) a review of past performance is undertaken before determining future course of action ;

(c) schemes, programmes and projects are prepared in detail describing *inter alia*, their precise objectives, their technological and methodological content, their time horizon and phasing and the sequential order in which these would be implemented. The intermediate and terminal financial and social benefits which would accrue from them against the costs estimated also have to be spelt out in as much detail as possible ;

(d) choice of schemes, programmes and projects is made from a sizeable shelf of alternatives on the basis of systematic ex-ante appraisal ;

(e) inter-sectoral linkages are carefully established in sequential and quantitative terms ;

(f) the system of budgeting is revised to establish precise co-relation in a time frame between physical activities and cash flows ;

(g) there is detailed monitoring of the activities of various departments, against predetermined critical paths for project/programme implementation and projection of benefits ;

(h) arrangements are made to control costs through proper scheduling for purchase, maintenance and use of equipment and indenting and stocking of material and other inventories ; and

(i) ex-post facto evaluation studies are taken up to review the actual against expected results from various schemes, programmes and projects and discover as to whether the discrepancies, if any, have occurred because of erroneous assumptions, administrative and procedural impediments, lack of motivation amongst staff, failure of coordinative mechanisms, inadequate participation of the targets beneficiaries or unexpected environmental changes beyond the control of the concerned administrative department.

6.2. While the recognition of the above prerequisites is undoubtedly a very welcome development, there is no getting away from the fact that significant improvements have not taken place so far neither in respect of planning nor of implementation. It seems desirable, therefore, to investigate the situation in greater detail and identify the factors which continue to impede rapid improvement with reference to these two admittedly basic and crucial functions.

6.3. One of the major problems in relation to the planning process seems to be that when it is performed almost entirely by officials, it tends to get dislinked from the objectives and process of development. Curiously, schemes and programmes are drawn up and projects and plans are formulated and approved to utilise outlays, undertake research and development, create administrative and physical infrastructure, deliver goods and services, etc. as if these functions were ends in themselves and not mere means for the fulfilment of socio-economic objectives which can be meaningfully stated only in terms of production, generation and distribution of income, creation of employment, improvement in the level of individual and social

consumption either in aggregate terms or in relation to specific areas or sections of the population. It can be reasonably assumed that if the approach to planning is modified and it is visualised as a set of inter-acting measures to intervene in an on-going system for achieving certain specific short, medium and long-term socio-economic objectives, everybody would start looking for means of optimising the quantitative and qualitative outputs desired within given resources and time constraints. In this framework, even those departments who perform the intermediate role of developing or conserving natural resources, extending social and economic infra-structure or supplying various inputs and services will be motivated to interact and coordinate with agencies concerned directly with production, income generation and distribution and consumption because the volume of plan resources accruing to them will be determined by their direct or indirect contribution to socio-economic objectives. This is bound to deal a mortal blow to departmental insularity and fragmentation of the policy-formation and planning functions, which have perhaps been the biggest stumbling blocks to the realization of goals in various Plans.

6.4. A careful consideration of the other consequences likely to flow from the result-oriented approach to planning suggested above would indicate that a major gain would be a much greater willingness on the part of departmental functionaries to delegate powers to lower echelons and permit them to participate in integrated spatial planning at the regional, district and block levels with reference at least to those activities whose benefits cannot be quantified and compared with sectoral outlays at the apex level. Another offshoot of this approach would be that the sectoral departments would, unlike at present, start looking at the planning function as an integral part of their activities and build up their own multi-disciplinary cells for this purpose. It is also assumed that the reorientation suggested would counteract the tendency to look upon construction of sheds, disbursement of loans, setting up of industrial units, opening of offices, distribution of managerial and other subsidies, multiplication of seeds etc. as "achievements" and force

everyone to make a distinction between these means and socio-economic ends. There is no doubt whatsoever that this would create tremendous motivation in most departments for securing public co-operation since, in a large number of cases, this would be quite decisive in achieving the end objectives enunciated earlier.

6.5. As far as the process of implementation is concerned, many of the difficulties would ordinarily get resolved merely by the proposed reorientation of the planning process provided the norms for assessing the performance of individuals and organizations can be revised and incentives and disincentives are related not to the adherence to regulatory 'procedures' but with actual performance in terms of achievements of end objectives. The present systems of audit and the persistence of cumbersome and dilatory methods of decision-making is a great disincentive to innovation and individual initiative. Many departments exercise control on others without sharing the responsibilities for distortions, delays and losses resulting from their intervention. It sometimes appears as if an inflexible medley of "well established procedures" represents the quintessence of administration and no activity, however important, critical or successful can ordinarily obtain a reprieve from these without becoming a subject of calumnious controversy.

6.6. The only way of escaping from the stranglehold of procedural constraints is to initiate a system of performance audit and also start the costing of time. A few studies undertaken along these lines have shown that project costs sometimes escalate by as much as 25 per cent and more because there was inordinate delay in the sanction of estimates, approval of tenders, provision of supportive facilities and first the creation and then the filling up of sanctioned posts. It seems highly unlikely that the bureaucratic system would by itself be able to make significant departures from existing practices. It is only through the association of the representatives of the people, especially the target beneficiaries for various schemes, that the requisite flexibility can be introduced in the system. Experience of public sector enterprise which were set up mainly to provide greater elbow-room to managers has amply

demonstrated that within the present framework, no real break through can be accomplished. Sooner than later, one department after another extends its tentacles to envelop them and smoothes their initiative usually on the pretext of either insulating them from "political interference" or establishing a degree of "uniformity", irrespective of their functional diversity and the market value of expert manpower required by them, in their staffing and emolument structure. Perhaps, the process of planning and implementation will remain moribund and no decentralisation of decision-making will take place until it is openly recognised that development is as much a "political" as an economic process and that "political intervention" can be contained, rationalised and made more equitable only, if political decision-makers are made to assume full and formal responsibility for framing and implementation of Government's policies. As a matter of fact, a large number of programmes such as Family Welfare, Adult Education, Antayodya, etc. requiring either attitudinal and behavioural changes or organised action through the voluntary association of individuals, cannot succeed unless these are legitimised and actively promoted by cadres of the political parties operating at the ground level.

II

6.7. Having listed some of the basic pre-requisites for proper planning and effective implementation, it now seems necessary to list some specific issues concerning institutional changes as well as administrative reorientation pertaining to important sectors of development. It is necessary to think of these because the Plan for 1978-83 contains a strategy significantly different from earlier Plans and is meant primarily to subserve the interests of those sections of the population who have hitherto derived only marginal trickle-down benefits from the development process.

6.8. It is generally believed that because of the socio-economic orientation of the bureaucratic apparatus, it may not be able to protect the interests of the rural and urban poor. In earlier Plans also, measures were introduced for the landless, the marginal and small farmers, the artisans and the Scheduled Castes and

Tribes. Numerous studies have indicated that because of procedural constraints as well as the historical partnership between the administration and the rural and urban rich, the benefits meant for the above sections did not actually accrue to them. It is in recognition of this that in the Plan for 1978-83, special schemes such as 'Antayodya', housing for landless, electrification of Harijan Bastis, etc. meant only for them are being formulated and a pre-determined proportion of total Plan resources are also being earmarked for them. Another measure being taken in the new Plan pertains to Block Level Planning and decentralisation of decision-making powers. Presumably this has been decided upon because the higher echelons of government, apart from being unable to undertake micro-planning to take into account the uniqueness of local situations, will also not be able to ensure that location-specific measures involving essential deviations from generalised pattern of schemes would be implemented in an appropriate manner.

6.9. To make a success of local level planning at the block, district and regions levels, it will be necessary to establish powerful nuclei at the State and regional levels which would be able to provide methodological guidance and informational inputs to lower units of planning and development and also undertake effective monitoring of what is going on at the ground level. These nuclei would obviously fail to discharge their responsibilities if these remain amorphous groups of departmental officials whose orientation as well as capability to act as an integrated team is circumscribed by their subordination to State officials within a single line hierarchical structure. This issue is presently under consideration but the predominant view seems to be that neither any freedom of action in the present set up can be enjoyed nor an effective role for the integration of the planning process can be performed by any official, however, senior and experienced, unless his role is buttressed by a representative institution to which resources as well as powers are delegated, generally to the exclusion of interference from above. It has in fact been suggested that if Block Samitis and Zila Parishads are to be revived and made effective, these bodies will have

to be protected from arbitrary dissolution and supersession either by giving them constitutional recognition like the State Governments, as specific entities of self-Government, or their functioning will have to be protected by setting up of judicial tribunals to determine the nature and extent of intervention in case of non-performance of functions assigned to them.

III

6.10. On a review of sectoral activities, a number of issues and areas of concern have been identified from the view point of planning and development. Some of these are discussed in the subsequent paragraphs.

6.11. Obviously the first area of concern pertains to basic policies regarding land use. Not all land is suitable for cultivation or even horticulture and forestry. We have already reached a point in Uttar Pradesh when any net additions to land for economic use are bound to be so marginal that these would not be adequate even to offset the inroads being made every year by urban growth, industrialisation and development of infrastructure. In this situation of land scarcity, land use planning must be reinforced with legal sanctions which would, for all practical purposes, protect it as a national resource and prevent any one from using it in a manner which would either result in its quantitative deterioration or in the under-utilization of its potential for production. It is rather unfortunate that despite a measure of administrative co-ordination at the apex level, the various departments responsible for promoting land based activities do not derive their mandate for quantitative expansion from an overall land use policy. The departments of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, forestry and soil and water conservation continue to determine their targets independently of each other and further, even at the district, block or village level, it is not incumbent upon them to chalk out an integrated strategy for apportionment of land for various uses.

6.12. As a matter of fact, planning for land use is closely linked not only with land use capability studies but also with the pressure of human and cattle population, availability of surface and ground water resources, scope for generating non-agricultural employment and the limita-

tions which the agro-climatic environment and available technologies place upon multi-cropping and enhancement of income per unit of land.

6.13. In the case of irrigation also, only a feeble beginning has been made to evolve a water use policy despite some areas of the State already experiencing conditions of stress with regard to drawal of groundwater. Conjunctive use of surface and groundwater, water budgetting and optimising social returns from land and water resources cannot be enforced in a situation in which both these resources have been appropriated by a section of the population to the exclusion of others, unless suitable laws imposing social control over this resource and requiring water conservation and water sharing on an equitable basis are enacted.

6.14. Naturally, at this point of time when the country has witnessed floods all over North India on an unprecedented scale, it is essential that a Land and Water Conservation Authority supported by multi-disciplinary expertise and data processing facilities should be constituted with adequate authority for enforcement of policies evolved by it. This authority will have to determine the inter-se priorities, spatial policies and allocation of land, water and financial resources not only between forestry, agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry and soil conservation but also lay down norms for the crop planning, intensity of cropping and production mix for horticulture and forestry development.

6.15. Uttar Pradesh has already suffered severely from the crippling shortage of electrical energy. That is why, it is now launching upon the construction of a number of Thermal and Hydel generation units during the 1978-83 Plan period. Even when these are completed, the supply will still fall short of demand partly because demand is growing at a galloping pace and also partly due to an imbalance between Hydel and Thermal generation. Against this perspective of continued shortages, it is necessary that a well considered policy should be evolved regarding the allocation of power between industries, agriculture and other uses. One thing, however, is clear that whenever an allocative decision is taken between alternatives, the impact of different

choices on augmentation, diversification and dispersal of employment and the relationship between capital investment, value added and wage-earnings will have to be considered carefully and objectively.

6.16. When land, water and power are not only scarce but also unevenly distributed between various areas and sections of the population, it becomes necessary that these should become the subject of an integrated taxation/pricing, savings and investment policy so that those who do not have access to these valuable resources are not forced to subsidise their more fortunate fellow citizens.

6.17. As in the case of land, water and power, capital also is a scarce resource and its allocation for various purposes must also be governed by rigorous social and financial benefit cost analysis. This has not been possible so far because aggregate demands from various sectors for the State as a whole are not amenable to comparison unless these are supported by detailed estimates of direct and indirect benefits for different areas. This, of course, is impossible because the *inter-se* linkages for various activities are so multifarious and the social benefits also vary so greatly between one area and another that any comparison between them cannot be attempted except at the micro-level. One thing, however, is clear that any measure which reduces the cost of capital for an entrepreneur must be taken only in exceptional circumstances for activities with a highly favourable capital labour ratio and then only in areas with a high incidence of unemployment and under-employment. In this context, it becomes essential that the State should adopt an enlightened industrial policy which would restrict the

provision of incentives and State support only to those industries which would either directly or indirectly, but demonstrably, contribute to employment on a significant scale and would not result in the gains from value added being appropriated by a few individuals.

IV

6.18. This Chapter has been included in the Plan document not to present a comprehensive list of policy issues relevant to development planning and Plan implementation but to illustrate the point that neither the objectives of social justice nor of achieving an adequate rate of growth can be realised through individual development schemes formulated without corresponding measures for organizational and institutional reorientation and evolution of an integrated framework of socio-economic policies consistent with the basic objectives of planning. The experience of the last few years points unmistakably to the conclusion that the present arrangements for Plan implementation and the current approaches to taxation, savings, pricing, income distribution, technology and employment have failed to deliver the desired results. If Uttar Pradesh is to be hauled out of the morass of poverty and brought at par with relatively advanced States, radical measures will have to be taken for the reorientation of administrative machinery and procedure and also for overhauling of the institutional framework. It is proposed that in the course of the 1978-83 Five Year Plan, basic issues of which some have been raised illustratively in this Chapter will be considered and appropriate decisions will be taken through the instrumentality of Annual Plans.

CHAPTER VII

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Uttar Pradesh can take legitimate pride in doing pioneer work in the country in the field of Rural Development programme much before the country became independent and also in recognizing the need of involving people and their elected representatives in this programme. We can also take pride in giving a lead to the rest of the country in the establishment of popularly elected bodies and entrusting to them some developmental functions. The erstwhile District Boards of the State were considered quite powerful instruments of developmental administration even during pre-independence period and within the scope of work and resources at their disposal, they enjoyed a reasonable degree of freedom and control and had a powerful backing in rural areas. The office of Chairman of this Board enjoyed great prestige and was an object of envy amongst the social workers of that time. Similarly, the first experiment of Gaon Panchayats, also started here with a sanguine hope of making these Panchayats, in due course, a self-governing institutions capable of adequately looking after the needs of the rural areas without depending too much on any external agencies. The activities of these grass root institutions were not many in number and the resources available to them were also very limited. They were also considered fit only to be assigned very elementary functions and were primarily viewed as training ground of democracy and self-governance. The aspect of public participation was only incidental and was neither very relevant to the nature of activities which were undertaken then nor there were many forums where the need for such participation could be expressed. However, after the country became independent and a new and greater emphasis began to be given to Rural development programmes, there were many qualitative and quantitative changes in the activities designed to improve the economic condition of rural areas leading to an increasing step-up in the volume of spending in the country-side and a proliferation of govern-

ment functionaries. These elements created a new situation in the countryside and led to a demand from all sections of the society for a closer collaboration between the government functionaries and people as well as their institutions. It was realized that without this active collaboration materializing between these participating agencies, the desired results will not be achieved. People in the government had even then reconciled to conceding to the people and their institutions a supportive and participatory role mainly as a palliative to their demand for a greater and more effective share in decision making in matters which basically concerned their well being. It was against this background that some advisory functions and similar other powers were delegated to various units at lower levels from time to time. However, the responsibility continued to remain very clearly on government functionaries and they knew very well whom they should look to for support and strength. This scenerio has remained almost unchanged and even a cursory look at the history of rural development ever the last twenty-five years in this State would leave none in doubt that the power structure and allocation of functions, powers and resources as between officials or non-officials on the one hand and between various spatial units on the other have remained more or less the same and attempts at making basic changes in this sphere were either spurned in the past or were diluted subsequently by administrative fiat. The present situation, therefore, is not too different from where we had started in the early fifties.

7.2. There are two ways of looking at this question. One of these follows from a conflict in the minds of top echelons of decision makers between the confidence which they are prepared to repose in their own fraternity of government servants working under them as against a deep-rooted mistrust in the bonafides and effectivity of non-official elected representatives of the people on the one hand and

the political compulsions, on the other hand, of associating in one way or the other the leaders of public opinion in the discharge of various functions of government servants at various levels primarily with a view to facilitating acceptance of the government decisions by these leaders. The other view point is based upon a conviction that in the very nature of things, there are certain functions which the state government or the mass of government servants alone are just not in a position to perform and that these functions should necessarily belong to popularly elected institutions answerable and accountable to the people whom they seek to serve. In the former situation, the decision makers would ordinarily feel satisfied by only delegating to these institutions some limited roles in administration, while retaining with them or their own fraternity main strings of power and authority. These institutions, under this situation, not only fail to grow and inspire confidence and respect of the people, but degenerate into forums of miss informed criticism and irresponsible debates and are also used for making impossible demands which are beyond the resources of the society. The other view point would necessarily lead to a situation where, on the basis of a scientific and objective appraisal, there is a clear delineation of functions which the various sub-systems of our society are best equipped to perform and in the process, are also capable of being held accountable for better or poor performance at suitable intervals. Once this is done, the choices become limited and further exercises present no serious problem. Under this situation, therefore, all that needs to be done is that corresponding to these functions, we also allocate to these sub-systems requisite powers and resources which would enable them to discharge these functions. In doing so, the various considerations such as capabilities and maturity of leadership at various levels, political or other alignments of the people, the likely consequences on the present power structure would have to be ignored and decisions taken regardless of the weight which different people might lend to these considerations. In brief, the point made out here is that the whole question of involving democratic institutions in deci-

sion making has to be looked into from altogether a new angle in a rational way without permitting any interference from class or personal prejudices.

7.3. The above brief analysis has been presented primarily with a view to pinpoint the basic weaknesses of our developmental administration in its historical context and to highlight the need of making structural and functional changes in the present organization. Government is fully conscious of these weaknesses and their impact on the pace of development programmes and has very firm and clear views on this subject. The Government strongly feels that there are very large and substantially potent areas in planning and implementation of rural development programmes which are amenable to decision making at lower levels and that the simple criteria for demarcation of these areas, broadly speaking, can be that excepting these functions for which the State Government alone are best equipped in terms of their expertise and capability or such functions as would go beyond the frontiers of a district, all other functions should be decentralized to appropriate lower levels. Apart from the fact that such decentralization would be conducive to promoting efficiency in planning and development, the State Government would also be relieved of the responsibility of taking too many decisions in a variety of trivial matters and consequently, as an apex organization for planning and development, they would have, hopefully, much greater time and energy and a strong moral responsibility for providing effective guidance and directions to lower units, on whom shall now rest the exclusive responsibility of planning and executing development programmes in their respective areas. The State Government, in this case, shall also have the responsibility of exercising necessary control to guard against misuse of authority and resources by these units. Based upon this broad approach, the State Government intends to undertake a detailed exercise of listing activities under various segments of developmental administration as also the components of the various activities which should clearly belong to different spatial units in our system. As a result of this exercise and on the basis of the lists of

activities thus prepared, the funds available for these activities under Plan and Non-Plan budgets can be transferred straight-way to the units concerned for use according to the existing rules. To begin with, these funds are proposed to be allocated initially to districts only and they will also be permitted to make marginal re-appropriations subject to some guidelines laid down by the State Government. This is suggested only as a short term measure and an immediate way out of the present impasse. The long term solutions may have to wait for a more detailed examination of the related issues involving budgetary questions, flow of funds, transfer of assets and staff and nature of administrative and financial control to be exercised by the various units of planning. Once the ground is broken on the lines suggested above, a long term view can be taken about the various connected issues including norms for allocating funds by the State Government to various districts, the extent of manoeuvrability to be permitted to districts to plan for and make use of these funds and the manner in which funds will flow down further in the line.

7.4. As stated above, the present Government is not only committed to decentralization of planning and development processes but also believes that the establishment of democratic bodies below the State level for performance of these decentralized functions is an imperative both from political and socio-development perspectives. It is intended therefore, to take a series of administrative and financial measures with utmost speed, firmness and conviction so that clear cut responsibilities in the field of planning and development are placed on the popularly elected bodies at these levels, and they are also given enabling powers and resources. The Ashok Mehta Committee appointed by the Government of India on Panchayati Raj Institution has already submitted its report. The Committee has made a number of suggestions for the reorganization and strengthening of Panchayati Raj Institutions. The report of this Committee is under consideration of the State Government and the Government have yet to take a final view on the various recommendations made in the report. It is hoped that Government's decision on the report will be expedited and new Pan-

chayati Raj Institutions will be on the ground some time during the next year and will start playing their new roles in development process. One can also safely assume that whatever decisions the State Government takes on this report will be obviously in conformity with their ideological commitment to the concept of democratic decentralization. The present Government also feels that alongwith establishment of Panchayati Raj Institutions, and vesting them with real powers and responsibilities, some concrete steps are also required to be taken to debureaucratize co-operatives at various levels and to pass on to them real powers for providing economic services to the community. It is hoped that some suitable mechanism will be developed to bring about co-ordination between these autonomous and representative institutions of Panchayati Raj and Co-operatives at various levels. It would be, however, desirable to devise some ways so that Panchayati Raj Institutions, which would have the over all responsibility of planning and development and would be, therefore, in a better position to take an integrated view of the various development programmes, remain the acknowledged channels of the flow of financial and other help from the Government to co-operatives. Since the co-operatives will also be adequately represented on Panchayati Raj Institutions, there is no ground to entertain apprehensions about co-operatives not receiving a fair deal from Panchayati Raj Institutions.

7.5. Regardless of their composition, functions and representative character, the Panchayati Raj Institutions and co-operatives would, by themselves, not succeed in securing full public participation in development processes. These would be statutory bodies and, in that capacity they would have well defined responsibilities and powers. But it will not be correct to presume that once elected by the various sections of the society, they will possess all the wisdom and there will be no longer any need for associating other sections of the society in these processes on a formal or informal plane. Experience shows that until there are some institutional arrangements to keep a constant dialogue alive between these elected bodies and the various groups of people and other interests which are equally concerned with what

these institutions are supposed to be doing, there is a great likelihood of these institutions losing grip of the realities and developing cold feet. The objective of public participation in development processes should not, therefore, be considered to have been achieved by merely setting up these elective bodies. It has a much wider dimension and meaning and should be viewed as a continuing and deliberate effort to secure widest possible inter-actions and to activate the various pressure groups as an aid to taking timely and correct decisions and to implementing the same with the desired speed. It is, therefore, essential that along with the above statutory institutions, some positive measures are also taken to set up and involve voluntary agencies and panels of beneficiaries in planning and implementation of development programmes. Accordingly, it is intended to promote the establishment of representative bodies of progressive farmers, small farmers, rural artisan, small entrepreneurs, labour, youth, educational institutions and academicians and similar other interests and to provide for a mechanism for close and systematic inter-actions between them and the planners at various levels. It is hoped that apart from broad basing the approach to the formulation of plans and programmes this mechanism would also provide the much needed timely correctives to the various programmes.

7.6. From what has been stated above, it will be quite evident that the present Government are keen to transfer real power to the people at lower levels. Once this transfer takes place, there will be a big change in the equations between the State Government and the Panchayati Raj Institutions and Co-operatives on the one hand and between the Government officials and these institutions on the other hand. Not only a large number of functions, which the State Government and Government officials are performing at present, will be transferred to the domain of these institutions but a new set of responsibilities will also devolve on these institutions. This will naturally require strengthening of these institutions in terms of manpower and expertise also. The present manpower at these lower levels appears to be unequal to the new demands which may be made on them in the new situation. It is intended, therefore, to undertake a detailed review of

the present administrative organization, identify the missing gaps and the manner in which this organization needs to be strengthened. The present level of planning and implementation capabilities is considered to be quite inadequate, particularly at lower level than the State Government, and one of the main objectives of strengthening the organization will be to provide, in varying degrees, the expertise of integrated area planning, project formulation and appraisal and monitoring of the schemes at appropriate levels. It is felt that since the district will be the next immediate and effective level after the State Government for purposes of planning and development, the above expertise should be available in adequate measure at the district level. The Government, therefore, intends to supplement the district machinery with adequate manpower for carrying out these functions. Consequent upon strengthening of the district machinery on the above lines and in view of the limited experience available in the Government in these comparatively new areas, the State Government will also have a responsibility to provide superior guidance and support for building up this expertise at district levels. On account of the size of the State and the number of districts now going up to fifty-six it would be too much to expect that the State Government will be able to provide this guidance, all by itself, from the Headquarters. On account of this reason, therefore, the supervisory organisation available at the divisional level is also proposed to be suitably reorganized and strengthened so that it is enabled to provide the kind of support which is expected to be made available in the new situation.

7.7. One of the most significant consequences of the proposed reorganization will be that the present processes of the formulation of schemes, evolution of ideas and feed back will be very much reversed. In the present situation, practically all the ideas about new activities or programmes get generated at the State level or still higher at the Central Government level and the schemes are formulated either without any inter-actions or there is inadequate inter-action before formulating the schemes. The schemes formulated are then passed on to the lower levels for implementation. This practice will have to give way now to a new process of formulation of schemes in which the democratic

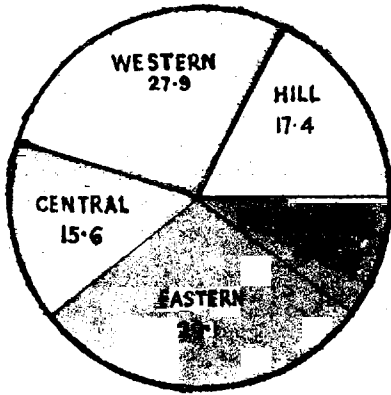
institutions and lower units will have to play a much more aggressive and active role. This does not mean that the State Government will be totally absolved of its responsibility in the formulation of schemes. It will continue to provide general guidelines and such other information as may be useful for formulating specific schemes. Not only this, in certain vital areas and for some over-riding considerations, the State Government may be formulating the schemes itself and require the lower units in this case to implement the same. But the number of such prescriptive scheme will be kept at a minimum level so that there is no undue interference with the initiative and freedom of democratic institutions at lower levels to formulate their programmes in a way which they consider best for their areas. In a situation like this, when a major and effective share of the responsibility of planning and development would belong to the democratic institutions at lower levels, the State Government will necessarily have to develop some system for getting the feed-back at suitable intervals in respect of the various activities of these institutions so that corrective measures are taken as and when necessary. It is proposed to undertake this exercise separately, and hopefully by the time these institutions are on the ground in their new setting the required system and organization will also have been established.

