

# DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1981-82

(REVIEW)

VOL. II

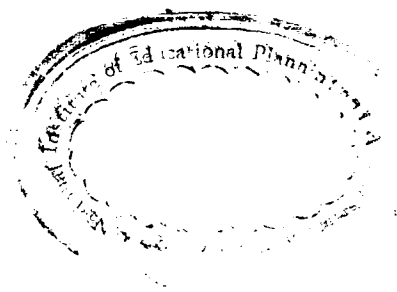
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UTT-D

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

**DRAFT**  
**ANNUAL PLAN**  
**1981-82**



**Vol. II—Sectoral Reviews**

**UTTAR PRADESH**  
**PLANNING DEPARTMENT**

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## PLAN IN OUTLINE

Uttar Pradesh is on the march on the road to progress. Structural as well as dimensional changes are taking place in the State's economy. Potentials have been built up for a breakthrough in agricultural productivity and above all, programmes devised for a direct attack on poverty and unemployment have begun to gather momentum. Due to conscious endeavour, benefits of planned development are being extended to the underprivileged through a special component plan. All these developments augur well for the future.

While introducing the Annual Plan 1981-82, it has been considered appropriate to append a few self-evident tables in the beginning, so as to present an overall view of outlays and targets proposed for 1981-82. Wherever considered necessary, corresponding figures for 1980-81 have also been added to enable a comparison. The outlays proposed for 1981-82 are consistent with the strategy, objectives and priorities of the Draft Sixth Plan 1980—85 of the State.

A writeup of the sectoral programmes for 1981-82 is contained in respective chapters in later portions of this volume. As the data in these tables are self-evident, no comments are considered necessary at this stage.

TABLE 1

*Break-up of 1981-82 outlay under major heads of development*

Sl. no.	Major heads of development	Outlay (In lakh Rs.)	Percentage share	Sl. no. development	Major heads of development	Outlay	Percentage share
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1	Agriculture and Allied Services	19,604	14.22	6	Social and Community Services	21,611	15.68
2	Co-operation	1,050	0.76	6.1	Education	3,300	2.39
3	Water and Power Development	75,300	54.64	6.2	Medical and Public Health	3,850	2.79
4	Industry and Minerals	7,545	5.48	6.3	Sewerage and Water Supply	8,000	5.80
5	Transport and Communication	12,250	8.89	6.4	Other Social Services	6,461	4.70
				7	Miscellaneous	462	0.33
					Total	1,37,822	100.00

TABLE 2

*Comparison of 1981-82 outlays under major heads of development with those of 1980-81 (In lakh Rs.)*

Serial no.	Major head of development	Outlay		Proposed increases in outlay of 1981-82 over 1980-81	
		1980-81	1981-82	In absolute figures (col 4-3)	In percentage (col. 4/3×100)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Agriculture and Allied Services ..	14611.00	19604.00	4993.00	34.17
2	Co-operation ..	909.00	1050.00	141.00	15.51
3	Water and Power Development ..	49185.00	75300.00	26115.00	53.10
4	Industry and Minerals ..	5033.00	7545.00	2512.00	49.91
5	Transport and Communication ..	9845.00	12250.00	2405.00	24.43
6	Social and Community Services ..	13534.25	21611.00	8076.75	59.68
	6.1 Education ..	2034.00	3300.00	1266.00	62.24
	6.2 Medical and Public Health ..	2075.00	3850.00	1775.00	85.54
	6.3 Sewerage and Water Supply ..	5370.00	8000.00	2630.00	48.98
	6.4 Other Social Services ..	4055.25	6461.00	2405.75	59.32
7	Miscellaneous ..	265.75	462.00	194.25	73.10
	Total	93383.00	137822.00	44437.00	47.59

TABLE 3

(In lakh Rs.)

Sectoral break-up of 1981-82 outlay				Sl. no.	Head of development	Outlay	Percentage share
Sl. no.	Head of development	Outlay (In lakh Rs.)	Percentage share	1	2	3	4
1	2	3	4	IV.	Industries and Mining	7,545	5.48
				1	Roads and Bridges	10,500	7.62
1	Agriculture Production	1,805	1.32	2	Transport	1,450	1.05
2	Land Reforms	1,100	0.80	3	Tourism	300	0.22
				V.	Transport and Communi- cation	12,250	8.89
3	Minor Irrigation	6,000	4.35	1	General Education	3,300	2.39
4	Soil and Water Conservation	1,229	0.89	2.	Technical Education	210	0.15
5	Area Development	5,910	4.29	3.	Scientific Services and Research	65	0.05
6	Animal Husbandry	375	0.27	4	Medical and Public Health	3,850	2.79
7	Dairy and Milk Supply	300	0.22	5	Water Supply and Sanitation	8,000	5.80
8	Fisheries	155	0.11	6	Housing	2,800	2.03
9	Forests	1,480	1.07	7	Urban Development	1,665	1.21
10	Investment in Agriculture Financial Institutions	475	0.34	8	Information and Publicity	206	0.15
11	Community Development and Panchayati Raj	775	0.56	9	Labour and Labour Welfare	160	0.12
I	Agriculture and Allied Services	19,604	14.22	10	Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Back- ward Classes.	1,000	0.73
II	Co-operation	1,050	0.76	11	Social Welfare	175	0.13
1	Major and Minor Irrigation	22,600	16.40	12	Nutrition	180	0.13
2	Flood Control	2,700	1.96	VI.	Social and Community Services	21,611	15.68
3	Power	50,000	36.28	VII.	Economic Services	310	0.22
III.	Irrigation and Power	75,300	54.64	VIII.	General Services	152	0.11
1	Large and Medium Industry	3,950	2.87		GRAND TOTAL	1,37,822	100.00
2	Sugar Industry	1,000	0.73				
3	Village and Small Industry	2,300	1.67				
4	Geology and Mining	295	0.21				



TABLE 4

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

(In lakh Rs.)

Serial no.	Head of development	Outlay		Proposed increase in outlays of 1981-82 over 1980-81	
		1980-81	1981-82	In absolute figures (col. 4-3)	On percentage (col. 4/3 × 100)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Agriculture Production .. ..	1393.00	1805.00	412.00	29.58
2	Land Reforms .. ..	900.00	1100.00	200.00	22.22
3	Minor Irrigation .. ..	5300.00	6000.00	700.00	13.21
4	Soil and Water Conservation .. ..	1020.00	1229.00	209.00	20.49
5	Area Development .. ..	3500.00	5910.00	2410.00	68.86
6	Animal Husbandry .. ..	305.00	375.00	70.00	22.95
7	Dairy and Milk Supply .. ..	210.00	300.00	90.00	42.86
8	Fisheries .. ..	50.00	155.00	105.00	210.00
9	Forests .. ..	1142.00	1480.00	338.00	29.60
10	Investment in Agriculture Financial Institutions. ..	425.00	475.00	50.00	11.76
11	Community Development and Panchayat Raj. ..	366.00	775.00	409.00	111.75
	I. Agriculture and allied services ..	14611.00	19604.00	4993.00	34.17
	II. Co-operation .. ..	909.00	1050.00	141.00	15.51
1	Major and Minor Irrigation .. ..	16800.00	22600.00	5800.00	34.52
2	Flood Control .. ..	2250.00	2700.00	450.00	20.00
3	Power .. ..	30135.00	50000.00	19865.00	65.92
	III. Irrigation and Power .. ..	49185.00	75300.00	26115.00	53.10
1	Large and Medium Industry .. ..	2288.00	3950.00	1662.00	72.64
2	Sugar Industry .. ..	900.00	1000.00	100.00	11.11
3	Village and Small Industry .. ..	1600.00	2300.00	700.00	43.75
4	Geology and Mining .. ..	245.00	295.00	50.00	20.41

Serial no.	Head of development	Outlay (In lakh Rs.)		Proposed increase in outlays of 1981-82 over 1980-81	
		1980-81	1981-82	In absolute figures (col. 4-3)	In percent- age (col. 4/3 × 100)
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<b>IV. Industries and Mining</b>	5033.00	7545.00	2512.00	49.91
1	Roads and Bridges .. ..	8400.00	10500.00	2100.00	25.00
2	Transport .. ..	1220.00	1450.00	230.00	18.85
3	Tourism .. ..	225.00	300.00	75.00	33.33
	<b>V. Transport and Communication</b>	9845.00	12250.00	2405.00	24.43
1	General Education .. ..	2034.00	3300.00	1266.00	62.24
2	Technical Education .. ..	162.00	210.00	48.00	29.63
3	Scientific Services and Research .. ..	50.00	65.00	15.00	30.00
4	Medical and Public Health .. ..	2075.00	3850.00	1775.00	85.54
5	Water Supply and Sanitation .. ..	5370.00	8000.00	2630.00	48.98
6	Housing .. ..	2453.00	2800.00	347.00	14.15
7	Urban Development .. ..	350.25	1665.00	1314.75	375.37
8	Information and Publicity .. ..	15.00	206.00	191.00	1273.33
9	Labour and Labour Welfare .. ..	84.00	160.00	76.00	90.48
10	Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes.	645.00	1000.00	355.00	55.04
11	Social Welfare .. ..	140.00	175.00	35.00	25.00
12	Nutrition .. ..	156.00	180.00	24.00	15.38
	<b>VI. Social and Community Services</b>	13534.25	21611.00	8076.75	59.68
	<b>VII. Economic Services</b>	155.75	310.00	154.25	99.04
	<b>VIII. General Services</b>	110.00	152.00	40.00	36.36
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> .. ..	93383.00	137822.00	44437.00	47.59

TABLE 5

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

Sl. no.	Head of development	1980-81	1981-82	Sl. no.	Head of development	1980-81	1981-82
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1	Agriculture Production	1.49	1.32	IV.	Industries and Mining	5.39	5.4
2	Land Reforms	0.96	0.80	1	Roads and Bridges	9.00	7.6
3	Minor Irrigation	5.68	4.35	2	Transport	1.31	1.0
4	Soil and Water Conservation	1.09	0.89	3	Tourism	0.24	0.2
5	Area Development	3.75	4.29	V.	Transport and Communication	10.55	8.8
6	Animal Husbandry	0.33	0.27	1	General Education	2.18	2.3
7	Dairy and Milk Supply	0.22	0.22	2	Technical Education	0.17	0.1
8	Fisheries	0.05	0.11	3	Scientific Services and Research	0.05	0.0
9	Forests	1.22	1.07	4	Medical and Public Health	2.22	2.7
10	Investment in Agriculture			5	Water Supply and Sanitation	5.75	5.8
	Financial Institutions	0.46	0.34	6	Housing	2.63	2.0
11	Community Development and Panchayati Raj	0.39	0.56	7	Urban Development	0.38	1.2
I.	Agriculture and Allied Services	15.64	14.22	8	Information and Publicity	0.02	0.1
II.	Co-operation	0.97	0.76	9	Labour and Labour Welfare	0.09	0.1
1	Major and Medium Irrigation	17.99	16.40	10	Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes	0.69	0.7
2	Flood Control	2.41	1.96	11	Social Welfare	0.15	0.1
3	Power	32.27	36.28	12	Nutrition	0.17	0.1
III.	Irrigation and Power	52.67	54.64	VI.	Social and Community Services	14.50	15.6
1	Large and Medium Industry	2.46	2.87	VII.	Economic Services	0.16	0.2
2	Sugar Industry	0.96	0.73	VIII.	General Services (Printing and Stationery)	0.12	0.1
3	Village and Small Industry	1.71	1.67				
4	Geology and Mining	0.26	0.21				
					GRAND TOTAL ..	100.00	100.00

TABLE 6

Break up of 1981-82 Plan outlay on productive as compared to Infrastructure and Services

Serial no.	Major heads of division	1980-81		1981-82	
		In crore Rs.	Percentage	In crore Rs.	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Production	697.4	74.7	1035.0	75.1
2	Infrastructure and Services	232.8	24.9	334.9	24.30
3	Others	3.6	0.4	8.3	0.6
	Total	933.8	100.0	1378.2	100.0

TABLE 7  
Some Selected Physical Targets

Serial no.	Item	Unit	1979-80 achievement	1980-81		1981-82 Targets
				Target	Anticipated achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>I Agriculture :</i>						
1	Food Production (including pulses).	'000 tonnes	.. 21416	23200	21500	24200
2	Production of pulses	.. Ditto	.. 2462	3050	2400	3300
3	Production of cane (Reserved Areas).	Ditto	.. 47100	58900	58900	62000
4	Production of oil seeds	.. Ditto	.. 1004	2155	2097	2165
5	Chemical fertilizers	.. Ditto	.. 1010	1360	1125	1470
<i>II Area Development :</i>						
1	Number of beneficiaries covered.	Lakh nos.	.. 1.88	2.16	2.16	12.30
<i>III Co-operation :</i>						
1	Loans to farmers	.. In crore Rs	.. ..	..	..	..
	(a) Short term loans	.. Ditto	.. 166.24	230.00	230.00	250.00
	(b) Medium term loans	.. Ditto	.. 19.91	25.00	25.00	30.00
	(c) Long term loans	.. Ditto	.. 56.86	60.00	60.00	65.00
<i>V Minor Irrigation :</i>						
1	Private Minor Irrigation Works (Tube-wells/Pumping Sets).	No.	.. 1,75,008	1,52,700	1,52,700	1,34,800
2	State Minor Irrigation Works (Tube-wells)	Do.	.. 1,424	1,650	1,650	1,750
<i>V Additional potentials created :</i>						
(i) Through large and medium Irrigation						
	(a) Potential	.. Lakh hcc	.. 2.81	2.97	2.97	2.97
	(b) Utilization	.. Ditto	.. 2.71	3.38	3.38	3.27
(ii) Through State Minor Irrigation Works						
	(a) Potential	.. Ditto	.. 1.70	1.70	1.70	1.80

TABLE 7 (contd).

Serial no.	Item	Unit	1979-80		1980-81		1981-82
			achievements	Target	Anticipated achievements	Targets	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	(b) Utilization ..	lakh hect	.. 2.71	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
	(iii) Through Private Minor Irrigation works (Net).	Ditto	.. 14.28	7.57	7.57	7.00	7.00
<i>VI Power :</i>							
1	Installed capacity (cumulative)	M. W.	.. 3379	3723	3723	3923	3923
2	Electricity generated (cumulative),	G. W. H.	.. 10124	11708	10757	14744	14744
3	Rural Electrification						
	(a) Villages electrified ..	Addl. no.	.. 2279	5100	5100	5430	5430
	(b) Harijan Bastis electrified.	Ditto	.. 1561	2735	2735	3305	3305
	(c) Energisation of Private Tube-wells.	Ditto	.. 36145	5000	50000	51000	51000
<i>VII Village and Small Scale Industries :</i>							
1	New Industrial units ..	No.	.. 5990	5000	5000	5500	5500
<i>VIII Transport and communications :</i>							
1	Construction of New Roads	K. M.	.. 10966	4020	4020	3740	3740
<i>IX Medical and Public Health :</i>							
1	Opening of Hospitals/Dispensaries						
	(a) Allopathic (including E.S.I.) No.		.. 83	73	73	58	58
	(b) Ayurvedic/Unani ..	Do.	.. 56	61	61	102	102
	(c) Homeopathic ..	Do.	.. 35	35	35	60	60
<i>X Education :</i>							
1	Opening of Schools						
	(a) Primary ..	No.	.. 2170	639	639	455	455
	(b) Junior High School	Do.	.. 1078	280	280	158	158
<i>XI Water Supply :</i>							
Villages covered :							
	(a) Piped Water Supply	No.	.. 1,081	1,250	1,250	3180	3180
	(b) Wells ..	Do.	.. 3,516	1,6669	1,669	3,331	3,331
	(c) Diggis ..	Do.	.. 3000	20800	208	250	250
<i>XII Housing :</i>							
1	Houses constructed ..	Do.	.. 982	820	820	2,160	2,160
2	Improvement of slums ..	Do.	.. 80	80	80	180	180

## CHAPTER 1

### AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES

#### (1) AGRICULTURE

*Agricultural production*—The economy of Uttar Pradesh is predominantly agricultural and will continue to be so in the foreseeable future. Future prospects in relation to the development of crop husbandry in the State continue to be bright. The available infrastructural support has been able to take the total production of foodgrains in the State to 231 lakh tonnes in the year 1978-79. With this background, it is quite evident that the State should strive towards a higher rate of growth of production from field crops than has been achieved so far. The State, therefore, proposes to aim at a growth rate of 5.5 per cent for the agriculture sector with a target of 242 lakh tonnes of foodgrains during the year 1981-82.

2. **Cropping seasons**—There are three main cropping seasons in the State viz., *khariif*, *rabi* and *zaid*. Of the three seasons, *khariif* and *rabi* account for 99 per cent of the total cropped area of the State. The *khariif* crops contribute more than half of the total cropped area, while the contribution of *zaid* crops is only nominal and is much less than even one per cent.\*

3. **Cropping pattern**—The area under wheat and rice in the State has considerably increased, whereas the area under jowar, bajra and maize has gone down.\*\*

4. **Land utilization pattern**—Proposed land use pattern, cropping and irrigation intensity is given below:

Serial no.	Item	Estimated					Proposed target 1981-82
		1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	Gross cropped area ('000 hectares) ..	23349	24300	24500	24800	25000	
2	Gross irrigated area ('000 hectares)	10009	10571	12928	13859	15111	
3	Percentage over cropped area (percentage)	42.9	43.5	52.8	55.9	60.4	
4	Net area sown '(000 hectares) ..	17421	17481	17550	175.70	17660	
5	Net irrigated area '(000 hectares) ..	8493	8892	9000	8800	9300	
6	Percentage over net area sown (percentage)	48.7	50.9	51.3	50.1	52.7	
7	Cropping intensity (Percentage) ..	134.02	139.01	139.6	141.1	141.6	
8	Irrigation intensity ..	117.8	118.9	143.6	157.5	162.5	

\* Annexure I.

\*\* Annexure II.

**5. Crop production targets for 1981-82—**

Proposed targets of crop production are as follows:

Serial no.	Item	Unit	Proposed target		Serial no.	Item	Unit	Proposed target	
			1980-81	1981-82				1980-81	1981-82
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
<i>Foodgrains</i>					7	Wheat	.. '000 tonnes	10600	11400
1	Rice	.. '000 tonnes	6000	6200	8	Barley	.. Ditto	1100	900
2	Jowar	.. Ditto	500	500	9	Gram	.. Ditto	1400	1500
3	Bajra	.. Ditto	800	700	10	Peas	.. Ditto	450	500
4	Maize	.. Ditto	850	900	11	Arhar	.. Ditto	900	940
5	Kharif pulses	Ditto	150	200	12	Masur	.. Ditto	150	160
6	Other cereals	Ditto	300	300	<b>Total, Rabi</b>			<b>14600</b>	<b>15400</b>
<b>Total, Kharif ..</b>					<b>Total, Foodgrains '</b>			<b>23200</b>	<b>24200</b>
					<i>Commercial crops</i>				
					1	Oilseeds	.. '000 tonnes	2300	2400
					2	Cotton	.. '000 bales	20	22
					3	Jute	.. Ditto	110	120

**6. Selected physical programmes—**Different programmes contemplated for 1981-82, in the background of actual achievement during 1978-79 and 1979-80, are as follows:

Serial no.	Programme	Unit	Actuals		Proposed target
			1978-79	1979-80	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>High yielding varieties</i>					
(a)	Paddy	.. .. '000 hectares	2364	2186	2700
(b)	Wheat	.. .. Ditto	5800	5192	6000
(c)	Maize	.. .. Ditto	43	32	50
(d)	Bajra	.. .. Ditto	3	6	10
(e)	Jowar	.. .. Ditto	2	1	40
<b>Total .. ..</b>			<b>8212</b>	<b>7417</b>	<b>8800</b>

Serial no.	Programme	Unit	Actuals		Proposed target	
			1978-79	1979-80	1981-82	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
<i>Fertilizer Consumption</i>						
(a) Nitrogenous (N)	..	'000 tonnes	..	772	756	1100
(b) Phosphatic ( P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )	..	Ditto	..	807	182	266
(c) Potassic (K <sub>2</sub> O)	..	Ditto	..	79	72	104
Total			..	1058	1010	1470
Soil samples analysed	..	Lakh no.	..	7.92	10.84	11.00
Plant protection (area covered)	..	Lakh hectare	..	156.78	163.91	200.00
Gobar gas plants installed	..	No.	..	2860	4345	10000

7. The basic objective of the 1981-82 plan is to increase productivity and profitability and to generate maximum employment opportunities. The 1980-81 Plan proposed to achieve these objectives by introducing following new programmes:

8. **Buffer stocking of seeds for drought and flood prone areas**—Flood and drought have become a recurring feature in the State which bring about a catastrophic situation every year. In order to meet the seed requirement of such flood/drought prone areas, it is essential to provide buffer stocking facilities.

9. **Opening of new seed multiplication farms**—To cater to the needs of seed of all the pockets of the State, it is proposed to open five new seed multiplication arms.

10. **Supply of agricultural inputs for the economic development of the Scheduled Castes**—In order to improve the economy of the Scheduled Castes of the State, it is proposed to distribute agricultural inputs on subsidised rates.

11. **Inter-cropping of pulses crops**—Inter-cropping of *moong* with early *arhar* type-21 will be taken during 1981 summer on a wider scale.

12. **Increase in intensity of cropping**—At present, the cropping intensity is 139 per cent which is proposed to be increased to 142 per cent by 1981-82. This will be done by increasing the double/multiple cropping through introducing of short duration high yielding varieties in different crop sequences and also by substituting long duration varieties by short duration etc. Greater stress will be laid on companion cropping, relay cropping and other techniques to augment crop intensity in the State.

13. **Regional development**—U. P. is one of the largest States in India covering about one-ninth of the total area of the country. For the purpose of planning and development, the State has been viewed in five agro-economic regions, viz., Eastern, Western, Central, Bundelkhand and Hill regions. While some of the regions are very well developed, others are still relatively less developed. Growth and development in all the regions is not uniform, leading to socio-economic disparities and inequalities.

14. With a view to correct this picture of imbalanced growth and socio-economic inequalities, regionwise targets are proposed for implementation of the crop production programmes mentioned earlier and specific targets are indicated for following programmes during 1981-82.



15. **Urban compost**—The target for the annual plan of 1981-82 is given in the table below:

(m. tonnes)			
Region	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
1	2	3	4
1. Hills ..	58,434	60,681	62,929
2. Western	6,00,574	6,23,673	6,46,772
3. Central..	2,87,853	2,98,924	3,09,996
4. Eastern..	2,87,107	2,98,150	3,09,191
5. Bundelkhand	66,032	68,572	71,112
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>13,00,000</b>	<b>13,50,000</b>	<b>14,00,000</b>

16. **Rural compost**—The targets of ensuing Plan for 1981-82 are given in the following table:

(m. tonnes)			
Region	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
1	2	3	4
1. Hills	62,59,730	63,22,340	63,84,860
2. Western	2,81,03,800	2,86,02,520	2,90,02,050
3. Central	1,62,86,310	1,63,64,740	1,65,44,150
4. Eastern	3,08,77,370	3,11,73,450	3,14,67,940
5. Bundelkhand	64,72,790	65,36,950	66,01,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,80,00,000</b>	<b>8,90,00,000</b>	<b>9,00,00,000</b>

17. **Gobar gas plants**—Target for the Plan 1981-82 is given below:

(No.)			
Region	1980-81	1981-82	
1	2	3	
1. Hills ..	..	300	300
2. Western	..	4,100	4,100
3. Central ..	..	1,600	1,600
4. Eastern ..	..	3,700	3,700
5. Bundelkhand	..	300	300
<b>Total</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>

18. **Plant protection**—Coverage for 1979-80 and targets for 1980-81 and 1981-82 are given in the following table:

Region	1979-80 Actuals	Target	
		1980-81	1981-82
1	2	3	4
1. Hills ..	6.13	6.80	7.68
2. Western ..	67.21	56.00	65.60
3. Central ..	27.27	28.50	32.32
4. Eastern ..	53.45	70.00	82.40
5. Bundelkhand	9.85	10.70	12.00
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>163.91</b>	<b>172.00</b>	<b>200.00</b>

19. An outlay of Rs.515 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1981-82 for agriculture production sector.

20. **Special component plan, for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**—In the Annual Plan, 1981-82, due care has been taken to see that the benefits of planned agricultural development flow in due proportion to farmers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The schemes relating to seed multiplication, soil testing and plant protection, etc., will benefit these groups directly or indirectly in sizable proportions. Bhoomi Sudhar Nigam will make a headway in improving lands of these groups. Besides the above, a new scheme for supply of agricultural inputs for the economic development of Scheduled Caste farmers has been included in the Annual Plan for 1981-82 to enable such farmers to undertake technological development in the field of agriculture so as to increase their production and income.

21. An outlay of Rs.39.12 lakhs has been proposed for the special component Plan for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes for the year 1981-82.

(ii) *Cane Development*

22. The activities of cane development are aimed at increasing per hectare average yield, percentage recovery of sugar and cane area with a view to fully meeting the raw material requirements of the sugar, *khandsari* and *gur* industry,

23. Keeping in view the target for production of 17.66 lakh tonnes of sugar in 1981-82, the targets for important items under cane development sector are proposed as below:

Item	Unit	Base year	Target	
		level 1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
1	2	3	4	5
(1) Sugarcane area	.. Lakh hectares	.. 12.33	12.81	13.18
(2) Average yield	.. Tonnes/hect.	.. 38.20	46.00	47.00
(3) Sugarcane production	.. Lakh tonnes	.. 471	589	620
(4) Sugar production	.. Ditto	.. 9.96	16.80	17.66
(5) Distribution of chemical fertilizers :				
(i) Nitrogenous	.. '000 tonnes	.. 66.00	65.30	71.20
(ii) Phosphatic	.. Ditto	.. 12.00	7.00	7.10
(iii) Potassic	.. Ditto	.. 4.00	3.50	3.50
(6) Storage capacity to be added through construction of manure godowns by co-operative cane unions.	Ditto	.. 127.60	129.28	132.08

24. The following continuing schemes, with certain modifications, are proposed to be implemented during 1981-82:

Schemes	(lakh Rs.)	Schemes		Proposed outlay during 1981-82
		1	2	3
	Proposed outlay during 1981-82	5. Scheme for subsidising expenditure on transport of cane seed.		5.00
		6. Scheme for cane development in Uttar Pradesh.		60.00
		7. Scheme for subsidising U.P. Sugarcane Research Council.		15.00
Scheme for strengthening cell in the office of Ganna	Plan Ayukta.	8. Scheme for Cane Grower's Institute.		7.00
	0.50	9. Scheme for providing cane protection appliances to growers on subsidised rates.		5.00
Scheme for cane development in new sugar factories completed/proposed during Fifth Plan period.	18.80	10. Scheme for controlling pest epidemic through ground and aerial operations.		2.50
Scheme for intensive cane development in 16 km. radius of sugar factory areas.	30.00	11. Scheme for intensification of manuring facilities.		2.50
Scheme for production of foundation cane seed.	28.70			

25. Due to financial constraints, no new scheme has been proposed during the year 1981-82. For 1981-82, a sum of Rs.9.00 lakhs has been quantified under the following plan schemes for the benefit of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes:

	(lakh Rs.)
(1) Schemes for providing cane protection appliances to growers on subsidised rates.	0.70
(2) Scheme for subsidising expenditure on transport of seed cane.	0.20
(3) Scheme for production of foundation seed cane.	1.80
(4) Scheme for intensive cane development around 16 km. radius of sugar factories.	2.80
(5) Schemes for cane development in Uttar Pradesh.	3.50
Total	9.00

26. A sum of Rs.15.00 lakhs have been earmarked for the uplift of 800 families of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes during the year 1981-82, and also for the development of 12,000 hectares of cane area.

27. **Outlay and programme for hills**—An outlay of Rs.10.50 lakhs for the year 1981-82 has been earmarked for the Hill Region of this State. The scheme-wise proposals are as under:

	(lakh Rs.)
(1) Scheme for cane development in new sugar factory areas of Fifth Plan period.	1.90
(2) Scheme for intensive cane development in 16 km. radius of sugar factories.	4.00
(3) Scheme for production of foundation seed cane.	2.60
(4) Scheme for subsidising expenditure on transport of seed cane.	0.20

(lakh Rs.)

(5) Scheme for providing cane protection appliances to growers on subsidised rates. 0.25

(6) Scheme for controlling sugarcane 0.25

(7) Scheme for intensification of manuring facilities. 1.30

Total 10.50

(iii) *Horticulture*

28. **Horticulture development plan in the plains of U. P. for 1981**—The geographical and climatological conditions prevailing on different parts of the State are most congenial for successful cultivation of various horticultural crops namely fruits, vegetables, potato, flowering and ornamental plants, spices including their processing and preservation. Attempts have been made to increase the production of fruits and vegetables including potato in suitable areas, keeping in mind their specific requirements for optimum crop production. The main objective has been to increase the area under these crops and at the same time improve upon the per unit yield. Area under fruit crops in the State at the end of 1980-81 is estimated at about 4.72 lakh hectares. A target for bringing an additional area of 22,000 hectares has been fixed for 1981-82. The total anticipated production is 29.50 lakh tonnes, which is expected to increase further by 1.10 lakh tonnes in 1981-82.

29. Likewise, the area under vegetables is expected to rise from 5.50 lakh hectares to 5.90 lakh hectares in 1981-82, and production to rise from 64.52 lakh tonnes to 70.04 lakh tonnes. Increase in potato is estimated to occur in area from 3.10 to 3.15 lakh hectares and in production from 47.00 to 48.00 lakh tonnes, respectively.

30. Improvement as anticipated can be brought about by providing necessary crop production technology and various inputs like quality seeds and planting material, fertilizers, plant protection chemicals, etc. Schemes have been prepared for meeting requirements of planting material by establishing fruit plant nurseries and vegetable and potato seed farms. With a view to meet the demand of growers encouragement is also being provided to private nurseries. For an effective control over the material and methods of production in these nurseries. Fruit Plant Nursery Regulation Act is in operation in the State. Technological guidance has been arranged to be provided to

the growers through technical staff posted in some specific development blocks in the form of Horticulture Mobile Teams, which also provide plant protection services.

31. A number of spices are very popular with the people and are items of daily consumption. Quite a few of these are imported into the State from other areas of the country although these can be successfully grown in the State. Attempts are being made to develop production of these spices in districts suitable for this purpose to meet local requirements.

32. Staff at headquarters, regional and districts level has been provided for providing necessary guidance to growers and also for supervisory work relating to the implementation of various schemes, both technically and financially.

33. The following schemes are under operation and will continue to function during 1981-82 also :

1. Plan Monitoring and Statistical Cell at Directorate.
2. Audit and Administrative Cell in the Horticulture Directorate.
3. Improvement of existing garden, farm and nurseries.
4. Establishment of district and block level nurseries.
5. Establishment of progeny orchards.
6. Establishment of seed testing laboratory and seed processing unit.
7. Strengthening of Fruit Preservation and Canning institute, Lucknow.
8. Establishment of higher training centre.
9. Strengthening of Community Canning and Preservation Services.
10. Strengthening of Food Craft Institute, Lucknow.
11. Horticultural development in backward areas.
12. Potato cultivation in U. P.
13. Technical knowhow to orchardists.
14. Improvement of gardens.

15. Special schemes for horticulture in Bahraich, Mainpuri, Fatehpur, Pratapgarh, Etah and Jaunpur.
16. Scheme for mango and guava in Basti (ICAR) aided).
17. Establishment of kitchen and ornamental gardens.
18. Mango development in the State.
19. Vegetable cultivation near Delhi.
20. Scheme for establishment of experiment and training centres of vegetable.
21. Establishment of mobile teams in the State.
22. Bee-keeping in the State.
23. Expansion of Horticultural Directorate.
24. Development of betal cultivation in selected areas.
25. Intensive development of horticulture in Dumariaganj, Basti and Alampur Zafrabad, Bareilly with UNICEF assistance.
26. Collection of statistical data and production.

34. The Horticulture Department was created in 1974 with skeleton staff available for horticulture development in the Agriculture Department. This staff was too meagre to bear the load created by horticulture development schemes in the State. The need for providing suitable staff at the State, regional, district and block level has been felt greatly. A proposal has, therefore, been included for this purpose.

35. There has been considerable increase in the urban population and availability of fruits and vegetables to the people in cities having a population of over one lakh been observed to be meagre. Transport over long distances affects adversely both the quantity and quality. It is, therefore, felt necessary to increase production of these perishable commodities round about these cities so that their requirements could be met.

36. One of the main obstacles in extending area and production of fruits and vegetables has been found to be the absence of an organi-

sation which could collect, compile and make available to the various interests, market intelligence in respect of arrivals, stocks, prevailing rates etc. in important consuming markets of the State. Such a situation forces the growers and orchardists to fall back on intermediaries for assistance. These intermediaries have been operating in such a manner that they devour the maximum share of the consumer price. This ultimately dampens the enthusiasm of growers, forces them to change to other crops. It has been, therefore, proposed to provide staff for establishing a marketing cell which could remove their bottleneck, make up the deficiency and ensure better prices to growers.

37. A proposal has been made for the establishment and strengthening of the fruit plant nurseries and seed farms in areas where integrated rural development programmes have been launched. The produce from these farms and nurseries will be made available to farmers of these areas, particularly those of the small and marginal categories. The plants and seeds are proposed to be made available to the beneficiaries at their sites as an incentive for them to take up the production and plantation of fruits vegetable crops.

38. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is proposed for the Plan 1981-82.

39. **Fruit utilization programme for hills—** Since the inception of the Directorate of Horticulture and Fruit Utilization in the hills in 1953, a number of horticultural programmes have been launched in the hills with the result that estimated area under horticulture which was only 2,515 hectares in 1951 has now increased to the tune of 98,950 hectares by the end of 1979-80. Similarly, significant work has also been done in the field of vegetables and potatoes.

40. It is a well known fact that horticulture plays a very important role in improving the economic condition of hill growers and horticultural programmes can help in raising their standards of living to a great extent. Various facilities are being extended to growers to encourage them to develop larger areas under fruits, vegetables and potato cultivation, and to diversify production by including other crops like turmeric, ginger and ornamental flowers etc.

41. **Physical programmes—**Physical targets of important items for 1981-82 are shown below :

Item	Unit	Base year level 1979-80	Target	
			1980-81	1981-82
1	2	3	4	5
1. Area to be brought under :				
(i) Orchards	'000, hect.	98.00	105.00	111.00
(ii) Vegetables	'000, hect.	21.00	22.00	23.00
(iii) Potato	'000, hect.	27.00	28.00	29.00
2. Production of—				
(i) Fruits	Lakh tonnes	2.00	2.20	2.50
(ii) Vegetables	Lakh tonnes	2.30	2.50	2.50
(iii) Potato	Lakh tonnes	0.85	0.95	1.00

42. Besides the continuing schemes, 7 new schemes have been proposed during the year 1981-82. The new schemes along with proposed outlay are listed below :

Outlay 1981-82 (In lakh Rs.)		
1	2	3
1.	Scheme for horticultural programmes of Scheduled Tribes in hill areas.	4.50
2.	Establishment of collection, grading-cum-packing centres.	5.31
3.	Construction of transshipment centres.	5.00
4.	Hotel management at Dehra Dun	3.00
5.	Horticulture Training Centre of Ramgarh.	2.44
6.	Development of olive and almond cultivation.	1.00
7.	Scheme for development of mushroom industry in U. P. Hills.	1.10

43. An outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1981-82.

(iv) *Extension and Farmers Training programme.*

44. The Community Development Organisation was established as an agency for integrated and comprehensive rural reconstruction in the State. The need for training of workers of Rural Development Department and leaders of the village community was realised early and accordingly 21 Extension Training Centres were established under the Rural Development Department at various places in the State. Subsequently 21 Farmers Training Centres were established mostly in the same campus exclusively for the benefit of farmers. Apart from providing facilities for imparting practical training to development workers, these centres also serve as a forum for giving short but effective training to farmers and artisans in actual production. These centres also arrange adaptive trials, layout educative demonstrations at the instructional farm, evaluate training programmes, conduct case studies and publish literature for the use of extension workers and farmers.

45. Out of an outlay of Rs. 325.00 lakhs for the Sixth Five-Year Plan 1980-85, an outlay of Rs. 275.00 lakhs has been proposed for continuing 11 schemes and Rs. 7.00 lakhs for 5 new schemes under agricultural sector.

For the annual Plan 1981-82, an outlay of Rs. 65.00 lakhs, including Hills, has been proposed under agriculture sector. In community development sector an outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Sixth Plan period 1980-85, while an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been proposed for the annual Plan 1981-82 separately.

46. In 1981-82, it is proposed to strengthen the training set-up at the State Headquarters by upgrading five selected centres of State to Regional Institutes of Rural Development and by enhancing technical resource of 10 Extension Training Centres. It is also proposed to start a State Institute of Training and Research in Rural Development at Bakshi-ka-Talab (Lucknow), with an outlay of Rs. 51.00 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 0.60 lakh has been proposed for strengthening of Extension Training Centre, People College, Haldwani (Naini Tal) in 1981-82. Provision is also needed for certain facilities at the Extension Training Centres such as farm, dairies, laboratories, hostels, classrooms, administrative and residential buildings and equipment for workshop production units.

47. The table below indicates proposed outlay for the Extension and Farmers Training Programme :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Programme	Outlay 1980-85	Expendi- ture, 1979-80	1980-81		Proposed outlay 1981-82
			Outlay	Anticipa- ted expendi- ture	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>■ Agriculture Sector—</b>					
Extension and Farmers Training	325	54.06	56.00	58.96	65.00
Community Development Sector	15	1.18	2.50	1.36	2.00

*1) Agricultural marketing*

48. Improvement of existing marketing structure and systems have to keep pace with the plans for agricultural production, with due consideration to the recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture (1976). This is imperative for the sustained production of agricultural goods and providing a fair price to the producer.

49. The highlights of the annual plan, 1981-82 are as under :

(a) Continuing schemes—It is expected that by the end of 1980-81, the construction of 43 principal market yards in eastern districts and 2 market yards in hill districts, with an anticipated expenditure of Rs. 17.00 lakhs under grant-in-aid, would be completed. The construction of about 948 km. link roads and 3,380

culverts is also expected to be completed by March 1981. The annual plan for 1981-82 provides for: (i) construction of 2 principal market yards and 10 sub-market yards in eastern districts and 2 market yards in hill districts, with an outlay of Rs. 24 lakhs, (ii) Brick pavement on 343 km. of link roads with an outlay of Rs. 175.04 lakhs (for grants-in-aid).

(ii) *New schemes*—It is proposed to strengthen the existing Training Centre through provision of an accounts cell for imparting training to accounts staff of Mandi Samitits at a total cost of Rs. 3.60 lakhs under Sixth Plan (1980—85). The anticipated expenditure for 1981-82 is Rs. 0.77 lakh only.

50. **Financial requirements**—An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1981-82 which includes Rs. 10.00 lakhs for the hill region.

(vi) *Storage and Warehousing*

51. For scientific storage of agricultural produce and other notified commodities State warehouses are playing a very important role. During the year 1979-80 against the proposed capacity of 40,000 tonnes the U. P. State Warehousing Corporation completed a capacity of 1,29,285 tonnes and it proposes to construct 80,000 tonnes during 1980-81. It is proposed to construct a capacity of 80,000 tonnes with an estimated cost of Rs. 200.00 lakhs during 1981-82. In order to complete the targetted programme, the State Government's contribution would be of the order Rs. 50.00 lakhs and an equal amount would be needed from the Central Warehousing Corporation. The rest of the amount would be arranged by the U. P. State Warehousing Corporation partly from its own resources and partly from loans to be taken from commercial banks.

(vii) *Sewage utilization*

52. Application of sewage water on land for irrigation purposes is the cheapest method of gainfully utilizing wastes. In sewage utilisation schemes, treatment and disposal of sewage is accompanied by utilization of manurial ingredients of sewage for better yields of crops.

53. Till March 1980, 66 sewage utilization schemes have been completed covering about an area of 16,500 hectares of land under sewage farming. In the year 1980-81, 4 more

sewage utilisation schemes have been proposed to be completed with an outlay of Rs. 12 lakhs.

54. An outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs has been proposed for the sector for the year 1981-82 to complete 5 new schemes. The financial and physical targets are given in the following tables:

<i>Financial</i>		<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>		
Name of programme	Actual expenditure 1979-80	1980-81 (outlay)	1981-82 (outlay)	
1	2	3	4	
Sewage Utilisation.	11.00	12.00	15.00	
<i>Physical</i>				
Name of programme	Unit	1979-80 (base year) actual achievement	1980-81 Target	1981-82 Target
1	2	3	4	5
Sewage utilisation.	No of schemes (cumulative)	66	70	76

(viii) *Agricultural Research, Extension and Education.*

55. Three Agricultural Universities have so far been established in the State (i) at Patna for dealing with agriculture of the Western and Hill regions, (ii) at Kanpur for the Central and Bundelkhand regions, and (iii) at Faizabad for the Eastern region. The Universities undertake research, experiment with development techniques, innovate extension techniques and transmit new ideas to field departments responsible for assisting the farmers in improving their economic conditions.

56. These universities have done utilitarian work in the development of new varieties of crops like wheat, paddy, maize, barley, millets, pulses, soyabean, potato, cotton, tobacco etc. details of which are available in the Sixth Plan document. Besides, soil survey and land use planning and animal reproduction studies

have also been undertaken. During the year 1981-82, the universities will continue to study and undertake research in the various problems confronting agriculture and allied activities.

57. For agricultural research and education an outlay of Rs. 500 lakhs has been proposed for 1981-82.

## (2) LAND REFORMS

58. The broad objectives of land reforms have been to provide land to the tiller and remove motivational impediments to agricultural production and to eliminate exploitation and social injustice so as to ensure equality of status and opportunity to various sections of the population.

59. The State of Uttar Pradesh has been a pioneer in the field of land reforms. With the enactment of U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 intermediary tenures were abolished, cultivating tenureholders were granted ownership rights with fixity of rent and arrangements were made to allot vacant land to the landless labourers. In 1953 came the U. P. Consolidation of Holdings Act providing for consolidation of scattered holdings. The ceiling of 40 acres of fair quality land was imposed under the U. P. Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1960 and which was reduced to 18 acres of irrigated area by an amendment of 1973.

60. Consolidation of Holdings has been a plan scheme right since the beginning and the scheme of financial assistance to allottees of ceiling land was introduced as a central scheme in 1977-78. These will, of course, continue during the Sixth Plan period. With a view to make land reforms more effective, it is intended to take such measures in the Sixth Plan as would make further land available for distribution among landless labourers. The attack through land reforms measures will be mainly on absentee landlordism, collusive transfers, tendency on part of the urban rich to buy land for speculative purposes and restoration of land taken by fraud or force from the tribals and other weaker sections. To achieve these objectives, special survey regarding effects of land reforms, financial assistance to allottees of Gaon Sabha, development of the U. P. Survey and Land Reforms Training Institute, organisation of a Documentation and Evaluation Unit, drive for discovering cases of *benami* transactions, are proposed to be introduced as a

new schemes in 1981-82. The financial allocation as also an outline of continuing and new schemes is being briefly given in the following paragraphs.

61. **Consolidation of Holdings**—Initially, the total area of the State requiring consolidation was estimated at 146 lakh hectares. This did not include area of isolated villages which were excluded from the scheme in the beginning due to local opposition. Formerly villages having 60 per cent consolidable area were included in the scheme. This percentage has since been reduced to 40. Consequently, a large number of villages of the State formerly excluded from the scheme have now become eligible for consolidation. The total area to be covered under consolidation operations is likely to go up considerably.

62. By the end of 1979-80 an area of 141.67 lakh hectares had already been consolidated at a cost of Rs. 96.65 crores. In 1980-81 it is proposed to consolidate an additional area of 3.80 lakh hectares at a cost of Rs. 8.90 crores. During the first five months of 1980-81 an expenditure of Rs. 3.77 crores has already been incurred, which is roughly 40 per cent of the outlay. The entire amount of Rs. 8.90 crores is likely to be utilised and physical target will be achieved in full. For 1981-82, a target of consolidating 3.85 lakh hectares of additional area is proposed with a financial outlay of Rs. 9.73 crores. The break-up of physical and financial targets during the first two years of the Plan are given below:

Serial no.	Year	Financial outlay (in lakh Rs.)	Physical target (in lakh hectares)
1	2	3	4
1	1980-81	890.00	3.80
2	1981-82	973.00	3.85

63. Reconsolidation operations were started in Kairana and Musafirkhana tahsils respectively in district Muzaffarnagar and Sultanpur, in 1979-80. Six more tahsils, namely Sardhana (Meerut), Daddi (Ghaziabad), Chibramau (Farrukhabad), Mohanlalganj (Lucknow), Faizabad and Azamgarh are being taken up for reconsolidation during 1980-81. In 1981-82, at



least six more tahsils will be taken up for re-consolidation. As a result of consolidation operations during 1980-81, about 0.19 lakh hectare land will be made available for public purposes including *abadi* sites for Harijans and landless labourers. Chak roads, sector roads, inter-village roads and approach roads provided through consolidation operations will also improve communications.

**64. Financial assistance to allottees of Ceiling land**—It is a Centrally sponsored scheme meant for the benefit of allottees of ceiling surplus land. The scheme was introduced in 1977-78 as a wholly Central scheme. The pattern of assistance has, however, been changed in 1979-80. The maximum limit of assistance to an allottee has been raised from Rs. 750 per acre to Rs. 1,000 per acre and the expenditure will now be borne by the Central and State governments on 50 : 50 basis.

65. The total area declared surplus to date is 2.79 lakh hectares out of which the area measuring 2.22 lakh hectares has already been settled. All efforts are being made to expedite disposal of appeals and writ petitions in which some 23,000 acres of surplus land is involved. It is anticipated that about 20,000 acres would become available for settlement during the remaining years of Sixth Plan.

66. It is proposed to grant assistance under this scheme to 5,000 land allottees next year. For this provision has been made for Rs. 20.00 lakhs in the annual plan 1981-82.

**67. Special survey regarding effects of land reforms**—It is considered necessary at the present stage to carry out survey of land reforms measures undertaken from time to time during the course of last three years. The total expenditure will be Rs. 5.00 lakhs which includes Rs. 2.00 lakhs for the year 1981-82.

**68. Financial assistance to allottees of Gaon Sabha**—The allottees of ceiling surplus land are being given financial assistance. The bulk of the new allottees in this State however have got Gaon Sabha lands. It is, therefore, proposed to give subsidy and other facilities to such allottees on the same scale as is applicable to Scheduled Tribes under S. F. D. A., D. P. A. P., I. R. D. etc. The anticipated expenditure on the scheme during the remaining four years of the Plan is Rs. 300.00 lakhs, out of which Rs. 62.00 lakhs will be required in 1981-82.

**69. Development of U. P. Survey and Land Reforms Training Institute**—The Institute is located at Hardoi. The residential accommodation available is only for 60 trainees. Expansion of this Institute has been under consideration of the State Government for some time past. The total expenditure envisaged is Rs. 471.00 lakhs of which Rs. 32.25 lakhs is earmarked for the year 1981-82.

**70. Establishment of documentation and evaluation unit**—A documentation-cum-evaluation cell is proposed to be established in the Board of Revenue which will collect information about various aspects of agrarian problems from all over the country. This will help the Board of Revenue and the Government in formulating land reforms policies. The total expenditure involved is Rs. 36.89 lakhs of which Rs. 9.00 lakhs will be needed during 1981-82.

**71. Discovering cases of benami transaction etc.**—Experience suggest that there have been large scale *benami* acquisitions and transfers of land with a view to evade the provisions of progressive land reforms laws. A scheme at a cost of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is, therefore, proposed to be introduced in Sixth Plan in order to detect and deal with collusive and fictitious transfers. The provision for 1981-82 will be Rs. 1.75 lakhs.

### (3) MINOR IRRIGATION

72. Irrigation works having culturable commanded areas of 2,000 hectares or less are classed as minor irrigation works. Two agencies of the State Government are mainly involved in the construction of minor irrigation works. The Minor Irrigation Department is concerned with privately constructed masonry wells, Persian wheels, pumping sets, small tube-wells and minor storage works. These works are constructed by the beneficiaries themselves with the assistance of loans and subsidies and are also maintained by them. The Irrigation Department is responsible for construction, maintenance and operation, at a State cost, of larger capacity tube-wells (State tube-wells), lift schemes, hill channels, tanks and *bundhis*. The State tube-wells, private tube-wells, pumping sets and open wells are all dependent on underground water and availability and state of exploitation of underground water resources is necessary to ensure optimum utilisation of resources. This information is made available through the Groundwater Investigation Organisation of the State.

(i) *Groundwater*

73. This organisation was created in the year 1970 and is responsible for groundwater resources prospecting for determining the quantity and quality of underground water. The organisation prepares district and blockwise groundwater availability and utilisation reports and updates them from time to time. The department carries out exploratory drillings and chemical analysis of water samples to establish their suitability for irrigation and drinking water needs.

74. During the Sixth Plan period, water level observation will be taken up by this organisation on 2,500 hydrograph stations of the State annually and based on other hydrogeological data, blockwise technical evaluation of groundwater availability will be made for all the districts and on the basis of the same the blockwise reports on availability of groundwater will be published. The approval of projects by the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation for construction of minor irrigation works is based on these appraisal reports.

75. Groundwater availability will also be assessed by exploring the sub-surface geological configuration with the help of geo-electric surveys. Electrical logging techniques will be employed to ascertain the correct lithological succession and chemical qualities of groundwater samples will be collected from various parts of the State and analysed for their suitability for agriculture and the districtwise reports will be published.

76. Exploratory drilling will be done with the help of rig machines in various parts of the State and the strata samples will be obtained and mechanically analysed. Hydrological properties and water yielding capacity of the aquifer will be determined by conducting pumping tests. On successful exploration, they will be converted into production tube-wells. Based on the recommendations of this organisation, Government has taken decision to construct State tube-wells of 18,000 to 15,000 gallons per hour discharge in the Bundelkhand region.

77. To relieve drought conditions, blast wells are being constructed by the Minor Irrigation Department in the rocky terrain of Bundelkhand-Vindhyan plateau. Technical assistance for selection of suitable construction sites in the above region in view of the groundwater

availability is being provided by this organisation.

78. Groundwater availability will also be assessed in the difficult areas by employing latest scientific techniques, in the field of groundwater hydrology, such as nuclear technique, photogeology, remote sensing, groundwater modelling and computer programming etc. In addition to this field studies will also be made to improve the design of minor irrigation works, standardization and designing of hand-operated pumps and selection of suitable pumps so that assured irrigation facilities may be made available to the small and marginal cultivators at minimum cost.

79. The necessity of imparting the technical guidance and consultancy services is also on the increase for successful implementation of various programmes of the Minor Irrigation Department, Irrigation Department, U. P., Nalkoop Nigam, U. P. Jal Nigam, PICUP and other similar organisations and developmental agencies. In parts of the State, specially in the western region most of the blocks are heading towards the state of saturation due to the increasing demand and utilization of groundwater resources. In such areas demarcation of the productive zones will be done on the basis of micro surveys and special studies. The State is also facing the critical problem of salinity in areas of Agra, Mathura and Aligarh districts. Efforts are being made to delineate suitable areas for construction of irrigation wells as well as to assess the possibilities of blending of saline groundwater with the fresh surface water and its utilization in the agricultural sector.