7.8. To conclude, the present State Government attaches utmost importance

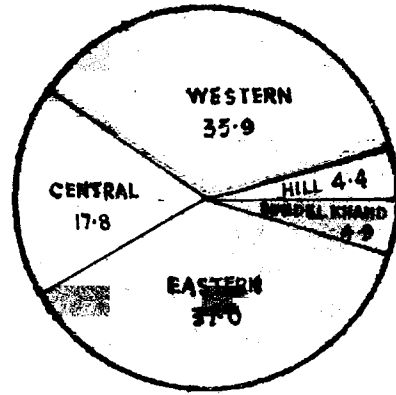
to securing participation of the people in development process and accordingly, propose to initiate a series of legal, administrative and financial measures with a view to establishing strong and powerful Panchayati Raj Institutions and to transfer to them real powers of planning and development alongwith the requisite resources and manpower. It is also proposed to give these Institutions a substantial degree of freedom and initiative in the formulation and implementation of schemes under the programmes earmarked for them and to make use of funds allotted to the various districts by the State Government on the basis of some well defined objective criteria. In order to enable these institutions to perform these functions, the manpower available to them will also be suitably strengthened in terms of expertise and the requisite organisational support will be provided to take care of the problems of co-ordination and effective control. This will also mean redefining the roles of the State Government and its various Departments and a change from the present line of administrative hierarchies to horizontal co-ordination at the level of Panchayati Raj Institutions. The State Government earnestly hopes that these measures will usher in a new era of fruitful co-operation between the various agencies involved in the development programmes and will result in the acceleration of the pace of rural development.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY OF AREA & POPULATION IN U.P. BY ECONOMIC REGIONS IN 1978

AREA



POPULATION

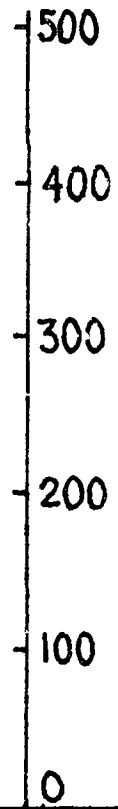


Sq. Kms.



DENSITY OF POPULATION

Sq. K.ms.



HILL

WESTERN

CENTRAL

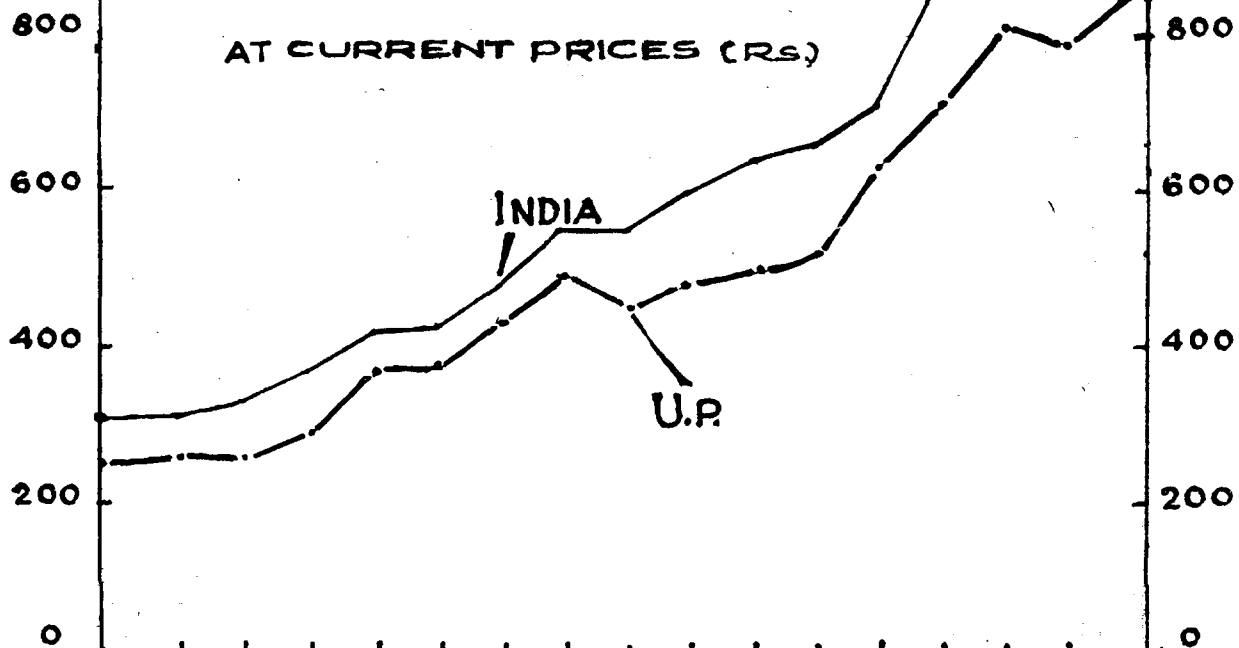
EASTERN

BUNDEL KHAND

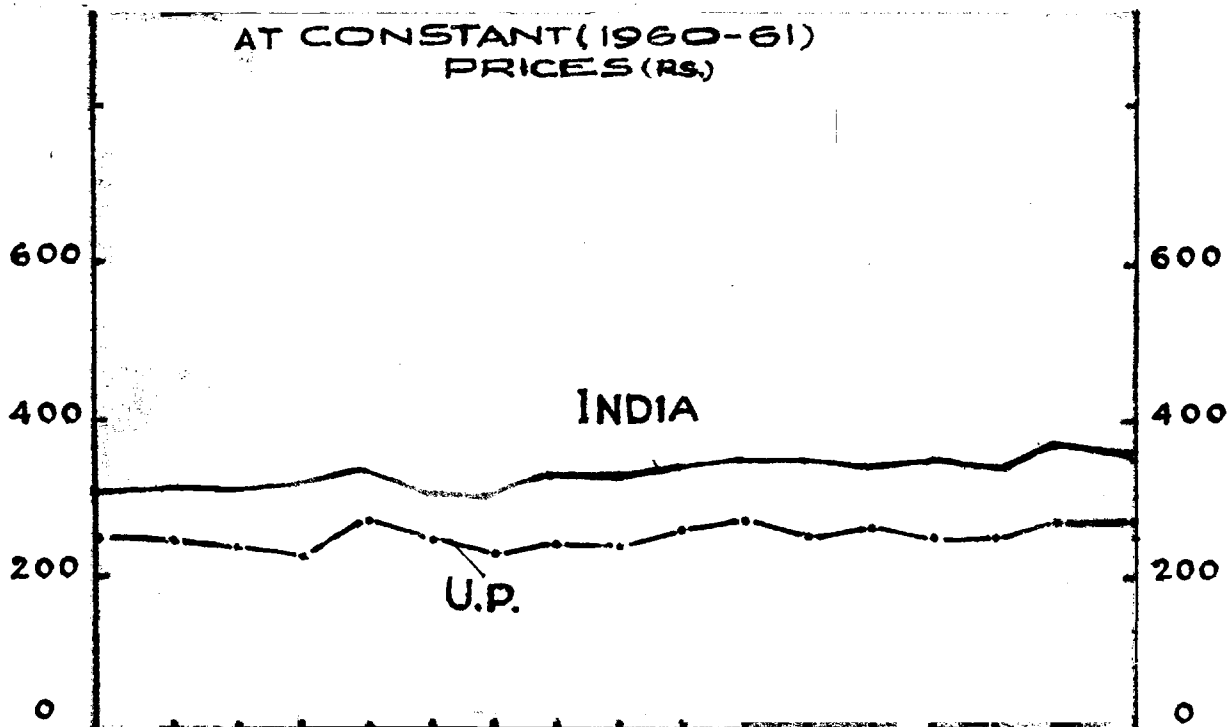
UTTAR PRADESH

PER CAPITA INCOME OF INDIA & U.P.

AT CURRENT PRICES (RS.)



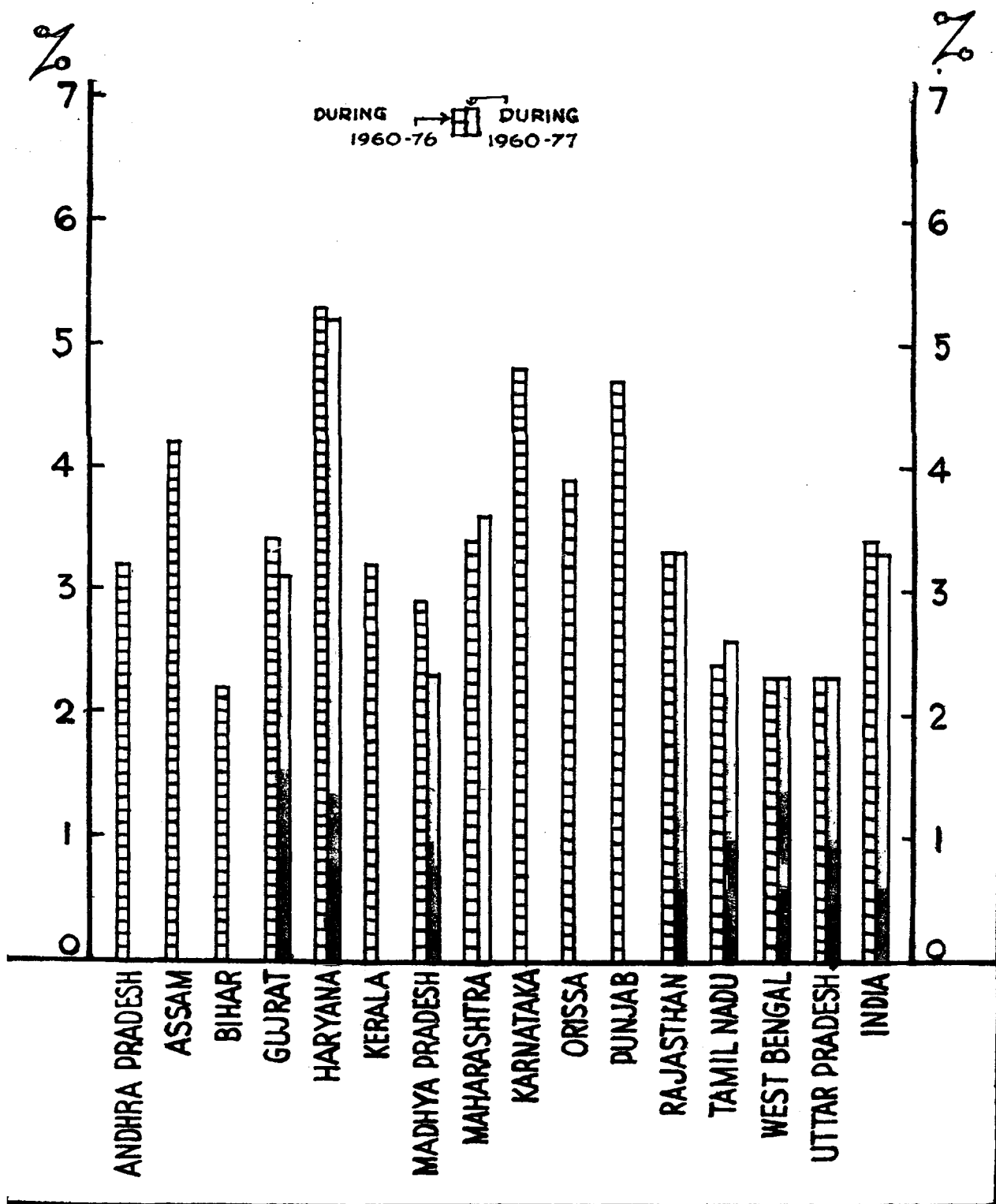
AT CONSTANT (1960-61) PRICES (RS.)



1960-61 62-63 64-65 66-67 68-69 70-71 72-73 74-75 76-77

RATE OF GROWTH IN TOTAL INCOME

DURING 1960-76 DURING 1960-77



AGRICULTURAL WHOLESALE PRICE INDICES IN U.P.

(JULY 1957 TO JUNE 1958 = 100)

INDEX NO.

INDEX NO.

800

800

700

700

600

600

500

500

400

400

300

300

200

200

100

100

0

0

CEREALS

PULSES

FOOD GRAINS

OTHERS

FIBRES

CATTLE FEEDS

OIL SEEDS

1960-61

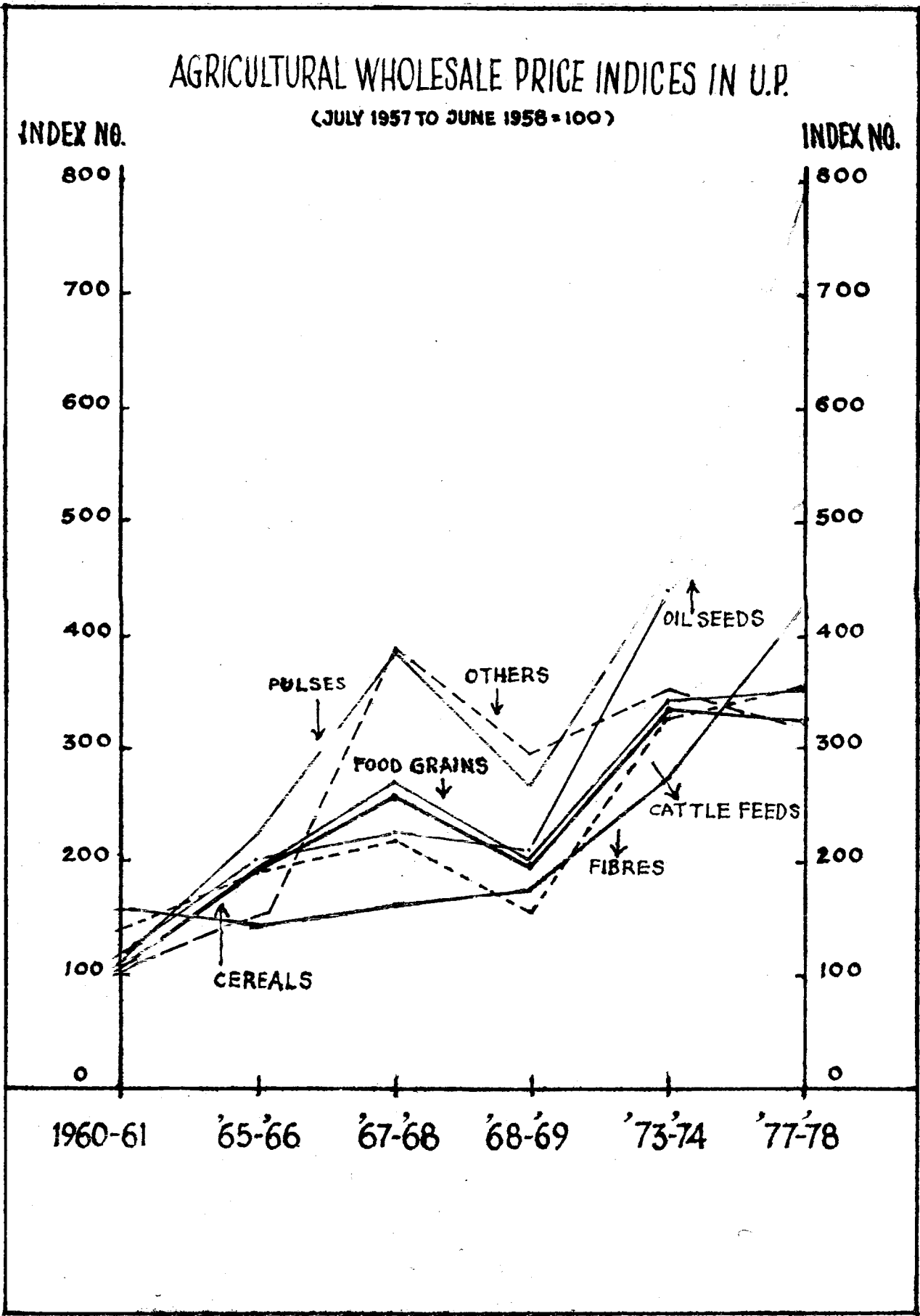
'65-'66

'67-'68

'68-'69

'73-'74

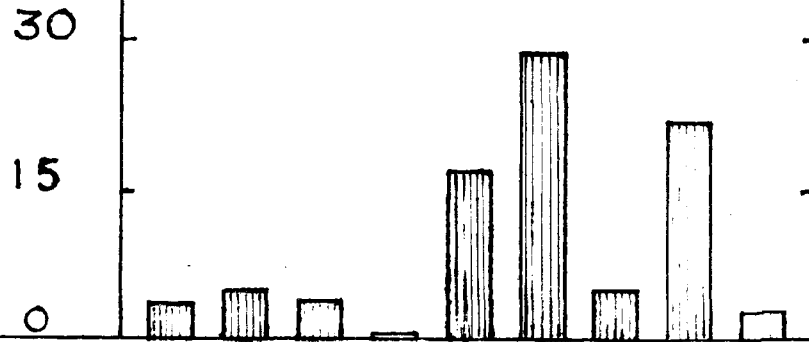
'77-'78



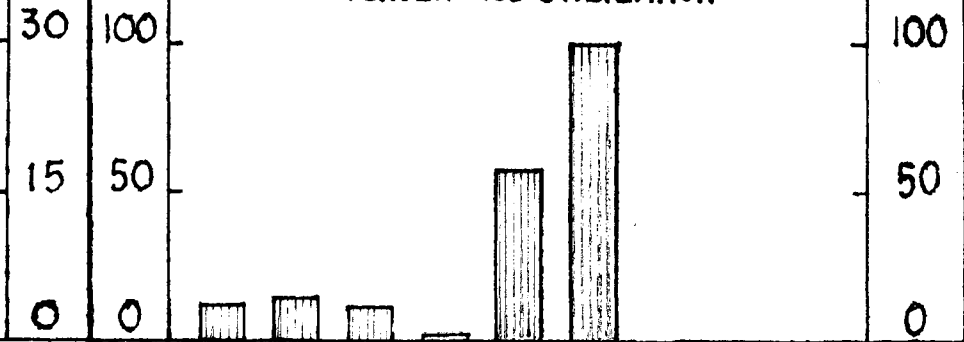
LAND UTILIZATION (1960-61 & 1976-77)

MILLION HECT

1960-61

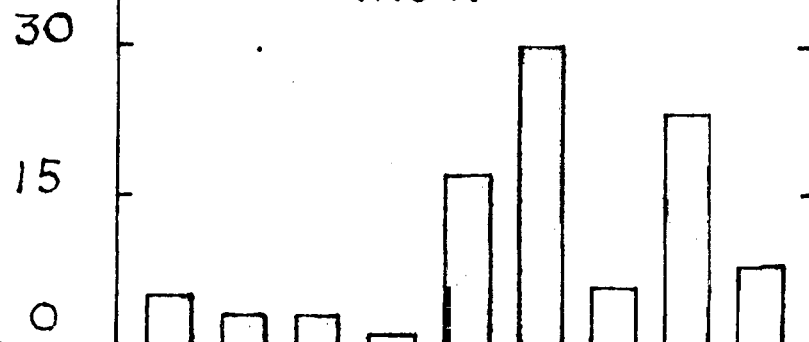


PERCENTAGE UTILIZATION

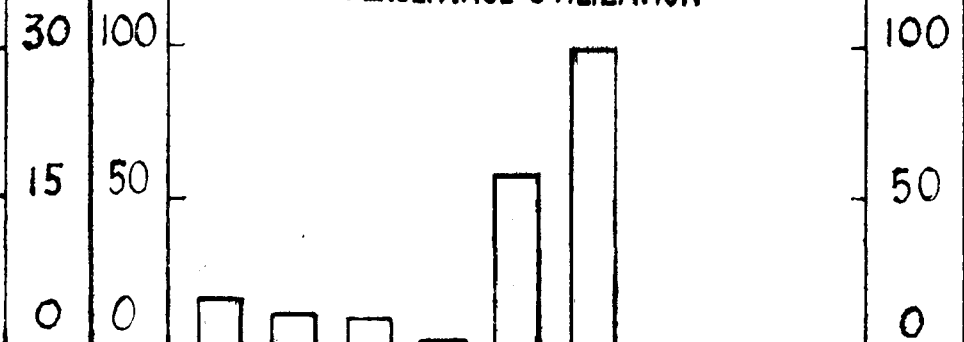


MILLION HECT.

1976-77



PERCENTAGE UTILIZATION



FOREST

BARREN & UNCULTURABLE LAND & LAND PUT TO NON-AGRICULTURAL USES

LAND WHICH CAN BE UTILISED FOR CULTIVATION

CURRENT FALLOWS

NET AREA SOWN

TOTAL REPORTING AREA

AREA SOWN MORE THAN ONCE

TOTAL CROPPED AREA

NET AREA IRRIGATED

FOREST

BARREN & UNCULTURABLE LAND & LAND PUT TO NON-AGRICULTURAL USES

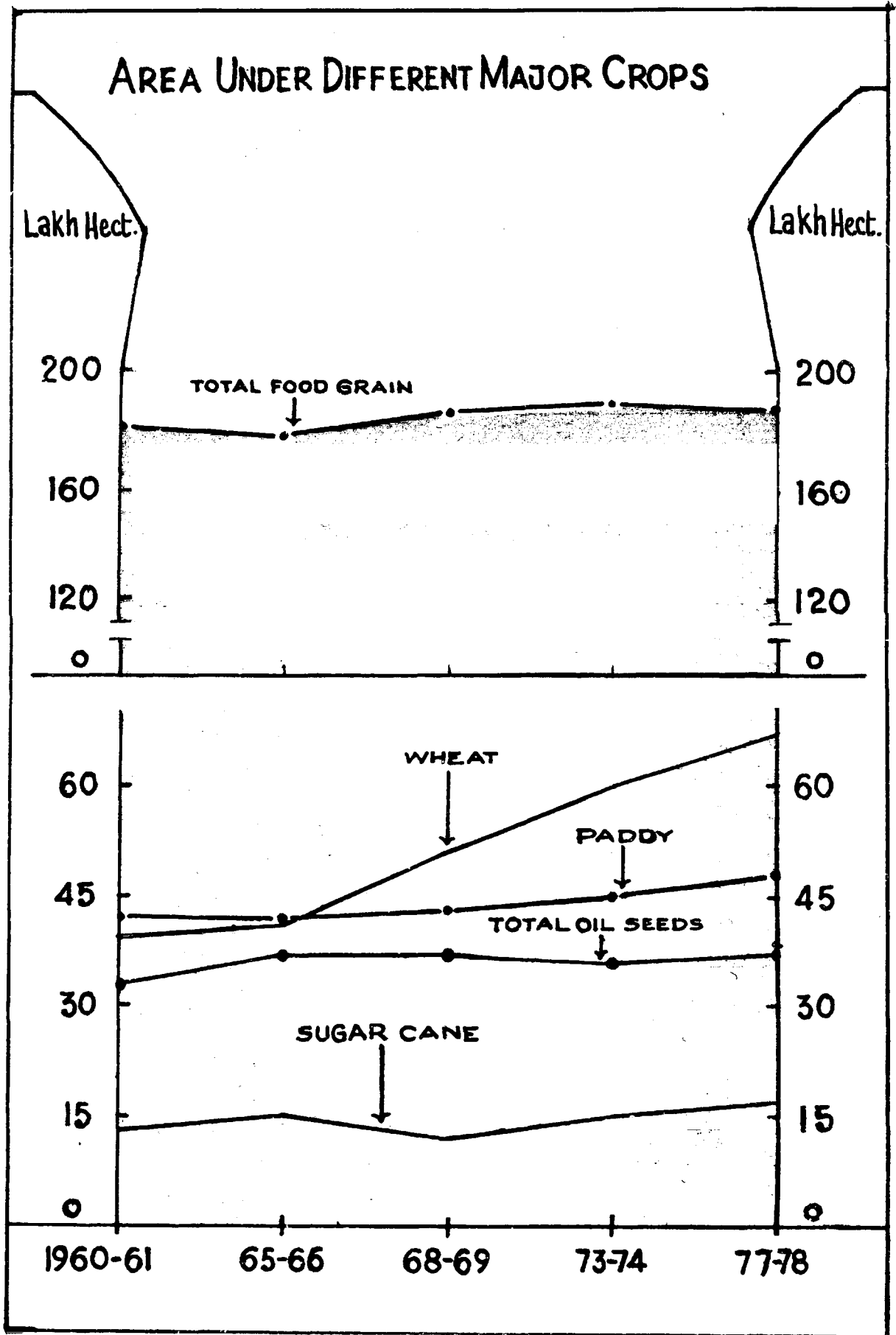
LAND WHICH CAN BE UTILISED FOR CULTIVATION