80. **Physical programme for 1981-82**—The programme for water level and river level observations, specific yield tests, chemical quality tests and other tests will be continued. About 3,000 m. of exploratory drillings will be done for mapping groundwater contours. Seepage studies by nuclear techniques involving about 190 soil samples and studies of recharge properties by tritium tracer techniques at 24 sites will be done. Other activities will continue generally at 1980-81 levels.

81. A new research scheme will be taken up for employing advanced techniques in groundwater exploitation to improve the quality of deductions and shorten the time of exploration. This will also ensure continuity of work done up to the year 1980-81 under the centrally sponsored scheme for strengthening of groundwater organisation.

(ii) *State Minor Irrigation*

82. In areas where canal irrigation is not feasible, exploitation of underground water resources is the only means of irrigation. There are large tracts in the State where the ground-water strata is deep and difficult and drilling by private agencies is not possible. Such areas can only be served through State minor irrigation works as they provide the cheapest source of assured means of irrigation needed for modern agricultural practices needed for cultivation of high yielding varieties requiring greater number of waterings at specified intervals. The popularity of these works is reflected by the ever increasing demand for State tube-wells throughout the State.

83. The State minor irrigation works are classified into the following schemes:

- (i) State tube-wells.
- (ii) Minor lift schemes.
- (iii) Other surface flow schemes.

Categorywise description of the above works is given below:

84. **State tube-wells**—At the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan 1974—78, there were 14,560 numbers of tube-wells in operation. The number of tube-wells in operation at the end of different plans is given in the following table :

Period	Cummulative number of State tube-wells in operation
Pre-Plan	.. 2,305
End of First Plan	.. 4,260
End of Second Plan	.. 6,668
End of Third Plan	.. 8,235
End of Fourth Plan	.. 12,447
End of Fifth Plan	.. 14,560
End of 1978-79	.. 15,283
End of 1979-80	.. 16,707
End of 1980-81 (Anticipated).	18,357
End of 1981-82 (Proposed target)	20,107

85. One thousand three hundred and seventy-eight tube-wells are expected to be drilled during 1980-81 including 328 numbers under the World Bank programmes. The target for energisation has been kept at 1,650 numbers in order to reduce the backlog. This includes 250 numbers to be energised under the World Bank Programme. During 1981-82, 1,422 numbers of tube-wells are proposed to be drilled and 1,750 numbers of tube-wells are proposed to be energised. The number of tube-wells in different stages of construction is shown below:

Year	Number of tube-wells drills	Pump set installed	Pump house constructed	Number of tube wells energised	Number of tubewells in operation
1	2	3	4	5	6
End of 1977-78	.. 17,391	15,179	16,440	15,522	14,560
End of 1978-79	.. 18,670	17,600	17,813	16,491	15,283
End of 1979-80	.. 19,967	17,932	18,262	17,884	16,707
End of 1980-81	.. 21,345	19,340	19,770	19,534	18,357
End of 1980-81 (Anticipated)	21,345	19,340	19,770	19,534	18,357
End of 1981-82 (Target)	.. 22,767	20,940	21,370	21,284	20,107

86. The State tube-wells as designed so far were expected to irrigate an area of 120 hectares annually and run for at least 2,500 hours on an average\*. However this performance has not been achieved mainly due to shortage of power. It is now felt that with changing crop-

ping patterns and modern agricultural practices, the command area will have to be reduced to 100 hectares for a 1.5 cusec tube-well. Therefore incalculating the potential created during Sixth Plan period, only 100 hectares per tube-well have been adopted.

\* Annexure III.

87. The break-up of the outlay of Rs. 44.00 crores on various programmes of tube-well construction and energisation during 1981-82 is given below :

Serial no.	Programme	Rs. in crores
1	2	3
1	Drilling and development of 1422 nos. tube-wells @ Rs. 0.75 lakh per tube-well.	10.67
2	Construction of pump house, installations of 1600 nos. pump sets @ Rs.0.30 lakh per tube-well.	4.80
3	Construction of 3200 kms pucca guls @ Rs.0.50 lakh km.	16.00
4	Construction of 3000 kms. katcha guls @ Rs.0.06 lakh km.	1.80
5	Energisation of 1,750 T. W. S. @ Rs.0.25 lakh per tube-well.	4.37
6	Reconstruction of 100 nos. tube-wells @ Rs.1.25 lakhs per tube-wells.	1.25
7	Over head charges L. S. ..	5.11
	Total ..	44.00

88. **Minor lift irrigation schemes**—To complete the minor lift irrigation schemes started during the Fifth Five Year Plan and in subsequent years, a sum of Rs. 125 lakhs was spent during 1979-80. An expenditure of Rs. 60 lakhs is anticipated for minor lift schemes during 1980-81. An outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs has been proposed during 1981-82 for this programme.

89. **Hill channels**—Due to topography of the hill region, large irrigation schemes for their benefit are not feasible technically for most of the areas. The Sixth Plan provides for construction of new hill channels and hydrams to provide more irrigation facilities in these areas. An expenditure of Rs. 356.80 lakhs was incurred during 1979-80 and anticipated expenditure for 1980-81 is Rs. 445 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 540 lakhs has been proposed for 1981-82 on these programmes.

90. **Bundhies and tanks**—In Bundelkhand region of the State there is great demand

for construction of Bundhies and small tanks, as rivers of these areas are not perennial and groundwater exploitation is not feasible in most of the areas. An expenditure of Rs. 86.25 lakhs were spent during 1979-80. Anticipated expenditure during 1980-81 is Rs. 70 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 70 lakhs has also been proposed for the year 1981-82.

91. **Special Plan component**—Under the programme of normal State Tube-wells, 10 per cent of the outlay has been earmarked for construction of tube-wells in those areas where population of Scheduled Castes is predominant. In addition, all minor irrigation schemes serve the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes having lands in their command. An outlay of Rs. 280 lakhs was provided during 1980-81 and an outlay of Rs. 320 lakhs has been proposed during 1981-82 for special component plan.

### III. Private Minor Irrigation

92. The main aim of private minor irrigation works is to equip the cultivator with assured means of timely irrigation at his will. For multiple cropping and intensive cultivation, for which the cultivator has to make heavy investments, he has to be provided an irrigation facility which would be wholly under his control. The number of private minor irrigation works is increasing also because in terms of opportunity cost of water at critical stages of plant development, these are extremely essential for supplementing the supplies available from canals and State tube-wells.

93. **Present status of irrigation potential**—Up to the end of March 1961, an irrigation potential of 7.80 lakh hectares had been created through private minor irrigation works. The potential increased to 37.12 lakh hectares at the end of the Fourth Plan by March 1974. An additional irrigation potential of 15.67 lakh hectares was created during the period from 1974-75 to 1979-80. Thus the total net potential created reached the level of 64.87 lakh hectares at the end of March 1980.

94. The overall potential created by private minor irrigation works is worked out on the basis of norms advised by the Central Teams visiting the State from time to time. The norms so adopted are given below :

1. Irrigation well/blast well 1 hectare.
2. Persian wheel additional  $\frac{1}{2}$  hectare.
3. Pumping set on surface sources 2 hectares.

4. Private tube-well or pumping set with boring or hydram. 5 hectares.
5. Boring of small and marginal farmers done with loan assistance and operated by rented pumping sets.  $\frac{1}{2}$  hectare.
6. Gul 6 hectares per-kilometre.
7. Hauz 0.8 hectare.

95. Above norms have been applied to all the private minor irrigation works constructed since inception. The depreciation norms of 2.5 per cent per annum has also been applied since 1972-73 in view of the census carried out to determine the number of private minor irrigation works constructed up to March 1972. According to available figures about 41,00,000 private minor irrigation works were in operation in the State up to March 1980. Many of these have become derelict due to continuous use. A census of private minor irrigation works is in hand and such works will be

identified through the field surveys.

96. **Objective and strategy of 1980—85 Plan**—The total recharge and safe yield of groundwater in the State as worked out by the Groundwater Investigation Organisation are 79,000 and 62,000 MCM. On present assessment the balance groundwater available is roughly of the order of 30,000 MCM. This is proposed to be exploited during the next 10 years. Out of about 50 per cent groundwater resources of the State already exploited, major share has gone to the big and richer farmers who have been able to muster adequate financial and technical resources. It is proposed to pay more attention to small and marginal farmers specially Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes hereafter and for this, apart from enabling them to obtain loan without security under the Antyodaya scheme, it is planned under Special Component Plan to find organisational and technological solutions for benefiting them in a specific manner.

97. The progress made under various items of programme is given below :

Item	Unit	Works constructed			
		Before Planning era	At the end of 1977-78	During 1978-79 and 1979-80	At the end of 1979-80
1	2	3	4	5	6
Masonry wells	.. Lakh no.	6.24	10.65	0.22	10.87
Borings	.. Ditto	0.20	10.90	2.35	13.25
Persian wheels	.. Ditto	0.43	4.55	0.10	7.46
Private Tube-wells	.. Ditto	0.03	6.23	1.23	7.46
Pumping sets	.. Ditto	0.01	3.26	1.77	5.03
Bundhies	.. Lakh hectares	..	4.63	1.51	6.14
Guls and hauz	.. Ditto	0.06	0.28	0.03	0.31

98. During 1980-81 a target of construction of 8,000 masonry wells, 1,32,000 borings, 4,000 Persian wheels, 1,00,000 pumping sets, including 10,000 pump sets on surface sources, 5,27,000 private tube-wells, Bundhies in 68,000 hectares and guls and hauz for 3,500 hectares in hill areas has been fixed which is likely to be fully achieved,

99. **Target for 1981-82 plan**—A target of creating 7.70 lakh hectares of irrigation potential has been proposed during 1981-82 by constructing 7,000 masonry wells, 1,32,800 borings, 4,000 Persian wheels, 98,800 pumping sets including 14,000 pump sets on surface sources, 46,000 private tube-wells, and guls and hauz for 3,500 hectares in hill areas, 70 hydrams are

also proposed to be constructed in the hills to provide irrigation facility for 350 hectares. Besides this moisture conservation *bundhies* for benefiting 70,000 hectares are also proposed to be constructed.

100. The irrigation potential to be created in each of the five zones of the State is as below :

	Lakh hectares
1. Eastern Zone	2.44
2. Western Zone	2.88
3. Central Zone	1.48
4. Bundelkhand Zone	0.87
5. Hill Zone	0.11

101. **Financial requirement**—The total cost of the works proposed to be constructed during 1981-82 works out to Rs. 190.99 crores. The contribution by various agencies for the above investment will be as below :

	(In Crore Rs.)
(i) G. M. F. Loan	... 1.55
(ii) Loan by Commercial Banks	... 12.00
(iii) Loan by L. D. B.	... 60.00
(iv) Private tube-wells (farmer's contribution and subsidy)	... 116.69
(v) Works, blast wells, check dam and hydrams in hills (State plan outlay)	... 0.75
<b>Total</b>	<b>... 190.99</b>

102. The total investment will be met partly by the farmers from their own sources, partly from grants given by the Government and partly from institutional investment.

103. The itemwise break-up of outlay under the State Plan for private minor irrigation works is as below :

*Proposed outlay for 1981-82*

Serial no.	Item	Plains	Hills	Total
1	2	3	4	5
(In lakh Rs.)				
1	G. M. F.	.. ..	50.00	50.00
2	Subsidy	.. 290.00	19.00	309.00
3	Staff	.. 24.00	2.00	26.00

Serial no.	Item	Plains	Hills	Total
1	2	3	4	5
4	Tools	.. 100.00	1.00	101.00
5	Contingency	.. 60.00	3.00	63.00
6	Boring godowns	20.00	..	20.00
7	Training	.. 6.00	..	6.00
8	Construction and maintenance of hydrams in hill	..	50.00	50.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>.. 500.00</b>	<b>125.00</b>	<b>625.00</b>

104. **Centrally sponsored schemes**—For the accelerated development of minor irrigation programme in Allahabad Division and Bundelkhand Region the following areas related to evaluation, data collection and extension have to be covered :

(1) Study of existing surface minor irrigation works in the regions.

(2) Introduction of available modern technology for water conservation in water scarce areas.

(3) Introduction of new water lift techniques.

105. To carry out the above work of planning and extension related to accelerated development of minor irrigation programme in Allahabad and Bundelkhand two circles under Superintending Engineers are required for ground and surface water development. Both circles will have 5 Executive Engineers, 15 Assistant Engineers and other technical staff and office staff. The total expenditure on the two circles works out to Rs. 8.83 lakhs. Fifty per cent of the above amount is assumed as assistance from the Government of India.

106. **Employment content**—An investment of the order of Rs. 190 crores is expected to be made to complete the targetted works during the year 1981-82. It is estimated that about 35 lakhs skilled and 236 lakhs unskilled mandays would go into the completion of private minor irrigation works proposed during 1981-82.

107. In addition to the direct employment mentioned above, sufficient additional employment potential would also be created in agricultural and industrial sectors also.

108. **Special component plan for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Tribals**—To provide the subsidy to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the construction of their private minor irrigation works, Rs.20.00 lakhs and Rs.3.00 lakhs respectively have been provided in the Plan. Rs. 5.00 lakhs have been provided as subsidy for tribal areas in the hills.

109. **Hill area outlay**—Against an expenditure of Rs. 100.00 lakhs during 1979-80 an outlay of Rs. 108.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1980-81 which will be fully utilised. An expenditure of Rs. 115 lakhs is proposed for the year 1981-82.

110. During 1981-82 an irrigation potential of 11,000 hectares is proposed to be created through construction of 30 masonry wells, 1,500 borings, 1,150 pumping sets, 500 private tube-wells including 70 hydrams, guls and hauz for 3,500 hectares.

*Physical programme of private minor irrigation  
(000 hectares)*

Serial no.	Name of scheme	Additional potential for 1981-82
1	2	3
A	Ground water—Masonry wells Persian wheel (Boring and) tube-well	7.15
B	Surface water :	
	1. Hill channels and hauz	3.50
	2. Hydram ..	0.35
	Total ..	11.00

111. **Material requirement**—Most of the private minor irrigation works are constructed by the cultivators themselves but hydrams and sprinkler project in hills and blast wells and check dams in D. P. A. P. areas are constructed by the Department. Boring pipe of 3", 4", 5" and 6" diameter are the main requirement in boring programme. Cement is the other important commodity. At present there is no effective system to make assured and timely supply of these to the cultivators. Efforts will be made to make the supply properly to enable

fulfilment of targets. The requirement of the material is given below :

*Requirement of Pipes*

		<i>In lakh meters</i>	
Pipe		1981-82	
1		2	
3"	..	4.8	
4"	.. ..	33.6	
5"	.. ..	2.4	
6"	.. ..	7.2	
Total	..	48.00	

*Requirement of Cement*

		<i>In M. Tons</i>
Departmental work		1,000
Gul and hauz for hill area		400
Wells and tube-wells		34,600
Total	..	36,000

(4) SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

112. With the primary objectives of protecting agricultural lands reducing soil erosion and water losses and reclaiming the denuded and degraded lands through an integrated water shed approach, the soil conservation and water management programme in the State will continue during the year 1981-82. The approach and strategy of the programme will be the same as narrated in the draft Sixth Plan.

113. Uttar Pradesh has about 39 lakh hectares of problem area in the plains and about 3.14 lakh hectares of area under severe soil erosion in hills, about 12 lakh hectares of ravine land in the immediate catchment areas of major rivers. The problem of salinity and alkalinity exists in about 11.5 lakh hectares. The area affected by floods is about 36 lakh hectares.

114. By the end of 1979-80 an area of about 23.14 lakh hectares of eroded land has been treated with necessary soil conservation and water management measures under various State and Central sector schemes. During the year 1979-80 about 1.98 lakh hectares area was treated with various soil conservation measures.

115. The programmes proposed during 1981-82 are given below :

(i) *Programmes of Agriculture Department*

116. **Soil and land use survey**—There are 10 soil survey units operating in the Gangetic plain area while the work has not yet been taken up in the hills. By the end of 1979-80 about 6.19 lakh hectares area has been surveyed and classified according to the land use capabilities.

117. It is proposed to survey and classify about 2.56 lakh hectares of area during 1981-82 of which 2.4 lakh hectares would be in plains and 0.16 lakh hectares in hills. The target fixed for 1980-81 is the same as for 1981-82.

118. The financial outlay proposed for 1981-82 is Rs. 19.80 lakhs for plains against the Sixth Plan outlay of Rs. 107.72 lakhs

119. **Scheme for remote sensing with the help of aerial photographs and satellite imageries**—The remote sensing techniques have made rapid strides during the recent years in the assessment of natural resources through scientific surveys. Keeping in view the objective of preparing watershed atlas depicting land use pattern, stages of erosion and salinity hazard, it has been proposed to cover 4 lakh hectares of area during 1981-82 under the remote sensing scheme. The financial outlay proposed for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 3.10 lakhs against the total outlay of Rs. 21.10 lakhs proposed for the Sixth Plan.

120. **Soil and water conservation in plains**—This programme largely covers levelling and contour bunding operations and to a limited extent afforestation measures in severely eroded areas. During the year 1979-80 about 44.7 thousand hectares land was treated under this scheme while the target for 1980-81 is about 49.2 thousand hectares.

121. The proposed target for 1981-82 is 52.8 thousand hectares. The financial outlay proposed for 1981-82 for the above scheme is Rs. 352.10 lakhs against the Sixth Plan outlay of Rs. 1,891.16 lakhs.

122. **Scheme of soil and water conservation in hill areas**—Like the scheme of soil and water conservation in plains, a similar scheme is operating in the hill areas also. The major programmes under this scheme comprises renovation of terraces, levelling of fields, diversion channels, safe water disposal, construction of water storage tanks, afforestation and pasture development etc. It is proposed to cover an area of about 750 hectares under this programme during 1981-82. The proposed financial outlay for the above programme is Rs. 158.44 lakhs in 1981-82.

123. **Scheme for reclamation and stabilization of ravinous areas**—To deal with the problem of ravines in the State the scheme for ravine reclamation and stabilization was taken up in 1964 with 10 soil conservation units. Under this scheme the programmes of table land protection, ravine reclamation for agricultural purposes, development of irrigation, ravine stabilization, ravine afforestation etc. are usually carried out. During the year 1981-82 the proposed target is to cover about 2,870 hectares of area under different measure of ravine reclamation. The financial outlay proposed for 1981-82 is Rs. 70 lakhs against the Sixth Plan outlay of Rs. 425 lakhs.

124. **Scheme for reclamation of Alkaline Lands**—Under this scheme subsidy to the tune of 75 per cent to the farmers having up to 3 hectares of land and 50 per cent to other farmers is being provided. The scheme comprises of identification of problem area and carrying out on farm development including levelling, land shaping and bunding, construction of irrigation channels and impounding of water in the fields for leaching. The alkaline land is also treated with pyrites and gypsum. During the year 1979-80 an area of about 18.8 thousand hectares was covered under the scheme. It is proposed to cover an area of about 20 thousand hectares during 1981-82 for which an outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs has been proposed. Besides the above major schemes, some other schemes will also be in operation during 1981-82, physical targets and financial outlays of which are given below :

*New schemes*

125. **Strengthening of soil conservation training centres**—The financial outlay proposed for the above scheme is Rs. 10 lakhs for plains and Rs. 19.00 lakhs for the hills during 1981-82 against the Sixth Plan outlay of Rs. 55.01 lakhs for plains and Rs. 56 lakhs for hills.



126. **Reclamation of usar and eroded lands**—Under this scheme 100 hectares of area will be reclaimed on the existing demonstration cum seed multiplication farms during 1981-82. The outlay required is Rs. 25 lakhs.

127. **Maintenance of soil conservation works**—It is proposed to cover about 7 lakh hectares of treated area under this scheme for which an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs for plains and Rs. 10.10 lakhs for hills is proposed for 1981-82.

*Centrally sponsored schemes*

128. **Soil conservation in River Valley Projects**—The scheme will continue during the year 1981-82 with the objective of preventing soil erosion and to minimise silt flow in the reservoirs of the dams under Matatila and Ramganga projects. The physical targets of 2,000 hectares in Matatila and 700 hectares in the Ramganga project area have been proposed to be covered during 1981-82 for which an outlay of Rs. 8.96 lakhs has been proposed as the State share, an equal amount will be provided by the Central Government.

129. **Flood control in Indo-Gangetic plains**—Under this scheme, an area of about 13,125 hectares is proposed to be covered during 1981-82. The main activities will be construction of detention dams, contour bunding and land grading, gully plugging and check dam etc. The financial outlay for 1981-82 as State share on 50 : 50 basis is proposed to be Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

130. **Uttar Pradesh Bhumi Sudhar Nigam**—The Bhoomi Sudhar Nigam with an initial share capital of Rs. one crore was established in 1978. The Nigam proposes to reclaim 1,300 hectares of *usar* land during 1981-82. The proposed outlay for the schemes prepared by the Nigam is Rs. 10.00 lakhs for 1981-82.

131. The total plan outlay proposed for 1981-82 for soil conservation and water management schemes is about Rs. 825 lakhs, Rs. 625 lakhs for plains and Rs. 200 lakhs for hills.

*B. Programme of Forest Department*

132. The Forest Department has been implementing five soil conservation schemes in the State. Out of these, two schemes are under the State plan schemes and rest three are Centrally sponsored schemes. One State plan scheme and two Centrally sponsored schemes are being implemented in the hills and one

State Plan scheme and one Centrally sponsored scheme in the plains. The detailed description of these schemes are as under :

133. **Reclamation/Afforestation of ravines**—The total ravine area in the catchment of the Yamuna, Chambal and Betwa rivers and their tributaries in the districts of Agra, Mainpuri, Etawah, Jhansi, Mathura, Banda etc. is 1.21 lakh hectares. The department has been implementing the soil conservation schemes since 1964-65 with a view to check the formation of gullies and further extension of ravines and also in order to stabilize, conserve and enrich the soils in these areas. Up to the end of 1979-80 afforestation of 58,762 hectares in these ravineous areas were completed at a cost of Rs. 382.49 lakhs. Under this scheme an outlay of Rs. 312.00 lakhs for 15,900 hectares afforestation, have been proposed for the Sixth Plan 1980—85 out of which Rs. 50.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1981-82 to afforest 3,100 hectares area in the plains.

134. **Soil and water conservation works in Civil and Soyam forests**—In the hill region the following five schemes were implemented during the Fifth Plan (1974—78) :

1. River valley project in the catchment of Alaknanda.
2. River valley project in the catchment of Kosi.
3. Soil conservation works in the Himalayan region.
4. Soil conservation in Panarghati.
5. Soil conservation in Jajai Dewal and Satsilling in the hills.

135. An expenditure of Rs. 108.83 lakhs was incurred during 1974—78 under these schemes. Out of the schemes enumerated above the last scheme i.e. soil conservation in Jajai Dewal and Satsilling village was completed during the Fifth Plan. The first four schemes have now been merged under one scheme "Soil conservation works in Civil and Soyam Forests" which provides for the development of Civil and Soyam forests under the forestry sector from the year 1978-79.

136. The actual achievements up to the end of 1978-79, achievement during 1979-80, targets proposed for 1980—85 and sanctioned tar-

gets for 1980-81 together with proposed targets for 1981-82 under this scheme are given below :

Item	Unit	Actuals up to 1978-79	Actuals during 1979-80	Proposed targets 1980-85	Sanctioned target 1980-81	Proposed target 1981-82
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Financial ..	Rs. in lakhs.	424.57	157.00	1255.00	190.00	215.00
II. Physical						
1. Survey and demarcation ..	Hectares ..	72,944	10,477	50,000	10,000	10,000
2. Afforestation ..	Ditto. } ..	36,351	8,035	37,500	7,500	7,500
3. Development of pastures ..	Ditto. }					
4. Treatment of agricultural land.	Ditto. ..	49	..	50	50	..
5. Plantation of fruit trees ..	Ditto. ..	118	..	210	50	40
6. Training of river Bindal ..	Km. ..	15	..	..	..	..
7. Minor engineering works construction of structures.	Nos. ..	2,103	512	Worth Rs.138.50 lakhs.	Worth Rs.28.50 lakhs.	Worth Rs.30.00 lakhs.