CURRENT FALLOWS

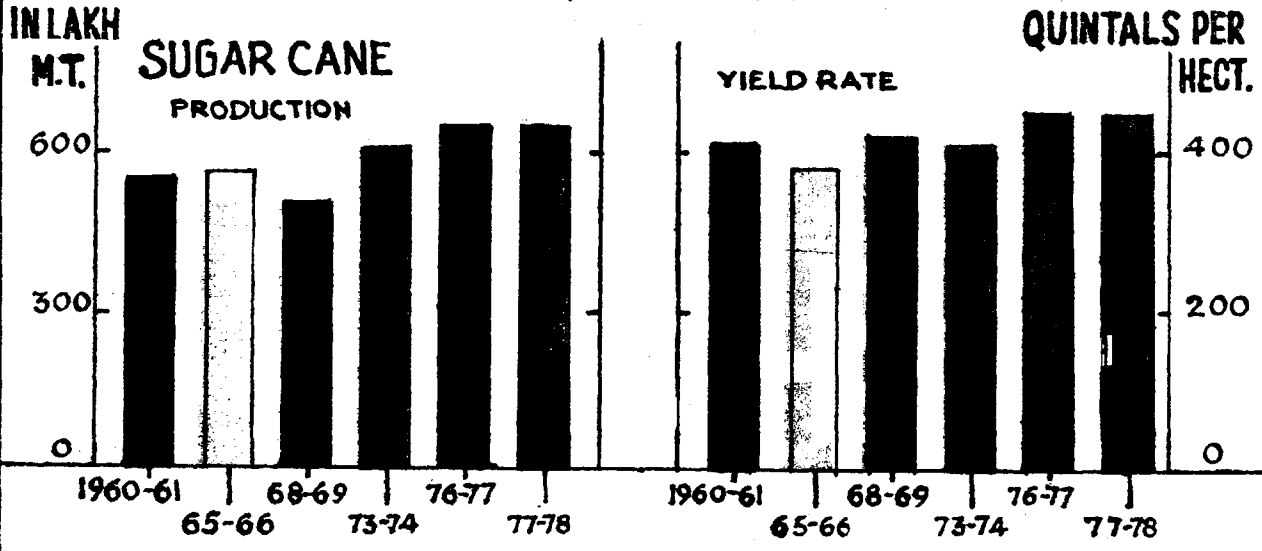
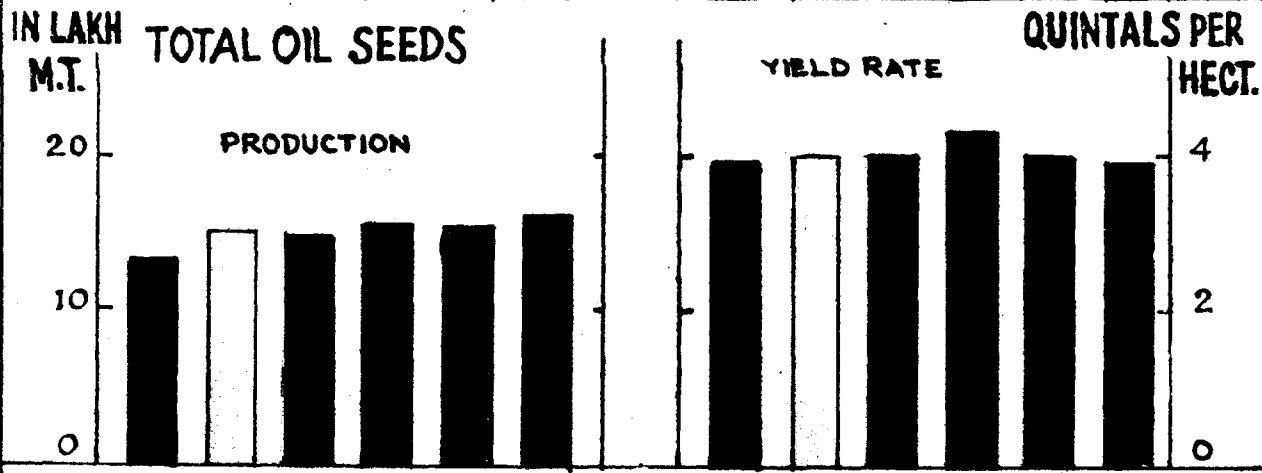
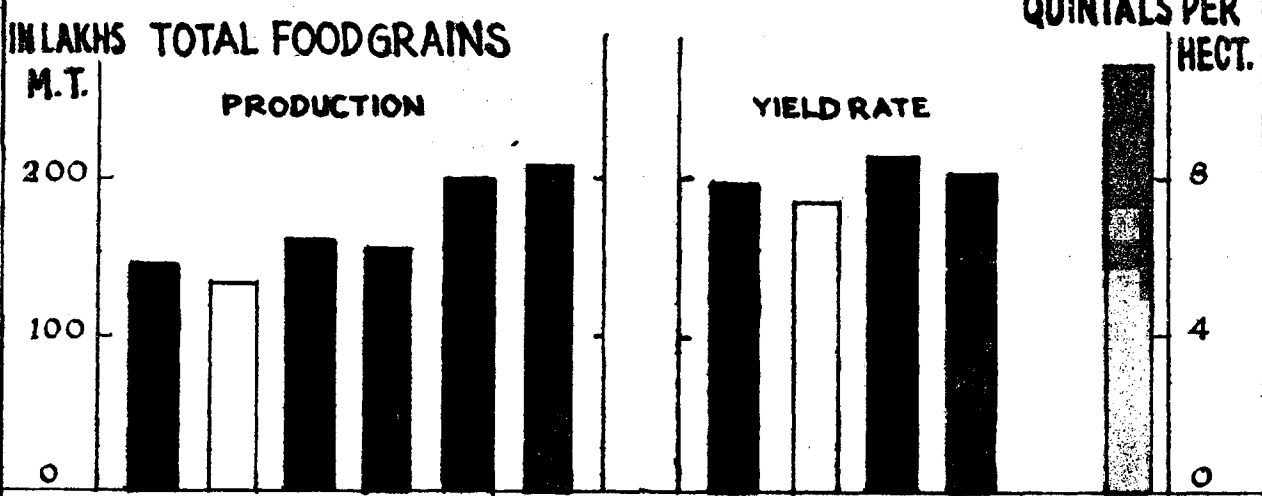
NET AREA SOWN

TOTAL REPORTING AREA

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT MAJOR CROPS

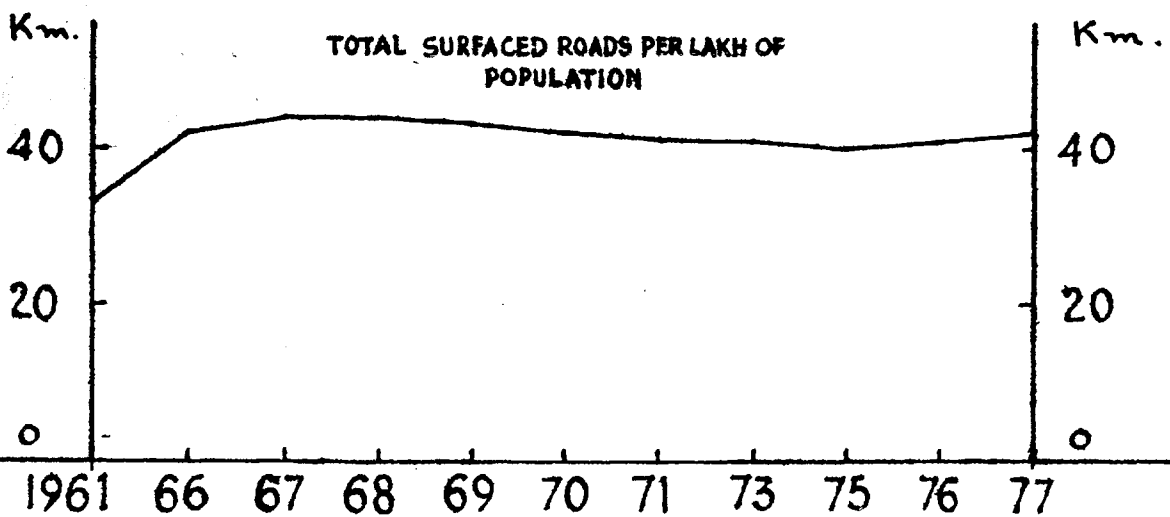
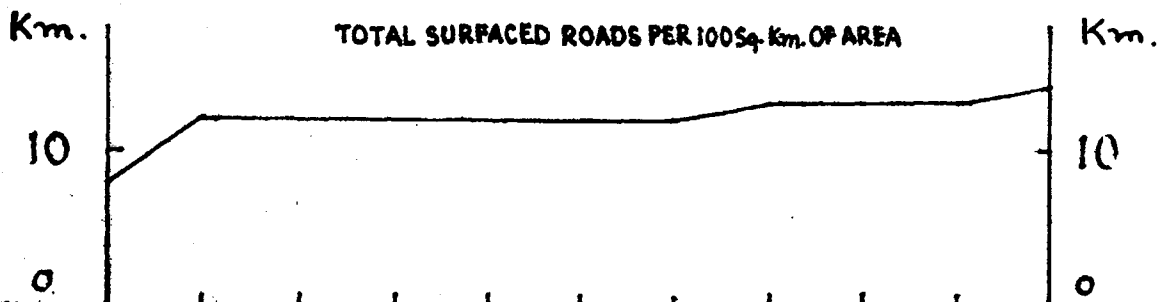
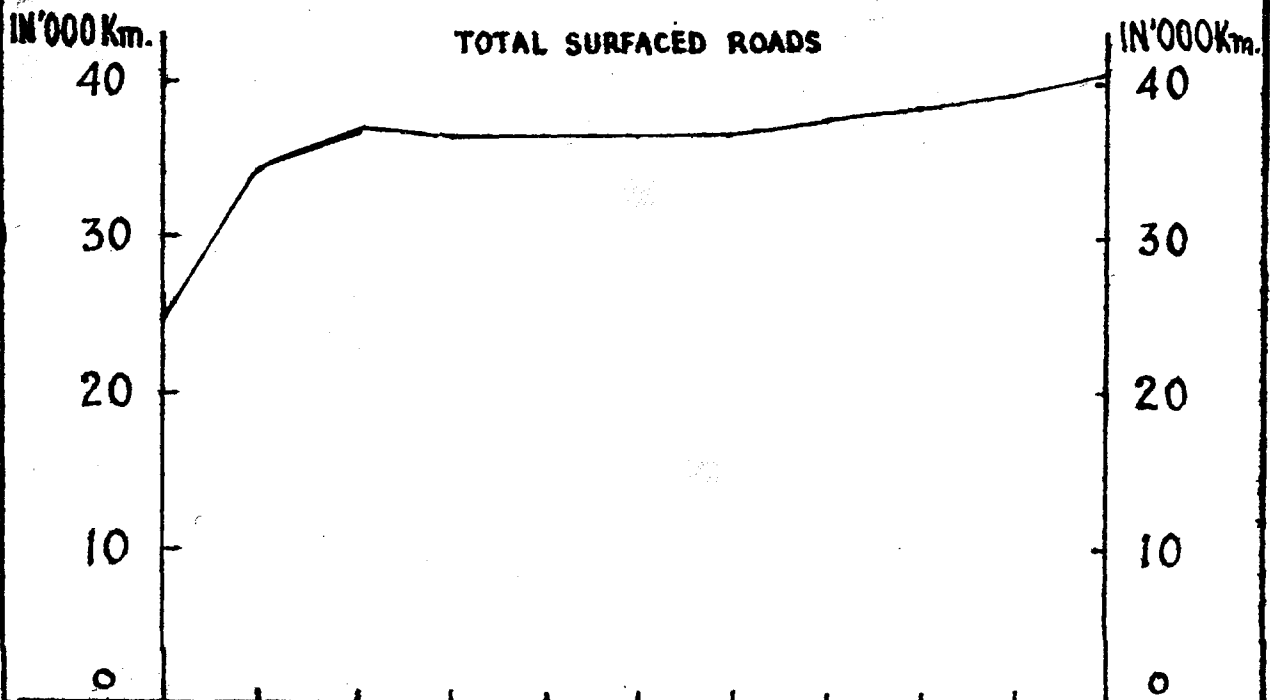


OUTPUT & YIELD RATES OF FOODGRAINS, OIL SEEDS AND SUGARCANE



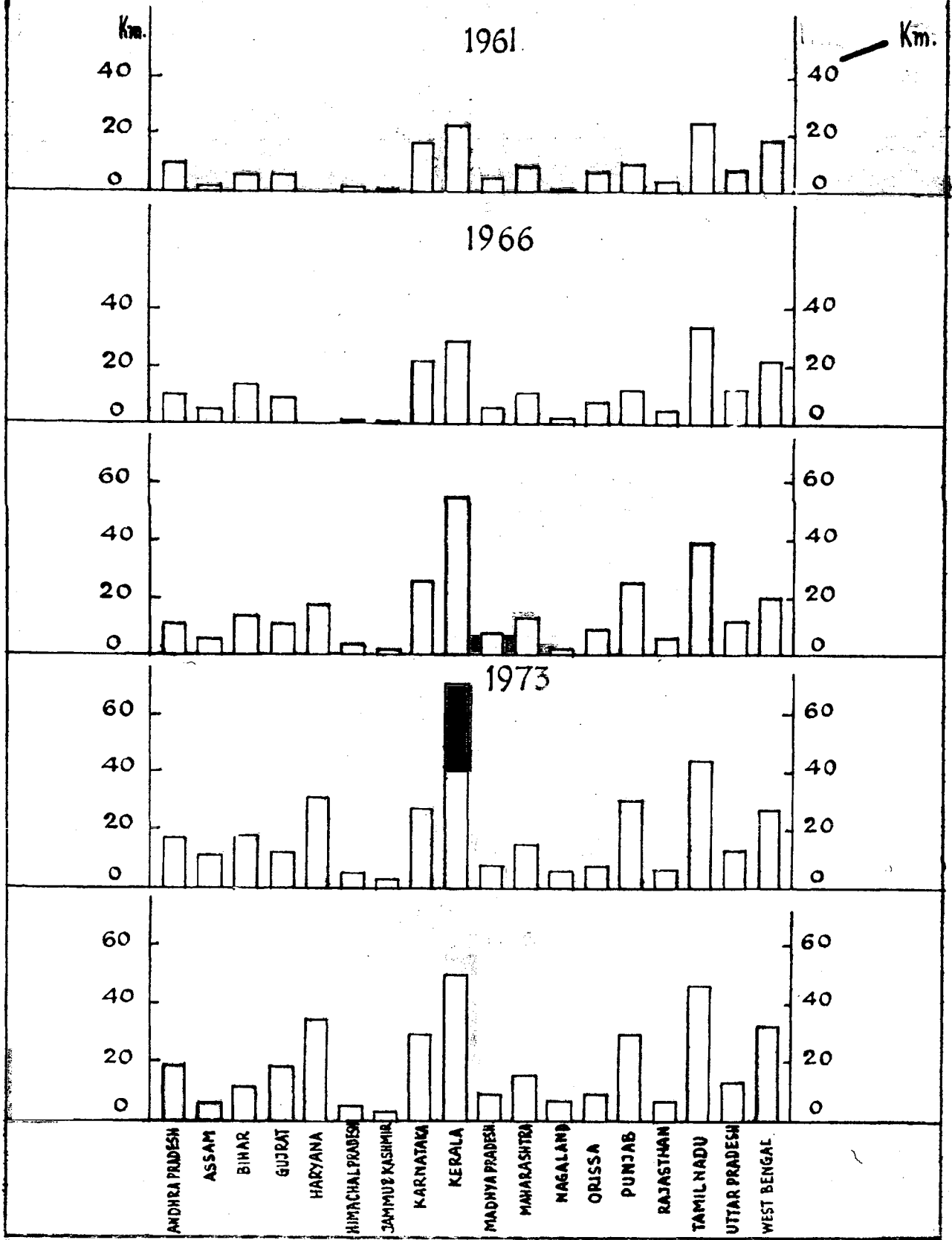
1960-61 65-66 68-69 73-74 76-77 77-78 1960-61 65-66 68-69 73-74 76-77 77-78

**TOTAL SURFACED ROAD - LENGTH PER 100 Sq. Km. OF AREA
AND PER LAKH OF POPULATION IN U.P. (1961 TO 1977)**

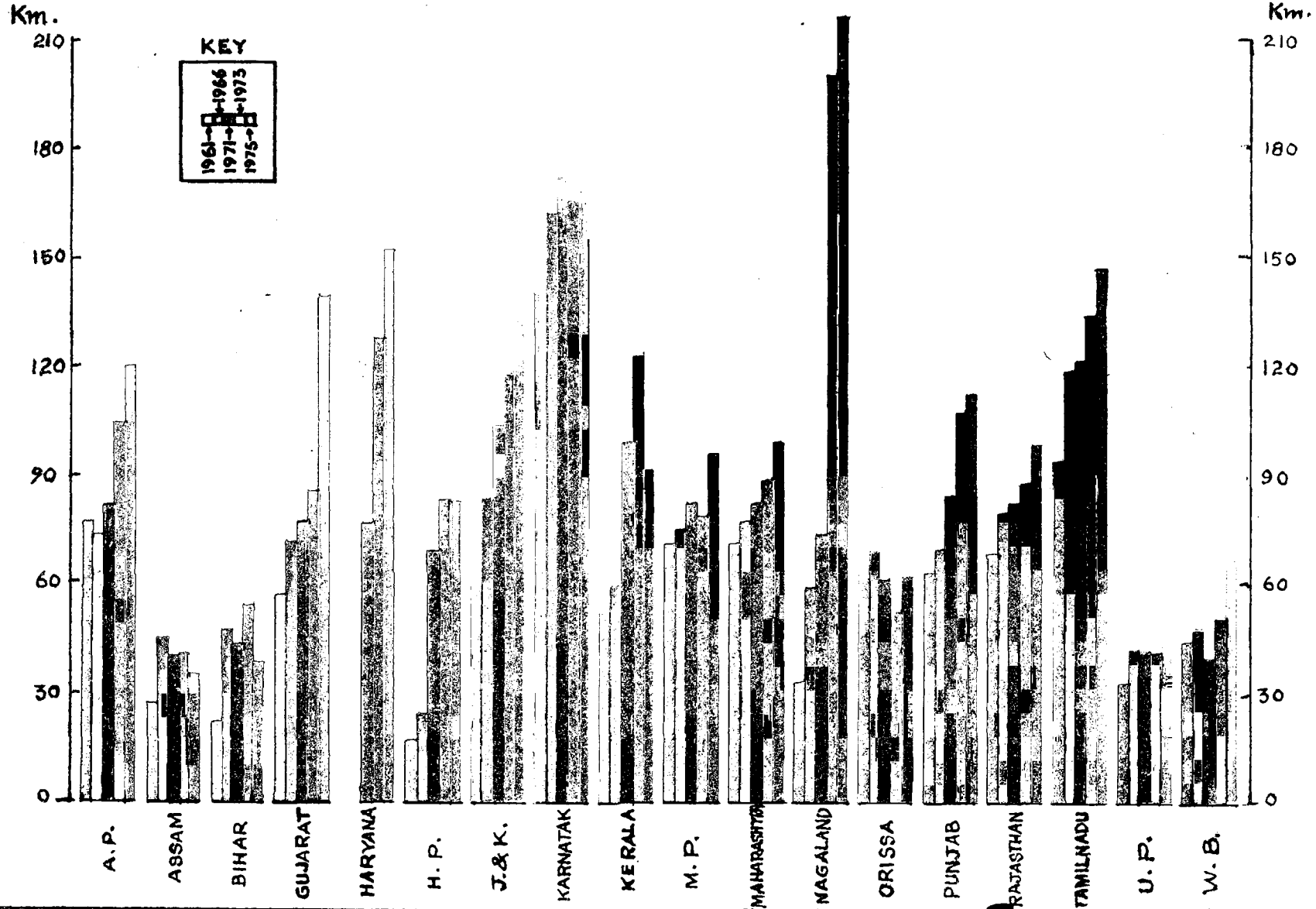


1961 66 67 68 69 70 71 73 75 76 77

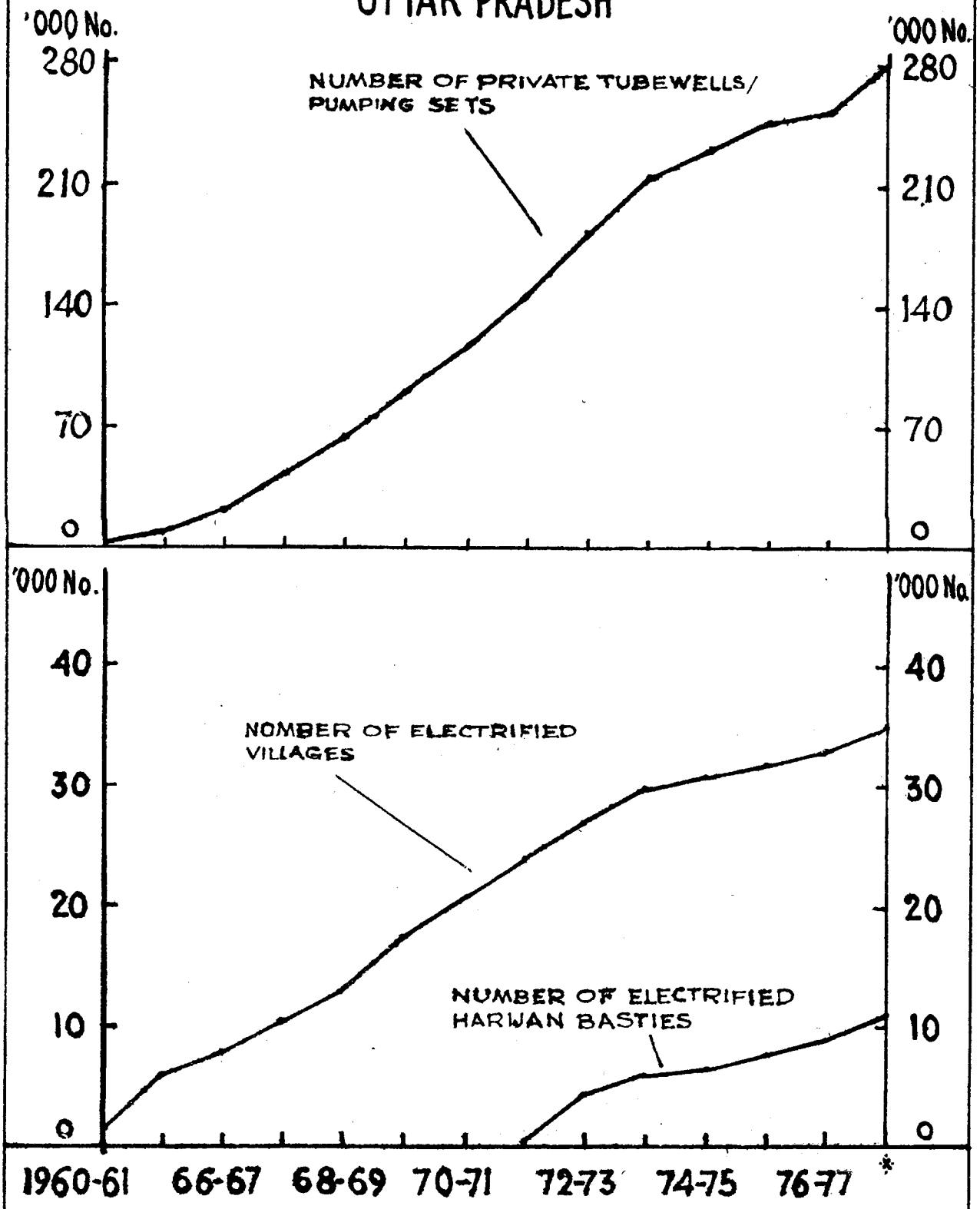
TOTAL SURFACED ROADS — PER 100 Sq.Kms. OF AREA



TOTAL SURFACED ROADS PER LAKH OF POPULATION AS ON 31st MARCH



RURAL ELECTRIFICATION IN UTTAR PRADESH



* PROVISIONAL

KEY
Boys GIRLS

ENROLMENT OF STUDENTS IN SCHOOLS & COLLEGES OF U.P.

JUNIOR BASIC CLASSES

1960-61

1973-74

1977-78

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN 1977-78
OVER 1960-61



SR. BASIC CLASSES

1960-61

1973-74

1977-78

HIGHER SECONDARY CLASSES

1960-61

1973-74

1977-78

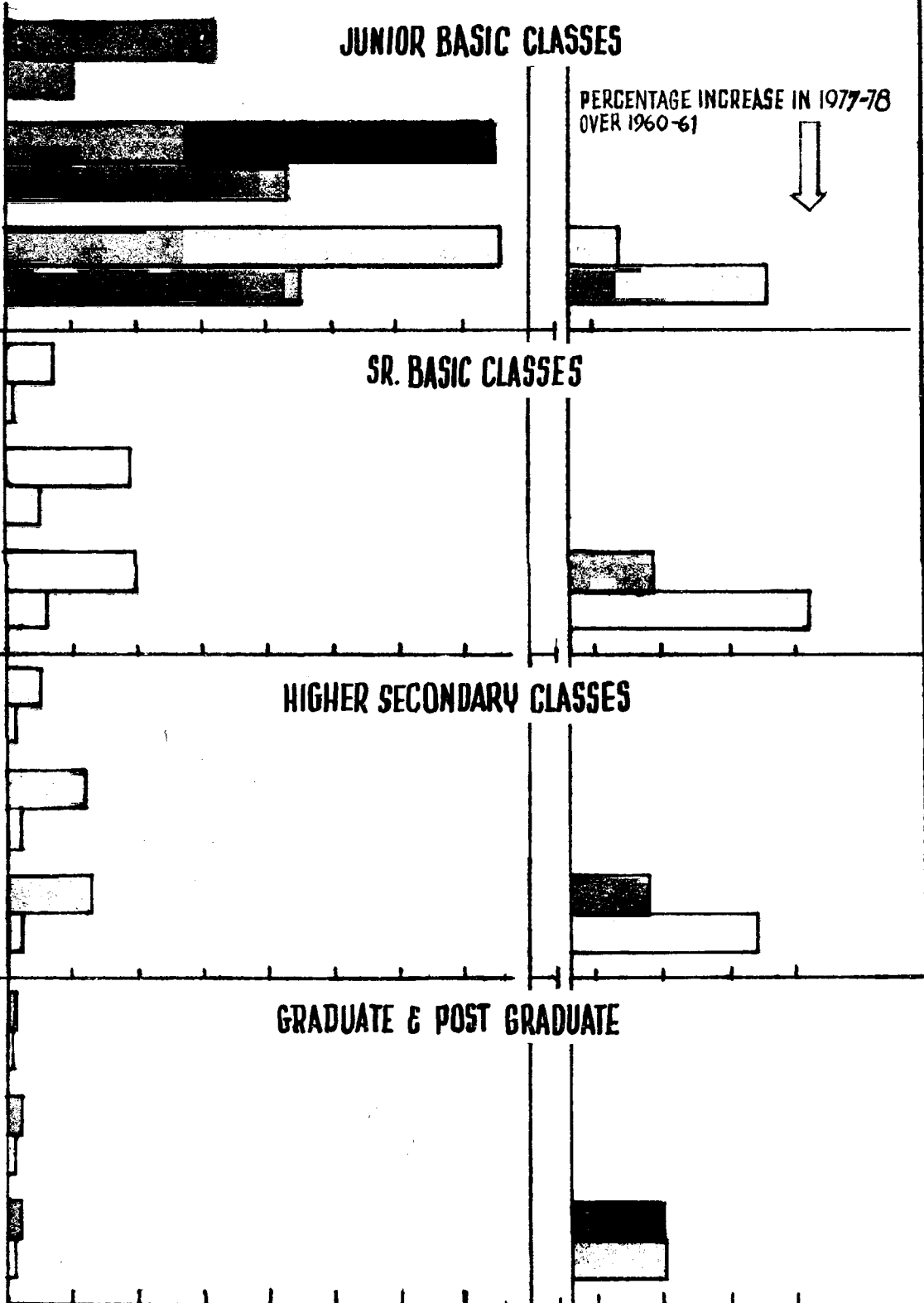
GRADUATE & POST GRADUATE

1960-61

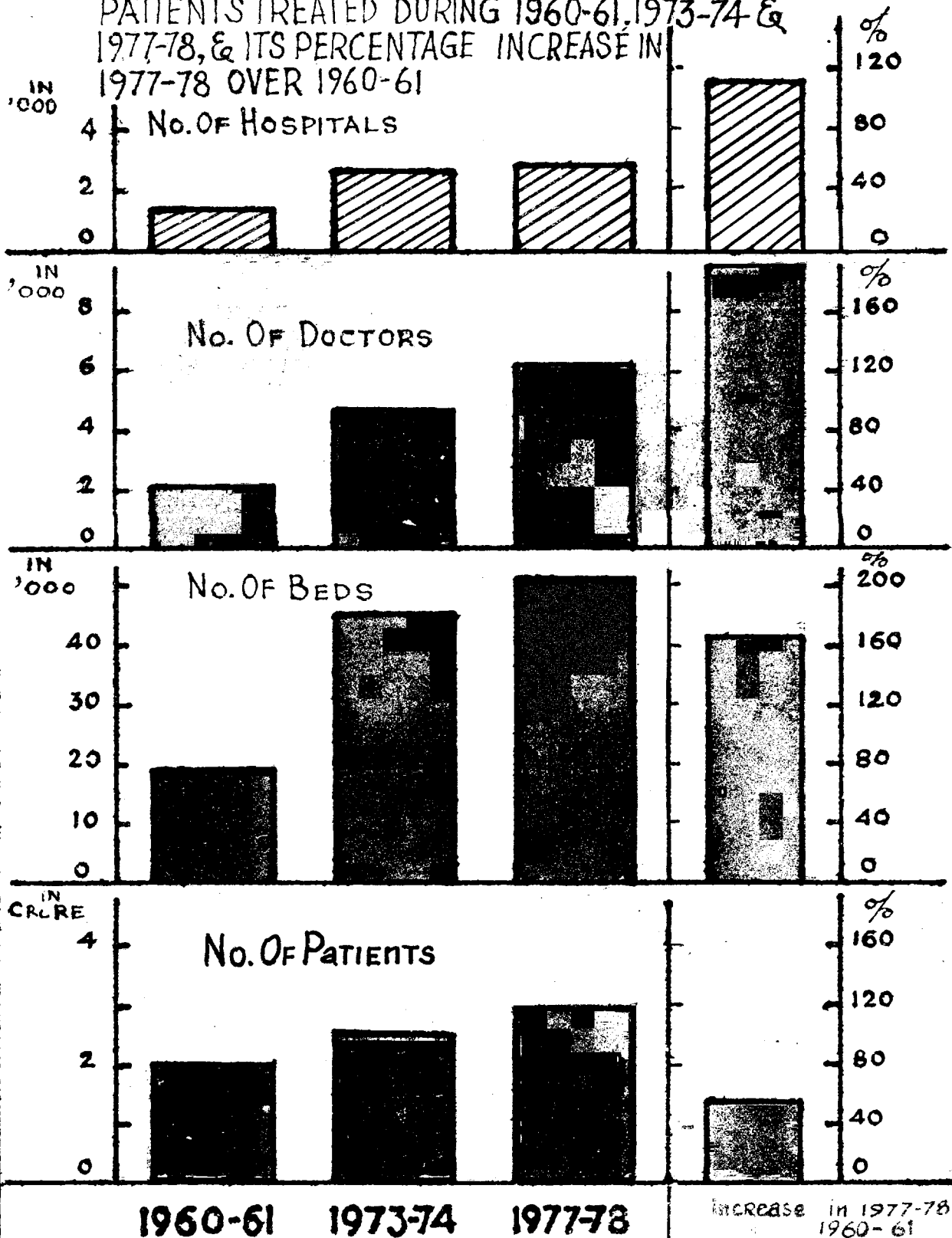
1973-74

1977-78

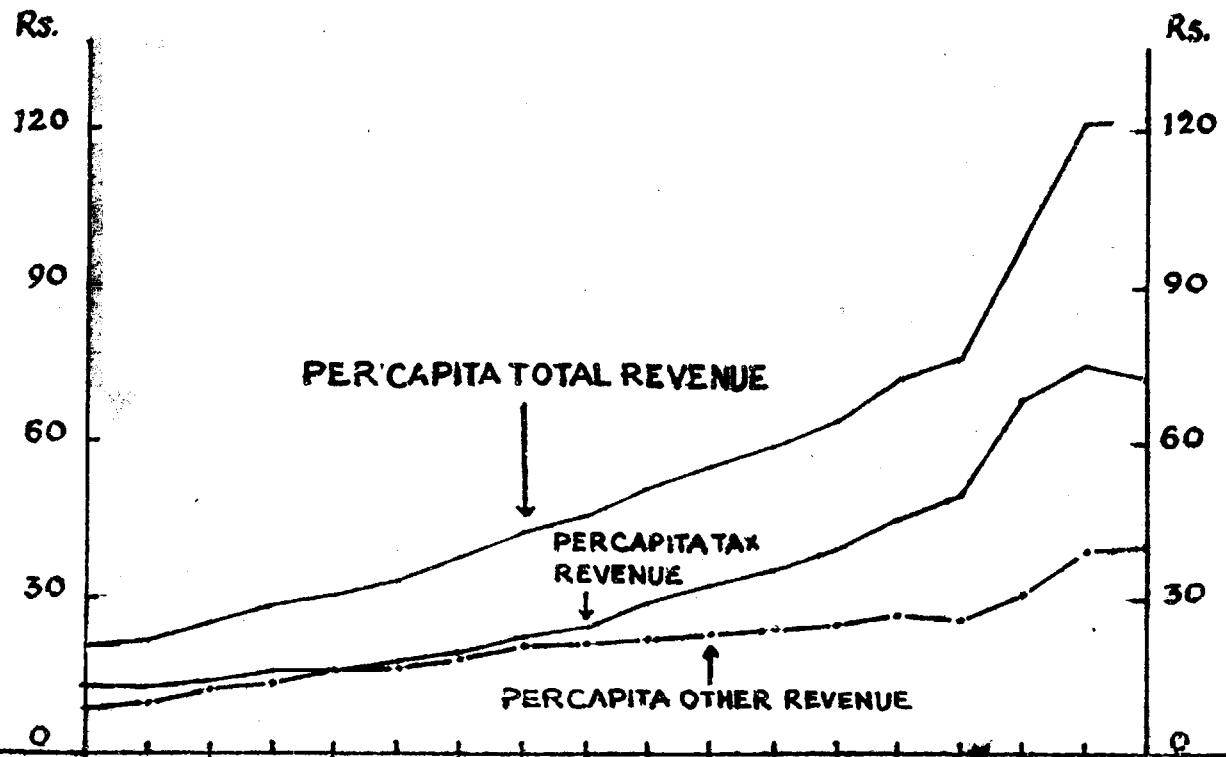
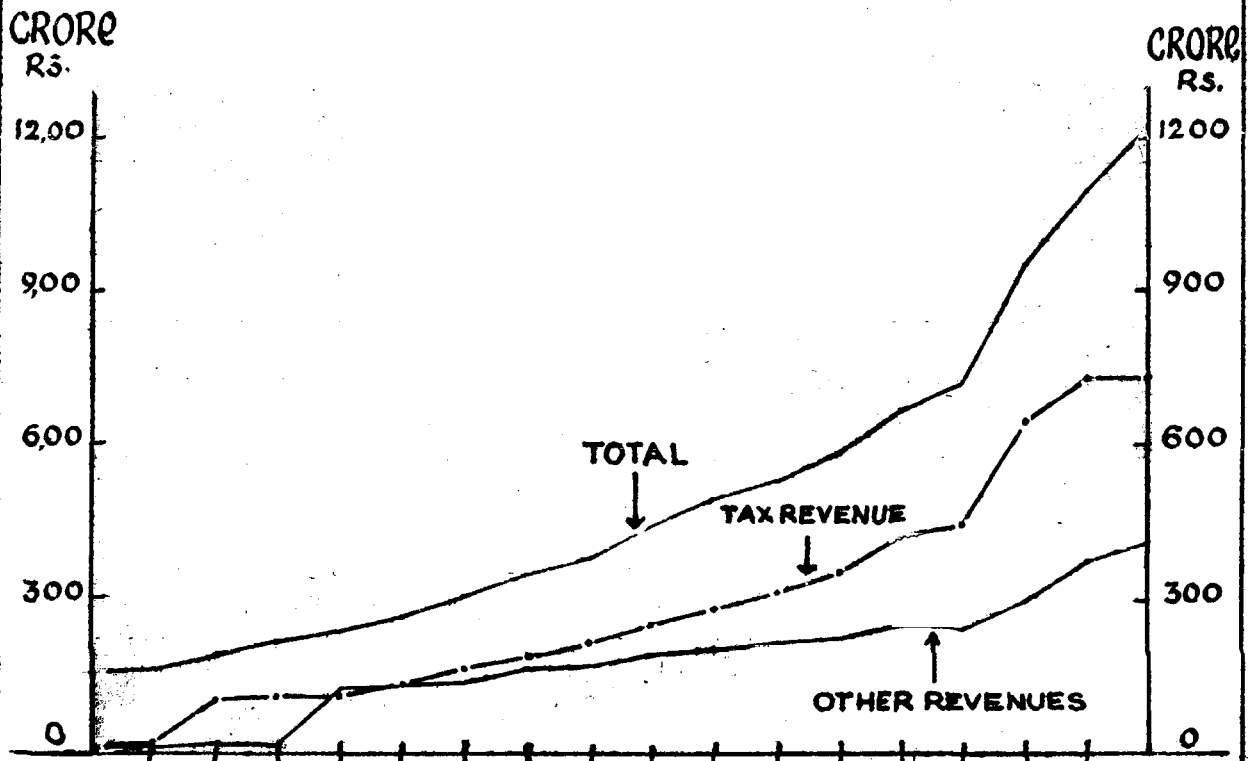
0 20 40 60 0 100 200 300 400
IN LAKH



No. OF ALLOPATHIC HOSPITALS, DOCTORS, BEDS & PATIENTS TREATED DURING 1960-61, 1973-74 & 1977-78, & ITS PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN 1977-78 OVER 1960-61



TOTAL & PER CAPITA YIELD FROM STATE REVENUES IN U.P.

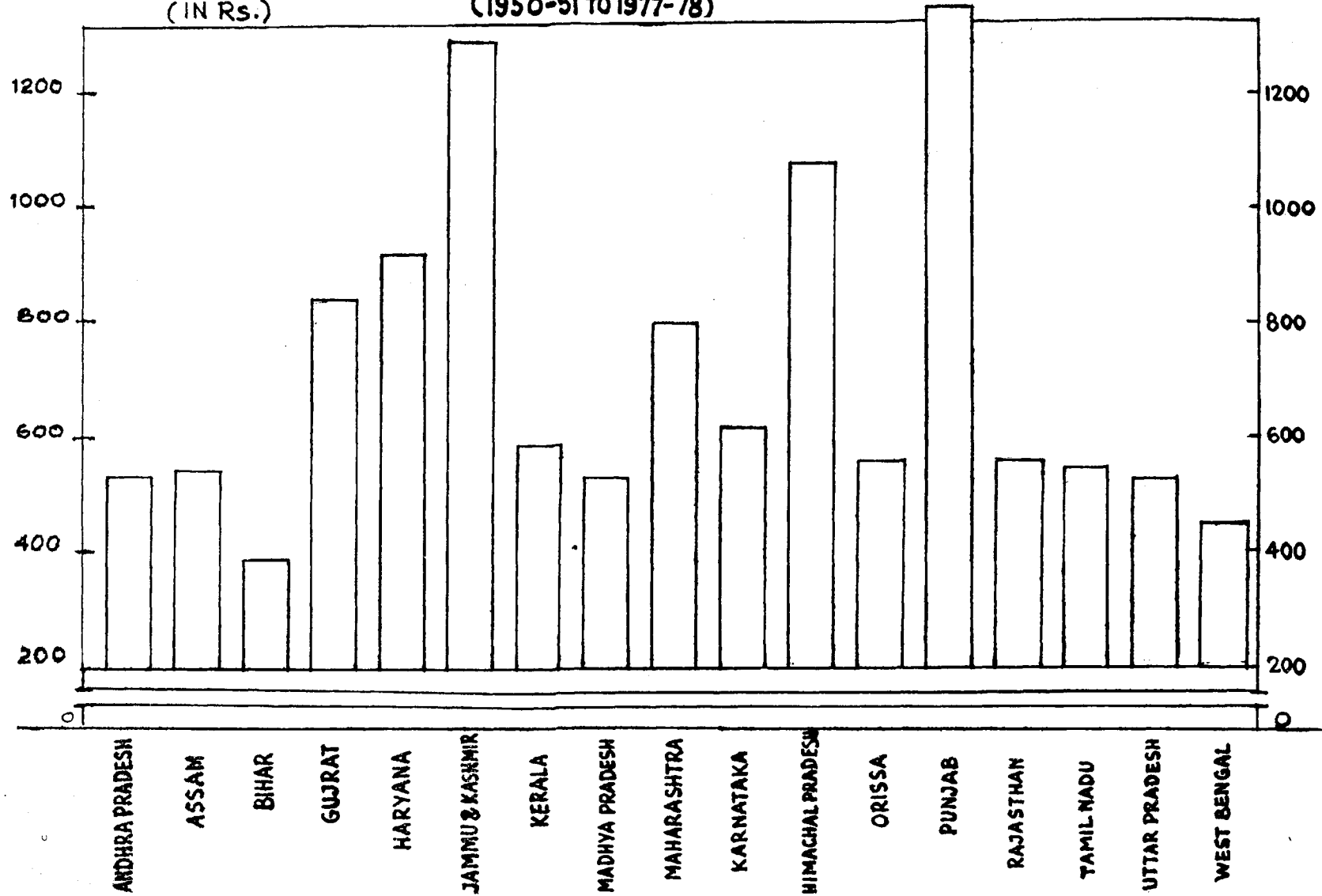


1960-61 '62-'63 '64-'65 '66-'67 '68-'69 '70-'71 '72-'73 '74-'75 '76-'77

STATEWISE PER CAPITA OUTLAY FROM THE FIRST PLAN

(IN Rs.)

(1950-51 TO 1977-78)



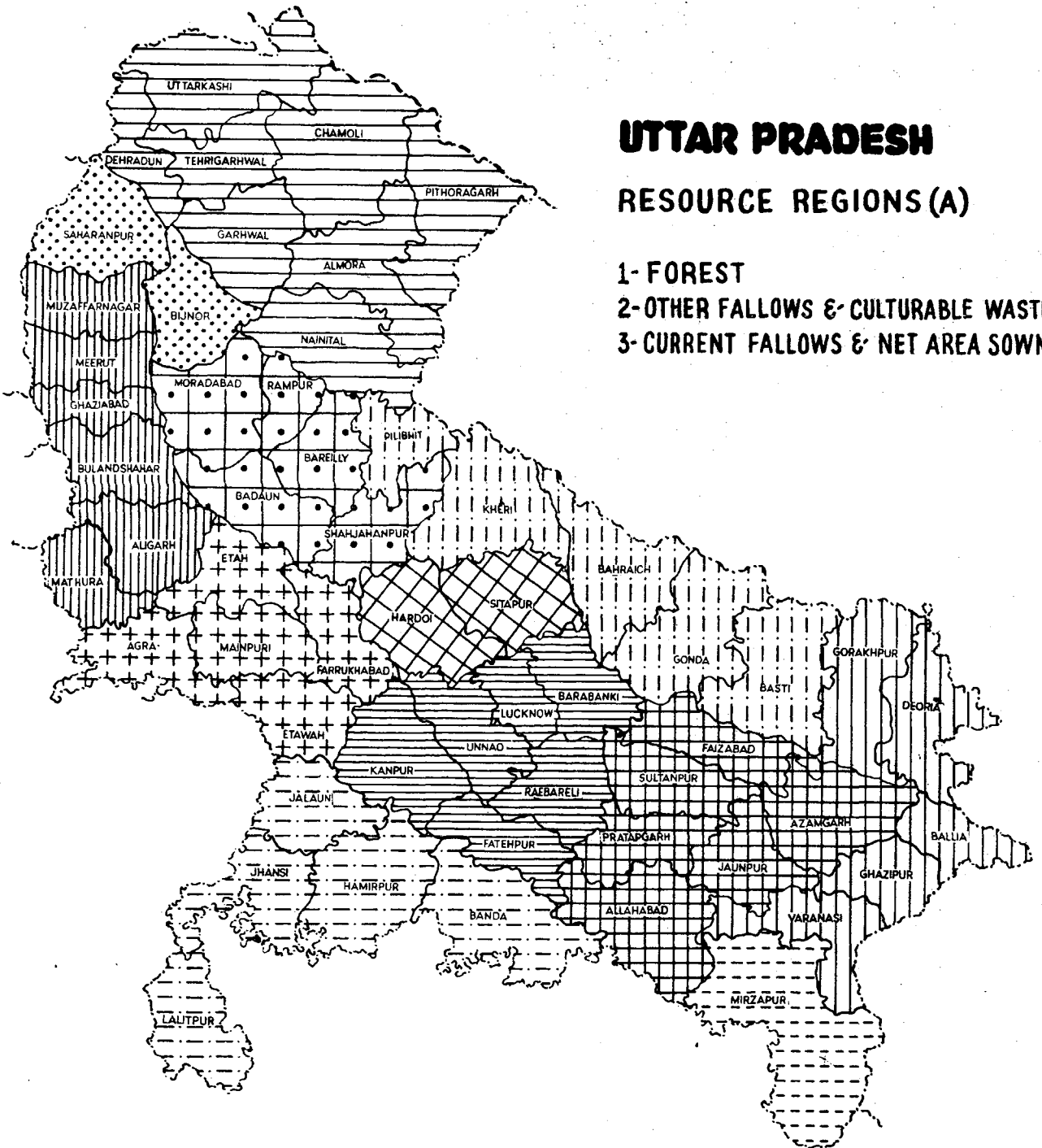
UTTAR PRADESH

RESOURCE REGIONS (A)

1- FOREST

2- OTHER FALLOWS & CULTURABLE WASTE

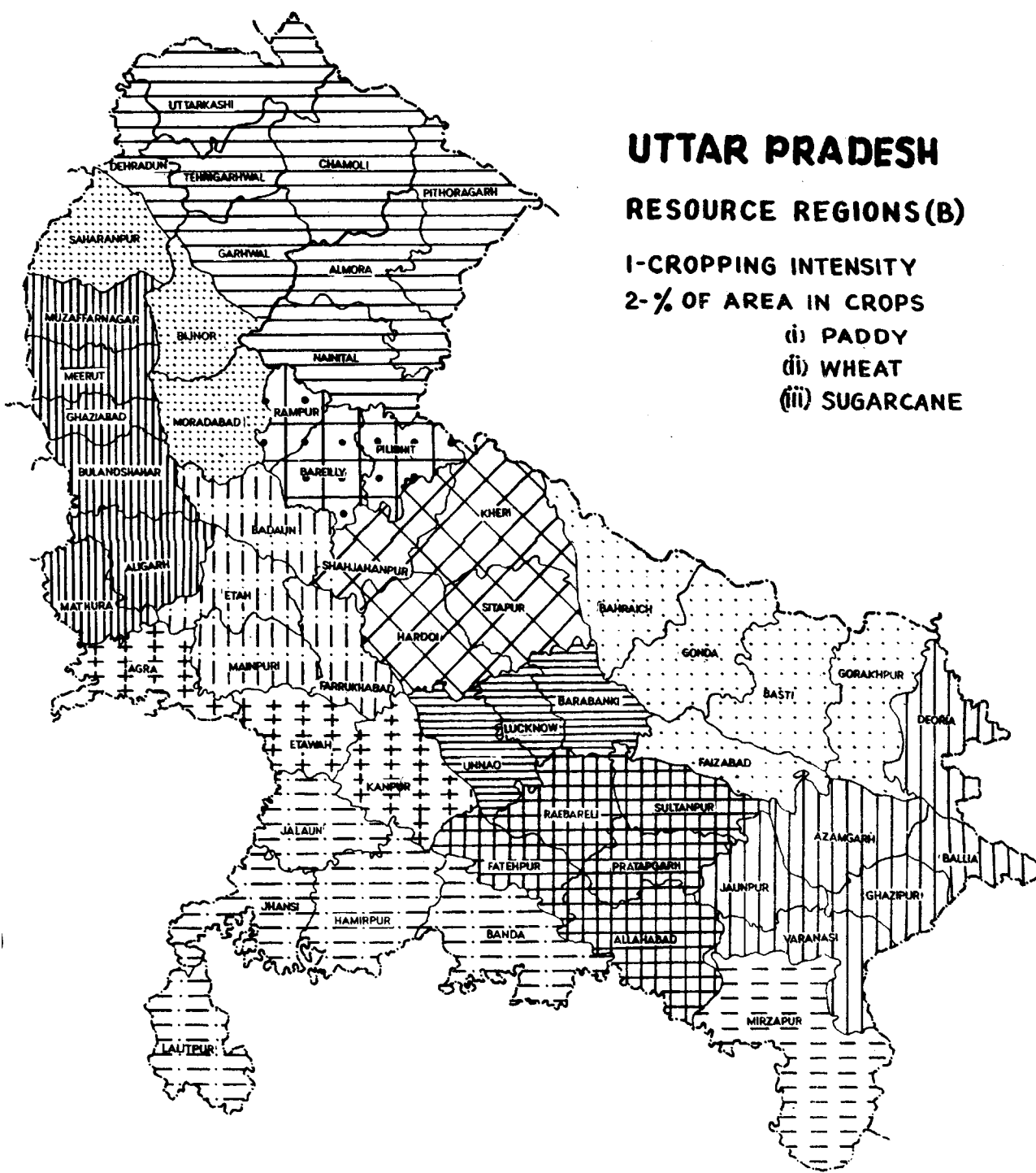
3- CURRENT FALLOWS & NET AREA SOWN



UTTAR PRADESH RESOURCE REGIONS (B)

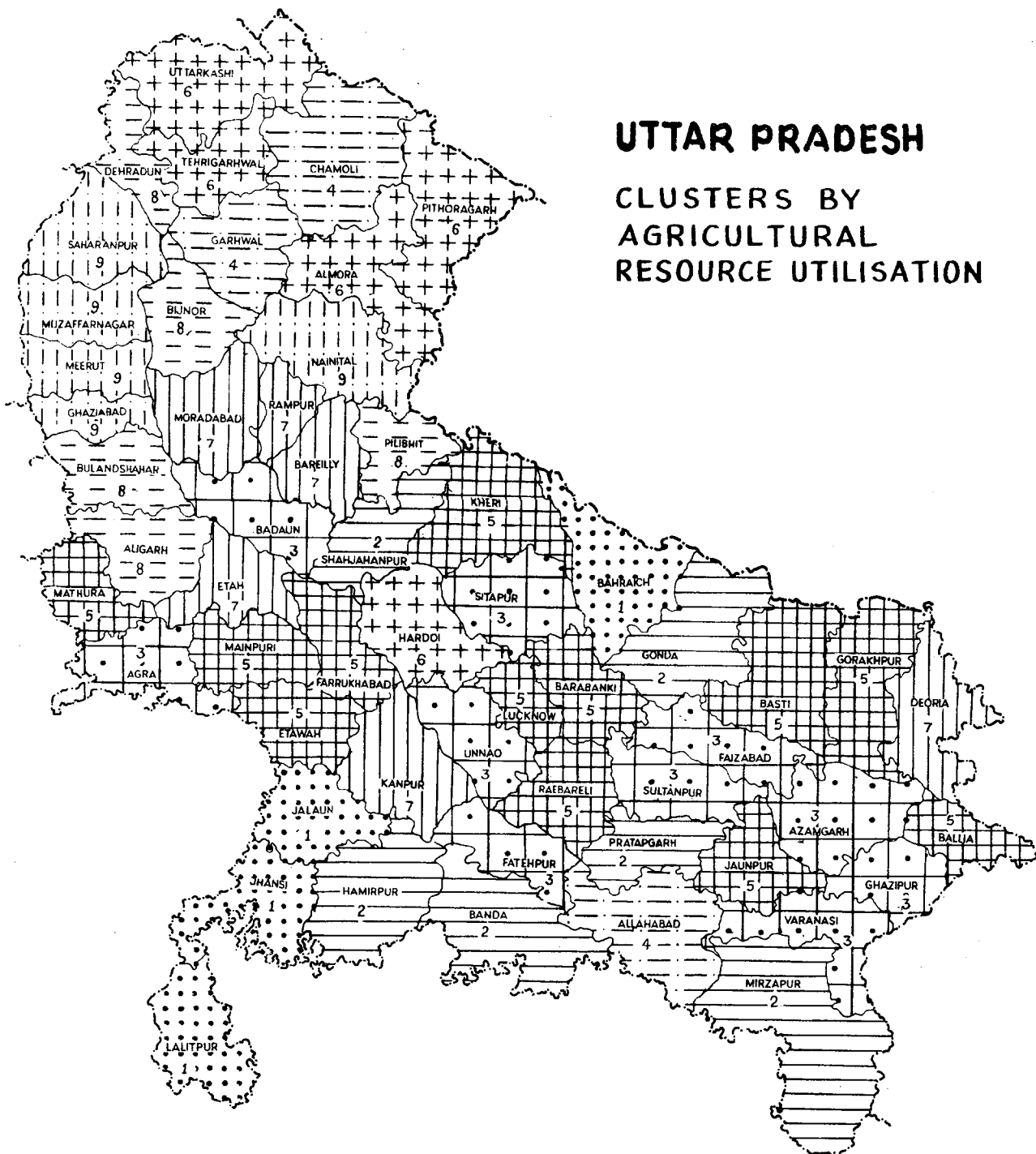
I-CROPPING INTENSITY
2-% OF AREA IN CROPS