*Centrally sponsored schemes*

137. **River Valley Project in the catchment of Ramganga river**—This scheme was originally started with effect from March 1962 to carry out soil conservation works in the catchment of Ramganga reservoir built across the river near Kalagarh to check the alarming rate of siltation and thereby strengthening life of

the multipurpose dam, by way of afforestation, development of pastures, treatment of agricultural land, fruit tree plantation and construction of engineering works like check dams, spurs, slips etc. The actual achievements up to the year 1978-79, actual achievements during 1979-80, proposed targets for the Sixth Plan 1980-85 and targets proposed for the year 1981-82 are given below :

Item	Unit	Actuals up to 1978-79	Actuals during 1979-80	Sixth Plan proposals 1980-85	Sanctioned target 1980-81	Proposed targets for 1981-82
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Financial	Rs. in lakhs.	383.22	44.99	384.00	50.00	60.00
II. Physical:						
1. Afforestation and development of pastures.	Hectares	23,640	3,192	9,500	2,000	2,000
2. Treatment of agricultural land.	Ditto. ..	1,418	127	1,500	300	50
3. Plantation of fruit trees ..	Ditto. ..	801	166	250	50	200
4. Engineering works construction of Check dams, Spurs, slips, etc.	Nos. ..	7,140	127	1,500	300	300

138. **Integrated soil, water conservation in the Himalayan region**—This is another centrally sponsored scheme of soil conservation in the hills of this State. This scheme has been prepared by the Forest Department, U. P. for the entire Himalayan region of Uttar Pradesh with an outlay of Rs. 500.00 crores for a period

of 25 years. The scheme was started in 1978-79. During the Sixth Plan (1980-85) an outlay of Rs. 1,266.00 lakhs has been proposed under this scheme to carry out land use and land capability surveys of the Himalayan region of U. P. along with integrated soil water and vegetation conservation on mini watershed

basis. The following targets achieved up to the Sixth Plan (1980—85) and for the years the end of 1979-80 and the proposed targets for 1980-81 and 1981-82 are given below :

Item	Unit	Actuals 1978-79	Actuals 1979-80	Proposed 1980—85	Sanctioned 1980-81	Proposed 1981-82
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Financial .. ..	Rs. in lakhs.	25.26	107.40	5,064.00	140.00	210.00
II. Physical:						
1. Afforestation .. ..	Hectare ..	123	4,284	1,60,000	3,500	} 19,000
2. Development of pastures ..	Ditto. ..	34	3,076	50,000	2,500	
3. Treatment of agricultural land.	Ditto. ..	—	38	1,600	200	150
4. Plantation of fruit trees ..	Ditto. ..	—	—	—	—	—
5. Soil conservation survey ..	Sq. km.	5,000	5,313	30,000	5,000	5,000
6. Construction of nurseries and raising of plants.	Lakh Nos.	32.00	32.00	102.40	32.00	17.60
7. Engineering works construction of structures.	Nos. ..	257	491	2,500	Worth Rs.24.00 lakhs.	342

139. **River valley project in the catchment of Matatila Dam Project**—The Matatila Dam Project is located in Lalitpur district of Bundelkhand region, on river Betwa. The total catchment area of the reservoir is 20,720 sq. km. out of which 1,295 sq. km. is under the control of the Forest Department, U. P. which is implementing soil conservation works in that area. Besides a part of soil conservation works

outside forest area is also being executed by the Agriculture Department. The achievements made by this Department so far up to the end of 1978-79, actual work done during 1979-80, proposed targets for Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85), approved targets for 1980-81 and that proposed for 1981-82 are given below :

Item	Unit	Actuals up to the end of 1978-79	Actuals during 1979-80	Proposed target 1980—85	Sanctioned target 1980-81	Proposed target 1981-82
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Financial .. ..	Rs. in lakhs.	59.75	5.99	47.00	11.00	9.00
II. Physical:						
1. Afforestation .. ..	Hectares..	760.00	300.00	1,000	200	200
2. Fencing and development of pastures.	Ditto. ..	870	..	1,000	200	200
3. Bunding of agricultural lands	Ditto. ..	855	200	500	100	100
4. Raising of orchards ..	Ditto. ..	24	..	..	..	..
5. Construction of structures viz. check dams, spurs, slips etc.	Nos. ..	866	41	200	40	40
6. Construction of buildings	Nos.	27	..	20	4	4

(5) AREA DEVELOPMENT AND INTEGRATED  
RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(i) *Local level planning and antyodaya*

140. In the year 1981-82, (i) a provision of Rs. 10 crores has been made for local level planning, and (ii) antyodaya, Rs. 3 crores and Rs. 7 crores respectively.

141. Under local planning Rs. 3 crores will be advanced as loans to entrepreneurs for setting up employment oriented units in the rural areas.

142. Under the Antyodaya Scheme, loans and subsidy will be provided to evoke self-employment and income generating projects to be taken up. Efforts will be made to meet the loan component from financial institutions so that only the incidence of subsidy is borne by the Government.

143. About 46 per cent of the families covered under Antyodaya programme belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Efforts will be made to raise this 'special component' to 50 per cent.

144. About 1.75 lakh, poorest of the poor rural families will be assisted through this programme to start reliant and self-respecting life and to raise their standards of living.

(ii) *Command area development programme*

145. The Command Area Development Programme is based essentially on On Farm Development (O. F. D.) for maximising utilization of created irrigation potential in the shortest possible time. C. A. D. authorities are undertaking the construction of irrigation channels, field drains, water control structures and the lining of channels. All this is proceeded by soil survey and topographical survey, planning and designing.

146. With this intention the Sharda Sahayak, the Ramganga and the Gandak CAD programmes were launched during the Fifth Plan.

147. The gross command area in the above three projects is 47 lakh hectares and the CCA is 32.64 lakhs hectares. It is expected that by the end of the Sixth Plan (1980-85), irrigation potential will be created in over 28 lakh hectares in the three commands.

148. **Review of the programme**—During 1979-80 the area coverage under OFD was 3.19

lakh hectares, under which 16.34 thousand kms. of water conveyance channels, 0.52 thousand kms. of drains and 19.22 thousand water control structures were constructed. The construction of water channels was proceeded by topographical survey in 3 lakh hectares and planning and designing in 2.96 lakh hectares. Soil survey was done in 6.64 lakh hectares.

149. It was felt that the OFD work is not keeping pace with the creation of irrigation potential in the three command areas. It was accordingly decided to accelerate the pace by setting up more soil conservation units. During 1980-81, the number of soil conservation units in 3 command areas have been raised to 148, to cover an area of 5.25 lakh hectares by OFD works during the year. For the coverage of this area, 26.57 thousand kms. of kaccha guls, 2.96 thousand kms. of drainage channels and 35.40 thousand water control structures will be constructed. In order to ensure proper distribution of water in the command areas, 'osrabandi' units have also been set up. Crop planning has also been introduced and a target of 1.17 lakh hectare has been fixed for 1980-81.

150. For 1981-82 a target of 5.50 lakh hectares of area coverage under OFD has been proposed for the 3 command areas. Apart from OFD work, it is proposed to take up setting up of growth centres, realignment of field boundaries and training of farmers and field staff. An outlay of Rs. 1,829 lakhs was approved for 1979-80 against which the actual expenditure was Rs. 1,578.10 lakhs. For the year 1980-81, an outlay of Rs. 1,796.05 lakhs has been approved out of which the State share is Rs. 966.46 lakhs. The pattern of assistance under OFD has undergone a change from the year 1980-81. Now 50 per cent of the cost of OFD, work will be in the shape of grant and the balance 50 per cent will be loan. Apart from small and marginal farmers who are at present eligible for the grant of subsidy, medium farmers will also get a subsidy of 20 per cent of the loan.

151. For the year 1981-82, an outlay of Rs. 3,170 lakhs is proposed, out of which the State share will be Rs. 1,710 lakhs. Targets of important items and expected achievements for

1980-81, and proposed targets for 1981-82, are as follows:

Item	Unit	1980-81		1981-82 Target
		Target	anticipated achievement	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Soil survey .. ..	'000 Hectares ..	640	640	640
2. Topographical survey .. ..	Ditto ..	412	412	490
3. O. F. D. execution .. ..	Ditto ..	525	525	550
4. Construction of field channels .. ..	'000 km. ..	26.57	26.57	27.50
5. Lining of channels .. ..	Ditto. ..	2.96	2.96	6.00
6. Construction of field drains .. ..	Ditto. ..	2.96	2.96	6.00
7. Construction of water control structures	'000 No. ..	35.40	35.40	55.00

152. In order to ensure efficient and full utilization of surface and groundwater resources, increase agricultural output and regenerate rural development, the following main objectives have been incorporated in CAD programme :

1. Execution of OFD work in 5—8 hectare plots.
2. Introduction of 'osrabandi' system.
3. Ensuring supply of agricultural inputs.
4. Strengthening of agricultural extension.
5. Introduction of scientific and suitable cropping patterns.
6. Ensuring conjunctive use of ground and surface water.
7. Setting up of proper drainage system.
8. Modernisation of the irrigation system.
9. Establishing rural growth centres.
10. Ensuring necessary infrastructure facilities.

153. **Benefits**—It is estimated that in 1980-81 there will be an increase of at least 2 lakh tonnes in agricultural production due to this programme alone, and about 3.7 lakh agricultural families will be benefited of whom 70,000 will belong to the weaker sections and employment of the order of one crore mandays will be created.

154. In 1981-82 about 4 lakhs agricultural families will be benefited by this programme of

whom 75,000 will belong to the weaker sections. The programme will lead to an increase of 2.5 lakh tonnes in agricultural output and create 1.40 crore mandays of employment.

(iii) *Integrated rural development*

155. The I. R. D. scheme, which was initially introduced in 384 blocks of the State in 1978-79, was extended to 476 blocks in 1979-80 and to 549 blocks in 1980-81. It has now been indicated that with effect from October 2, 1980 all the blocks will be covered under the I. R. D. Originally, the programme was intended to be a comprehensive block level project, covering all the activities for the benefit of the weaker sections of the rural community. However, for want of resources and expertise at the district and block levels, the I. R. D. scheme is being implemented with the twin objectives of generating additional employment and raising the income level of identified target groups, viz. small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, share croppers, rural artisans and persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. The main emphasis of the programme is on individual beneficiary schemes.

156. In the year 1978-79, out of 384 blocks selected under I. R. D., 331 were from special area programme blocks and the rest 53 from other areas. Except for the blocks covered under D. P. A. P. where the State Government had to share 20 per cent of the outlay, the programme was wholly financed by Government of India in 1978-79. The pattern of Central assistance had undergone a change during 1979-80, wherein the outlay of the

programme was shared 50:50 by the State Government and the Government of India. This pattern will continue during the Sixth Plan.

157. Blocks under the I. R. D. scheme were previously identified as Intensive Employment Programme block, Intensive Development Programme blocks and Area Planning for full employment blocks. The distribution of blocks under the above categories in 1979-80 was as follows:

1. I. E. P. blocks	...	165
2. I. D. P. blocks	...	166
3. Area planning for full employment:		
1978-79	...	53
1979-80	...	92
	Total	476

158. Now that all blocks of the State will be covered under I. R. D., it is proposed to treat I. E. P. and I. D. P. blocks at par for purposes of financial assistance during the Sixth Plan. The Area Planning for full employment blocks will continue to receive assistance as laid down in the schedule by the Government of India.

159. The programme is based on the schemes of agriculture, animal husbandry, dairy development, minor irrigation, village and cottage industries and services.

160. Small farmers are allowed 25 per cent subsidy on the cost of work and marginal

farmers 33½ per cent. Resources for the projects are to be mobilised as loans from financial institutions. Some infrastructure development under minor irrigation, animal husbandry and horticulture has also been provided. The total expenditure in 1979-80 was Rs. 21.38 lakhs, out of which the State share was Rs. 10.69 lakhs. For 1980-81, provision in the State plan is Rs. 543 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 1,700 lakhs is proposed as the State share for 1981-82.

161. Beneficiaries from amongst the target groups have been identified in all the areas under I. R. D. and packages of programmes are being drawn up for them. Some 1,200 families from each block, identified under the I. R. D. scheme, will be assisted to take up suitable programmes every year. It is contemplated that these 1,200 families will be provided with necessary inputs in four years. Thus, 1,200 families selected every year will be fully covered every fourth year.

162. Under the village and cottage industry programme, besides arranging for implements, raw materials and service components, training programme has also been provided. One hundred unemployed persons living below the poverty line will be selected from each block and where necessary training will be given to them to update their skills. This training programme under I.R.D. has been linked with the Trysem scheme.

163. The progress of the scheme since inception and the proposed target for 1981-82 are as below:

Item	Unit	Targets for 1980-85	Achievements during 1979-80	Anticipated achievement 1980-81	Targets for 1981-82
1	2	3	4	5	6
Covered blocks	.. No.	885	476	885	885
Beneficiaries identified	.. Lakh No.	10.60	4.95	6.23	8.00

164. Allocations for this programme include 5 per cent for strengthening the staff of I.R.D. agencies at the district and block level, and another 10 per cent for related infrastructure for maximising benefits for the target groups.

(iv) *Divisional Development Corporation*

165. Uttar Pradesh has nine Divisional Development Corporations corresponding to 9

Revenue Division in the plains. These Corporations were set up to accelerate the pace of development in backward and neglected areas in the plains, through mobilization of institutional finance by utilizing their share capital as margin money. The Corporations were expected to set up agro and forest based industries and also take up marketing of agricultural inputs and to undertake such activities as would help in increasing agricultural production, such as the installation

of community tube-wells, agro-service centres and usar reclamation etc. The authorised capital of the 9 Corporations is Rs. 1,300 lakhs wholly subscribed by the State Government. The paid up capital is Rs. 660 lakhs. The authorised capital of Bundelkhand Vikas Nigam, Poorvanchal Vikas Nigam, Paschimi Kshetra and Madhya Kshetra Vikas Nigam is Rs. 200 lakhs each. The other corporations have Rs. 100 lakhs each as authorised capital.

166. The Divisional Development Corporation's have set up 8 mini sugar mills, 42 agro-service centres, 4 irrigation projects in the form of community tube-wells and other small units like agro-impliment manufacturing units; dal mills, *ata chakki* units, saw mills etc.

167. During 1981-82 it is proposed to establish one more development corporation for the newly created Moradabad Revenue Division. The financial outlay proposed for 1981-82 is Rs. 100 lakhs.

(v) *Drought Prone Area Programme*

168. An analysis of backward areas in the State indicates that a variety of factors have, in varying degrees, prevented different areas from benefiting adequately from the process of socio-economic development. Poor infrastructure, lack of local resources in men and material, adverse land-man ratio and recurring natural calamities such as drought are some of the factors responsible for the slow pace of development in these areas.

169. Of the backward area in the State, drought prone areas have, their own special problems. The limitations imposed by low and uncertain moisture conditions, predominance of small holdings, excessive dependance on land, non-availability of suitable high yielding varieties, absence of subsidiary occupations and under-employment and unemployment have resulted in abject poverty in the drought affected areas. To provide employment opportunities to the local people, a rural works programme was taken up in 1970-71 in the selected drought affected areas. It was, however, realized that a mere rural works programme would not help towards the restoration of ecological balances disturbed through years of exploitation. Specified programmes for irrigation, soil conservation, agriculture, afforestation and animal husbandry were prepared in order to accelerate the pace of development in the affected areas. Chronically drought

prone areas were identified and the programme was introduced in specified watersheds in these areas.

170. The programme was initially introduced in Mirzapur in 1970-71 as a rural works programme. It was in 1971-72 extended to selected areas in Varanasi, Allahabad, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda, covering 3, 8, 3, 5 and 6 blocks respectively in these districts. Including 15 blocks of Mirzapur district the D. P. A. P. programme now covers 40 blocks.

171. For effective implementation of programmes, D. P. A. P. agencies have been created and project directors have been appointed in the districts to devote exclusive attention to these programmes. The D.P.A.P. agencies have been given adequate financial and administrative powers for speedy implementation of the schemes.

172. During the period 1974-75, an irrigation potential of 9,43,937 hectares was created through State medium irrigation works, soil conservation was done in 56,608 hectares and afforestation in 19,828 hectares. Under the private minor irrigation programme 856 private tube-wells and pump sets were installed, apart from the construction of 39 blasted wells.

173. During the year 1979-80, irrigation potential of 13,782 hectares was created through State irrigation works. Under minor irrigation programme 288 pump sets and 14 tube-wells were installed and 76 blasted wells were constructed, soil conservation work was undertaken in 31,437 hectares. Afforestation and ravine reclamation was done in 3,920 hectares and pasture development in 750 hectares.

174. For the year 1980-81, irrigation potential for 20,000 hectares is expected to be created and 100 State tube-wells will be installed. Under private irrigation, 17 private tube-wells and 255 pump sets will be installed. Soil conservation will be undertaken in 27,500 hectares. Afforestation in 5,000 hectares and pasture development in 1,700 hectares will be extended.

175. **Proposed programme for 1981-82**—A target of creation of 25,000 hectares of irrigation potential through State works has been proposed for 1981-82. Under the private minor irrigation schemes 300 pump sets and 20 private tube-wells will be installed, apart from

the construction of 220 blasted wells and 12 check dams. Soil conservation will be done in 30,000 hectares and afforestation and pasture development in 5,500 hectares and 2,000 hectares respectively.

176. A target for the distribution of 1,500 milch cattle and the establishment of 150 sheep, 200 goat and 100 piggery units has also been proposed for the year 1981-82. Other programmes of agriculture, horticulture and fisheries development will also be undertaken under the individual beneficiary programmes.

177. An outlay of Rs. 900 lakhs has been approved for the year 1980-81, out of which the State share is Rs. 450 lakhs. Against the approved outlay, expenditure anticipated during the year is Rs. 1,050 lakhs, out of which 50 per cent i.e. Rs. 525 lakhs will be provided by the Government of India and the E.E.C. For the year 1981-82, an outlay of Rs. 1,200 lakhs has been proposed, out of which Rs. 600 lakhs will be the State share, and the balance will be provided by the Government of India and E. E. C.

(vi) *Small Farmers Development Programme (S. F. D. A.)*

178. The small farmers development programme was first introduced in U. P. in six districts in 1970-71 for the economic development of weaker sections of society, viz. small farmers, marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers. During the Fifth Plan period, the Government of India extended this programme to 20 more districts in the State, covering 191 blocks.

179. Under the SFDA's, small/marginal farmers are benefited in different individual beneficiary programme, viz., agriculture, minor irrigation and animal husbandry. Ancilliary activities in the shape of rearing milch cattle, poultry birds, sheep and goats etc., are also taken up. The agencies arrange credit for beneficiaries from different banks for these programmes and also provide subsidy at the rate of 25 per cent to small farmers and 33½ per cent to marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. The subsidy has been linked to institutional credit.

180. The Government of India had sanctioned a plan outlay of Rs. 36.00 crores for the agencies in the State for the years 1974-75 to 1978-79. As reported by the agencies, they had spent Rs. 26.89 crores on different schemes during the five years ending 31st March, 1979.

The agencies had identified Rs. 13.83 lakh beneficiaries by the end of March 1979 of whom Rs. 11.50 lakhs had been provided assistance in the shape of subsidy. The agencies had arranged bank credit of Rs. 9,181.83 lakhs for 11.50 lakhs beneficiaries for agriculture, minor irrigation and animal husbandry programmes. Till the end of the Fifth Plan, the Government of India had provided cent per cent assistance to the SFDA's, except for establishment expenditure which was borne by the State Government.

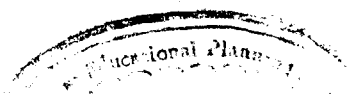
181. The Government of India has now decided that the State Government will have to provide 50 per cent assistance to the SFDA's from its own resources. The approved outlay for each block covered under SFDA is Rs. 2.5 lakhs. Thus the Government of India will provide Rs. 2.39 crores for the programme in 191 blocks in each year of the Sixth Plan. The Government of India have also decided that IRD guidelines will be applicable in SFDA's. Two new programmes viz. rural industries and rural artisans training were introduced under the SFDA's from 1979-80. With the introduction of the new programmes and the identification of more beneficiaries, the State Government consider that the allocation of Rs. 2.50 lakh per block per year requires revision. For the year 1981-82, the outlay in the State sector for SFDA's has been put at Rs. 400 lakhs, including cost of establishment expenditure.

182. During 1979-80, an outlay of Rs. 477.50 lakhs had been approved for SFDA's. The agencies had utilized Rs. 652.17 lakhs till 31st March, 1980. Thus, during 1979-80, the agencies had not only utilized the approved outlay fully but they had also utilized previous balances lying with them. The agencies mobilized a bank credit of Rs. 1,902.88 lakhs for 61,066 small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers during the year 1979-80. Details of loan distribution are as follows:

(In lakh Rs.)

	S.T.	M.T.	L.T.
	1	2	3
1. Co-operative Bank	614.41	218.80	278.86
2. Commercial Bank	24.08	208.55	126.83
Total	642.49	427.53	405.69

183. An outlay of Rs. 559.50 lakhs has been approved for 1980-81, out of which State share is Rs. 320.75 lakhs.





184. Minor irrigation has proved an important programme for the small/marginal farmers. A major portion of the subsidy has been utilized under minor irrigation. It has been felt that community minor irrigation works would be more useful for small/marginal farmers. In view of this, a programme of construction of 1,320 community tube-wells through U. P. State Tube-wells Corporation has been taken up. Twenty-nine such community tube-wells have been constructed during 1979-80. The agencies have advanced subsidy worth Rs. 434.52 lakhs to the U. P. Tube-wells Corporation for these tube-wells. The Corporation will provide water at subsidised rate to small/marginal farmers.

185. Subsidiary programmes such as milch cattle, poultry etc., are also important for small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. During 1979-80 this programme was limited only to the milk routes and attempt was made to distribute animals in compact areas in order to facilitate milk collection. A total of 2,241 milch cattle were distributed during that period.

186. Physical targets for 1980-81 are expected to be fully achieved, while targets for 1981-82 show step-up as planned:

*Physical targets*

Item	Unit	Target	
		1980-81	1981-82
1	2	3	4
1. HYV introduction for first time.	Ha.	57,170	86,600
2. Demonstrations	No.	2,574	6,300
3. Distribution of implements.	No.	30,775	31,000
4. Distribution of dunloppe arts.	No.	2,540	4,000
5. Beneficiaries	No.	60,000	70,000
6. Private tube-wells	No.	2,900	3,000
7. Pump sets ..	No.	3,000	35,000
8. Boring Rahat ..	No.	13,000	1,600
9. Beneficiaries	No.	2,500	3,000

Item	Unit	Targets	
		1980-81	1981-82
1	2	3	4
10. Distribution of milch cattle.	No.	8,000	8,825
11. Distribution of sheep/goats.	No.	15,000	16,000
12. Distribution of sheeps, pigs, goats.	No.	1,200	1,300
13. Rural artisan ..	(No. of families)	2,700	3,000
14. Training programme.	Ditto.	4,200	5,000

(vii) *Training of rural youth for self-employment (TRYSEM)*

187. To deal with the problem of rural unemployment, the "Scheme of Training of Rural Youth for Self-employment" was started in all the block of the State in 1978-79. During the training provision of stipend up to Rs. 100 per month per trainee has been made. A subsidy to the extent of 33½ per cent up to the maximum of Rs. 3,000 is made available to the trainees.

188. During 1981-82, it is proposed to give training facility to 35,400 trainees for which financial outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs as State share will be provided.

(viii) *Planning Research and Action Division—Integrated Area Development Projects*

189. Under the guidance of Planning Research and Action Division of the State Planning Institute, three pilot projects of Integrated Area Development are in operation in the eastern, central and western parts of the State. These projects are:

1. Integrated Area Development Project Gazipur and Ballia districts.
2. Integrated Area Development Project, Ajitmal (Etawah).
3. Integrated Area Development Project, Meerut—Muzaffarnagar.

190. During the year 1981-82 the outlay proposed for the above projects is Rs. 100 lakhs.

(ix) *Intensive District Planning and Development Projects*

191. A major programme which is expected to be taken up with UNICEF assistance in a phased manner starting from 1981-82 is that of providing for basic needs on an integrated area basis. In a State like Uttar Pradesh, it is patently clear that the infrastructure of medical care, health education, child nutrition etc. is very weak and that there is a great need to work out viable strategies for identifying the weakest sections of the community and to provide them essential support in regard to a package of social inputs. This strategy has been endorsed by the Government of India also. Negotiations with UNICEF have proceeded in consultation with the Central Ministry of Social Welfare for taking up a set of 13 or 14 districts where the existing efforts by the State Government from its own resources and through centrally sponsored schemes available in the related sectors will be supplemented through UNICEF assistance.

192. The programme will involve comprehensive districtwise, beneficiary oriented studies and surveys to assess the existing status of delivery of services, the existing status of rural households, identification of gaps, requirement of manpower as well as supplies and infrastructures etc. After the projects have been drawn up, continuous support will have to be provided by the Planning Department to the implementing agencies for innovating in respect of organization and delivery systems, so as to maximise impact. Monitoring and evaluation arrangements will also have to be made. Training of staff in the relatively unexplored area of social inputs planning on an intensive area basis will also have to be arranged.

193. Since the total programme will involve a series of activities starting from disaggregation of existing and proposed outlays district by district for the selected areas, ensuring effective implementation and through to the stage of impact, considerable costs will have to be borne up by the Planning Department itself. While it is too early stage to assess the forms in which the Planning Department would provide support to the project, it is already decided that the Department will be the focal point for all these activities. It is also clear that a certain supplementation of resources would be essential for ensuring that the objectives of the programme are realized. At this stage, therefore, a lump sum provision is proposed out of which

expenditure on manpower, training, infrastructure, supplies etc. would be made. The amount proposed for inclusion in the Sixth Five-Year Plan is Rs. 8.5 crores, and Rs. 0.90 crore in the Annual Plan of 1981-82.

(6) ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

194. An outlay of Rs. 375 lakhs has been earmarked for the animal husbandry department for the year 1981-82 out of the Sixth Plan outlay of Rs. 32 crores and against the outlay of Rs. 305 lakhs for the year 1980-81. The outlay for 1981-82 includes an outlay of Rs. 135 lakhs for hill region, as against Rs. 109 lakhs provided for hills in 1980-81. The draft annual plan for 1981-82 would include Rs. 95.88 lakhs for capital works, Rs. 10.00 lakhs for foreign exchange.

195. The main approach and strategy would be the same as laid down in the Sixth Plan document. The groupwise allocation of the outlay would be as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Group	Outlay
(1) Veterinary education and training ... ..	6.23
(2) Veterinary services and animal husbandry ...	64.86
(3) Investigation and statistics	7.71
(4) Cattle development ...	142.15
(5) Poultry development ...	32.76
(6) Sheep and wool development	63.93
(7) Piggery development ...	8.58
(8) Other livestock ...	34.24
(9) Food and fodder ...	14.54
Total ...	375.00

196. The groupwise details of the various physical inputs proposed are as follows:

197. **Veterinary education and training—** The programme of training in sheep and goat husbandry at sheep and wool extension centre, Rishikesh, Dehra Dun would continue and about 100 breeders and some of the officers and field staff of the department would be imparted training.