- (i) PADDY
- (ii) WHEAT
- (iii) SUGARCANE



UTTAR PRADESH

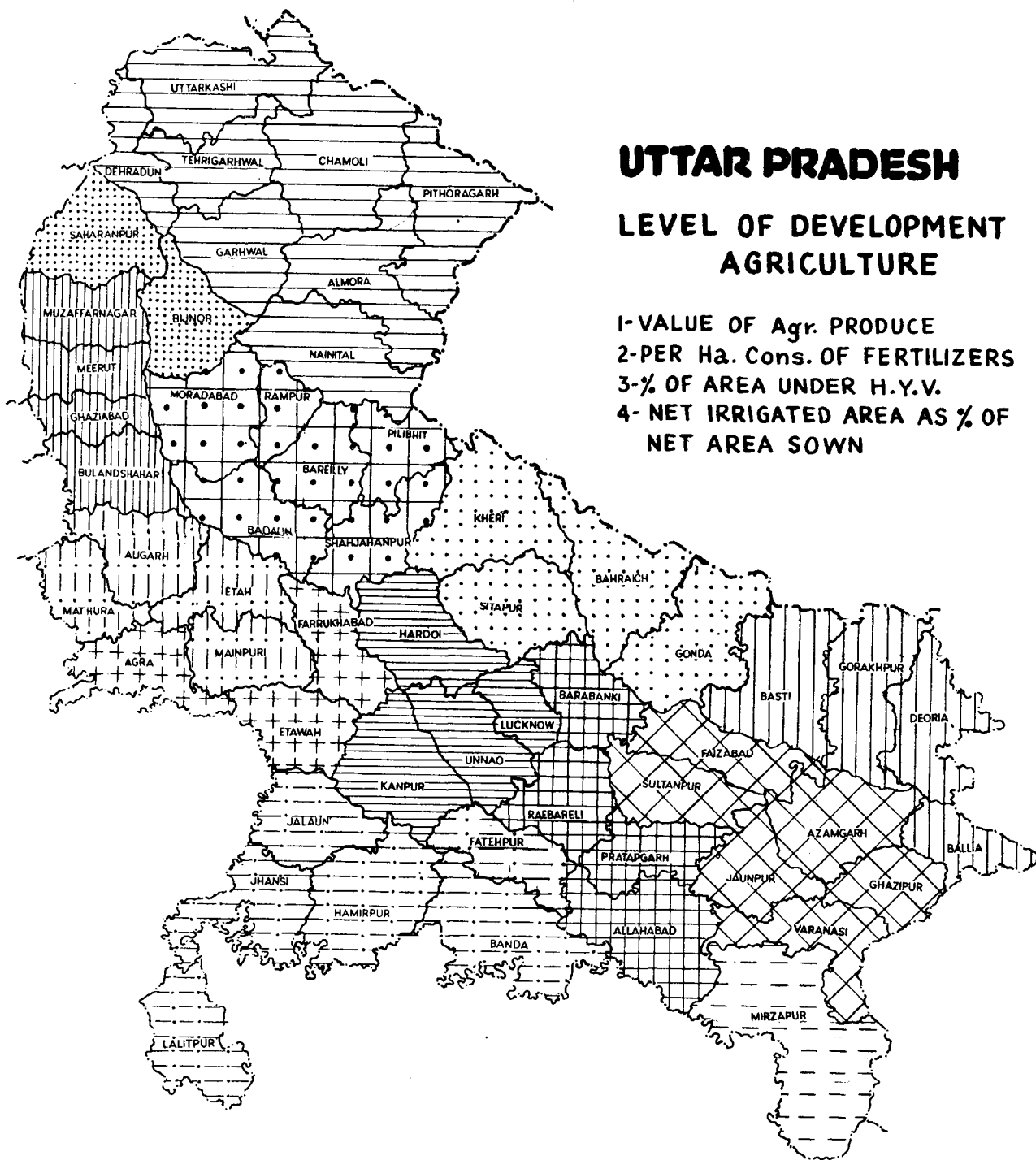
CLUSTERS BY AGRICULTURAL RESOURCE UTILISATION



UTTAR PRADESH

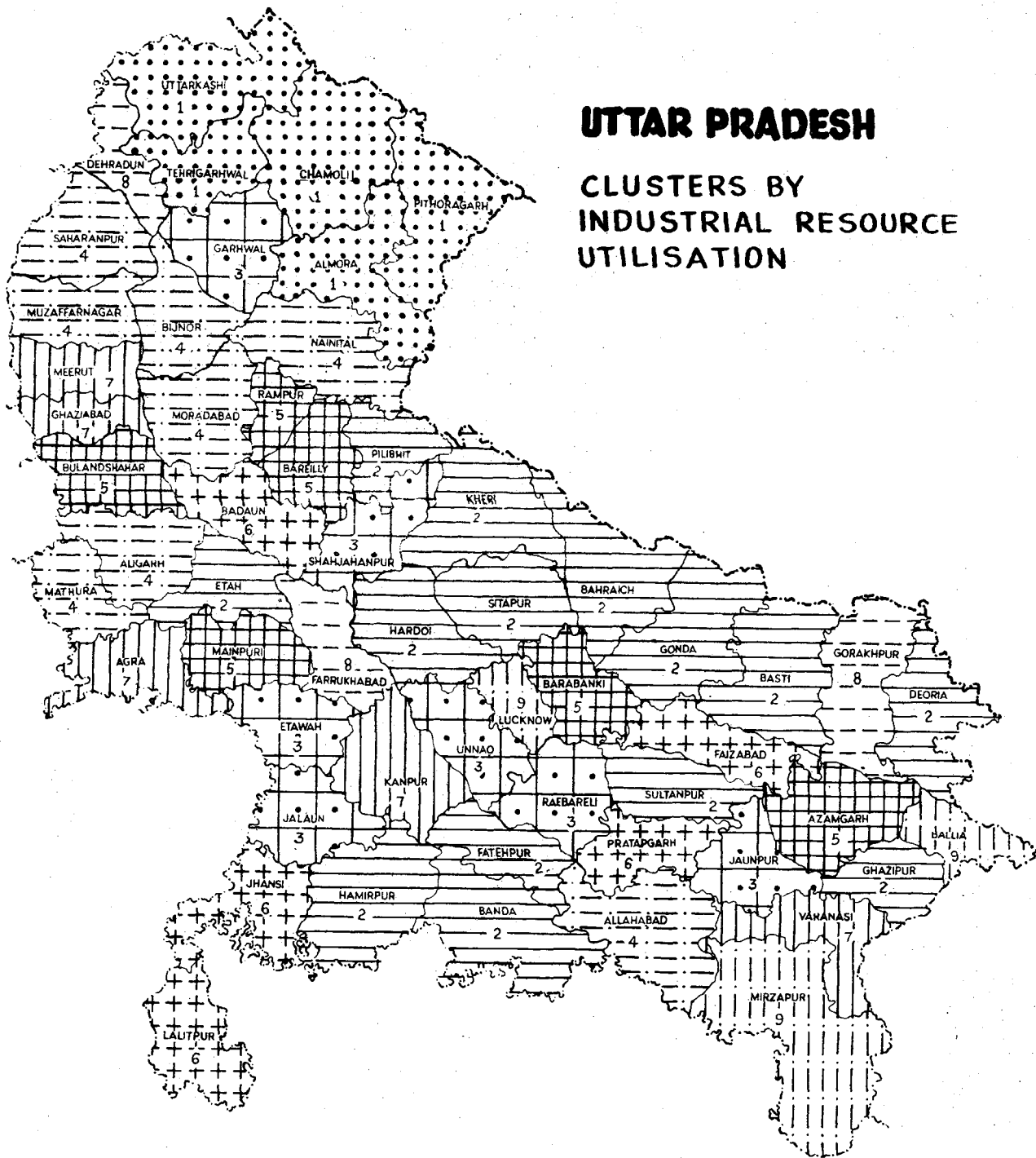
LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT AGRICULTURE

- 1- VALUE OF Agr. PRODUCE
- 2- PER Ha. Cons. OF FERTILIZERS
- 3- % OF AREA UNDER H.Y.V.
- 4- NET IRRIGATED AREA AS % OF NET AREA SOWN



UTTAR PRADESH

CLUSTERS BY INDUSTRIAL RESOURCE UTILISATION



UTTAR PRADESH

EUCLIDEAN CLUSTER ANALYSIS INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE

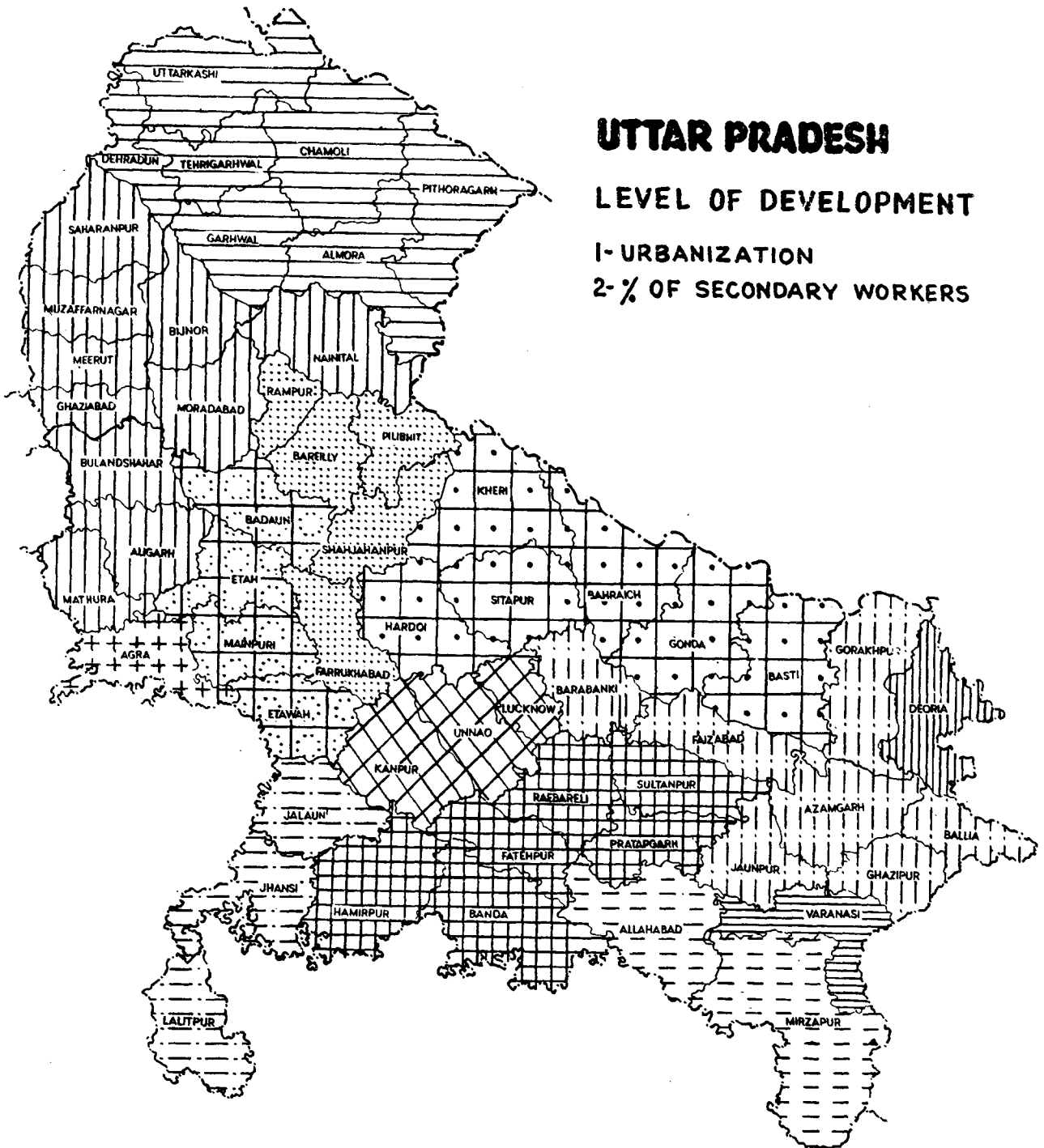


UTTAR PRADESH

LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT

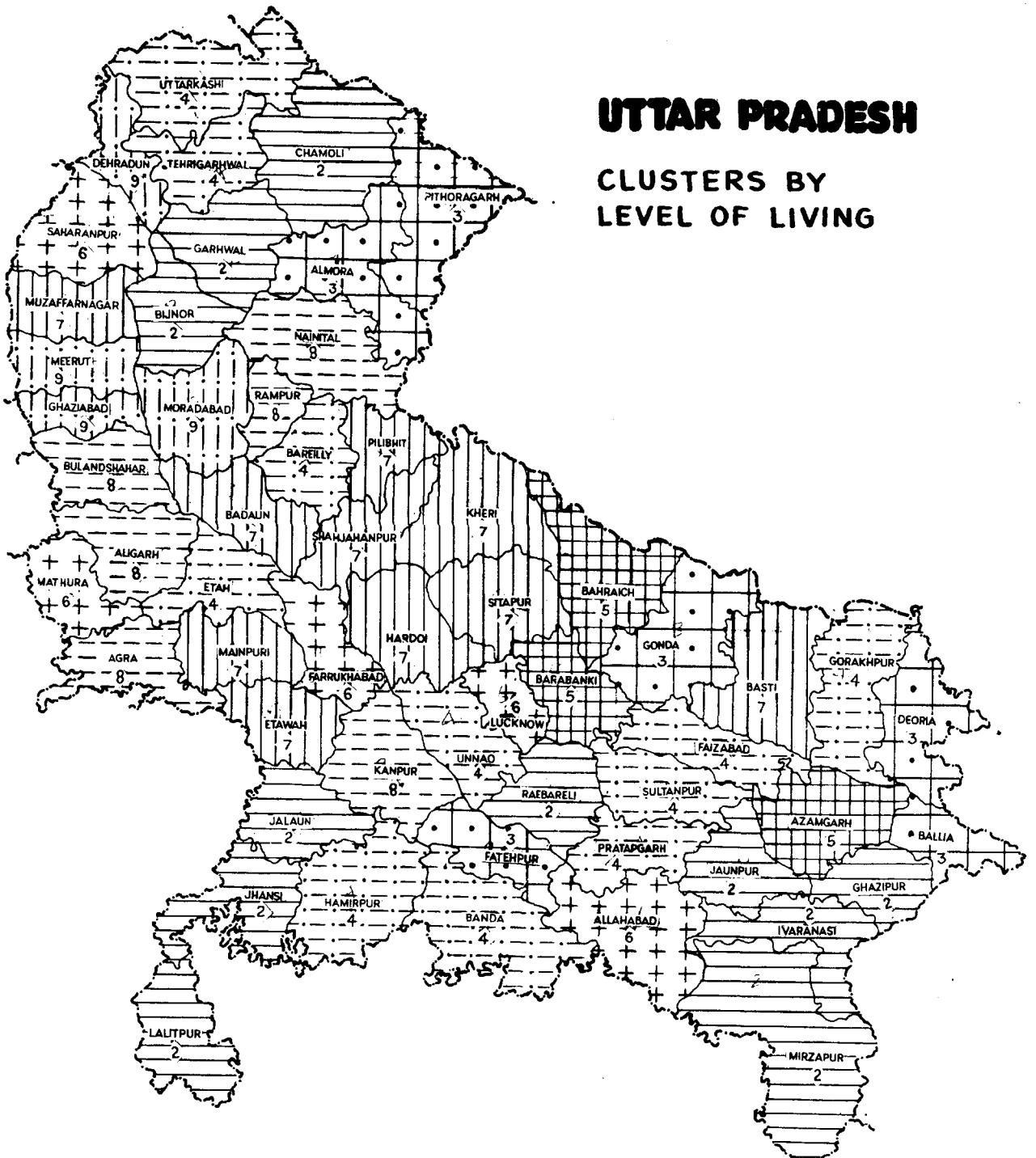
1- URBANIZATION

2- % OF SECONDARY WORKERS

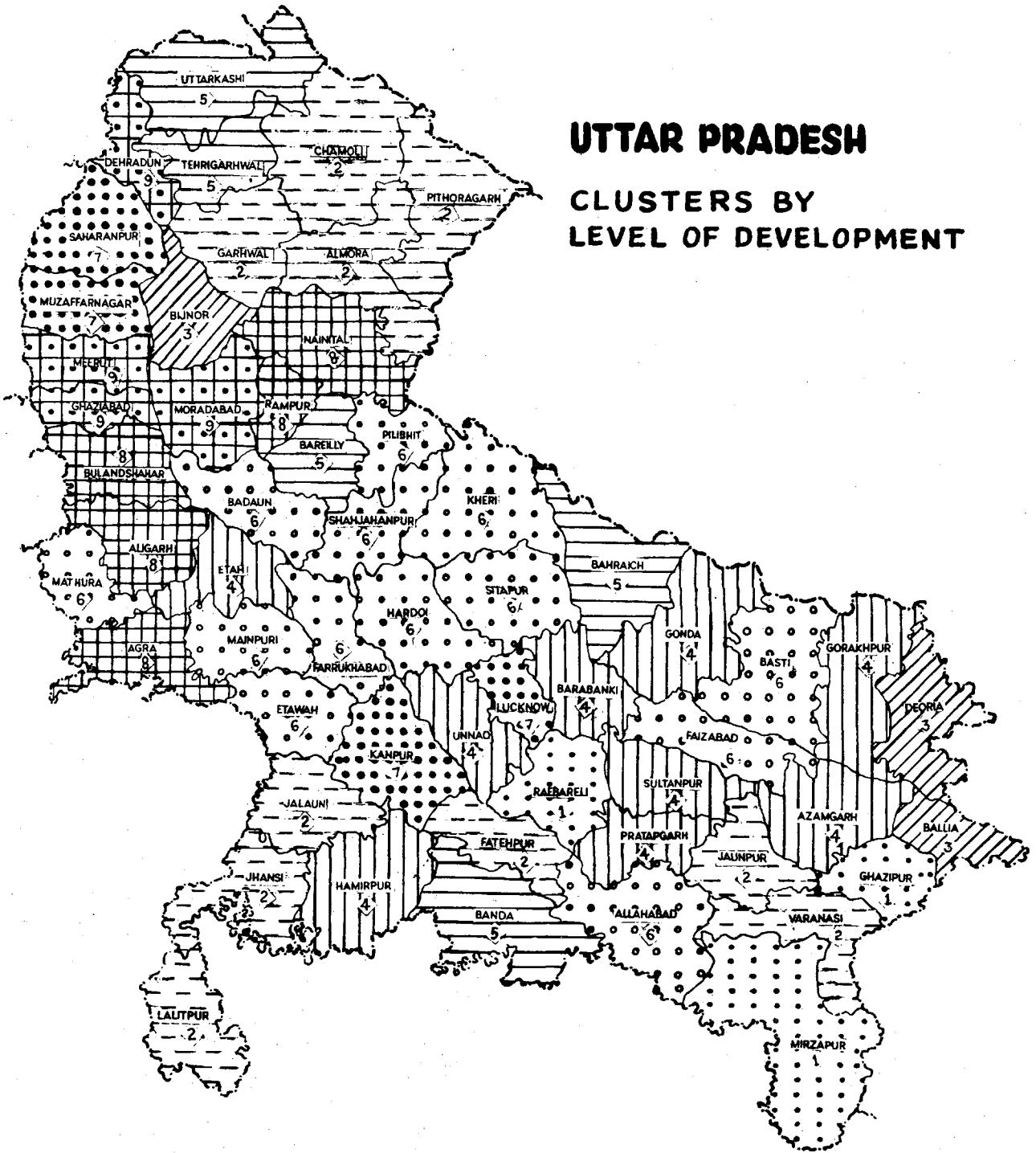


UTTAR PRADESH

CLUSTERS BY LEVEL OF LIVING

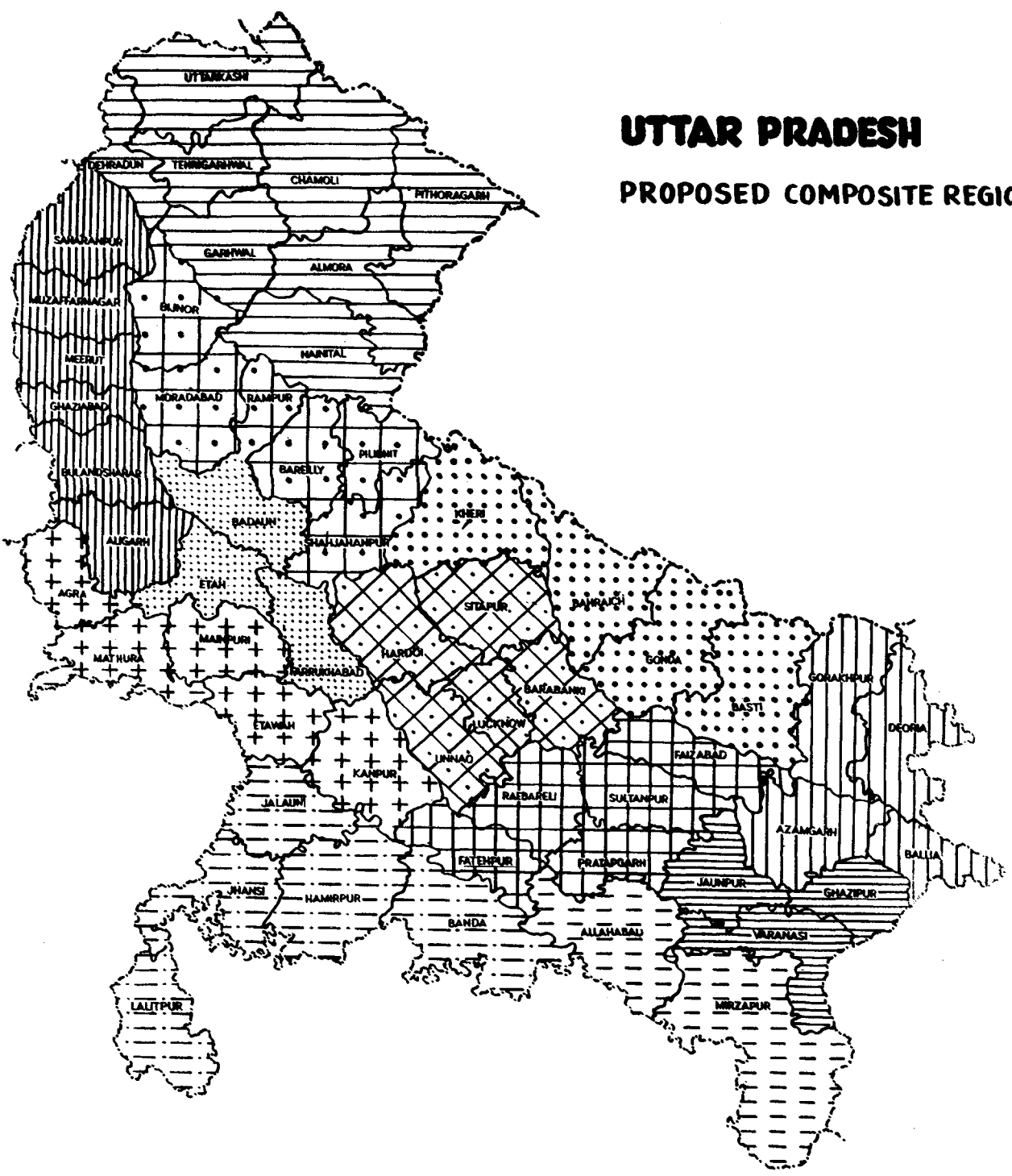


UTTAR PRADESH CLUSTERS BY LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT



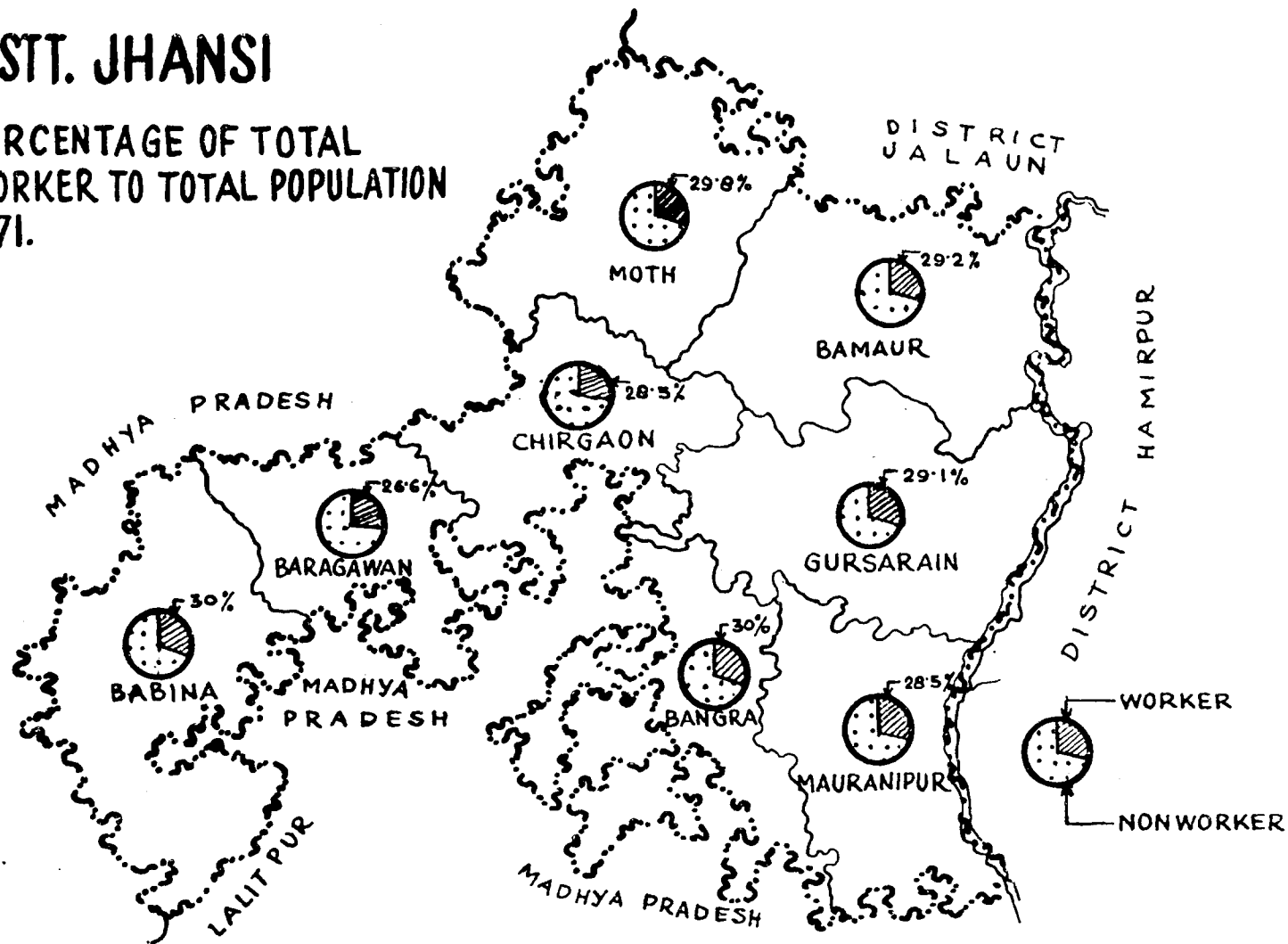
UTTAR PRADESH

PROPOSED COMPOSITE REGIONS



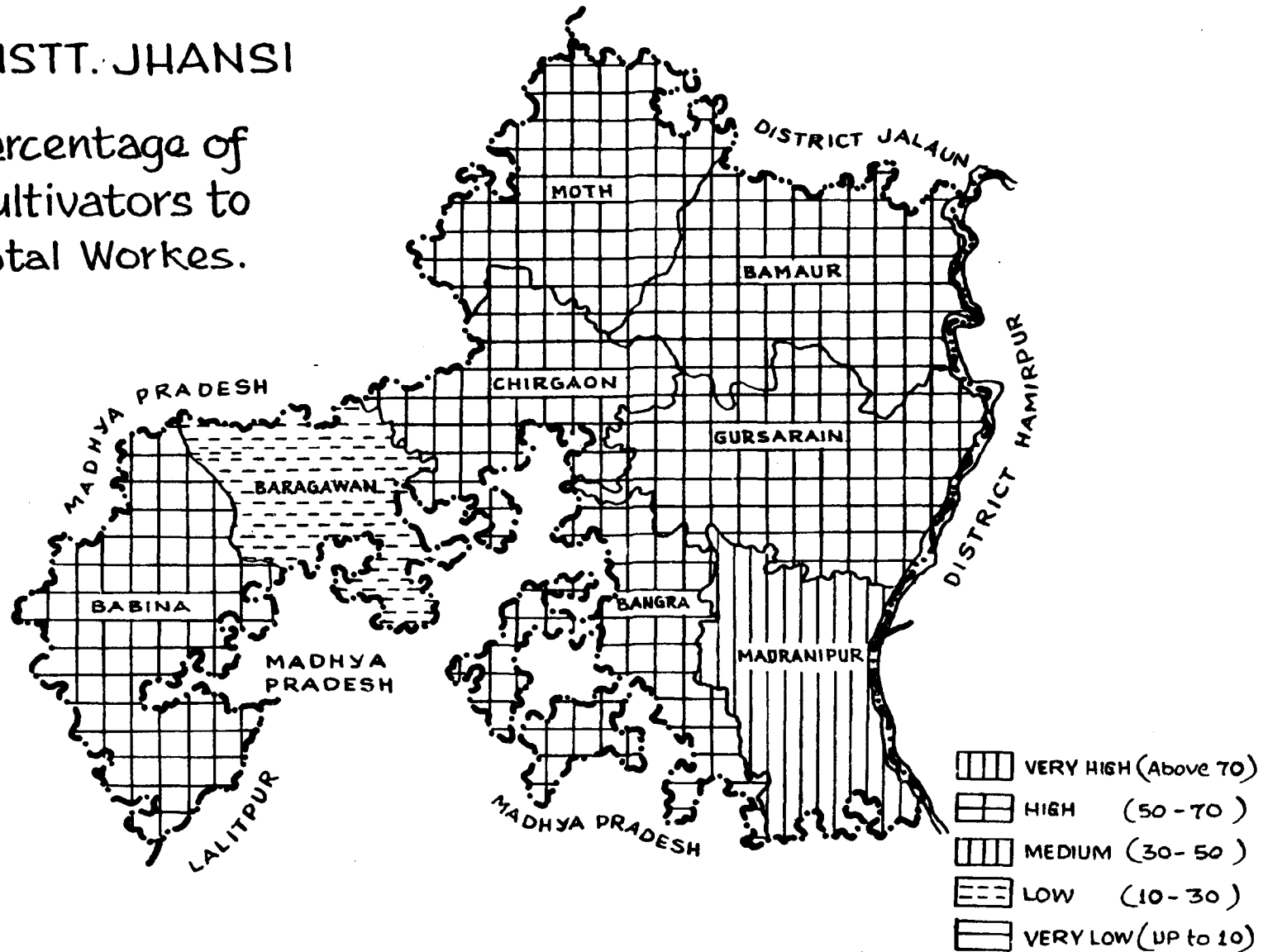
DISTT. JHANSI

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL
WORKER TO TOTAL POPULATION
1971.



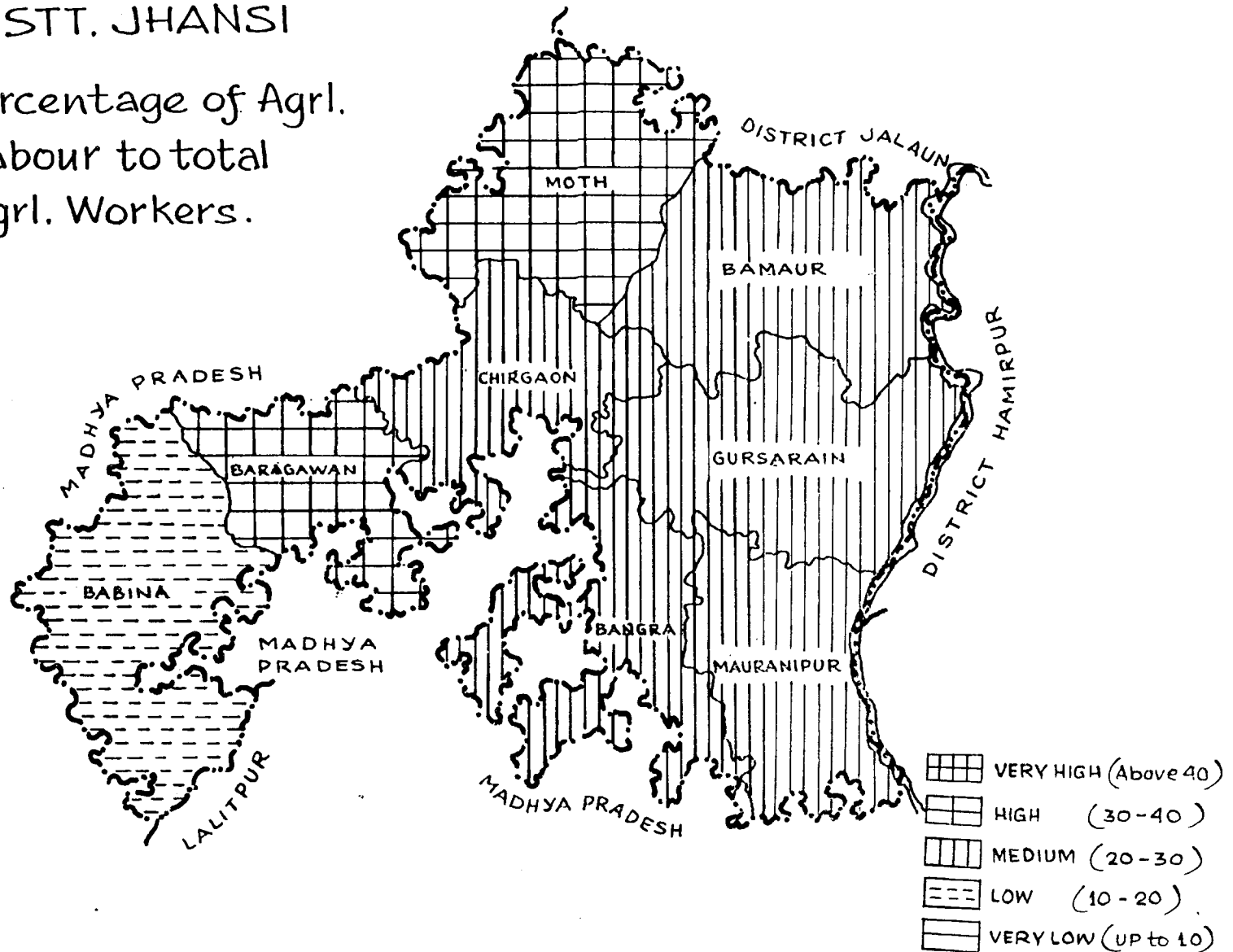
DISTT. JHANSI

Percentage of
Cultivators to
Total Workes.



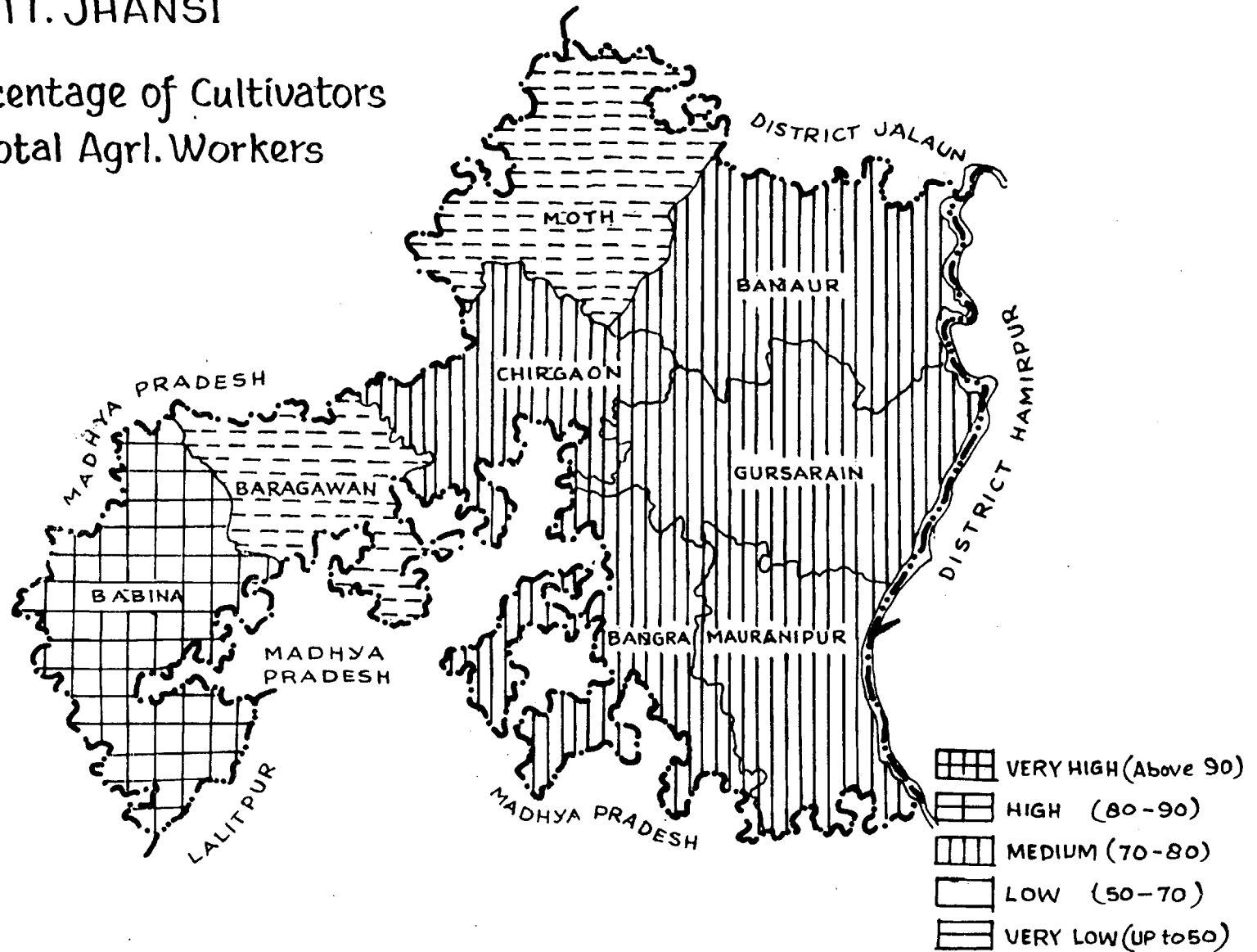
DISTT. JHANSI

Percentage of Agrl.
Labour to total
Agrl. Workers.



DISTT. JHANSI

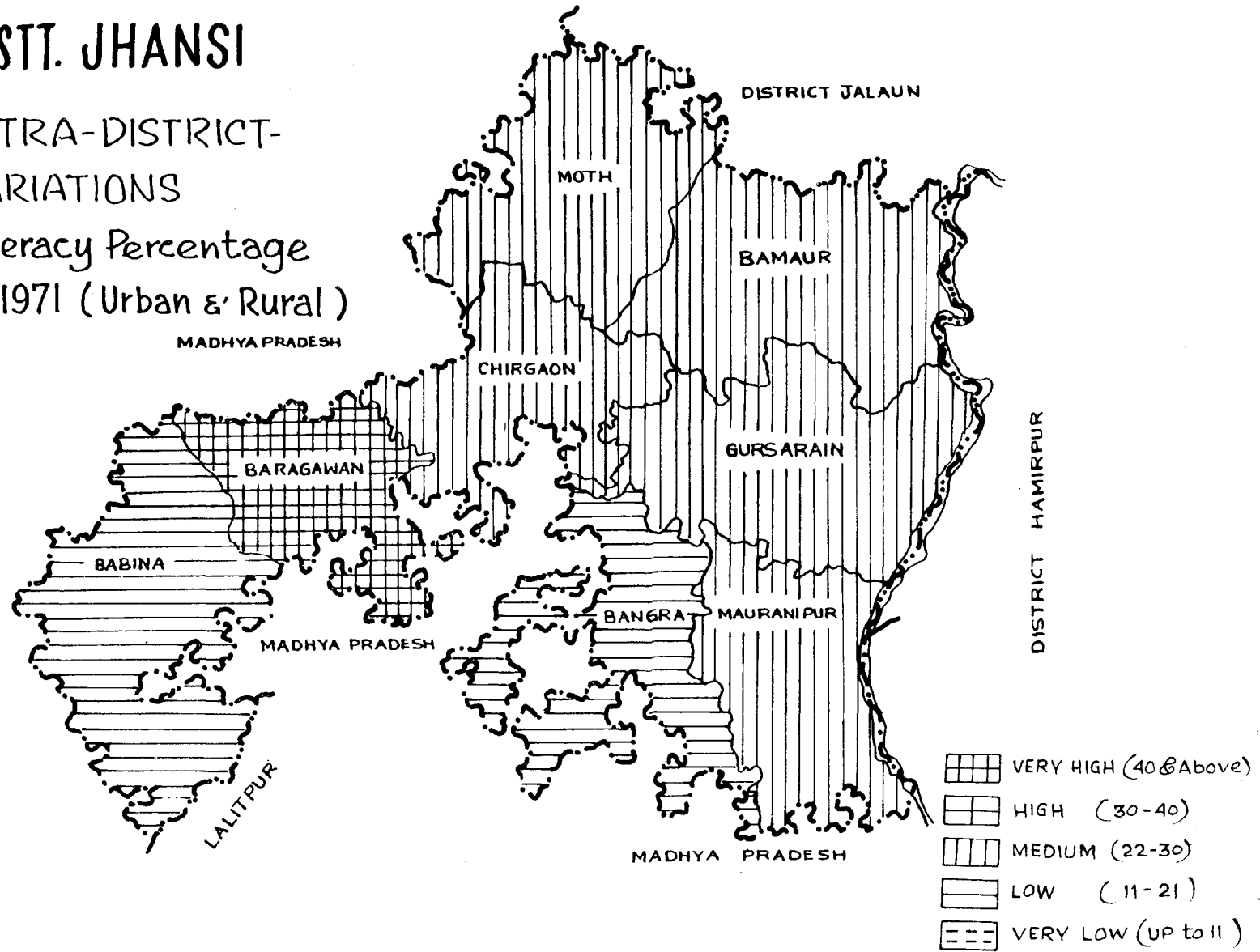
Percentage of Cultivators
to total Agri. Workers



DISTT. JHANSI

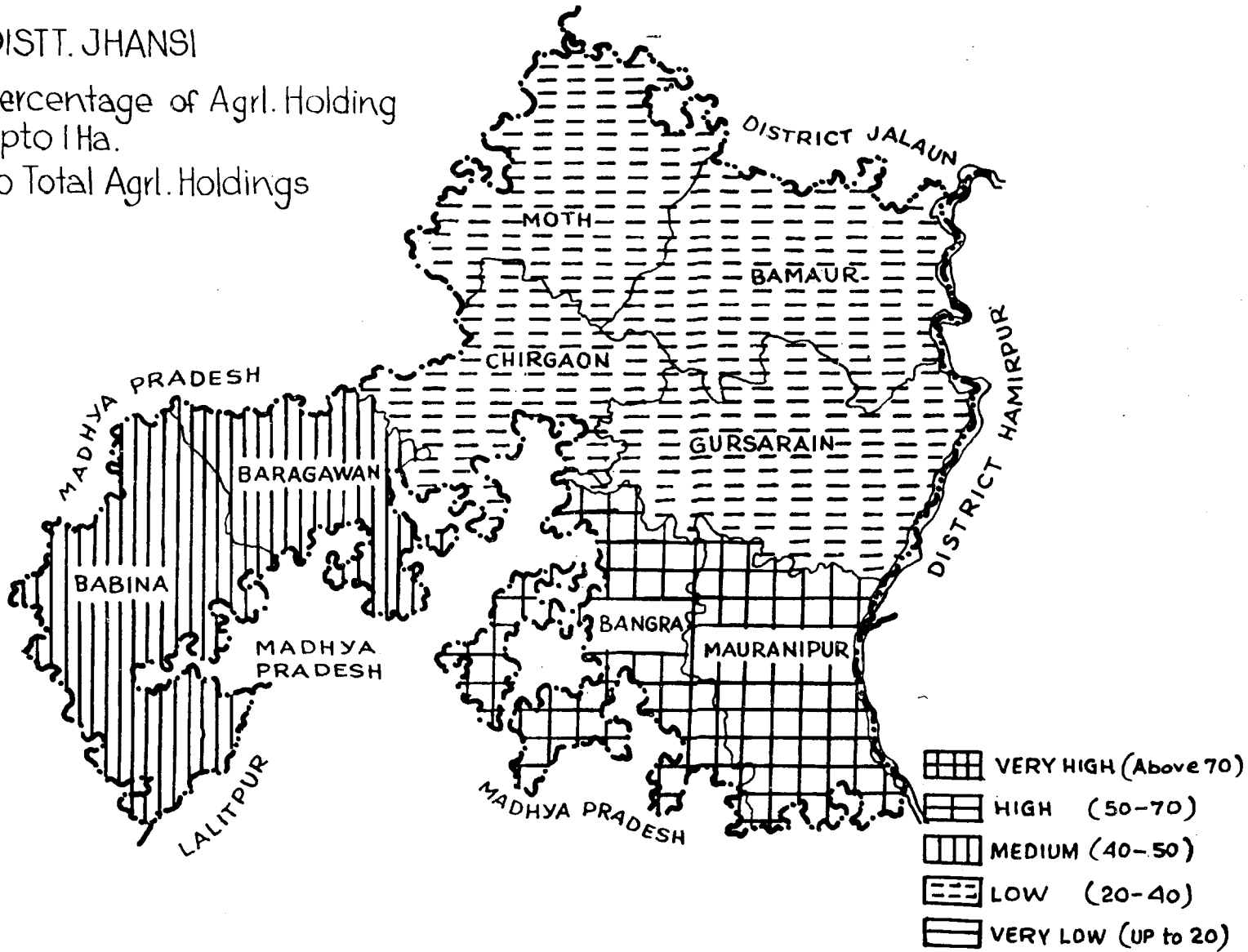
INTRA-DISTRICT-VARIATIONS

Literacy Percentage
in 1971 (Urban & Rural)



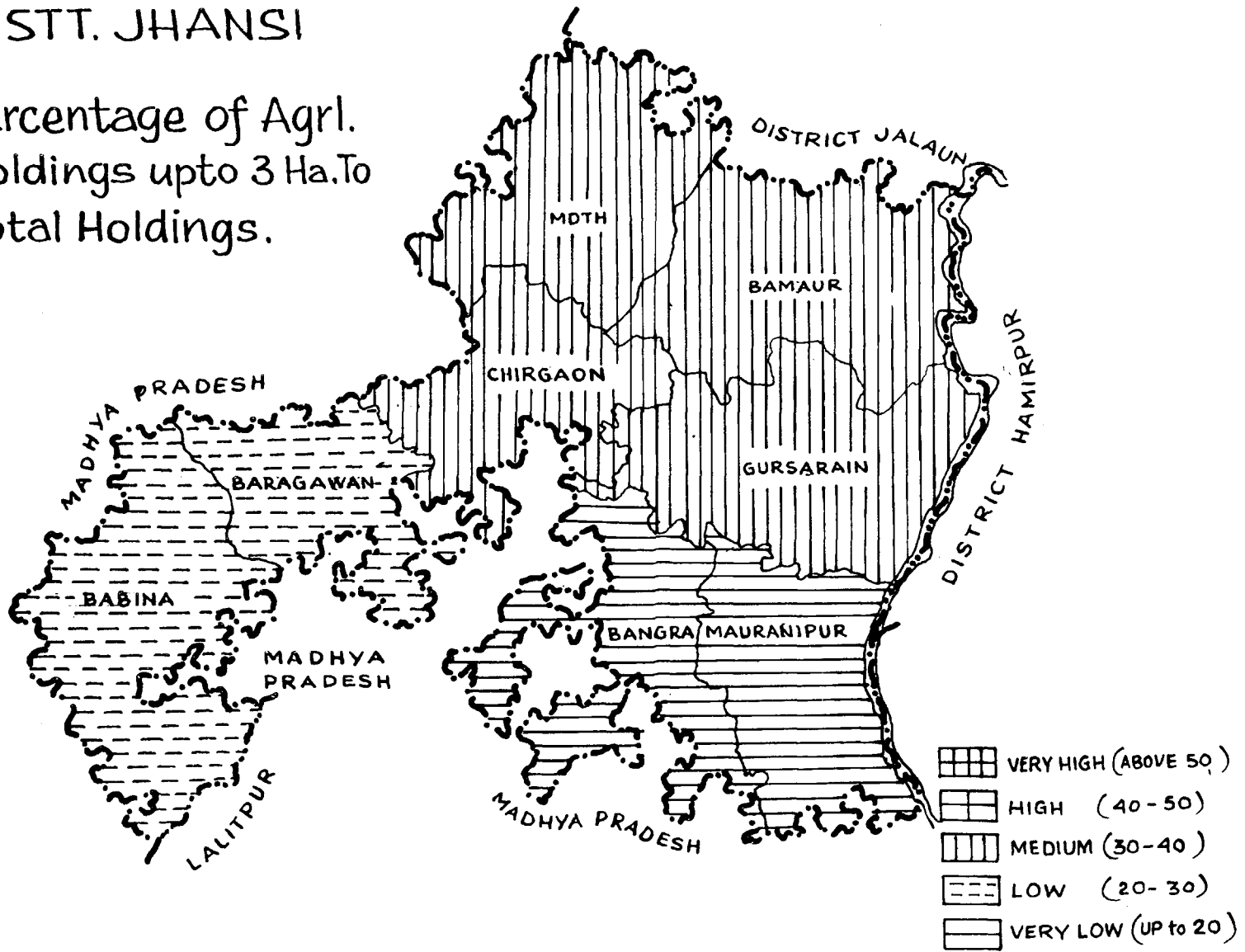
DISTT. JHANSI

Percentage of Agrl. Holding
Upto 1 Ha.
To Total Agrl. Holdings



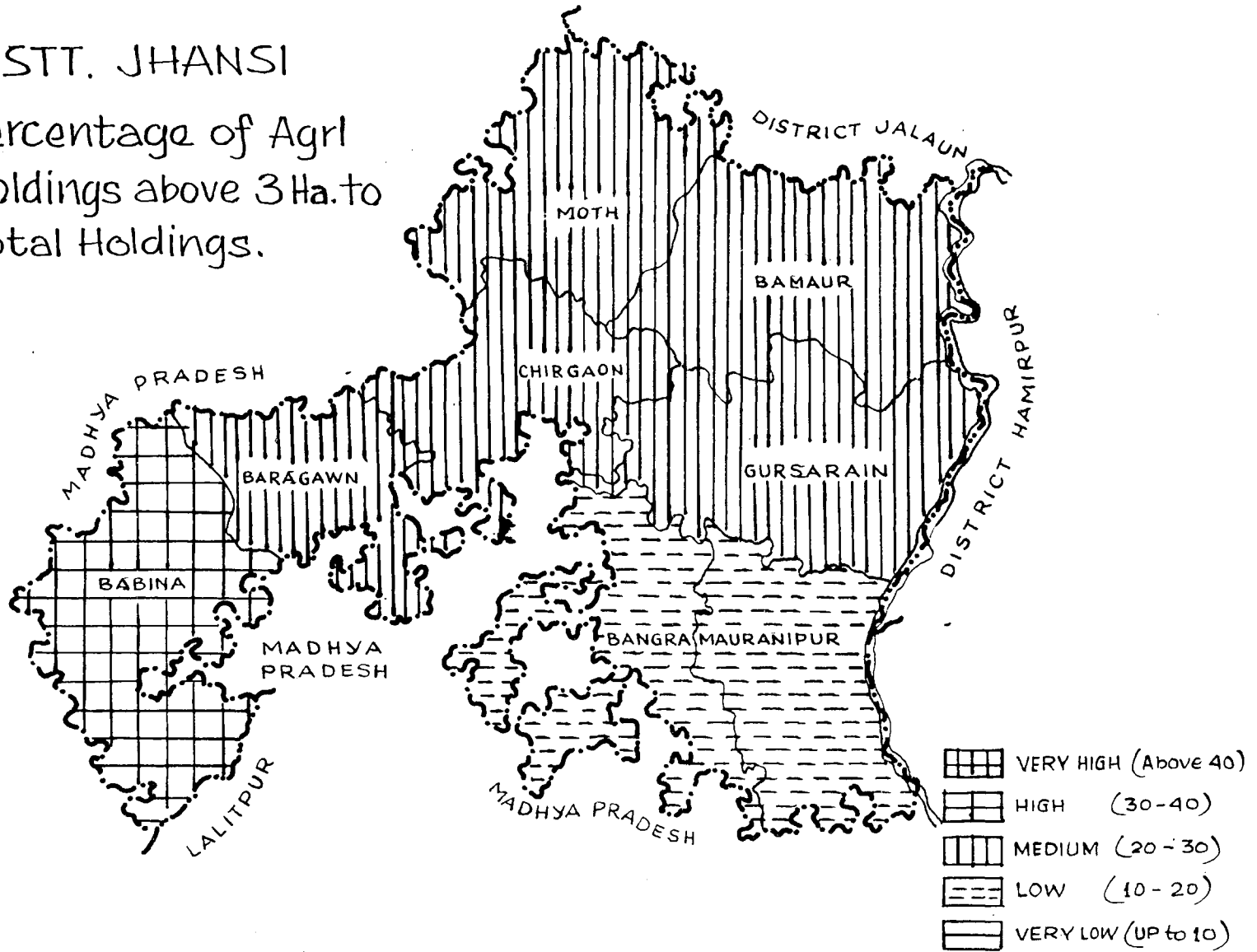
DISTT. JHANSI

Percentage of Agrl.
Holdings upto 3 Ha. To
total Holdings.

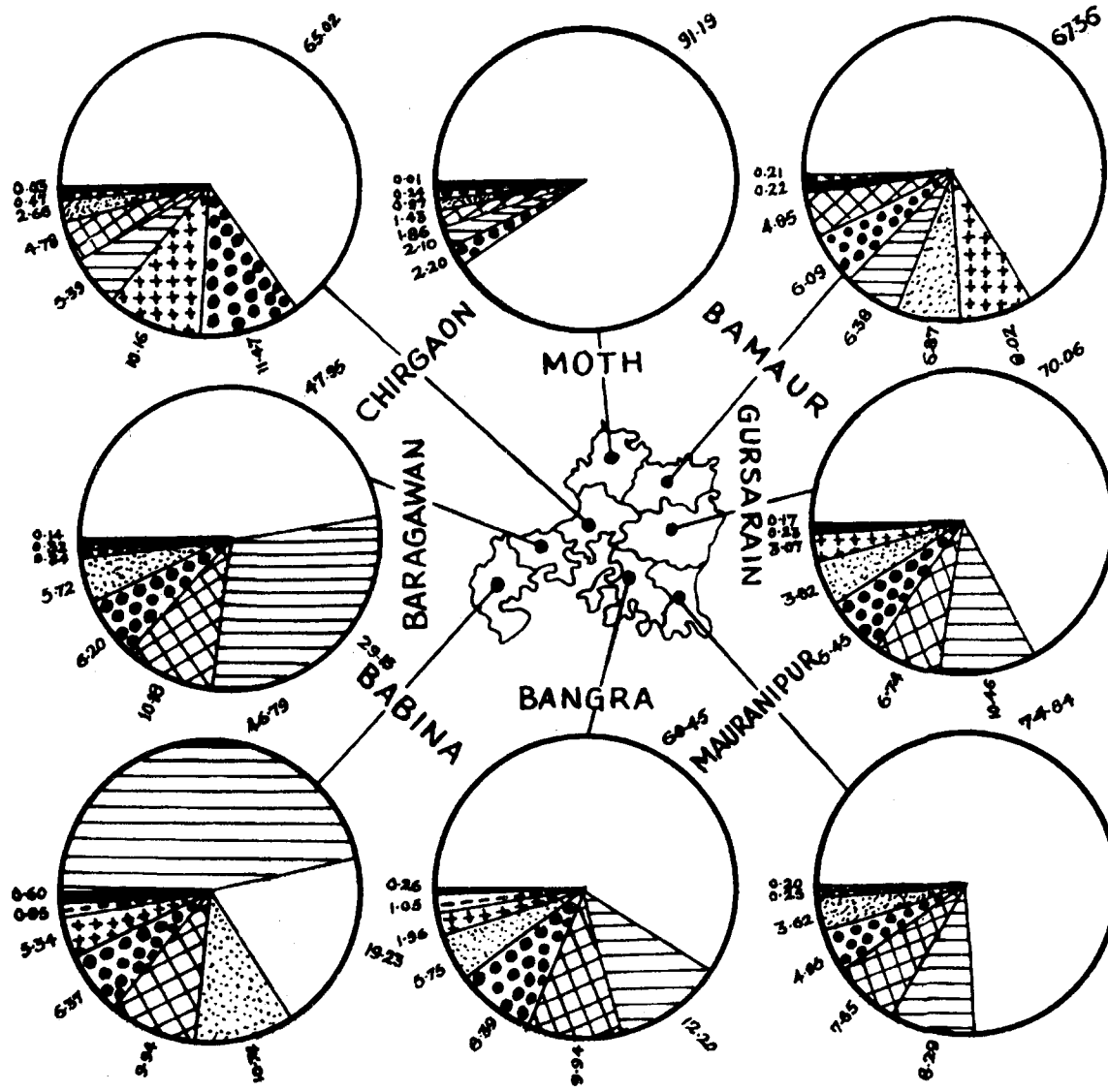


DISTT. JHANSI

Percentage of Agrl Holdings above 3 Ha. to total Holdings.



LAND UTILISATION PERCENTAGE WITH GEOGRAPHICAL AREA OF DISTT. JHANSI-1974-75

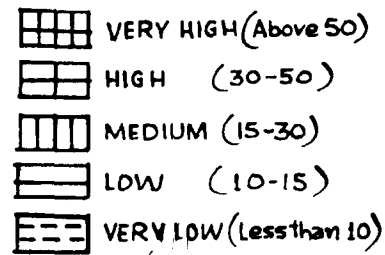
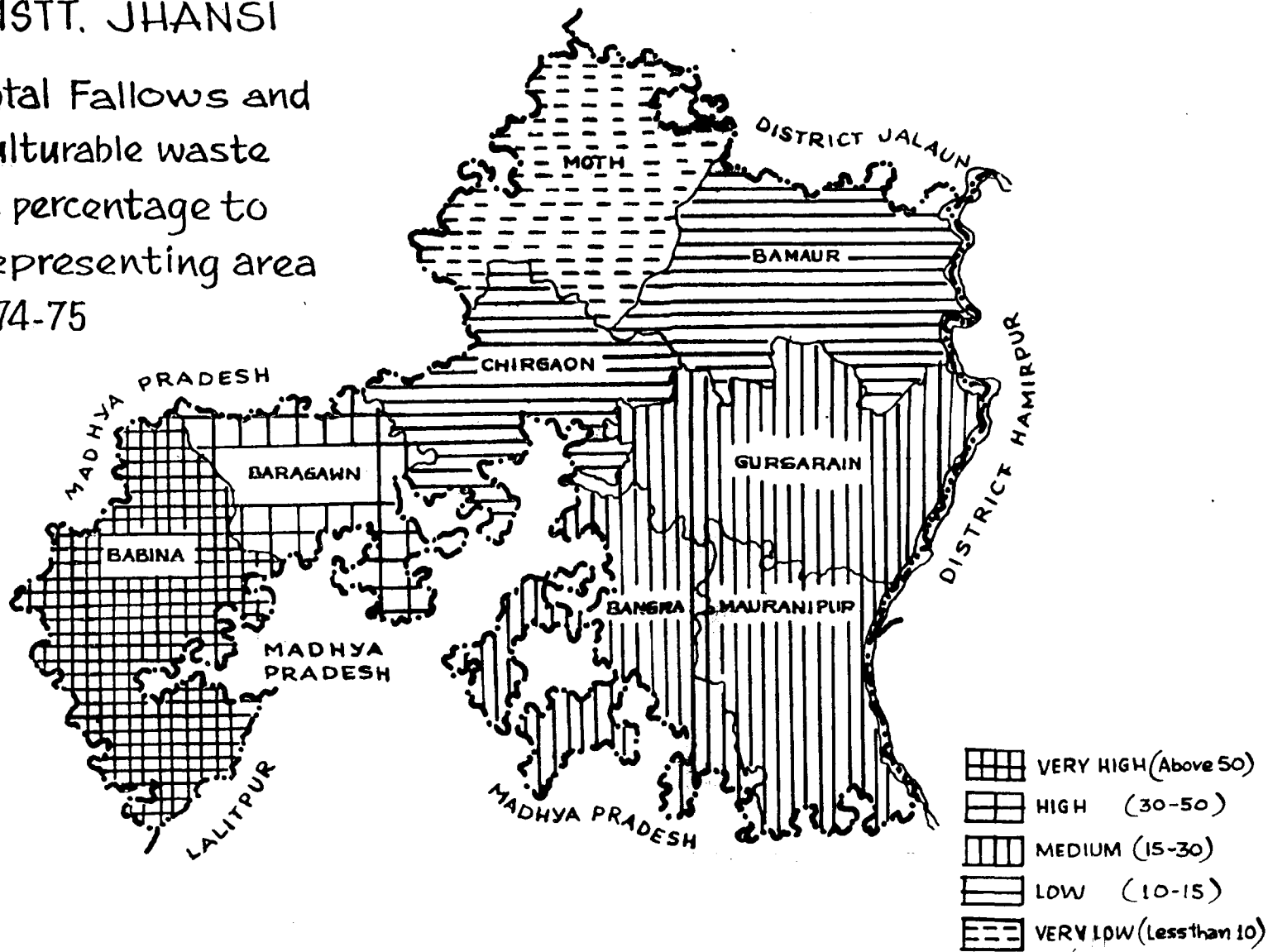


LEGEND

- PASTURE LAND
- AREA UNDER OTHER INDUSTRIAL TREES WHICH IS NOT INCLUDED IN SOWN AREA
- BARREN AND UNCULTURABLE LAND
- FOREST
- FALLOW LAND
- CULTURABLE WASTE
- LAND PUT TO NON-AGRICULTURAL USES
- NET AREA SOWN

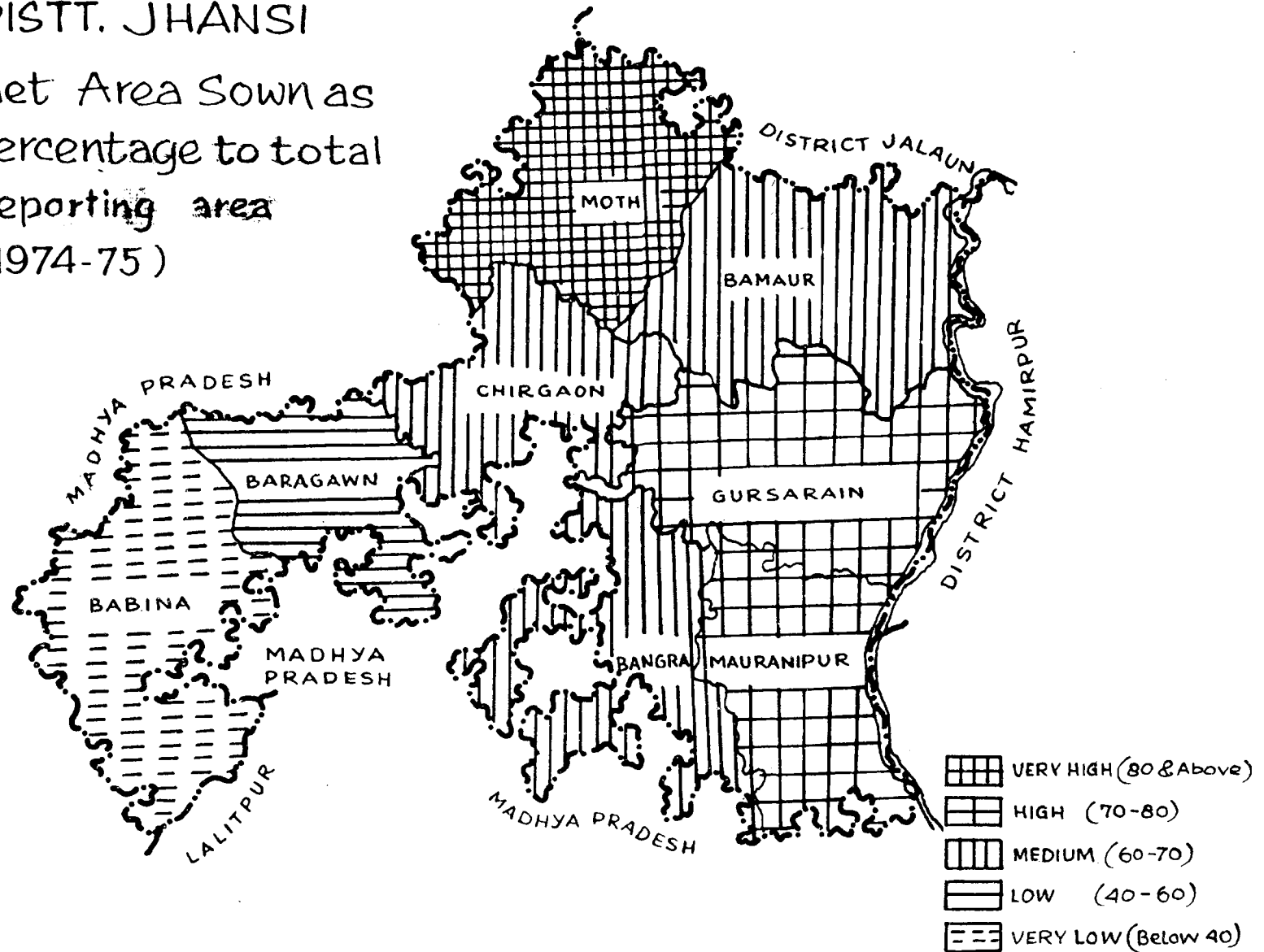
DISTT. JHANSI

Total Fallows and
Culturable waste
as percentage to
Representing area
1974-75



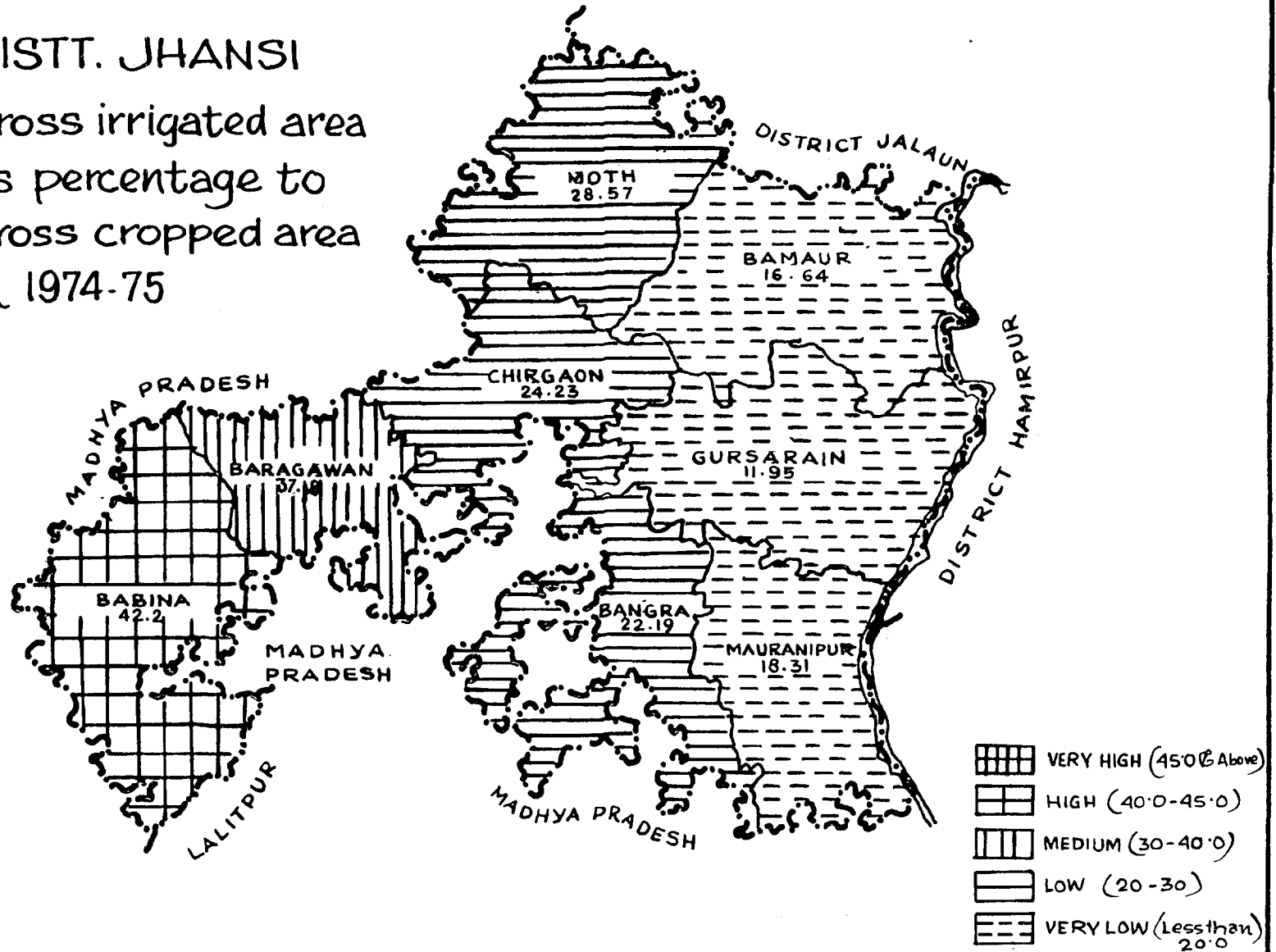
DISTT. JHANSI

Net Area Sown as
Percentage to total
Reporting area
(1974-75)