198. The new scheme of 'TRYSEM' for training of rural youth for self-employment being started in 1980-81 would continue for imparting training in poultry keeping, and leather goods.

199. **Veterinary health and disease control**—During 1981-82 twenty-five new veterinary hospitals would be established (10 in plains and 15 in hills). Besides this 55 stockman centres would be established (30 in hills). This will bring down the ratio of livestock per hospital to 43,500 against the present ratio of 44,800 and that for stockman centres from 23,200 to 23,000 per centre. One disease diagnostic laboratory would be established in hills for poultry disease diagnosis and investigation.

200. The rinderpest followup programme and surveillance would be extended. The biological products section would produce about 220 lakh doses of vaccine and the centre would be strengthened by providing equipment and buildings. There is good demand of some of the vaccines for hill area to protect cattle, sheep and other livestock and poultry. The vaccines for this region are of specific standards of different type and much in demand than being used in other parts of the State. Some such vaccines are Enterotaxaemia in sheep, Lapirized and Tissue culture R. P. vaccine etc. It is, therefore, proposed to establish a separate unit of production of such vaccines either at the existing biological production unit or at a new site to be selected, provision for which has been made.

201. **Cattle development**—Uptil 1979-80 the breeding facilities mainly through artificial insemination has been made available through 7 intensive cattle development projects, 31 semen collection stations, 76 K. V. blocks, 740 A. I. centres and 1,373 A. I. sub-centres. In remote areas of hill districts natural service facilities are being provided through 159 N. B. centres. For providing cross-breeding facilities through deep frozen semen, 242 deep frozen semen units are functioning till 1979-80.

202. During the year 1980-81 for boosting up milk production additional breeding facilities are being provided. The strengthening of deep freeze station, Chakganjaria, Lucknow and strengthening of deep frozen station facilities in hills at Almora and Dehra Dun would be done. Under special cattle development scheme, which is being taken up from 1980-81 with pooled resources of animal husbandry department and those made available from integrated rural development programme, 50 deep freeze units would be set up. Besides 45 additional N. B. centres are also being established in hill areas and strengthening of buffalo breeding facilities by providing additional buffalo bulls to the existing

24 A. I. centres where such facilities are inadequate vis-a-vis the buffalo population.

203. During the year 1981-82, deep frozen station, Chakganjaria, Lucknow and Pashulok, Rishikesh, Dehra Dun will be further strengthened. Strengthening of buffalo breeding facilities at 20 A. I. centres, setting up of another 50 N. B. centres, establishment of two semen collection stations and 50 deep freeze station units under special livestock development scheme are also proposed.

204. During the year 1979-80, 16,002 lakhs A. I. were performed, which is expected to be about 18.96 lakhs by the end of 1980-81. Through the inputs proposed for 1981-82 it is anticipated that the achievement of A. I. by the end of 1981-82 will be about 20.18 lakhs.

205. It is worth mentioning that more emphasis will be given during 1981-82 for switching over of A. I. technique from liquid semen to frozen semen so that the breeding potential created could be more fully utilized as the liquid semen has got shorter keeping quality.

206. **Fodder development**—Against the Sixth Plan target of providing fodder seed for about 1.57 lakh hectares targetted to be under fodder crop, the seed for about 27,562 hectares would be provided in 1981-82. Similarly a new scheme of farm forestry and pasture development would be taken up and fodder tree nursery would be established at the livestock farms and as against target of producing about 36 lakh saplings in Sixth plan about 6 lakh sapling would be raised. The strengthening of the fodder organisation of the department would be done because in absence of adequate field staff it is becoming difficult to guide and follow up the programme.

207. **Surveys and statistics**—The divisionwise surveys to estimate production of various livestock products taken up in Sixth Plan would continue. The programme of surveys for estimation of districtwise production of livestock products in hills would be taken up as a new scheme. Since the plan formulation for hills is suffering due to lack of proper statistical data in absence of any organization a small statistical cell is proposed for hills. The existing data about sheep farms in hills need proper analysis which is proposed to be taken up in 1981-82. This would enable to assess in detail the work so far carried out on cross-breeding.

208. **Poultry**—All the poultry farms having about 24,000 layers would continue to function.

In the year 1981-82 the work on the three new poultry farms one each at Uttarkashi, Tehri and Pauri would continue. Seven hundred additional layers would be added at the two farms at Rudrapur, Naini Tal and Pashulok, Dehra Dun so as to make the total strength at farms to 24,700. This would add to production of about 8,00,000 additional chicks to the present production of about 7 to 8 lakh chicks annually. The transport subsidy on carrying of balance poultry feed to the block level storage godown would continue, in hills for about 2,000 quintals of feed.

209. Amongst the new programmes, one new feed production centre would be established at Pashulok (Rishikesh) to cater to the feed requirements of poultry for hill area. The poultry programme for tribals would continue and additional 80 families in tribal blocks would be benefited.

210. The existing poultry farm at Chakganjaria, Lucknow and Pashulok (Rishikesh) would be expanded into a Zonal farm to develop and conserve the new high yielding strains. For this there would be proper facilities of breeding and selection etc.

211. A disease investigation unit for poultry would be set up for hill area.

212. **Sheep and wool development**—The major programmes to be continued in 1981-82 would be the large scale for sheep farm at Bhainsora (Varanasi) where about 200 exotic and 300 Nali breed of sheep would be added to build up the strength of breedings stock. About two kilometres of canal would be extended for irrigation.

213. In the general sheep development programmes about 1,200 improved breed rams would be purchased and distributed to the sheep breeders for breeding. To extend the goat breeding facilities the breeding bucks would be kept at 25 new Veterinary Centres and to provide breeding facilities in other areas about 1,275 breeding bucks would be purchased and distributed. Similarly at four sheep and wool extension centres 10 bucks at each centre would be added. Mass drenching programme would be continued. About 6.00 lakh sheep would be medicated.

214. A new goat breeding farm for development of Berbari goats is under establishment at Etah and expansion of the farm at Laxmipur (Deoria) is being done. The Etah farm would be stocked with 200 goats.

215. Amongst the new programme a wool co-operative and marketing federation would be set up as an apex body of the sheep breeders wool marketing societies. One sheep disease investigation and diagnosis unit for plains would be established as there is none at present.

216. **Piggery development**—The expansion and strengthening of existing pig breeding farm at Aligarh would continue. To extend the breeding facilities for pigs, breeding boars would be located at 30 new veterinary hospitals. About 220 boars of improved breed would be purchased for breeding from progressive farmers to tide over the shortage of the breeding boars for development. Amongst the new programmes would be setting up of a new pig breeding unit for hills.

217. **Other livestock**—Amongst the various schemes taken up under this group, expansion of publicity cell at the Directorate would be taken up. For hills it is proposed to provide some staff to utilize the publicity material purchased last year. The existing carcass utilization centre at Jhansi in plains and Dehra Dun in hills would be remodelled and renovated. One hundred fortyone registered Goshalas having about 3,600 acres of cultivated area and 4,000 acres of pasture with about 3,000 productive cattle producing 8.76 lakh litres of milk annually are suffering for their development for want of adequate support from the government since their resources have been cut due to the enforcement of the Mandi Act. Therefore, it is proposed to create a Goshala Nidhi and provide funds for Goshala Development for which a provision of Rs. 4.05 lakhs is being provided in 1981-82. The Goshala would depend on this Nidhi for their funds in future. Besides this, the existing Gosadans would be strengthened and the scheme for control of menace of stray and wild cattle will continue.

#### (7) DAIRYING AND MILK SUPPLY

218. The allotted outlay for the year 1980-81 of Rs. 210.00 lakhs including Rs. 15 lakhs for the hills is anticipated to be spent by the close of the year. The major utilization of funds amounting to Rs. 126.43 lakhs, including Rs. 6.05 lakhs for the hill region, is proposed under the scheme "Revitalisation, Consolidation and Extension of Existing Milk Unions". This will enable the major processing units in the State to make regular payment of the milk price to the producers. Their growth is bound to develop smaller units around them which entirely depend on them for economic disposal of their surplus.

219. The State shall be having 37 co-operative milk unions, 26 dairy plants in operation with an installed capacity of 5.24 lakh litres of milk per day. The average handling of milk per day is estimated to be 2.30 lakh litres by the close of the year.

220. An outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakhs including Rs. 20.00 lakhs for the hills is proposed for 1981-82 for the following programme:

221. **Direction and administration**—The outlay for the year 1981-82 amounting to Rs. 38.97 lakhs is proposed for meeting expenditure on the payment of emoluments to the dairy development staff at headquarter, regional and district level. District level staff for 37 districts, has already been sanctioned. Provision has also been included for some additional staff which may be needed with the expansion of activities.

222. **Aid to dairy co-operatives**—An outlay of Rs. 21.73 lakhs has been proposed for strengthening primary milk co-operatives. The following two programmes are proposed to be taken up during the year 1981-82.

223. Fifty-eight demonstrations and exhibitions are proposed to be organised in the rural areas to educate the producers regarding modern techniques of cattle maintenance, disease control and providing health-cover with an estimated expenditure of Rs. 6,000 per demonstration and exhibition.

224. Veterinary services including semen for artificial insemination and medicines and other benefits are proposed to be made available in the society itself for encouraging increased milk production per animal. It is estimated that the services will cost about 7 paise per litre of milk. Out of this, it is proposed that Government may contribute 5 paise per litre during the year 1981-82 being the first year of the programme.

225. It is estimated that about one lakh litres of milk per day will be available from the societies needing an estimated amount of Rs. 18.25 lakhs as State share for carrying out this programme. This will ensure speedy success in adopting real co-operative pattern.

226. **Education and training**—Training has to be imparted to the Secretaries of the primary co-operative milk societies for enabling them to maintain accounts, undertake quality testing of milk and milk products, and carry out extension activities relating both to dairying and animal husbandry. Funds for training 600 Secretaries have been proposed during the year 1981-82. Refresher's courses and various other training

courses for the departmental and institutional officers have also been included under this scheme. Farmers and milk producers will be given training to adopt improved techniques, better management and feeding practices and avail prophylactic and medical cover for milch animals. Assistance to the Agricultural Institute, Allahabad for arranging dairy courses and stipend to State sponsored candidates in the interest of man-power development is also being included in the scheme. An outlay of Rs. 10.66 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1981-82.

227. **Revitilisation, consolidation and expansion of existing milk unions**—The State already have 26 processing units with a total capacity of 5.24 lakh litres of milk per day. Most of the plants are working at low level of capacity utilization because the unions managing these have lost credibility with the producers of the primary societies on account of non-payment of milk price. It is proposed to raise adequate working capital for these dairies to enable them to evolve a regular system of payments and clear off their old liabilities.

228. To cover up all the above requirements, an outlay of Rs. 210.61 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1981-82.

229. **Other programmes**—Besides the above main programmes, token provision is included for Operation Flood II, assistance to U. P. State Milk Board, long distance haulage, grant-in-aid to establish a central marketing, research and development cell in PCDF, meeting expenditure on staff for effective concurrent audit of the dairy co-operatives in the interest of sound financial discipline, giving financial assistance to Allahabad Milk Project for meeting expenditure on post-commissioning staff, grant amounting to Rs.10.00 lakhs to Kanpur Milk Board for supply of subsidised milk to vulnerable group of population in the town against UNICEF assistance and Rs. 2.00 lakhs for setting up of a Milk Tone Plant in Kanpur Milk Board for augmenting its financial resources through economic utilization of surplus milk. The total outlay proposed for these schemes comes to Rs.16.03 lakhs for the year 1981-82.

230. **Development of tribal areas**—The programmes for development in tribal areas have outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for the year 1981-82, also been included in the annual plan with an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for the year 1981-82. The area around Dehra Dun is to be taken up under this scheme for rehabilitating the traditional Gujars by organising dairy co-operatives in the first phase.

(8) FISHERIES

231. For 1981-82 annual plan an outlay of Rs. 155.28 lakhs has been proposed for Fisheries sector which includes Rs. 4.50 lakhs for hill areas. Against the proposed outlay the World Bank/Central assistance is expected in the order of Rs.45.00 lakhs.

232. A resume of the important programmes proposed to be included under Fisheries sector during 1981-82 is given below :

233. **I.C.A.R. co-ordinated research project at Rihand reservoir**—The research studies on the ecology of fresh water fisheries in Rihand reservoir (Mirzapur) are being carried out by I.C.A.R. staff since Fourth Plan. The studies which have been conducted so far are reported to have yielded encouraging results and it has been decided to continue these studies during the Sixth Plan period as well. An outlay of Rs. 0.19 lakh is proposed for 1981-82.

234. **I.C.A.R. co-ordinated research project at Gujar Tal, Jaunpur**—Research work on composite culture of Indian and exotic Fish at Gujar Tal, Jaunpur is being carried out by I.C.A.R. The studies carried out so far have shown encouraging results in obtaining better yield from small waters. It has, therefore, been decided to continue this programme during the Sixth Plan period. An outlay of Rs. 0.60 lakh has been proposed during 1981-82 for this programme.

235. **Scheme for fisheries education and training**—Under this programme following training programmes have been included :

(1) Deputation of assistant director fisheries for training to the Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Bombay.

(2) Training of fisheries inspector/fisheries development workers at the Regional Training Centre in Inland Operatives at Agra.

236. **Training of fisheries extension officers at Hyderabad**—The training programme under the plan sector has been progressing satisfactorily and will continue during the Sixth Plan period. An outlay of Rs. 0.30 lakh is proposed during 1981-82 for this scheme.

237. **Scheme for planning and statistical cell at headquarters**—For efficient planning and collection of reliable fisheries statistics some staff was sanctioned during the year 1978-79. This staff will continue during the year 1981-82

also. As such, an outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been provided for this purpose.

238. **Strengthening of fisheries directorate**—For carrying out additional programme under fisheries development during Fifth Plan post of two clerks were sanctioned for Directorate. This staff will continue in Sixth Plan also. An outlay of Rs. 0.19 lakh has been provided for this purpose.

239. **Operation aquaculture**—Village tanks available in various parts of the State can be profitably utilised for fish culture. These tanks have silted up. A large number of such tanks can be made suitable for fish culture. With the implementation of this scheme the fish production will be enhanced on one hand and on the other hand it will generate additional employment in the rural areas of the State.

240. **Inland fisheries project with World Bank assistance**—The programme is already under implementation in five districts of Deoria, Azamgarh, Bara Banki, Pratapgarh, and Sultanpur. It is proposed to initiate the programme in 12 more districts of U. P. As such this programme will be carried out in 17 districts during the year 1981-82. This programme is part of Inland Fisheries Project assisted by the World Bank. During the year it is proposed that 1,500 hectares of water area will be reclaimed, 3,400 fishermen/fish farmers will be trained and 200.00 lakh fingerlings will be supplied. An outlay of Rs. 72.86 lakhs has, therefore, been provided under this scheme.

241. **Centrally sponsored fish farmers development agencies**—The agencies established in Meerut and Budaun districts will continue during the Sixth Plan period. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is required for the year 1981-82.

242. **State run fish farmers development agencies**—Keeping in view the scope of aquaculture programme and also urgent need for the production of protein rich food, it is proposed to intensify piscicultural activities in 29 districts of plain area of the State. During the year 1981-82 it is proposed to take up fish culture in 1,000 hectares water area, to train 1,000 fish culturist and to supply 50.00 lakh fingerlings. An outlay of Rs. 29.35 lakhs is proposed during the year 1981-82.

243. **Establishment of training extension and research wing in Pantnagar University**—It is proposed to establish a training centre in Pantnagar University, Naini Tal. An outlay of Rs. 25.50 lakhs is required for this purpose during the year 1981-82.

244. **Reservoir development agency**—During the year 1981-82 a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs will be made available to the agency.

245. **Fisheries development corporation**—A fisheries development corporation has already been set up in the State during the year 1979-80. Under the World Bank project four large sized fish farms will be constructed through this corporation. I.D.A. money will be made available to Government of India which will flow to the Corporation through ARDC in the shape of loans for construction of these fish farms. An outlay of Rs. 10.63 lakhs is required during the year 1981-82 for the scheme.

246. **Development of cold water fisheries**—The unchecked free fishing in hill waters and rivers has resulted in sharp depletion of fish stock. Therefore, there is an urgent need for rehabilitation of the declining fish population in hill waters to maintain a steady trend in the production of fish.

247. The programme of fisheries development in hills include:

(i) Intensive culture of mirror carp, mahaseer and trout fishes.

(ii) Transplantation of indigenous and exotic fish in important rivers and streams of hill region.

(iii) Breeding and rearing of above fishes.

248. It is proposed to expand the fish farm at Baintwali Mandi in Dehra Dun, to improve Baijnath Tank in Almora District and to construct cement cistern tanks near Bhim Tal lake and to construct a new trout fish farm in hill districts for fish seed production during the Sixth Plan period. An outlay of Rs. 4.50 lakhs is required during 1981-82 for this scheme.

249. **Physical targets**—

(i) Fingerling production	...	750.00
		lakh.
(ii) Fish production	...	38.00
		thousand
		tonnes.

250. **Requirement of institutional finance during 1981-82**—Besides the State plan allocation, a sum of Rs. 4.00 crores would be required in the shape of bank loans from the commercial banks.

251. **Component plan for schedule castes and scheduled tribes**—An amount of Rs. 3.16 lakhs is proposed to be spent on Scheduled Castes only from the on-going State plan schemes. During 1981-82 about 250 families will be benefited by way of implementation of this scheme. There is no separate programme for Scheduled Tribes.

#### (9) FORESTS

252. Besides supplying timber and other products, forests provide ecological balances in the environment. Forests influence local and regional climates, generally by making them milder and they help to ensure a continuous flow of clean water. Watershed forests are particularly important because they protect the soil cover on site and protect areas downstream from floods and other harmful fluctuations in stream flow. Hence, the main objective of forestry planning will be "development without destruction".

253. These objectives will be achieved by adopting the following strategies:

(a) Improving the environment by protecting forests and undertaking massive afforestation in the degraded forests;

(b) Affording strict protection to wild life and its habitats;

(c) Undertaking a massive programme of social forestry, farm forestry and village fuel wood plantations to meet the evergrowing rural fuel energy needs.

(d) Providing employment to the ever-increasing rural population, with special attention to the weaker sections of the society i.e. tribals and Scheduled Castes so as to give a permanent support to their economy through forestry programmes; and

(e) Consistent with the above, increasing the productivity of forest products, so as to achieve self-sufficiency in meeting economic and industrial rural needs of the country.

254. The total forest cover in this State is estimated to be 51,130 sq. kms. which is 17.4 per cent of total geographical area of the State as against the norm of 33.33 per cent recommended in the National Forest Policy. The forests of U. P. are mostly confined to the hills and the narrow belt of Tarai and Bhabar tract

lying at the foothills of Himalayan range and also in Vindhyan region of the State. Out of total forest area of 51,130 sq. kms. 40,843 sq. kms. are under the control of Forest Department. The break-up of the total forest area is given below :

(In sq. km.s)

Item	Eight hill districts	Plains	Total
1	2	3	4
1. Under the control of Forest Department.	23,766	17,083	40,849
2. Civil and Soyam Forests.	7,600	..	7,600
3. Panchayat Forests	2,448	..	2,448
4. Cantonment and Private Forests	233	..	233
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,047</b>	<b>17,083</b>	<b>51,130</b>

**255. Quantitative and qualitative development of forest activities**—1,62,304 hectares of plantations of fast growing species have been raised (up to 1979-80) by forest department from which about 4 lakh metric tonnes of pulpwood will be available annually for 24 years. 1,76,156 hectares of plantations of species of economic and industrial importance have been raised which on maturity after attaining the age of 50 to 60 years, will yield about 15 lakhs cubic metres of timber per year. In order to meet the basic requirements of fuel, small timber for rural population where there are no forests in plain areas, the scheme of social forestry is being implemented by the department. The scheme was first started in 1976-77. Under this scheme during 1976—80 13,556 hectares of plantations of mixed species and 19,739 row km. of shelter belt plantations have been raised by the department. In addition to this 11,603 hectares of fuel wood plantations have been raised up to 1978-79 under the scheme of fuel wood-cum-farm forestry. 4,864 kms. of roads have been constructed so as to improve communication and infrastructural facilities in forest areas. This has improved management practices and as a result of this production of timber has increased from 0.18 cu.m./ha. in 1960 to 0.37 cu.m./ha. at present.

**256. Programme and outlays for 1981-82 production forestry**—Two schemes are being implemented under production forestry viz.

(a) Raising of plantations of economic and industrial importance to meet the increasing demand of raw materials for wood based industries like matchwood, plywood, fibre-board, packing cases, katha, etc. 1,76,156 hectares of plantations have been raised up to 1979-80. An outlay of Rs. 1,038.00 lakhs has been proposed under this scheme for 1980—85 of which during 1981-82 it is proposed to raise 8,000 hectares of plantations at an outlay of Rs. 135.00 lakhs, Rs. 60.00 lakhs in hills and Rs. 75.00 lakhs in plains. (b) Plantations of fast growing species for meeting the demand of raw material for pulp and paper industries. Eucalyptus, paper mulberry, poplar and bamboos are being planted. Up to 1979-80, 1,62,304 hectares of plantations have been planted. Rs. 902.00 lakhs have been proposed under this scheme for 1980—85 out of which an outlay of Rs. 140.00 lakhs (Rs. 60.00 lakhs for hills and Rs. 80.00 lakhs for plains) is proposed for 1981-82 in order to raise 3,500 hectares of plantations together with coppicing of 6,000 hectares and fencing 4,000 hectares in plains.

**257. Management of roadside avenues**—There are about 27,000 kms. of national and State highways and other P.W.D. roads in the State. Up to the end of 1979-80, 20,995 row kms. roadside plantations has been raised by the forest department. The scheme is proposed to be continued during 1980—85 with an outlay of Rs. 369.00 lakhs out of which Rs. 30.00 lakhs (Rs. 17.00 lakhs in hills and Rs. 13.00 lakhs in plains) have been proposed for 1981-82 in order to raise 900 kms. of avenue plantations.

**258. Social Forestry**—In order to meet the basic requirement of fuel, fodder and small timber in the Indo-gangetic plains region of the State, which are practically devoid of forests, this scheme of social forestry aided by World Bank is being implemented in 41 districts of the State. This scheme was first started in 1976-77. Up to 1979-80 plantations of mixed species over 13,556 hectares and 19,739 row kms. shelter belts plantations have been raised by the department under this scheme. It is proposed to raise 60,600 hectares plantations at an outlay of Rs. 4,875.00 lakhs during 1980—85. Out of which Rs. 800.00 lakhs have been proposed to raise 9,000 hectares of plantation during 1981-82.



259. **Forest resources survey**—In order to assess the growing stock of various tree species, present in State forests, it is very essential to carry out tree enumeration surveys in forest areas. This information is very essential to establish forest based industries as well as to assess the requirement for their future expansion. Up to the end of 1979-80 a total of 20.32 lakh hectares of forest areas have been surveyed. Rs. 57.00 lakhs have been proposed for this scheme during 1980—85 out of this an outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakhs have been proposed for 1981-82 to carry out survey of forest resources in the plains region of the State.

260. **Forest research**—The objective of this scheme is to intensify forest research in both hills and plains of this State to undertake intensive research on introduction of indigenous as well as exotic species, with special emphasis on the study of poplars, eucalyptus and tropical pines on account of their quick rate of growth and industrial importance. Rs. 99.00 lakhs have been proposed for this scheme in the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85 out of which an outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakhs (Rs. 5.00 lakhs in hills and Rs. 7.00 lakhs in plains) is proposed for 1981-82 for intensifying various forestry researches in the State.

261. **Forest conservation and development**—Two schemes (a) fire protection, and (b) forest protection are being implemented by the department from the previous plans in both hills and plains of this State. Fire is the greatest single source of damage to the forests. With a view to minimise fire hazards, an outlay of Rs. 140.00 lakhs have been proposed for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85, out of which Rs. 8.00 lakhs (Rs. 3.00 lakhs in hills and Rs. 5.00 lakhs in plains) is proposed for the year 1981-82 for construction of watch towers and establishment of fire-fighting units under this scheme.

262. The incidences of illicit felling, encroachments and poaching in the forests have enormously increased. To intensify the existing measures which are not adequate to protect forests from these evils an outlay of Rs. 136.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Sixth Five-Year Plan 1980—85 out of which Rs. 25.00 lakhs (Rs. 6.00 lakhs in hills and Rs. 19.00 lakhs in plains) is proposed under this scheme for creation of mobile armed guard companies and their maintenance.

263. **Forest statistics and monitoring**—A cell for collection and processing of forest statistics was started during Fourth Plan. During

the Fifth Plan, in spite of obvious importance of the scheme much headway could not be made for want of adequate funds. It is now proposed to strengthen staff at the headquarters and appoint one Statistical Assistant in each Additional C.C.F.s office and one Computer in each Circle Office and a Compiler in each division. The outlay proposed for Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85 for this scheme is Rs. 65.00 lakhs, out of which Rs. 8.50 lakhs (Rs. 2.50 lakhs in hills and Rs. 6.00 lakhs in plains) is proposed for the year 1981-82.

264. **Project formulation and physical audit cell**—A scheme for setting up of a cell for project formulation was taken up for implementation during the Fifth Plan but the same could be started in 1977-78 and that too with a very moderate staff of Forest Economist and two Field Investigators. This staff need to be increased. Accordingly an outlay of Rs. 35,00 lakhs, out of which Rs. 6.00 lakhs in plains is proposed during 1981-82.

265. **Intensification of forest management**—At present the jurisdiction of the administrative units right from forest guard beat to forest circle is very large and has to be reduced to facilitate intensive management, inspection and supervision of forests. Accordingly, a scheme was proposed to be continued during the Sixth Plan and an outlay of Rs. 270.00 lakhs for the entire plan period 1980—85 is proposed out of which Rs. 17.00 lakhs (Rs. 5.00 lakhs for hills and Rs. 12.00 lakhs for plains) is proposed for 1981-82.

266. **Preservation of wild life**—A scheme of nature preservation was originally initiated under the Second Five-Year Plan for preservation of wild life in the State in Eastern, Western, Central, Southern and Shivalik Circles. Indiscriminate killing of wild animals in these areas were checked to a great extent due to enforcement of this scheme. Beside affording protection to wild life, new wild life sanctuaries were created, where hunting and shooting were prohibited and conditions were provided for the breeding of wild animals. At present only 45 per cent of area is covered by the wild life organisation whereas the entire hill region and bulk of the gangetic plains remains unprotected. Even though sanctuaries have been created for providing optimum protection and suitable habitats for their multiplication, but due to lack of protection staff this objective have not been achieved so far. On the other hand such threatened species as musk deer, black buck,

brown bear, monal, etc. continue to be exploited by the organised gang of poachers. With a view to ensure that they are managed scientifically

and Intensively and provisions of the Wild Life Act are enforced effectively, following schemes have been proposed for the Sixth plan :

( In lakh Rs.)

Schemes	Sixth Plan 1980-85 Outlay  Total	Outlay			
		1980-81		1981-82	
		Sanctioned outlay		Proposed outlay	
		Hill	Plain	Hill	Plain
1	2	3	4	5	6
Wild Life Conservation ..	113.00	1.00	4.65	10.00	10.15
Establishment of High Altitude Zoo	62.00	1.00	..	10.00	..
Development of Manglore Deer Park ..	5.00	..	1.60	..	1.00
Intensive Management of Sanctuaries	401.00	..	..	10.00	30.00

267. In addition to above nature preservation schemes the following centrally sponsored schemes on 50 per cent sharing basis are also being implemented by the department and proposed to be continued during the Sixth Plan 1980—85.

(i) Dudwa park covering an area of 480 sq. km. was created from 1st February, 1977. The park is known throughout the country for the variety of wild life species. For development of this park and tourism an outlay of Rs. 43.00 lakhs have been proposed as State share for 1981-82.

(ii) Corbett park tiger reserve scheme was started in 1974-75 as a centrally sponsored scheme with 100 per cent Central assistance. But the pattern of assistance is now 50 per cent Central assistance and 50 per cent State share from 1979-80. The scheme is proposed to be continued during Sixth Plan 1980—85 and the State share for Sixth Plan period is proposed at Rs. 87.95 lakhs. The annual proposed State plan share for the year 1981-82 for this scheme is Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

(iii) Scheme for regeneration and rehabilitation of Magar and Ghariyal varieties of crocodile was sanctioned in 1975 with the Central assistance. Proposed State Plan

share for 1980—85 for the scheme is Rs. 13.00 lakhs and the State Plan share proposed for 1981-82 is Rs. 2.75 lakhs.

(iv) National Chambal sanctuary scheme has been started in 1978-79 as a Central sector scheme but from 1979-80 the pattern of assistance is on 50 per cent sharing basis. During Sixth Plan period an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs as State Plan share has been proposed and that for the year 1981-82 is proposed Rs. 4.35 lakhs as State Plan share for this scheme.

268. In addition to the above all the schemes continued from Fifth Five Year Plan i.e. communication, buildings, training of Staff, preparation of working plan etc. are proposed to be continued during the Sixth Plan. Some new schemes like survey and development of minor forest produce, fuel wood plantations, intensive management of sanctuaries, creation of vigilance cell under forest department etc. are also proposed to be undertaken by the department during Sixth Plan.

#### (10) INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

269. The U. P. State Co-operative Land Development Bank Ltd., Lucknow has a programme of Rs. 420 crores of disbursement for

long term credit during the Sixth Plan of which Rs. 78 crores would be disbursed in the year 1981-82 as under :

		<i>(In crore Rs.)</i>
(i) Minor irrigation	...	65.00
(ii) Energisation of private tube-wells	...	8.50
(iii) Mechanisation	...	3.00
(iv) Diversification	...	1.50
<b>Total</b>		<b>78.00</b>

270. Out of the financial assistance of Rs. 65 crores nearly 0.89 lakh irrigation projects would be created which will have additional irrigation potential of 2.45 lakh hectares agricultural land.

271. A sum of Rs. 8.5 crores would be advanced to UPSEB for energisation of 15,000 private tube-wells.

272. A provision of Rs. 3 crores has been made for advancing loans to cultivators to provide additional 500 units of tractors to the cultivators which will be very helpful for adoption of modern agricultural technique.

273. A sum of Rs. 1.5 crores has been provided for other diversified schemes such as horticulture, dairy development, on farm development, construction of sugar godowns etc.

274. The proposed outlay in the State Plan for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 475 lakhs only.

#### (11) COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYAT

##### (i) Rural Development

275. The community development organisation in the State is responsible for planning and implementation of the various functional programmes of rural development at the villages, block, district and divisional levels in an integrated manner. There are 885 blocks in the State out of which 86 blocks are in the hill districts. The main activities are agriculture extension, minor irrigation, co-operation, animal husbandry, family welfare and other programmes undertaken by the Gaon Sabhas and other local agencies. In the context of increasing importance of rural development programmes' like the I. R. D., the S. F. D. A. etc., the basic infrastructure of blocks need to be suitably strengthened.

276. During the year 1979-80 an expenditure of Rs. 79.31 lakhs was incurred. An outlay of Rs. 87.50 lakhs has been provided for the year 1980-81. Against this outlay an expenditure of Rs. 95.40 lakhs is anticipated. The increase is due to the opening of 9 new blocks in hill districts. An outlay of Rs. 130.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1981-82, sub-headwise details of which are as follows :

*(In lakh Rs.)*

Serial no.	Scheme	Proposed outlay for 1981-82	
		Total	Hill
1	2	3	4
1	Agriculture extension	8.85	0.86
2	Social Education	4.43	0.43
3	Health and Sanitation	6.64	0.65
4	Construction of Block buildings and electrification etc.	67.92	9.05
5	Purchase and replacement of jeep for blocks	30.00	..
6	Staff for Deputy Development Commissioner's Office	3.87	0.7
7	Creation of 9 blocks in hill areas.	8.29	8.29
<b>Total</b>		<b>130.00</b>	<b>20.00</b>

277. The various programmes to be undertaken during 1981-82 are briefly indicated below :

(a) Demonstrations including sight seeing for propagating improved practices, such as better use of quality seeds, and chemical fertilizers through extension agency, and construction of pucca drains for community irrigation.

(b) Strengthening of information centres and libraries at block headquarters.

(c) Organisation of eye relief camps in blocks.

(d) *Purchase/replacement of jeeps for blocks*—During the year 1981-82, 50 diesel jeeps are proposed to be purchased for replacement of condemned jeeps of the blocks:

(e) *Construction of block buildings and electrification etc.*—There are 51 blocks (40 in plains and 11 in hills) where office buildings have not yet been constructed and there are 369 blocks, (350 in plains and 19 in hills) where residential quarters for block staff have not so far been constructed. In the year 1981-82 construction of block offices, information centres, garages and residential quarters in 15 blocks of plains and residential quarters in 3 blocks in hills where block offices have already been constructed and electrification of 35 blocks buildings in plains are proposed to be done. All these schemes are in the nature of promotional activities.

(f) *Staff for Regional Deputy Development Commissioner's Office*—During the Sixth Plan 1980-85 regional machinery is being strengthened to ensure successful implementation of various developmental programmes. As such additional staff for Deputy Development Commissioner's Office has been proposed for which an outlay of Rs. 3.87 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1981-82.

(g) Nine new blocks have been opened during the current year in hill districts for speedy implementation of the development programmes and staff has been sanctioned on plan budget. So an outlay of Rs. 8.29 lakhs is proposed for it for the year 1981-82.

**278. Grant to blocks for development work**—In rural areas easy means of communication and facility of pure drinking water is generally not available. The provision of safe water supply and proper disposal of the wastes is also essential. Construction of internal roads is also an essential infrastructure for the socio-economic development of the rural masses. So it is very necessary that the Kshetra Samities should take up such developmental work in rural areas through Gaon Sabhas by giving 100 per cent State assistance to them. For this work an outlay of Rs. 18.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1981-82 only for hill areas.

i) *Panchayat Raj*

279. The proposed outlay for the Panchayat Raj sector for 1981-82 is Rs. 150.00 lakhs

which includes Rs. 5.00 lakhs for the hill areas. Out of this total outlay provision has been made for all of the 12 continuing schemes. Apart from the continuing schemes, the following new schemes have been proposed :

(In lakh Rs.)

New schemes	Proposed outlay for 1981-82
1	2
1. Employment general through industrial training to village youths in Panchayat Udyogs.	5.52
2. Grant-in-aid to Gaon Sabhas for drinking water facility.	5.00
3. Chlorination of drinking water	1.80
4. Provision of handling charges for programme.	75.00

280. During the year 1981-82 targets are proposed for the construction of village pavements and drains in 90 Gaon Sabhas, installation of 1,000 hand-pumps, installation of 1,000 PRAI type latrines, training of 3,750 Panchayat Raj office-bearers and 180 Panchayat Sewaks. Besides 200 village youths will be trained in Panchayat Udyogs.

(iii) *Rural Engineering Service*

281. Against the Sixth Plan outlay of Rs. 14.00 crores an expenditure of Rs. 2.03 crores is expected to be incurred in 1980-81. An outlay of Rs. 2.25 crores has been proposed for 1981-82 which includes Rs. 0.28 crore for hills. The entire outlay of Rs. 2.25 crores is only for continuing staff.

282. The present sanctioned staff of the Rural Engineering Service is capable of executing works of the order of about Rs. 800.00 lakhs only. The service is being entrusted with increasing workload due to the Philip in developmental activities. The service has recently been allotted Rs. 800.00 lakhs for constructing culverts and brick soling of roads in addition to the work which they are executing at present. To cope with the increased workload it is proposed to augment the present staff with two Superintending Engineers, eight Executive Engineers and with allied staff in each year of

the Sixth Five Year Plan but due to financial restraints no provision for increasing of staff is proposed in the Plan of 1981-82.

(iv) *Pradeshik Vikas Dal*

283. The highlights of the Annual Plan 1981-82 are discussed below :

(1) *Work and training camps*—It is proposed to organise 80 work/training camps during the year 1981-82 in which 2,500 youth will participate and 875 km. roads and 875 km. gul will be constructed or repaired.

(2) Strengthening of voluntary service organisation :

(a) *Uniforms to volunteers*—To encourage a sense of discipline amongst the members of Yuwak Mangal Dal 200 selected volunteers will be provided uniforms.

(b) *Promotion of voluntary organisations (strengthening of Yuwak Mangal Dals)*—Rs. 0.90 lakh has been proposed for assistance to Yuwak Mangal Dals for different economic activities like kitchen, garden, bee-keeping, poultry etc.

(3) *Job oriented training to rural youth*—1,000 rural youth will be trained in different jobs such as making of fibre glass goods, attache, cases, tube-well boring, tinsmithy, airbag and umbrellas making, photography, armature vinding and bee-keeping etc. for gainful employment.

(4) *Seminars and workshops*—Twelve seminars of rural youth will be organised at divisional levels during the year.

284. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1981-82 which includes Rs. 4.00 lakhs for hill areas. The anticipated expenditure on special component plan is also included in this amount:

(v) *National Rural Employment Programme*

285. In a large and populous State like Uttar Pradesh with extreme dependence on agriculture, often frequented by floods and failure of monsoon, unemployment and under employment are a common feature. As such means of subsistence have to be provided to those who are faced with lack of job opportunities.

286. During the drought year 1979-80 extensive works were taken up in rural areas to provide gainful employment and to mitigate human suffering in areas affected by monsoon failure. Various projects of community benefit were started in different parts of the State and 4.64 lakhs tonnes of foodgrains were utilised under the food for work schemes amongst the rural poor during the year. In the year 1980-81 the scheme is proposed to be implemented in areas where intensity of rural unemployment is extensive due to loss of crops caused by floods, droughts etc: The Central Government has been requested to assist the State with 4 lakhs tonnes of foodgrains to continue the scheme.

287. Although details of the National Rural Employment Scheme are awaited yet the scheme is proposed to be executed during 1981-82 with an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

## ANNEXURE I

Area under Kharif, Rabi and Zaid

Year	Area in thousand hectares			
	Kharif	Rabi	Zaid	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1960-61	11450	10194	86	21730
1965-66	11858	10123	93	22074
1968-69	11814	10515	94	22423
1973-74	12050	10869	88	23007
1974-75	11847	10850	91	22788
1975-76	12045	10956	97	23098
1976-77	11937	10978	115	23030
1977-78	12028	11058	263	23349
1978-79	12309	11614	377	24300

## ANNEXURE II

Cropping Pattern

Serial no.	Crop	Area in '000 hectares		
		1970-71	1978-79	1979-80
1	2	3	4	5
1	Rice	4418	5144	4939
2	Jowar	734	658	693
3	Bajra	1121	930	1076
4	Maize	1508	1177	1239
5	Wheat	5907	7391	7436
6	Other cereals	2045	1492	1113
7	Total Pulses	3725	3103	3150
8	Total Foodgrains	19458	19895	19646
9	Oil seeds	697	782	583
10	Other crops	3052	36226	4271
	Total	23207	24300	24500

## ANNEXURE III

Overall performance of State Tube-wells

Year	Number of tube-wells running on the first day of the Fasal in Kharif/Rabi*	Rated capacity (Ha.) irrigated / average† per tube-well	Area irrigated (Ha.) total / average† per tube-well	Rated capacity (hours run / average† per tube-well)	Hours run / average† per tube-well	Hours lost due to rostering and other defect / average† per tubewell	Hours lost due to mechanical defects total / average† per well	Hours un-utilise due to demand total / average† per tube-wells.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1973-74	11645 (11885)	1411800 (120)	638632 (54)	35295000 (3000)	15155157 (1284)	39960845 (3328)	2619674 (220)	N.A. (N.A.)
1974-75	12447 (12782)	1513800 (120)	752559 (59)	37845000 (3000)	17239765 (1321)	56800784 (4383)	3316000 (263)	32968892 (2793)
1975-76	13297 (13409)	1602360 (120)	1001841 (75)	40059000 (3000)	24245678 (1811)	35165879 (2609)	8483000 (186)	57225570 (4154)
1976-77	13692 (13861)	1653240 (120)	1066577 (77)	41331000 (3000)	31735975 (2297)	18769785 (1354)	6656000 (478)	55123326 (4309)
1977-78	14079 (14179)	1695480 (120)	427874 (66)	42387000 (3000)	22202128 (1569)	4399630 (3180)	6378517 (449)	52004886 (3655)
1978-79	14580 (14772)	1761120 (120)	960511 (68)	44028000 (3000)	22174384 (1508)	38335265 (2613)	7182000 (497)	61169780 (4142)
1979-80	15283 (15957)	1874400 (120)	898475 (57)	46860000 (3000)	22960035 (1466)	70221034 (4460)	6514000 (419)	38536155 (2415)

\* Figures in bracket are for Rabi.

† Figures in bracket are for average.

## CHAPTER 2

### CO-OPERATION

The activities of co-operative sector for the purpose of assessing and framing its progress have been divided into the following areas:

- (1) Co-operative credit and banking.
- (2) Marketing, storage and processing.
- (3) Consumer co-operatives.
- (4) Co-operative training and education.
- (5) Specific schemes for weaker sections.

2. The proposed outlay for 1981-82 is Rs. 1,030.00 lakhs. It will be in the shape of seed money which is likely to generate further investment.

3. **Co-operative credit and banking**—Short and medium term loans are being provided by 3-tier co-operative structure with U. P. Co-operative Bank at the apex level, district/Central Co-operative Bank at the district level and primary societies at the Nyaya Panchayat level.

4. U. P. State Co-operative Land Development Bank with its 250 branches functions as a unitary banking structure providing investment finance to farmers.

5. The main thrust of 1980-81 was towards substantial increase in:

- (a) Short term agricultural loaning,
- (b) Increase in membership,
- (c) Numerical increase in the number of branches of District Co-operative banks,
- (d) The conversion of existing financially sound PACS into farmer service societies. These programmes will continue in the year 1981-82.

6. For the year 1981-82, the targets for distribution of short, medium and long term loans have been proposed at Rs. 250 crores, Rs. 30 crores and Rs. 78 crores respectively. Almost all the blocks in the State have been covered with a branch of the district co-operative bank.

7. **Farmer service societies**—In the plan for 1981-82 provision of Rs. 16.87 lakhs and Rs. 45 lakhs have been made for managerial subsidy for the salaries of the managing directors and technical assistants of the farmer service societies respectively. During the year 1981-82, 250 PACS will be converted into F.S.S. The societies would contribute 1.5 per cent of

their borrowings for meeting the cost of salary of managing director and the deficit in the fund will be met by the State Government and Government of India on a matching basis. The cost of salaries of 2 technical officers would be borne by the State Government.

8. **Managerial subsidy for district co-operative bank branches**—It is proposed that 25 branches will be opened in the plain areas and 5 branches in the hill areas during the year 1981-82. A provision of Rs. 8.30 lakhs has been proposed for providing managerial subsidy on existing pattern including spill over expenditure.

9. **Renovation of district co-operative bank branches**—For giving better look to district co-operative bank branches, it has been proposed to renovate 110 branches and on this account an outlay of Rs. 6 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1981-82.

10. **Risk fund for weaker sections**—To encourage a more liberal flow of credit to weaker sections contribution to risk fund at the level of PACS and district co-operative bank was initiated. It would be an outright contribution of 4 per cent to PACS and 2 per cent to district co-operative bank of additional short-term loans advanced by the PACS during the preceding year. In case of medium-term loans, the total advances every year is considered for the calculation of risk fund. An *ad hoc* provision of Rs. 30 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1981-82.

11. **Other plan schemes for co-operative banking are as below—**

(i) Managerial subsidy of Rs. 10,000 is to be given to one urban bank as second instalment.

(ii) Rs. 10 lakhs have been provided for risk fund on consumption loan advanced to weaker sections.

(iii) Grant to the institute for co-operative management, research and training amounting to Rs. 2 lakhs.

(iv) A sum of Rs. 30 lakhs has been provided for Agricultural Credit Stabilization Fund.

(v) A sum of Rs. 20 lakhs has been provided for rehabilitation of PACS.

(vi) A sum of Rs. 25.61 lakhs has been proposed towards State Share Participation in Co-operative Credit Institutions.

(vi) A sum of Rs. 72 lakhs has been proposed for strengthening the administrative machinery for recovery of co-operative dues.

**12. Special component plan for Scheduled Castes**—For raising the economic condition of Scheduled Castes, it is necessary to bring them under the co-operative fold. A provision of Rs. 6 lakhs as an interest free loan has been proposed for 1981-82 to enlist the Scheduled Castes as members of the co-operative societies.

**13. Co-operative marketing, storage and processing**—The All India Rural Credit Survey Committee has suggested organisation of co-operative marketing societies at all the important regulated Mandis of the State. The marketing societies would be in need of financial assistance so that they may come out as viable units and help the cultivator in getting a reasonable return for his produce. In the year 1981-82 the following programmes have been taken up :

(i) *Managerial subsidy*—The marketing societies organised before 1981-82 will be provided managerial subsidy at the rate of Rs. 10,000 per society as second and third instalments and as such provision of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been suggested for the year 1981-82. Out of this amount Rs. 0.30 lakhs would be allocated for the hill area.

(ii) *Price fluctuation fund (marketing)*—Since considerable risk is involved in the outright purchase of foodgrains by marketing Societies due to fluctuation of food-grain prices and as such creation of a "price fluctuation fund" has been proposed at the rate of 2 per cent of the total outright purchases. Provision of Rs. 4.50 lakhs has, therefore, been made for 1981-82 out of which Rs. 0.50 lakh has been allocated for the hill region.

(iii) *Price fluctuation fund (P.C.F.A.)*—A provision of Rs. one lakh has been made for price fluctuation fund in the year 1981-82 for the P. C. F. since it also makes purchases on an outright basis.

(iv) *Re-organisation of marketing societies*—For the smooth running of the dormant societies, it has been proposed to provide them financial assistance, so that they may increase their borrowing capacity and thus increase the quantum of business. The assistance will be by way of :

(a) *Share capital*—10 weak marketing societies will be provided share capital at the rate of Rs. 50,000 per society. Thus a provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been made for the year 1981-82.

(b) *Managerial subsidy*—The same 10 weak societies will also be provided managerial subsidy at the rate of Rs. 10,000 per society for three consecutive years from the year 1981-82. Thus a provision of Rs. one lakh has been made in the year 1981-82 for the purpose.

(v) *Margin money for equipments*—For the benefit of the agricultural members, 70 marketing societies have been chosen who will provide minor irrigation equipments to the cultivators. Provision of Rs. 7 lakhs has, therefore, been made for the year 1981-82.

(vi) *Margin money for foodgrain business*—It has been proposed to provide Rs. 7.5 lakhs as margin money to 75 marketing societies in the year 1981-82 at the rate of Rs. 10,000 per society for increasing the quantum of business and Rs. 0.50 lakh (5-societies) has been allocated for the hill societies.

(vii) *Margin money for fertilizer*—It has been proposed to provide D. C. F. margin money at the rate of Rs. 15 lakhs per institution to carry out fertilizer business. Provision of Rs. 15 lakhs has, therefore, been made for the year 1981-82.

(viii) *Share to P. C. F.*—In order to strengthen the financial base of P. C. F. a provision of share money amounting to Rs. 25 lakhs has been made for the purpose during the year 1981-82 to P. C. F.

#### 14. Storage schemes :

(a) *Construction of marketing godown*—It has been proposed to construct 17 marketing godowns at a cost of Rs. 1 lakh per godown. The State Government will



provide subsidy at the rate of 40% per godown. Thus provision of Rs. 6.80 lakhs has been made in the year 1981-82, out of which Rs. 0.80 lakh for godowns have been allocated for the hill area.

(b) *Construction of sachiv's residence*—The marketing godowns will also be provided with sachiv's residence the estimated cost of which comes out to be Rs. 20,000 each. Forty per cent subsidy of the total cost will be provided by the State Government. Thus provision of Rs. 6 lakhs has been made in the year 1981-82, out of which Rs. 0.80 lakh has been allotted for the hill areas.

(c) *Construction of rural godowns*—It has been proposed to construct rural godowns of 100 M. T. capacity in plains and 50 M. T. capacity with sachiv niwas in the hills. Five hundred and eighty-one such godowns are proposed to be taken up for construction in the year 1981-82. Provision of Rs. 81.26 lakhs has, therefore, been made for this purpose, of which Rs. 9.00 lakhs for 75 godowns have been allocated for the hill area.

(d) *Construction of Sachiv's residence in rural godowns*—The rural godown will also have sachiv's residence and for this provision of Rs. 8 lakhs (100 sachiv's residences) has been made for the year 1981-82.

(e) *Construction of godowns under the World Bank Scheme*—It has been proposed to construct 100 godowns under the World Bank scheme in the year 1981-82. Provision of share money at the rate of 20 per cent of the total cost i.e. Rs. 14,400 per godown has been made for 100 godowns which amounts to Rs. 14.40 lakhs.

15. **Technical staff**—Provision of Rs. 1.25 lakhs has been made for the technical staff for supervising the construction programme in the year 1981-82.

16. A common-cadre for the marketing personnels has been constituted and for this subsidy at the rate of 50 per cent of the total expenditure i.e. Rs. 20.00 lakhs would be required in the year 1981-82.

17. **Monitoring cell**—In order to enable each society to have a godown with a sachiv residence it is necessary to create a monitoring cell at the State level for successful implementation of the scheme. Provision of Rs. 1.48 lakhs has, therefore, been proposed for this purpose.

18. **Co-operative fruit marketing scheme**—One Fruit marketing society has been organized in each and every district of the hills to encourage marketing through co-operatives. In order to ensure their smooth functioning and to promote marketing of fruits an outlay of Rs. 11.43 lakhs has been proposed for 1981-82 for various schemes.

19. **Herbs development scheme**—Under this scheme designed to promote development of herb collection in hill areas, an outlay of Rs. 10.09 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1981-82.

20. **Processing scheme**—The programme of 1981-82 is as follows:

(a) There are 24 old units which require revitalization, out of which 14 units are of paddy and 10 of *dal*. During the year it is proposed to revitalize 3 paddy and 2 *dal* units which will require share capital at the rate of Rs. 50,000 each. Loan to paddy-units will be at the rate of Rs. 1.00 lakh and to *dal* units at the rate of Rs. 75,000 each. Subsidy on tapering basis has also been proposed to them.

(b) Establishment of a modern rice mill of 2 M. T. per hour capacity has been proposed during the year 1981-82. One *dal* mill of 1 M. T. per hour capacity has also been proposed. Necessary provision of Rs. 3.38 lakhs for rice-mill and Rs. 1.66 lakhs for *dal*-mill is being made in the plan. Soyabean processing unit with an annual handling capacity of 30,000 M. T. of soyabean at Haldwani in Naini Tal district is proposed in the Sixth plan. The project cost will be Rs. 650.00 lakhs. State Government will invest 15 per cent towards share and the rest 5 per cent will be members' contribution. Accordingly, a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been proposed in the year 1981-82.

(c) During the year 1981-82 two agro-service centres with project cost of Rs. 2.80 lakhs each are proposed. A provision of Rs. 0.56 lakh as State share has been made in the plan.

21. The IFFCO is setting up a fertilizer factory at Hazaria in Gujarat during the Sixth plan period. The State is expected to contribute Rs. 200.00 lakhs. During the year 1981-82, Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been provided for this item.