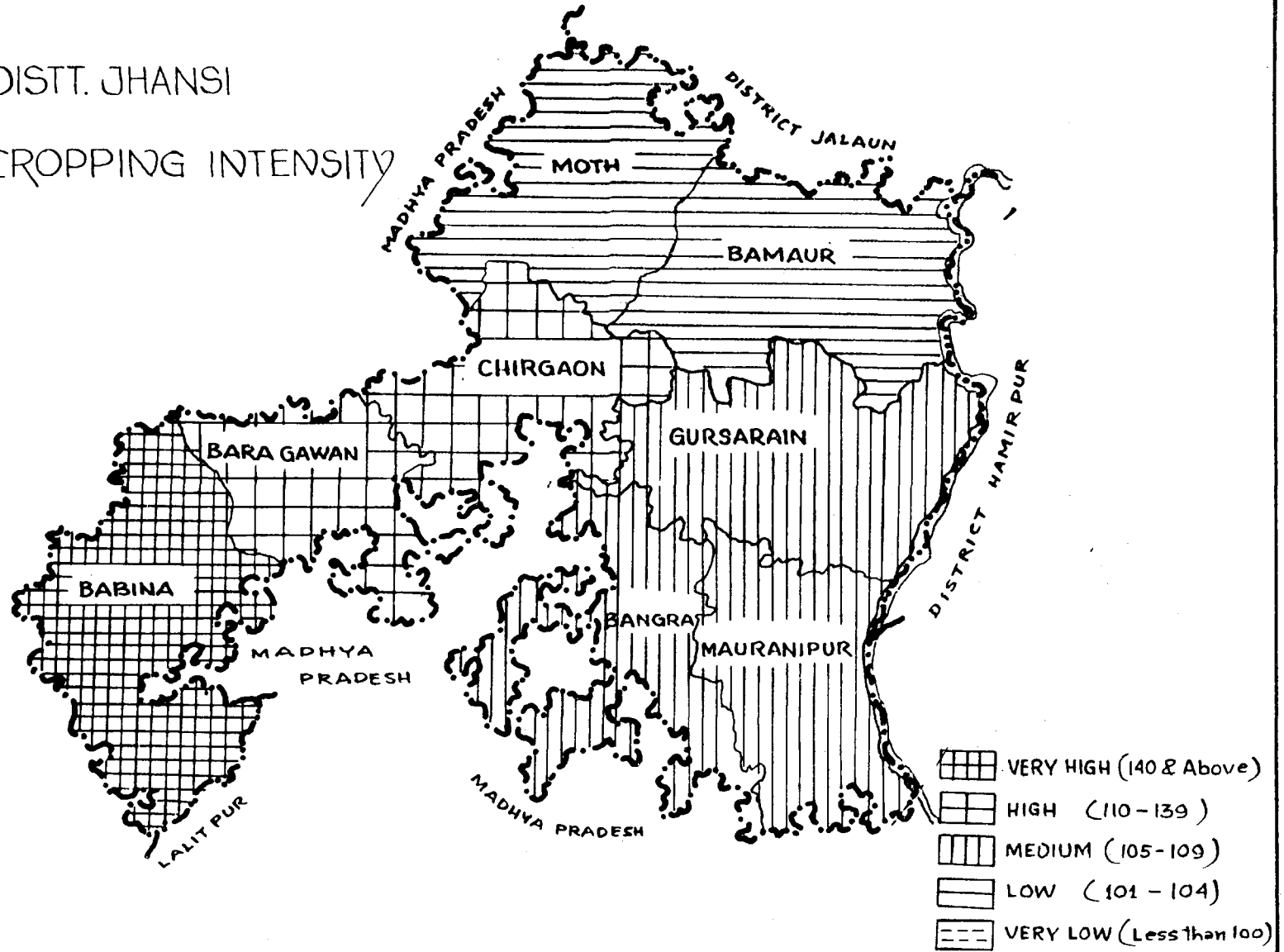


DISTT. JHANSI

Gross irrigated area
as percentage to
gross cropped area
in 1974-75

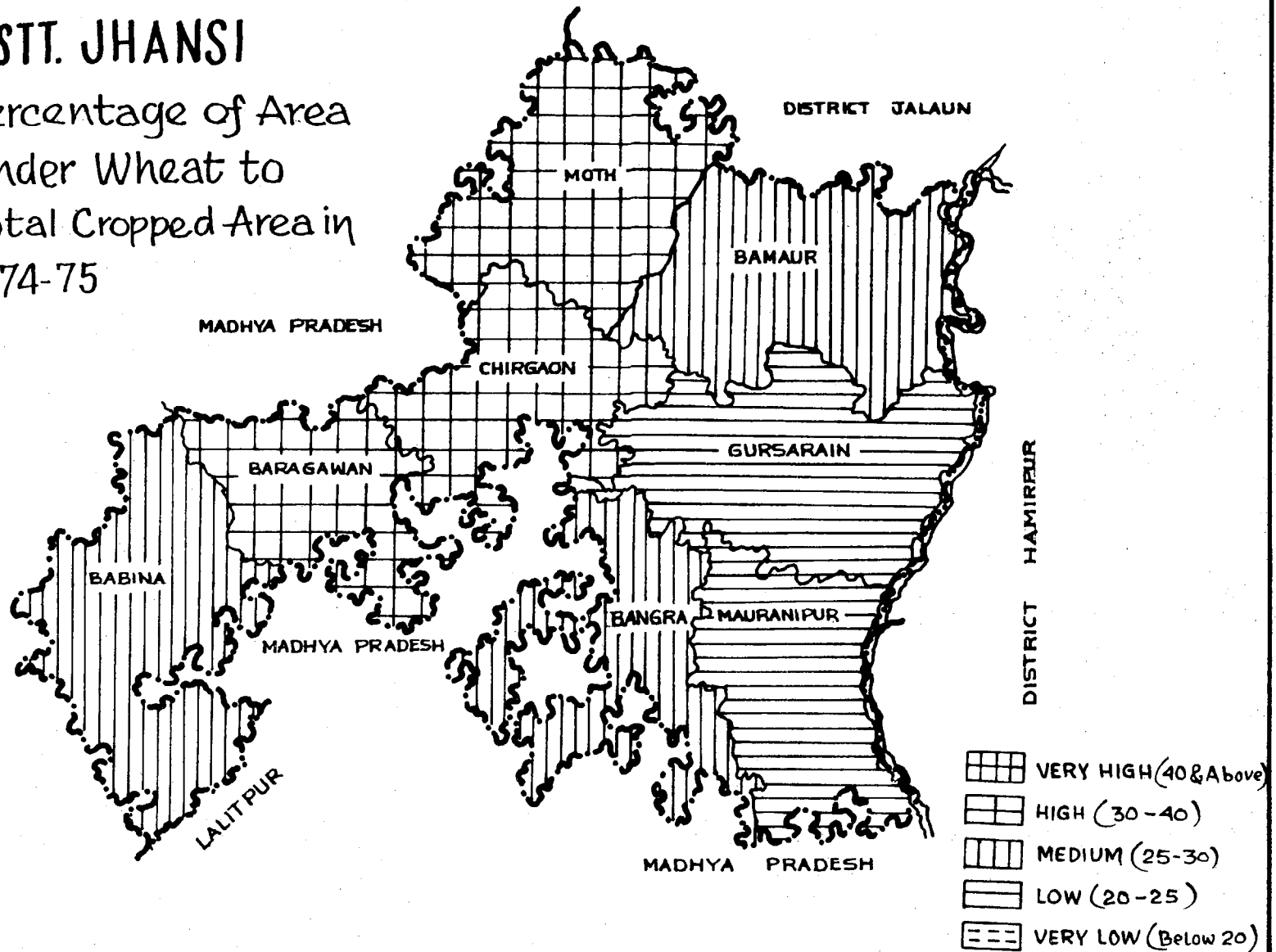


DISTT. JHANSI
CROPPING INTENSITY



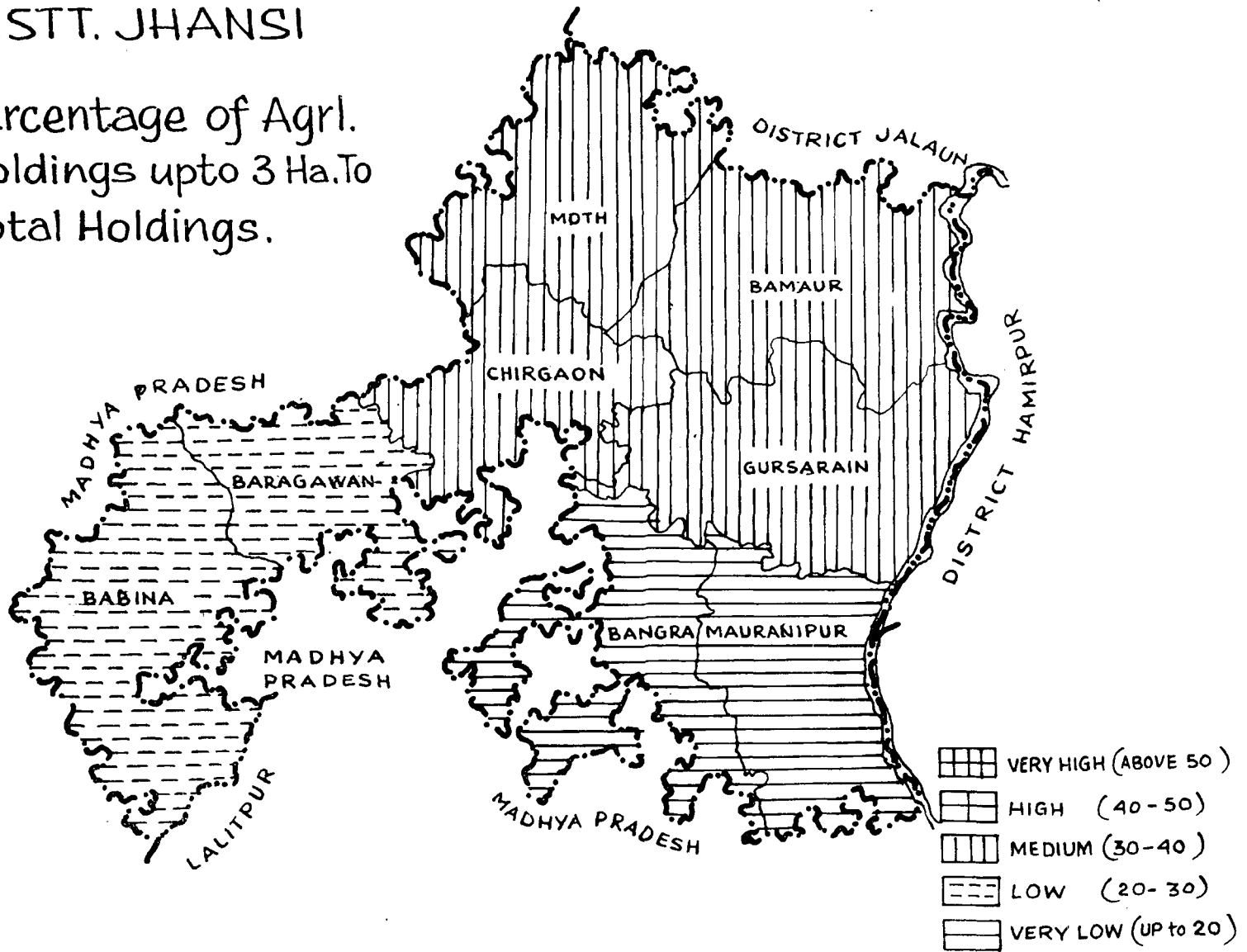
DISTT. JHANSI

Percentage of Area Under Wheat to Total Cropped Area in 1974-75



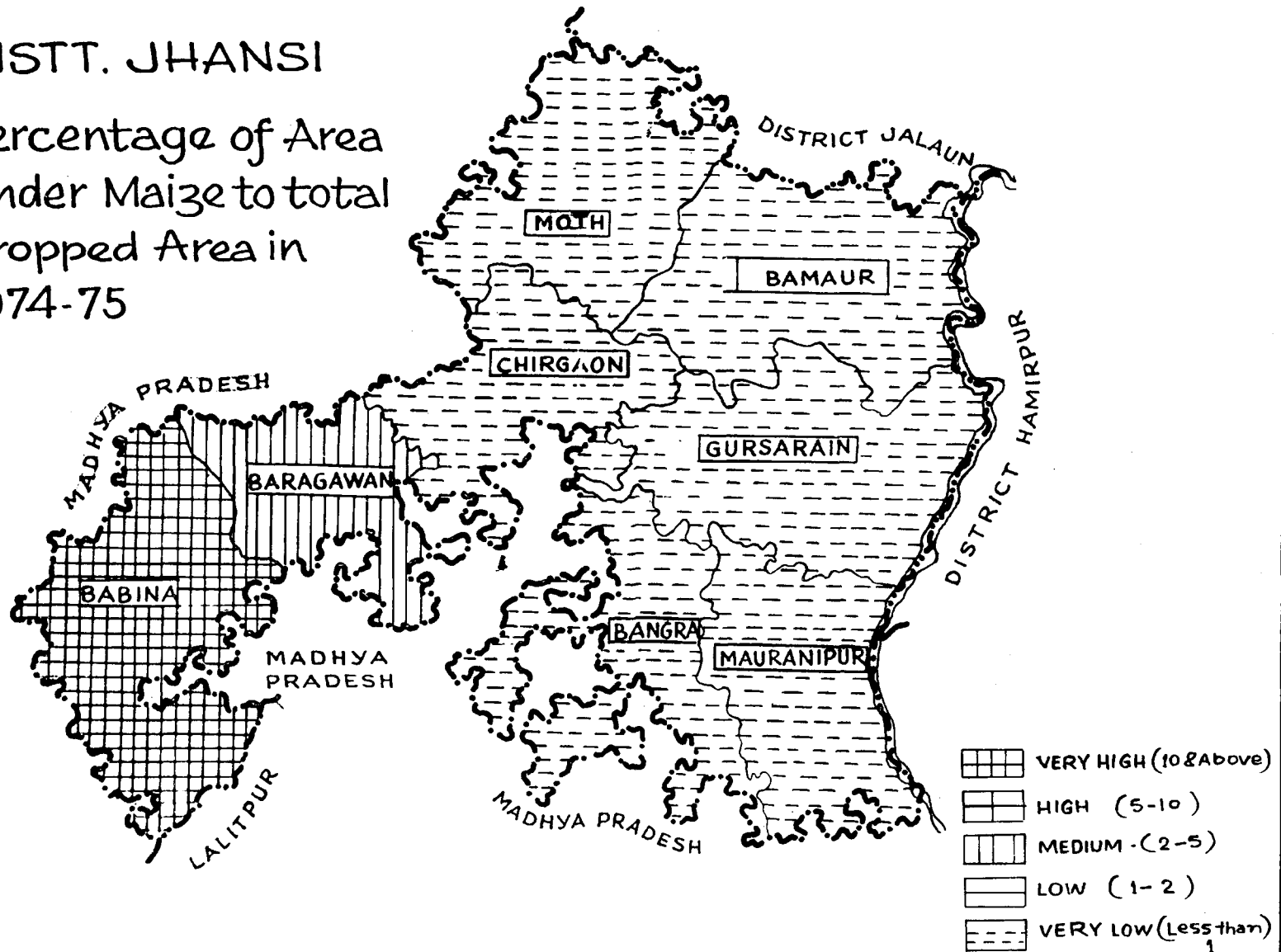
DISTT. JHANSI

Percentage of Agri.
Holdings upto 3 Ha. To
total Holdings.

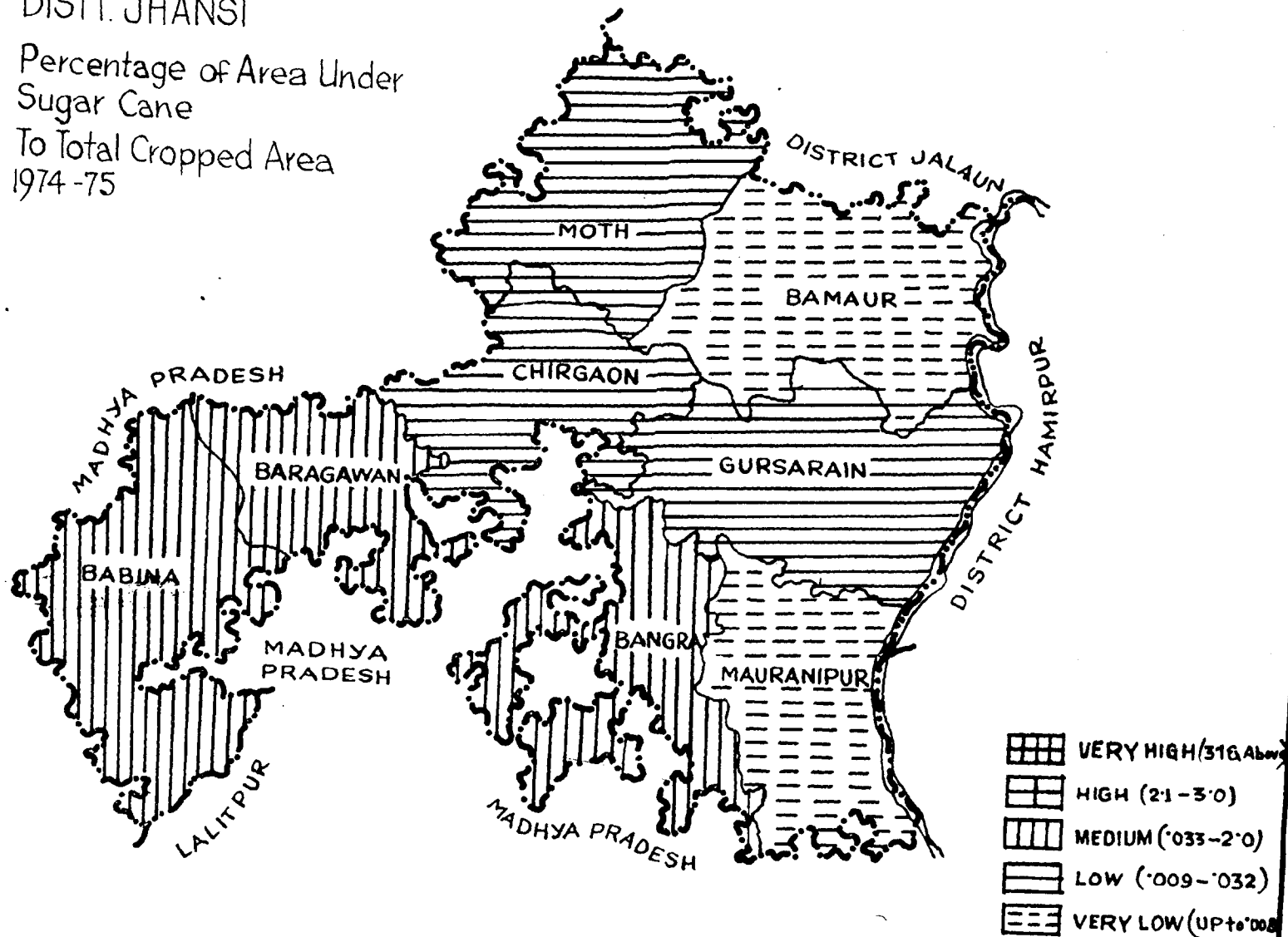


DISTT. JHANSI

Percentage of Area Under Maize to total Cropped Area in 1974-75

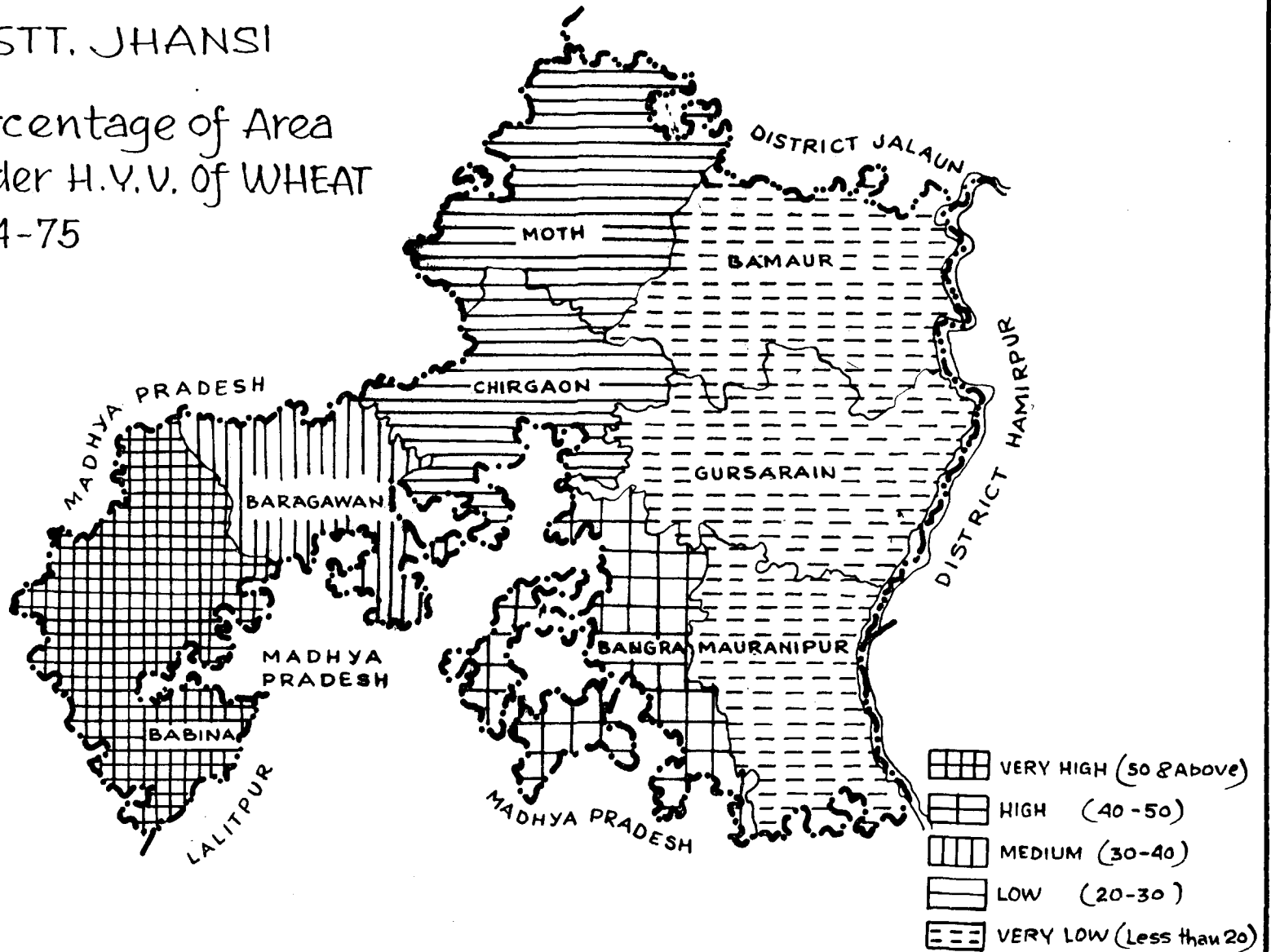


DISTT. JHANSI
 Percentage of Area Under
 Sugar Cane
 To Total Cropped Area
 1974-75



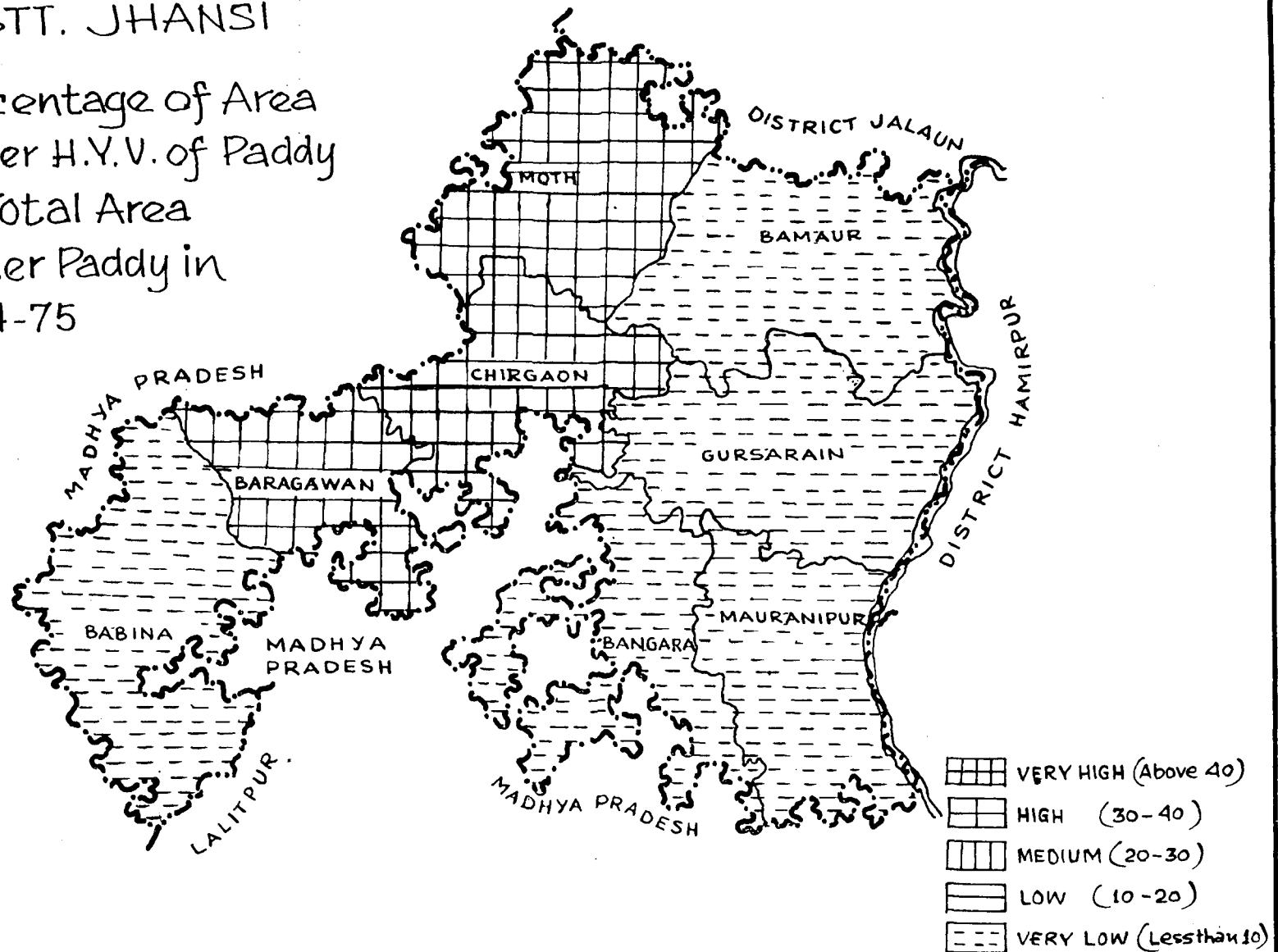
DISTT. JHANSI

Percentage of Area
Under H.V.V. of WHEAT
1974-75



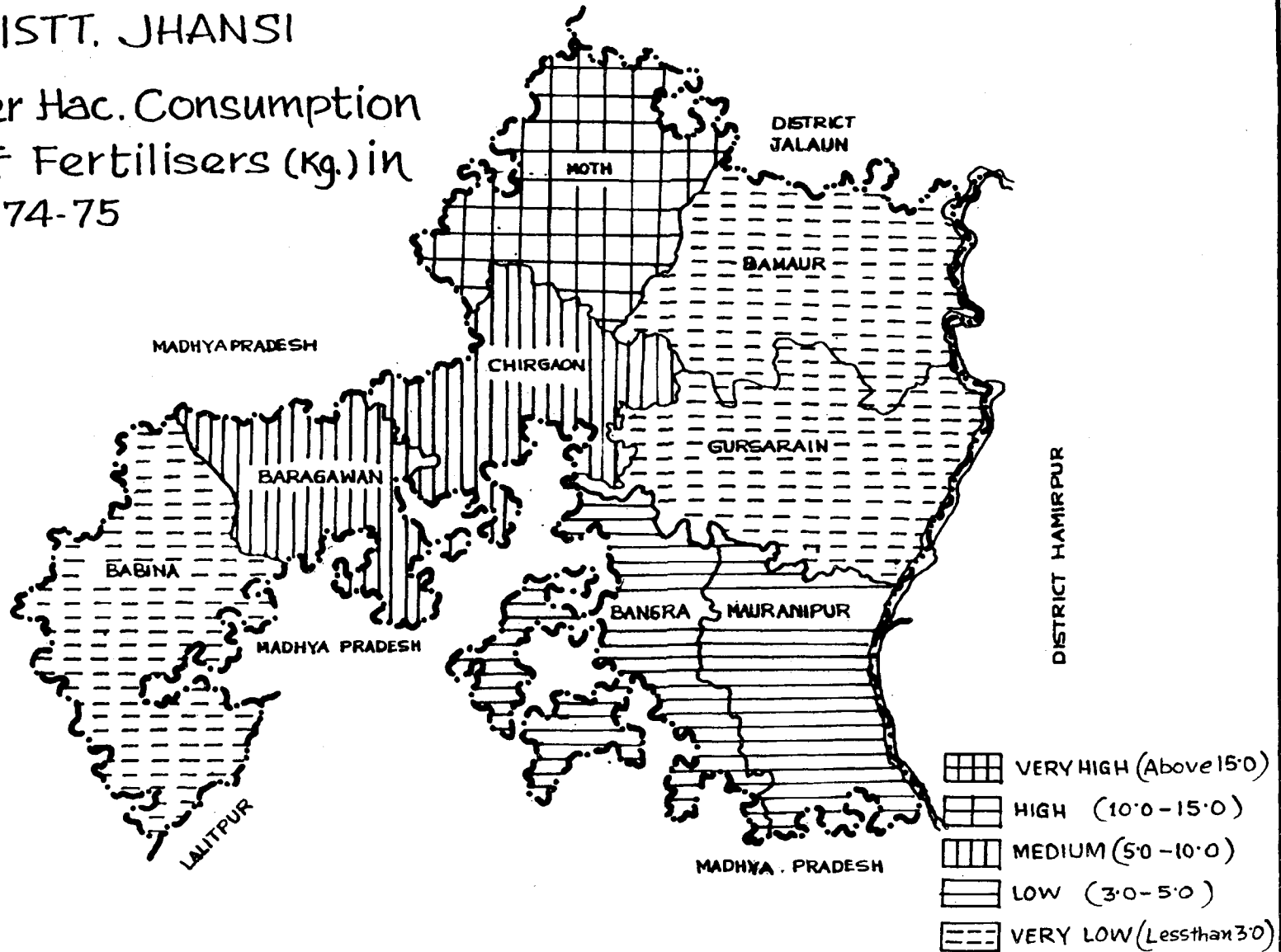
DISTT. JHANSI

Percentage of Area
Under H.Y.V. of Paddy
To Total Area
Under Paddy in
1974-75



DISTT. JHANSI

Per Hac. Consumption
of Fertilisers (kg.) in
1974-75



DISTT. JHANSI

Gross value of Agri.
Output per Hectare
of Crop area (1975-76)