22. The textile mill established in co-operative sector at Bulandshahr needs financial assistance in the shape of loan and share capital to

become a viable unit. Accordingly, a provision of Rs. 100.75 lakhs as loan and Rs. 107.00 lakhs as share capital has been made in the Sixth Plan period. Whereas no loan is proposed to be given to this mill during 1981-82, a provision of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been made towards share capital. Apart from the above programme, managerial subsidy to rice and dal mills and subsidy for the common-cadre of the processing units has also been provided during the year. Thus, during 1981-82 a total provision of Rs. 87.19 lakhs has been proposed for the processing units of the State.

23. **Co-operative cold storages scheme**—Area and yield of the potato crop has increased over the years, emphasising the need for additional storage capacity. It is, therefore, proposed to construct 10 cold storages of 4,000 M. T. capacity each. The pattern of assistance is in the ratio of 60 : 27 : 13. The loan of 60 per cent will be provided by N. C. D. C., the State Government will provide 27 per cent of the total as share capital and the rest will be borne by institution concerned by raising of share capital.

24. A provision of 3 additional chambers of 2,000 M. T. capacity in the existing cold storages and installation of 5 ice-plants of 10 M. T. capacity as adjuncts to cold storages is also proposed. The Government share participation in construction of cold storages, creation of additional chambers and setting up ice-plants would be Rs. 120.42 lakhs, Rs. 13.80 lakhs and Rs. 1.00 lakh respectively.

25. Due to erratic power supply the cold storages have to face a lot of problems. It has been proposed that generating sets be provided to each cold storage to meet the scarcity of power. Hence it is proposed to instal 49 generating sets in the cold storages during 1981-82 for which a subsidy of Rs. 45.00 lakhs has been proposed.

26. **Co-operative education, training and extension scheme**—For the year, 1981-82 a provision of Rs. 70.52 lakhs has been proposed under the schemes relating to co-operative education, training and extension. The various schemes consist of grants to P. C. U. for staff, stipends, publicity etc. Rs. 3.37 lakhs has been earmarked for publicity under the TRYSEM scheme.

27. **Consumer co-operatives**—The following programmes are proposed for the annual plan 1981-82:

(a) Plan outlay of Rs. 8.75 lakhs is proposed during the year 1981-82 for rehabilitation of weak central consumer stores.

(b) A centralised cadre for the secretaries of wholesale central consumer stores has been constituted and U. P. Consumer Co-operative Federation has been appointed as the federal authority for this cadre. It is proposed to meet the expenditure for the post of secretaries on 100 per cent and others on 75 per cent basis. An outlay of Rs. 6.94 lakhs for this purpose for the year 1981-82 has been proposed.

(c) For setting up of consumer industries (agricultural and non-agricultural) an outlay for the year 1981-82 is proposed at Rs. 1.50 lakhs. For agricultural units 65 per cent assistance is to be provided by the NCDC, 26 per cent by the State Government and remaining 9 per cent by the concerned society. An outlay of Rs. 0.78 lakh is proposed for 1981-82.

(d) There are large scale fluctuations in the price of consumer goods which cause huge loss to the stores. With a view to meet the losses due to price-fluctuations, it is proposed to build a price-fluctuation fund by each wholesale store and also by the Consumers Federation. An outlay of Rs. 7.50 lakhs is proposed for 1981-82 for this purpose.

(e) A promotional and consultancy cell has been set up in U. P. Consumer Co-operative Federation during the year 1979-80. It is proposed to expand and strengthen the cell during the plan period by providing 100 per cent subsidy to meet the expenditure on additional staff. For this an amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is being provided in 1981-82.

(f) There has been no increase in the supervisory staff, commensurate with expansion in consumers co-operatives. One Project Officer for the lead societies in the field and one post of Joint Registrar at the headquarters have been proposed. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for the sanctioned staff and Rs. 23 lakhs for the additional staff is proposed for the year 1981-82.

28. In order to augment the working capital of the Federation for handling large business, a provision for margin money of Rs. 30 lakhs is proposed for the year 1981-82.

29. It is proposed that societies should have their own office-cum-godowns in rural areas. Assistance will come from the NCDC and State Government in the ratio of 60 : 40. For this Rs. 5.60 lakhs have been proposed for the year 1981-82.

An outlay of Rs. 2.25 lakhs is proposed for setting up food testing laboratories and publicity in the year 1981-82.

The outlay for the year 1981-82 is proposed at Rs. 0.25 lakh for Industrial/Employees Consumers Stores, Rs. 0.15 lakh for Women's Consumers Stores and Rs. 0.30 lakh for college/university consumers stores to provide margin money to these institutions.

30. For close supervision and guidance to Women's Consumer stores additional staff has to be provided for them. An outlay of Rs. 0.15 lakh has been proposed for the year 1981-82.

31. It is proposed to provide transport subsidy to the consumers stores of the hill areas. An outlay of Rs. 2.25 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1981-82.

32. Two jeeps have already been sanctioned by the State Government for the Regional Deputy Registrars of hill areas. An outlay of Rs. 0.10 lakh has been proposed to meet the P. O. L. charges of the above jeeps in the year 1981-82.

### 33. Schemes for weaker sections :

(a) *Co-operative farming*—It is proposed to revitalize weak and defunct societies, form model societies and liquidate dormant unserviceable societies which cannot be revitalized. An outlay of Rs. 6.67 lakhs has been proposed for 1981-82.

(b) *Labour and rickshaw puller's co-operatives*—At present 422 labour societies and 150 rickshaw puller societies are functioning in the State. An outlay of Rs. 10.34 lakhs has been proposed for the labour co-operatives and Rs. 1.62 lakhs for the rickshaw pullers co-operatives for the year 1981-82.

(c) *Tribal development scheme*—Special schemes have been formulated to cater to the needs of Scheduled Tribes. An outlay of Rs. 11.30 lakhs has been proposed for 1981-82.

34. **Provision for a Sahkarita colony**—For the last several years the department is facing great hardship due to the non-availability of houses for their employees, who come on transfer to Lucknow. It is proposed to have saharita colony for the employees of this department. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for the purchase of land for this purpose.

35. **Co-operative Audit Organisation**—As per plan of different departments 4,864 societies are expected to be organised during the Sixth plan period 1980—85. Out of these about 1,043 societies will start functioning during 1980-81

and would be available for audit during 1981-82 for which 26,838 audit days i.e. 122 additional audit staff would be required. But keeping in view the funds available for 1981-82 (20 lakhs) only 12 posts of Senior Auditors for hills along with the following supervisory and other staff is being proposed for the year 1981-82 :

1. Joint Chief Audit Officer (Cost)	1
2. Head Clerk	1
3. Noter and Drafter	1
4. Stenographer	1
5. Typist	4
6. Class IV	1

36. The necessity of examining the cost aspect in big production and manufacturing units such as Co-operative Sugar Factories, Spinning Mills, Milk Board etc. is being felt and with this view to supervise the cost and performance aspect in audit of such units a post of Joint Chief Audit Officer (Cost) is proposed during 1981-82.

37. The total expenditure on above posts proposed during 1981-82 would be as follows:

Serial no.	Particulars	Posts required		Expenditure			
		Plain	Hills	Plain	Hills	Total	
(Lakh Rs.)							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	Joint Chief Audit Officer	1	..	0.06	..	0.06	
2	Senior Auditor	..	12	..	0.32	0.32	
3	Head Clerk	1	..	0.03	..	0.03	
4	Noter and Drafter.	1	..	0.02	..	0.02	
5	Stenographer	1	..	0.02	..	0.02	
6	Typist	..	4	..	0.07	0.07	
7	Class IV	..	1	..	0.01	0.01	
8	Office equipment and Contingency	..	..	..	0.14	0.12	0.26
9	Committed expenditure	..	..	17.65	1.56	19.21	
<b>Total :</b>		..	9 12	18.00	2.06	20.00	

CHAPTER 3

WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT

(1) IRRIGATION

The Sixth Plan lays great emphasis on realisation of benefits of earlier investments. In the major and medium sectors, emphasis has been placed on completing the on-going schemes. Taking into account the technical

feasibility, maximum possible outlays have been provided for all ongoing schemes during 1981-82. Minor headwise break-up is shown below:

Minor head of development	1980-85 VI Plan outlay	1979-80 Actual	1980-81 Anti- cipated	1981-82 Proposed outlay	Additional potential	
					1980-81 Anti- cipated	1981-82 Proposed
			(Rs. in lakhs)		(Potential in '000 Hec.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Multipurpose Projects :</i>						
(a) Continuing	.. 19795	1787	2140	2505	..	..
(b) New	.. 3550	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total</b>	.. 23345	1787	2140	2505	..	..
<i>Major Irrigation Projects :</i>						
(a) Continuing	.. 57180	10865	11153	12207	241.25	254.00
(b) New	.. 9513	..	..	700	..	..
<b>Total</b>	.. 66693	10865	11153	12907	214.25	254.00
<i>Medium Irrigation Projects :</i>						
(a) Continuing	.. 2241	682	945	549	71.18	27.13
(b) New	.. 2548	..	10	120	..	..
<b>Total</b>	.. 4789	682	955	669	71.18	27.13

Minor head of development	1980-85 VI Plan outlay	1979-80 Actual	1980-81 Anti- cipated	1981-82 Proposed outlay	Additional potential	
					1980-81 Anti- cipated	1981-82 Proposed
			(Rs. in lakhs)		(Potential in ,000 Hec.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>4. Modernisation schemes :</b>						
(a) Continuing ..	5487	1073	933	1285	12.00	11.50
(b) New ..	8495	..	..	1000	..	..
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>13982</b>	<b>1073</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>2285</b>	<b>12.00</b>	<b>11.50</b>
<b>5. Schemes for conjunctive use :</b>						
(a) Continuing ..	2525	321	505	530	..	4.00
(b) New ..	400	90	..	100	..	..
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>2925</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>4.00</b>
6. Water Development ..	3314	357	514	700	..	..
7. Crash schemes ..	1592	273	300	200	..	..
8. World Bank Project ..	29760	..	300	2704	..	..
<b>GRAND TOTAL ..</b>	<b>146400</b>	<b>15448</b>	<b>16800</b>	<b>22600</b>	<b>297.43</b>	<b>296.63</b>

2. A brief review of some important projects under various sub-heads is narrated in the following paras:

3. *Multipurpose projects*—There are 4 pre-Sixth Plan multipurpose projects, viz. Ram Ganga, Tehri Dam, Lakhwar Vyasi and Kishan Dams:

(i) *Ram Ganga Dam Project*—This project is in final stage of construction. The main dam and appurtenant works have already been

completed. An additional irrigation system of Ram Ganga Phika Doab was added to the project when the project was nearing completion. The work on this system has also reached the completion stage and only some distribution channels and some masonry works are in progress now. These are likely to be completed during 1981-82. Actual expenditure during 1980-81 on this project was Rs. 238.56 lakhs. Anticipated expenditure during 1980-81 is Rs. 140 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 55 lakhs

has been provided for 1981-82 for the remaining works. Total potential of 5.91 lakh hectares from the project has been created already by June 1980.

(ii) *Tehri Dam Project*—Tehri Dam is the only multipurpose project of Ganga Valley under construction at present. Apart from augmenting supplies in the Upper Ganga, the Lower Ganga and the Agra Canal interlinked systems, it will generate 2,000 MW of peaking power for industrial and agricultural use. The construction work is being carried on vigorously in spite of many constraints regarding land acquisition, rehabilitation and shortage of construction materials. An expenditure of Rs. 13.11 crores was made during 1979-80 and the anticipated expenditure during 1980-81 is Rs. 16.00 crores. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 crores has been proposed for 1981-82 to accelerate the work.

(iii) *Lakhwar Vyasi Dam*—Preliminary works on this dam were started during 1976. So far nearly 70 per cent of the preliminary works have been completed. Excavation of diversion tunnels, abutment work for Lakhwar Dam and power tunnel for Vyasi Dam has been started during 1980-81 which will continue during 1981-82 also. An expenditure of Rs. 1.30 crores from irrigation share only was incurred during 1979-80 and anticipated expenditure of 1980-81 is Rs. 3.00 crores. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 crores has been proposed for the year 1981-82 from the irrigation sector.

(iv) *Kishau Dam*—It is an inter-State project, the other beneficiary state being Himachal Pradesh. In view of serious shortages of power in the State, it is planned to push the work on this project after due settlement with Himachal Pradesh Government. As a part of advance action on the project preliminary works have been taken in hand. This work will be accelerated during 1981-82. An expenditure of Rs. 107.84 lakhs was incurred during 1979-80 and the anticipated expenditure for 1980-81 will be Rs. 100 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 150 lakhs has been proposed for 1981-82.

4. **Continuing major projects**—There are 28 continuing major irrigation projects spilling over to Sixth Plan. Total cost of these projects as now estimated is Rs. 1,418.18 crores out of which Rs. 601.83 crores were spent up to 1979-80. An expenditure of Rs. 111.53 crores is likely to be incurred during 1980-81. Proposed outlay for 1981-82 has been kept as Rs. 122.07 crores. The projects likely to be completed during 1980-81 are Adwa Dam, strengthening

Sarda Sagar and Dohrightat Sahayak Project. Projects proposed to be completed during 1981-82 are Kosi Irrigation and East Baigul Reservoir.

5. Most of the potential proposed to be created during the Sixth Plan stems from continuing major projects. The ultimate potential for these projects is 46.11 lakh hectares out of which a potential of 15.03 lakh hectares had been created up to 1979-80, anticipated additional potential during 1980-81 is 2.14 lakh hectares and that proposed during 1981-82 is 2.54 lakh hectares.

6. **Continuing medium irrigation schemes**—There are 23 continuing medium irrigation schemes spilling over the Sixth Plan. The estimated cost of these schemes is Rs. 73.70 crores. An expenditure of Rs. 47.88 crores had been incurred on these schemes up to 1979-80. Anticipated expenditure during 1980-81 is Rs. 9.45 crores. Except for Paisuni Diversion Scheme, all other schemes are scheduled to be completed during the 1980-85 Plan. Eleven schemes are expected to be completed during 1980-81 and four schemes are proposed to be completed during 1981-82.

7. Out of the total ultimate potential of 3.24 lakh hectares a potential of 1.52 lakh hectares was created up to 1979-80, 0.91 lakh hectares potential is likely to be created during 1980-81 and a potential of 0.27 lakh hectares is proposed to be created during 1981-82.

8. **Continuing modernisation schemes**—There are 12 continuing modernisation schemes, estimated cost of which at present rates is Rs. 91.24 crores. An expenditure of Rs. 25.33 crores was incurred on these schemes up to 1979-80. An expenditure of Rs. 9.33 crores is anticipated during 1980-81. Proposed outlay for 1981-82 for this sub-head is Rs. 12.85 crores.

9. Out of the 3.56 lakh hectares ultimate potential envisaged from these schemes, a potential of 0.32 lakh hectares was created up to 1979-80, anticipated potential during 1980-81 is 0.12 lakh hectares and that proposed during 1981-82 is 0.11 lakh hectare.

10. **Schemes for conjunctive use of water**—Although there are only four schemes specifically under this sub-head, there are other projects also which are meant for utilising surface and ground-water conjunctively. Estimated cost of the categorised schemes is Rs. 46.08 crores, out of which Rs. 30.23 crores has already been spent up to 1979-80. An expenditure of Rs. 5.05 crores is anticipated during 1980-81. Proposed

20. It is proposed that an amount of Rs. 22.50 crores and Rs. 27.00 crores shall be spent during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 respectively.

21. The following are the proposals in physical terms for the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 :

Item	Unit	1980-81	1981-82
		1	2
1. Length of embankment	Km.	100	120
2. Length of drainage channels.	Km.	200	240
3. Town protection	Nos.	2	2
4. Area to be benefitted	Lac.	0.70	0.85

22. Emphasis has been laid on completion of pre-Sixth plan schemes during the first two to three years of the sixth plan period. During the year 1981-82 priority has been given to drainage improvement schemes and marginal embankment schemes. Most of the schemes planned for completion relate to the Ganga, Yamuna, Rapti and Gomti basins during 1981-82 as the flood problem in these basins is severe.

### (3) POWER

23. Power provides the basic infrastructure for development and is one of the major determinants of economic growth. Production in farms and factories is increasingly becoming dependent on power. Unlike many other sources of energy, electricity is a versatile input. Apart from playing a key role in large industry, transportation etc., electricity can also facilitate the mechanisation of household industries and handicrafts in which a significant portion of the rural population is engaged. By facilitating rural industrialisation, electricity augments employment opportunities for a very large propor-

tion of the unemployed rural-poor. It also helps in the growth and stabilisation of other essential services like education, water supply, and health services which in turn, improve the general quality of life. Power development is, thus, not only an economic necessity but also a powerful vehicle for social transformation.

24. Lately it has been realised that regional imbalances can largely be removed by providing adequate and assured supply of electricity. The assessed demand and supply position, which is taken into account while clearing new power generation projects, is in real terms a wrong indicator as for power needs as it only helps the areas where industrialisation has already taken place. The indicator which could be taken into account while allocating new power projects should be *per capita* generation and consumption. For developing backward areas like Uttar Pradesh it is only by providing inputs like electricity, water etc. that productivity can be increased. It is, therefore, essential that serious thought be given to this important aspects as otherwise backward regions will get increasingly poorer.

25. Keeping in view the constraints of resources, the State has proposed an outlay of Rs. 9,661 crores for Sixth Plan period out of which 3130 crores or 32.2 per cent have been allocated to power. In the first year i.e. 1980-81 an outlay of Rs. 301.35 crores or 9.7 per cent of the Five Year outlay has been allocated. In view of financial constraints and the need to meet the essential requirements of other sectors, it is proposed to provide Rs. 500.00 crores for 1980-81 in a plan of Rs. 14.00 crores although the demand for the power sector has been assessed at Rs. 600 crores. Thus in the first two years it is proposed to utilise Rs. 801.35 crores which is 25.6 per cent of the Sixth Plan outlay. The major headwise details are as given below :

#### Major headwise details of outlays and expenditure

(In crore Rs.)

Head	Sixth Plan proposed outlay	1979-80 approved outlay	1981-82 proposed outlay	Total 1980-82			
	1	2	3	4	5		
1. Generation	..	..	..	2,170.31	175.35	337.50	502.85
(a) Continuing works	..	..	..	1,073.70	148.00	266.28	414.28
(b) New works	..	..	..	1,096.61	27.35	71.22	88.57

Head	Sixth plan proposed outlay	1979-80 approved outlay	1980-81 proposed outlay	Total 1980-82
1	2	3	4	5
2. <i>Transmission and distribution</i> .. ..	752.25	92.00	25.001	217.00
(a) Continuing works .. ..	229.36	68.41	76.89	145.30
(b) New works .. ..	522.89	23.59	48.11	71.70
3. Rural electrification .. ..	212.44	32.00	35.00	67.00
4. Others including, survey research and investigation	15.00	2.00	2.50	4.50
Total ..	3,130.00	301.35	500.00	801.35

26. It is clear from the above that out of Rs. 500.00 crores proposed for 1981-82, Rs. 343.17 crores would be utilised on continuing works of generation and transmission and distribution. The new generation and transmission works account for only Rs. 109.33 crores.

27. **Generation**—Fortunately the on-going projects in this State are in final stages of completion. All out efforts are, therefore, being made to complete them as early as possible. It is anticipated that 1,934 MW of installed capacity would be added from the on-going projects during the Sixth Plan period. In the first year of 1980-81 it is anticipated that 344 MW of installed capacity would be created from Obra Extension, Stages II and III (200 MW) and Garhwal Rishikesh Chilla (144 MW). During 1981-82 it is proposed to commission the last unit of Obra Extension Stages II and III and add 200 MW. Thus at the end of 1981-82 the installed capacity would be 3,923 MW.

28. The outlay proposed for generation includes Rs. 35.05 crores as power share for multi-purpose projects during 1981-82. Irrigation share of Rs. 24.50 crores is included under irrigation sector. The projectwise details are as follows :

Multipurpose projects—Outlays and expenditure  
(In crore Rs.)

Project	Sixth Plan proposed outlay	1980-81 approved outlay	1981-82 proposed outlay
1	2	3	4
<i>Tehri Dam</i> ..	345.77	31.00	43.67
Power share ..	204.77	15.00	23.67
Irrigation share ..	141.00	16.00	20.00

Proj ct	Sixth Plan proposed outlay	1980-81 proposed outlay	1981-82 proposed outlay
1	2	3	4
<i>Lakhwar Vyasi</i> ..	130.75	11.50	14.38
Power share ..	101.75	8.50	11.38
Irrigation share ..	29.00	3.00	3.00
<i>Kishau Dam</i> ..	42.00	1.00	1.50
Power share ..	16.00	..	..
Irrigation share ..	26.00	1.00	1.50
Total ..	518.52	43.50	59.55
Power share ..	322.52	23.50	35.05
Irrigation share	196.00	20.00	24.50

29. Taking into account the capacity installed in the State as well as imports from Central sector and other neighbouring States the State would have a peaking capacity of 2,459 MW as against the estimated demand of 3,400 MW. The State would thus experience a shortage of 941 MW as against 727 MW anticipated during 1980-81 and 373 MW in the base year of 1979-80.



30. As regards energy at bus bar it is estimated that against the demand of 17,586 Gwh the availability would be about 14,602 Gwh during 1981-82. This takes into account the import as well as the energy generated and utilised by Renusagar in private sector. The shortage during the year is estimated to be 2,984 Gwh as against 4,585 Gwh anticipated during 1980-81 and 4,186 Gwh during 1979-80. The improvement during 1980-82 is not only on account of the fact that large units of Obra Extension II and III would be stabilised and addition of 144 MW of hydro would be available, but also on the assumption that the thermal units would be run according to prescribed efficiency norms.

31. The power projects have a long gestation period as such it is essential to initiate work on new projects in a phased manner. In the 1980-81 Plan a lump provision of Rs. 27.35 crores was made for new generation projects. The State Government have taken a decision to utilise this amount on Anpara 'B' Thermal (Rs. 18.00 crores), Unchahar Thermal (Rs. 2.00 crores), Maneri Bhali (Rs. 4.40 crores), Khara (Rs. 2.5 crores) and Pala Maneri (Rs. 0.45 crore). During 1981-82 it is proposed to allocate outlays for these projects as mentioned below :

(In crore Rs.)

Project	1981-82 outlay
1. Anpara 'B' Thermal	15.00
2. Unchahar Thermal	14.00
3. Maneri Bhali Hydel Part II	7.47
4. Khara Hydel	7.65
5. Pala Maneri Hydel	3.00
Total ...	47.12

It is also proposed to initiate works on new projects of Rosa Thermal at Shahjahanpur and Loharinag Pala Hydel on river Bhaghirathi by allocating Rs. 3.00 crores and Rs. 0.50 crore respectively during 1981-82. Besides Rs. 10.60 crores have also been proposed for renovation of existing hydel stations (Rs. 3.00 crores) and thermal stations (Rs. 7.60 crores). All out efforts are being made to complete and obtain benefits from Unchahar Thermal (2×210 MW) and Khara Hydel (3×27 MW) in 1984-85. Thus the addition in the Sixth Plan from new projects would be 501 MW bringing the total addition to 2,435 MW.

32. Together with the augmentation of power generation the stress is being given on its optimal consumption. Out of 14,744 Gwh to be generated by UPSEB and 310 Gwh to be imported during 1981-82 the consumption is estimated to be 11,355 Gwh. The demand and supply has been worked out as follows :

Categorywise consumption of electricity (Gwh)

Category	1980-81	1981-82	
	Anticipated consumption	Estimated demand	Projected consumption
1	2	3	4
Industries	3795	6126	5128
Hindalco	.. 669	1980	669
Total	.. 4464	8106	5897
Irrigation and dewatering	2850	3660	3754
Railway traction	.. 350	439	501
Domestic and commercial	992	1433	1400
Others	.. 404	337	572
Total	.. 9060	13975	12024

It, is thus, seen that there will be large shortfall of power for the industrial sector and unless adequate measures are taken to meet the industrial demand the industrialisation programme of the State will be affected adversely. This would affect the overall rates of growth in the State and also make it increasingly difficult for the State to attract new industry.

33. **Transmission and distribution**—For proper and economic distribution of generation it is essential to have a strong network of lines and sub-stations. In the Sixth Plan an outlay of Rs. 752.25 crores has been proposed of which Rs. 92.00 crores has been allocated in 1980-81. During 1981-82 an outlay of Rs. 125.00 crores

is proposed which is to be utilised in the following manner :

**34. Transmission and distribution—Outlays and expenditure**

(In crore Rs.)

Work	Sixth Plan proposed outlay	1980-81 approved outlay	1981-82 proposed outlay
1	2	3	4
400 kV ..	180.64	25.32	27.30
220 kV ..	206.06	16.23	34.10
132 kV ..	165.60	20.00	28.60
66 kV and below.	199.95	30.45	35.00
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>752.25</b>	<b>92.00</b>	<b>125.00</b>

With these investments it is proposed to implement various schemes and achieve targets as enumerated below.

**35. 400 kV lines**—At the end of 1979-80, the State had a total length of 762 ckt. km. It is proposed to add 1,122 ckt. km. during Sixth Plan period of which 395 ckt. km. has to be achieved during 1980-81. For next year the target is to add 342 ckt. km. which will bring the cumulative total to 1,499 ckt. km. It is expected that Rishikesh-Moradabad (160 ckt.) km.) and Rishikesh-Moradnagar (182 ckt. km.) will be completed during 1981-82.

**36. 220 kV lines**—The State had energised 3,210 ckt. km. of 220 kV lines up to the end of 1979-80. In the Sixth Plan a target of adding 3,438 ckt. km. has been proposed which will bring the total length to 6,648 ckt. km. In the first year it is proposed to energise 201 ckt. km. During 1981-82 the programme is to add 696 ckt. km. by completing following lines :

	(Ckt. km.)
1. Lucknow-Sitapur-Shahjahanpur	94
2. Rishikesh-Chamba-Maneri Bhali I (II ckt.)	65
3. Parichha-Mainpuri DC	426

	(Ckt. km.)
4. Moradabad-Nehtaur	100
5. Shahabad Tapping	6
6. DC tapping of Chhibro-Rishikesh at Khodri	5
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>696</b>

**37. 132 kV lines**—A total length of 7,481 ckt. km. of 132 kV lines had been energised by the end of 1979-80. An addition of 3,643 ckt. km. lines has been envisaged in the Sixth Plan period which will bring the total to 11,124 ckt. km. The first year's programme is to energise 800 ckt. km. A target of 780 ckt. km. has been proposed in 1981-82 plan.

**38. 66 kV and below**—The programme envisaged is as follows :

66 kV and below lines

Lines	Additional Targets		
	Sixth Plan	1980-81	1981-82
1	2	3	4
66 kV ..	15	15	..
33 kV ..	4,967	900	945
11 kV ..	13,273	2,500	2,575
L. T. ..	15,397	2,900	2,987
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>33,652</b>	<b>6,315</b>	<b>6,507</b>

**39. Reduction in transmission losses**—The programme of transmission and distribution included in the Sixth Plan also envisages not only to control the system losses but also to reduce them to a level of 18 per cent in the last year of the Plan. It is anticipated that line losses will be reduced from 18.8 per cent to 18.6 per cent in 1980-81 and to 18.5 per cent in 1981-82.

**40. Rural electrification**—Electricity has always been considered as one of the most effective catalyst for the promotion of economic development. For a long time the use of electricity was thought of only in terms of industry. In sixties it was recognised that the developmental effect of electrification is even

more significant in its application to rural areas. Rural electrification not only helps to bring about a technological revolution in agriculture but also stimulates the growth and expansion of small and medium industries in the rural areas, besides effecting significant changes in the social and cultural life of the rural masses in the direction of modernisation.

41. In the Sixth Plan an outlay of Rs. 212.44 crores has been proposed which will be supplemented by another Rs. 86.86 crores through ARDC, SPA and consumers' deposits. The outlays approved for 1980-81 and that proposed for 1981-82 are detailed below :

*Rural Electrification Financing*

(In crore Rs.)

Programme	Outlay during		
	Sixth Plan proposed	1980-81 approved	1981-82 proposed
1	2	3	4
<i>Funds under State Plan :</i>			
Normal programme	63.90	10.90	11.00
REC programme	70.54	10.54	12.00
RMNP ..	78.00	10.56	12.00
Sub-total ..	212.44	32.00	35.00
<i>Additive resources :</i>			
ARDC ..	34.33	5.50	6.48
S. P. A. ..	47.29	9.00	8.33
Consumers' deposits	5.24	1.00	1.00
Sub-total ..	86.86	15.50	15.81
Total ..	299.30	47.50	50.81

42. Under rural electrification programme main emphasis is on energisation of pumping sets which accelerates agricultural production through multiple cropping. In the State at the end of 1979-80 there were 7,45,682 private

tube-wells out of which 3,44,135 were electrically energised. In the Sixth Plan, it is proposed to construct 6,31,100 private tube-wells pumping sets and energise 2,81,000 by electricity. During 1980-81 against the programme of constructing 1,42,700 private tube-wells/pumping sets efforts are being made to electrify 50,000. The next year's programme is to energise electrically 5,430 private tube-wells/pumping sets although 1,30,800 will be constructed.

43. The other important programme of rural electrification is electrification of villages. According to 1971 census, there are 1,12,561 villages in the State. At the end of 1979-80 38,577 villages were electrified which constituted 32.2 per cent of the total villages of the State. The national average during the same year was 40.5 per cent. All the States except West Bengal, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh were ahead of this State. Since 100 per cent village electrification in this State will require huge investment which will be difficult fore proposed to achieve a level of 60 per cent to sustain in a single five-year plan, it is, therefore proposed to achieve a level of 60 per cent by the end of Sixth Plan. In order to achieve this aim it is proposed to electrify 33,110 villages (by CEA definition) during Sixth Plan period out of which 3,700 will be electrified in 1980-81 and 5,430 in 1981-82.

44. It is estimated that about 25 per cent of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population of the country resides in this State. A special programme of energisation of Harijan Bastis was initiated in the Fourth Plan and 14,014 Harijan Bastis were electrified by the end of 1979-80. The Sixth Plan programme envisages to electrify 21,226 Harijan Bastis of which 2,735 are being energised during 1980-81. A target of 3,305 is being proposed for 1981-82.

45. **Survey and investigation**—Survey and investigations on five schemes in Yamuna Valley, nine schemes in Ganga Valley and three schemes in Sarda Valley besides six thermal schemes are proposed in the Sixth Plan period. Work on these schemes will be brought to completion during 1980-85. A total plan outlay of Rs. 9.20 crores has been envisaged for the work. The implementation of two of these schemes viz. Srinagar Hydel in Ganga Valley and Narora Thermal in Bulandshahr will commence in the Sixth Plan period itself. During 1980-81 it is proposed to utilise Rs. 1.75 crores. A provision of Rs. 1.80 crores is being made for 1981-82.

46. The existing Research and Development Centre is proposed to be strengthened at a cost of Rs. 0.80 crore during Sixth Plan period. No provision has been made for this during 1980-81 but it is proposed to provide Rs. 0.20 crore during 1981-82.

47. **Special component plan for Scheduled Castes**—The outlays under power sector are essentially indivisible but rural electrification programme is one which is implemented at the district level. Under this programme an outlay of Rs. 212.44 crores has been proposed for Sixth Plan of which it is anticipated that

Rs. 12.08 crores will be utilised for Scheduled Castes. It is also anticipated that Rs. 1.46 crores out of Rs. 32 crores in 1980-81 and Rs. 2.10 crores out of Rs. 35.00 crores in 1981-82 will be utilised for providing benefits to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Besides energisation of private tubewells and pumping sets the main programme is electrification of Harijan Bastis. It is proposed to energise 21,226 Harijan Bastis during Sixth Plan period of which 2,735 Bastis are to be energised during 1980-81 and 3,305 during 1981-82.

## CHAPTER 4

### INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

#### (1) LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRY

In the context of providing effective diversification to the agrarian economy of the State and thereby relieving heavy pressure on land, the strategy has been to accelerate the pace of industrial development. The efforts made by the State government towards industrialisation are reflected by the heavy investment made for power generation in view of implicit role of power for such development. The outlays on industries increased 41-times that of the First Plan. The number of registered factories in 1950 were 1,137 employing 1.75 lakh persons. This number rose to 5,024 in 1978 employing 3.56 lakh persons. The volume of production also registered more than ten-fold increase during the same period.

2. All along the planning era, there has been emphasis on the development of small scale industries because of their inherent advantage in terms of more output, larger employment potential, easier diversification of rural and under-developed areas with comparatively lesser capital. As a result of various promotional programmes, the number of small scale units registered with the Directorate of Industries increased from 3,107 in 1960-61 to about 47,943 by 1979-80 providing employment to 5.38 lakh persons and producing goods valued at Rs. 983 crores. The growth in small scale sector has, however, been concentrated in a few urban conglomerations such as Kanpur, Ghaziabad, Meerut, Agra, Varanasi, Allahabad and Lucknow. Traditional industries like handicrafts and handloom have also developed in areas where skills already existed.

3. It is envisaged that more than 30,000 new units of various industries will be encouraged during 1980-85 Plan period, which will provide employment to more than 2.32 lakh persons.

4. Outlays for the large and medium industries sector consisting of programmes of various corporations\* is about Rs. 23 crores, during 1980-81, which is now proposed to be increased to about Rs. 40 crores in 1981-82 implying an increase of about 73 per cent.

5. **State textile corporation**—State textile corporation has set up 8 spinning mills (total 2 lakh spindles) with an investment of Rs. 40 crores. These mills are already in production. However, installed capacity in the existing mills is extremely inadequate to meet the demand.

6. During the Sixth Plan, 20 new spinning mills are proposed to be set up. Thus, an additional installed capacity of 12 lakh spindles will be created. Of the proposed capacity, 2 lakh spindles would be established by expansion of existing mills and 10 lakhs spindles by multifibre policy of the Government of India a Viscose staple fibre plant/rayon grade pulp plant of 75 tonnes and 100 tonnes capacity per day respectively is also proposed to be set up.

7. For the hill areas, two hosiery complexes/plants are being proposed and the financial requirement for the complexes is Rs. 38 crores.

8. **Woollen yarn for carpet**—A woollen yarn spinning mill is also proposed to be set up for meeting the rapidly growing requirement of carpet yarn.

The programmes envisaged are as under :

(1) Expansion of spindles through UPSTC/UPSSM by 1 lakh spindles (continuing scheme).

(2) 10 new spinning mills of 50,000 spindles each at the rate of Rs. 18 crores in State and co-operative sectors.

(3) Rayon grade pulp plant 100 TPD.

(4) Viscose staple fibre 75 TPD.

(5) Automatic looms 1,500 nos.

(6) Process house.

(7) Diversification and modernisation of 8 public sector mills.

(8) Hosiery plants/complexes.

An outlay of Rs. 1,700 lakhs is envisaged for 1981-82 for initiating work on a number of projects mentioned above and completing such of them as may be possible during the year.

\*Annexure—I

**9. U. P. State cement corporation Ltd.—**

The corporation is already running two cement factories—one at Churk and the other at Dalla having a capacity of 4.8 lakh tonnes and 4 lakh tonnes of cement per annum respectively. The Kajrahat cement project having the capacity of 16.80 lakh tonnes per annum is in the final stages of implementation and is likely to start production by the end of 1980-81.

10. It has been estimated that shortage of cement in the base year 1979-80 was around 7 million tonnes in the country. In order to meet the demand for cement, the capacity required by the end of the Sixth Plan is estimated at 44.80 million tonnes, if a capacity utilization of 85 per cent is assumed.

11. In order to cope up with the demand for cement, the State's contribution has been envisaged to be substantially stepped up. During 1981-82 the following projects are to be taken :

- (1) Pithoragarh cement project, Gangoli-hat (Pithoragarh).
- (2) Madrasu (Baruwala) cement project, Dehra Dun.
- (3) Mirzapur (South) project.
- (4) Salkhan (Mirzapur) mini cement plant.
- (5) Three mini cement plants in hill areas.

An outlay of Rs. 500 lakhs is envisaged for 1981-82.

**12. The Pradeshiya Industrial and Investment Corporation of U. P. Ltd. (PICUP)—**The Corporation has so far sanctioned over 3,500 lakh rupees as financial assistance to 117 large and medium industries in the State having a total investment of about 25,000 lakh rupees with a direct employment of over one lakh. It has participated in two joint sector projects (i) U. P. Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (UPDPL), and (ii) U. P. Twiga Fibre-glass Ltd. and hold a letter of intent for XLPE/PVC cables.

13. An outlay of Rs. 250 lakhs is envisaged for 1981-82 for the following :

- (1) Additional share capital.
- (2) Government guaranteed bonds.
- (3) Subsidy for feasibility study.
- (4) Sales-tax loan scheme.
- (5) Joint sector projects.

**14. U. P. State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., Kanpur—**The Corporation was provided Rs. 10.25 crores from 1974-75 to 1979-80, while the expenditure was of the order of Rs. 26.12 crores. The Corporation has obtained 31 licences for setting up joint/State sector projects with an investment of Rs. 117 crores. The Corporation has also acquired 14,617 acres of land in 25 districts of which 9,725 acres of land had been developed by the end of March 1980.

15. In the industrial areas promoted by the Corporation, additional investment by way of creation of certain facilities and amenities such as common facility centre building, field hostels, housing, telephone, telex, bank, police outpost and KIOSKS, will be made in the Sixth Plan period.

The programme of the Corporation for 1981-82 are as follows :

**16. Construction towards promoter's equity for establishing industrial units in the State—**The Corporation has 31 projects in hand of which 5 have already been commissioned and 5 more are expected to commence production by the end of 1980-81. The total investment cost of all these projects is of the order of Rs. 117 crores. The Corporation has contributed Rs. 2.65 crores to the equity capital of the joint sector projects. Besides, contributing to its equity share in the on-going projects, the Corporation would be required to contribute its share of equity in other projects, e.g. phosphorous, carbon black, malaic enhydride, fatty acids and glycerine, graphite electrodes, S. T. P. P. etc. during the next five years. An outlay of Rs. 90.00 lakhs has been proposed for this programme.

**17. Assistance for providing underwriting facilities—**The Corporation had provided underwriting assistance of the order of Rs. 5 crores to 52 companies. With the improved availability of the power in the Sixth Plan, it is anticipated that there would be increased pressure for underwriting. An outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs is being proposed as underwriting fund for the Corporation.

**18. Equity contribution for setting up of a captive power plant at Sikandrabad—**The Corporation proposes to set up captive power plants in industrial areas to overcome the power shortage in these areas. It is proposed to set up a 60 mW thermal power station at Sikandrabad, at a cost of Rs. 50 crores. A new company is proposed to be incorporated

to implement this programme. Other industrial areas will be taken up in next phase. The feasibility report of the proposed power plant has already been got prepared from Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL). Out of the total project cost of Rs. 50 crores, it is proposed to raise Rs. 30 crores from the financial institutions and Rs. 20 crores by way of equity capital would have to be provided. During 1981-82 a preliminary provision of Rs. 30 lakhs has been proposed.

**19. Subsidy on cost of land in backward areas**—Keeping in view the importance and utility of the scheme, mainly from the point of view of backward area development, it is proposed to continue to benefit the existing areas, i.e., Basti, Faizabad, Mohan (Almora), Jhansi, Banda, Khurja (Bulandshahr), and Mathura. Besides, it is proposed to cover 6—8 new districts during the next five years. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been proposed for land subsidy programmes.

**20. Additional facilities in industrial areas for accelerated development**—The Corporation has already initiated the programme of providing additional facilities like, telephone, telex, banks, hostels, shopping centre, link roads, etc. in certain areas and provision of such facilities exists at Unnao, Sahibabad (Ghaziabad), Sikandrabad (Bulandshahr), Sandila (Hardoi), Mathura, Lucknow, Ram Nagar (Varanasi), Rae Bareilly, Agra and Naini (Allahabad). The investment on this activity is about Rs. 1 crore. Rs. 10 lakhs has been proposed for this facility during 1981-82.

**21. U. P. electronic corporation**—The Corporation has been set up to promote electronic industries in the State. It has set up a T. V. factory in Allahabad and has participated in 7 joint sector projects with Rs. 84.25 lakhs as equity. Test and development centre at Panki, Kanpur has also been set up by it. The Corporation has its own marketing division to market products manufactured in its subsidiaries through sales-cum-service centres situated at Lucknow, Kanpur, Delhi, Meerut and Jullundhur.

**22. UPEC** has proposed to provide centralised marketing facilities, design and development facilities and strengthen their testing/development facilities for encouraging the electronic industries in the State. Apart from completion of on-going programmes, new projects in State/joint sectors are proposed to be undertaken. The Corporation also proposed to set up electronics testing and development,

R and D facilities and strengthening of marketing set up. An outlay of Rs. 300 lakhs is envisaged for 1981-82 for following programmes :

- (1) State sector projects.
- (2) Joint sector projects.
- (3) Electronics testing and R/D centres.
- (4) Marketing scheme.
- (5) Functional electronic complexes and promotional assistance to UPEC.

**23. Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation**—The corporation has made good progress during the last few years. Up to the end of the year 1979-80, the Corporation has sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 168.00 crores. The outstandings as at the end of the year 1979-80 are of the order of Rs. 66.00 crores. During the year 1979-80 the corporation received 4,268 applications for Rs. 62 crores and sanctioned loan to 2,745 units amounting to Rs. 33 crores.

**24.** At present, the authorised capital of the corporation is Rs. 10.00 crores. The paid-up capital as at the beginning of the year stood at Rs. 7.45 crores. It has been decided to increase the capital base of the corporation during the year 1980-81, by Rs. 2.25 crores, which is to be contributed by the State Government and the IDBI.

**25.** For 1981-82, an outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs is envisaged in order to strengthen the capital base of the corporation.

**26. Tool room project**—A tool room project is being set up at Lucknow to provide facilities for manufacture of tools, jigs, dies and fixtures to meet the requirement of industries in the State. The State government has approved the outlay of Rs. 360.00 lakhs for this project and Rs. 160.00 lakhs were made available during the year 1979-80. Land for the project has been acquired in UPSIDC industrial area at Lucknow. Foreign assistance from Federal Republic of Germany of about Rs. 500.00 lakhs is also likely to be available for production and training facilities to be provided by the tool room. An outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs is envisaged for 1981-82.

**27. Auto tractors Limited**—The State government has taken up a project for manufacture of tractors in Pratapgarh. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 17 crores. Out of which Rs. 850 lakhs is by way of equity from the State government and the balance

Rs. 850 lakhs is by way of term loan. The funds released till 31st March, 1980 amount to Rs. 406 lakhs and, therefore, the balance requirement of Rs. 500 lakhs has to be made by 1981, so that the project goes into production by 1981-82. Arrangements for obtaining term loan will be made after the share capital of the State government is fully subscribed. A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh is being made during 1981-82. The production programme envisages manufacture of 500 tractors during 1981-82 and it is expected to be increased to 6,000 numbers by 1986. The project also envisages manufacture of engine for the tractors from 1982-83. The initial capacity for engines will be 200 numbers which will be increased to 2,000 numbers by 1986.

**28. Land acquisition and infrastructural facilities**—The State government has to provide land and pay compensation for the land already acquired for central/State sector projects. A number of central and State sector projects such as gas based fertiliser, petro-chemical complex and other projects are envisaged to be implemented during Sixth plan period. An outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs is envisaged for 1981-82.

29. An outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed for 1981-82 for providing infrastructural facilities like drainage, water supply, sub-stations, common facility blocks etc. for industrial areas/estates/complexes. Similarly, testing development and research facilities are proposed to be encouraged during plan period.

**30. Feasibility studies**—The State government has to conduct various industrial potentiality studies and also feasibility studies for various projects to be taken up in the State and Central sector. On the basis of the projects identified by the Working Group on Sixth plan, such feasibility studies are to be undertaken during 1980-81. Also for obtaining financial assistance from various institutions, a number of feasibility studies will have to be taken up. Keeping in view these requirements an outlay of Rs. 17 lakhs is proposed for 1981-82.

**31. Continuing staff of heavy industries sections**—Through a skeleton staff for the administration of licensed projects and to monitor the implementation of letters of intent/licences, the annual expenditure on the staff is Rs. 2.5 lakhs and, therefore, an outlay of Rs. 3 lakhs has been kept for the staff of heavy industries section for 1981-82.

**32. NOIDA**—The State government has set up a housing-cum-industrial complex near Delhi in which 4,000 units are proposed to be encouraged. More than 400 units have already started production and 600 sheds are under construction. For meeting the development cost of industrial sheds and development of infrastructural facilities, an outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs is proposed for NOIDA for 1981-82.

**33. Subsidy on generating sets**—The State government has re-introduced a scheme for providing 25 per cent subsidy for the installation of generating sets by large and medium units. For the projects which have been set up, it would be necessary to instal their own generating sets for which an outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs has been kept for 1981-82.

**34. New projects**—The sub-working groups for the Sixth plan have identified a number of projects which have to be set up in the State, central and joint sectors. The working group on industry and minerals has approved some of these projects for implementation during the Sixth Plan. An outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs has been kept for equity for implementation of such new projects for 1981-82.

#### (2) SUGAR INDUSTRY

**35. U. P. Co-operative Sugar Mills Federation**—During the year 1980-81 initially, the financial allocation of Rs. 1.00 crore was made as share capital for Majhola. An additional allocation of Rs. 6.12 crores was made during 1980-81 which includes Rs. 2.50 crores as interim loan for Sarsawa and Rs. 3.62 crores (Rs. 0.20 crore for Majhola, Rs. 1.00 crore for Baghat, Rs. 1.05 crores for Sultanpur and Rs. 1.37 crores for Mahmoodabad as share capital. The schemes of setting up a new sugar mill at Sitarganj and expansion of distillery unit of Bazpur are under Hill Development Plan. With these provisions, modernisation and expansion programmes of Majhola and Baghat Co-operative Sugar Factories have been taken up. The rehabilitation and expansion programme of Sarsawa had already started which is near completion. Schemes of setting up new sugar units at Sultanpur and Mahmoodabad have also been taken up.

36. For the year 1981-82, Rs. 5 crores has been provided for co-operative sector as share capital for modernisation and expansion Rs. 0.15 crore for Majhola, Rs. 0.35 crore for Baghat, Rs. 1.35 crores for Anoopshahr and Rs. 1.35 crores for Bilaspur) and for setting up by-products units (Rs. 0.80 crore for setting up mini



paper plant at Majhola by U. P. Co-operative Sugar Factories Federation Ltd., Rs. 0.36 crore for setting up a distillery unit at Majhola factory, Rs. 0.32 crore each for distillery units at Anoopshahr and Nanauta).

37. **U. P. Sugar Corporation**—The rehabilitation and expansion and modernisation of Sakhotitanda Factory is being done by the Sugar Corporation. This factory is being expanded to a capacity of 1,500 TCD (expandable to 2,500 TCD). The scheme has been approved by the Public Investment Board at a cost of Rs. 712 lakhs. Out of this, the State government will contribute a sum of Rs. 285 lakhs, the balance sum to be obtained from the financial institutions. The State government has already disbursed a sum of Rs. 75 lakhs as share capital for this factory during 1978-79 and a further sum of Rs. 188 lakhs is provided in the year 1980-81, the balance of Rs. 22 lakhs to be given in 1981-82.

38. During the year 1981-82, a sum of Rs. 500 lakhs has been provided as share capital to Sugar Corporation. The balance amount of Rs. 22 lakhs will be given for Sakhotitanda Unit. Mohiuddinpur Unit is to be expanded from 1000 TCD to 1500 TCD, Kichha Factory from 2000 to 3000 TCD and Chandpur from 1250 to 2000 TCD. In addition Amroha Unit is to be modernised and rehabilitated. Hence a provision of Rs. 478 lakhs has been made for investment in the said 4 units as share capital (Rs. 100 lakhs for Mohiuddinpur, Rs. 154 lakhs for Kichha, Rs. 112 lakhs for Chandpur and Rs. 112 lakhs for Amroha) making a total provision of Rs. 500 lakhs during 1981-82 Plan.

### (3) VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES

39. The village and small scale sector comprises following programmes :

- (1) Industrial estates.
- (2) Small scale industries.
- (3) Handicrafts.
- (4) Khadi and village industries.
- (5) Handloom and powerloom.
- (6) Sericulture.

40. A notable achievement for the small scale industries was the creation of institutional framework by setting up of specialized corporations such as UPSIC, UPFC, export corporation,

leather development and brassware corporation in different years and setting up of DIC's during 1978-79 and 1979-80 for encouraging industries in potential growth centres in rural areas. Industrial complexes for specific industries like hosiery, ready-made garments, leather, plastic, electronic, scooter, aircrafts and ancillary etc. have also been set up. A comprehensive programme of organizing industrial campaigns, identification of entrepreneurs and motivating them for setting up of small scale industries was taken up. The programme for training of entrepreneurs was also introduced.

41. The programme for integrated rural development and TRYSEM were introduced in selected blocks in identified families. As many as 8,089 artisans based units were encouraged during 1979-80 in addition to 5,808 small scale units providing employment to 90,449 persons.

42. In 1972-73, there were 12,851 small scale units as per census conducted in 1972-73. With the introduction of various promotional programmes, the small scale sector now has 47,843 units providing employment to 5.38 lakh persons in State and producing goods worth Rs.980 crores.

43. Handicrafts represent our great cultural heritage and occupy an important place in the national economy. From the point of view of employment generation and export, various schemes like, carpet, art-metalware, brassware, woodcarving, chikan etc. occupy a prominent place. More than 50,000 persons have already been trained in various crafts such as crafts, chikan, woodcarving and metal-work etc. Common facility services, supply of inputs, design and marketing arrangements are being strengthened. U. P. Export Corporation is boosting the exports of handicrafts.

44. The State Khadi and Village Industries Board implements the programme utilizing the funds of Khadi and Village Industries Commission. During 1979-80 an assistance amounting to Rs. 1.75 crores from K. V. I. C. was utilized in assisting more than 3,000 units relating to oil, soap making, matches, leather, bee-keeping, carpentry, smithy and khandsari, etc.

45. For strengthening the programmes of village and small industries sector, an outlay of Rs. 23 crores is envisaged for 1981-82. The programmewise broad details are given as under :

Programmes	Actuals 1978-79	Expenditure 1979-80	Proposed outlay for Sixth plan (1980—85)	Outlay for 1980-81	Proposed outlay for 1981-82
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Village and Small Industries</i>					
1. Industrial estates	221.30	50.50	1,000.00	140.00	150.00
2. Small scale industries	361.20	668.20	4,500.00	650.00	750.00
3. Handicrafts	97.30	136.29	3,000.00	250.00	450.00
4. Khadi and village industries	50.40	126.27	1,200.00	40.00	150.00
5. Handlooms and sericulture	379.96	497.02	6,300.00	520.00	800.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,110.16</b>	<b>1,478.28</b>	<b>16,000.00</b>	<b>1,600.00</b>	<b>2,300.00</b>

(i) *Industrial Estates*

46. The main objective of the industrial estates programme is to encourage and support the creation plus expansion of small scale industries by providing developed sites for factory accommodation. The present position of utilization is given below:

<i>Industrial Estates:</i>	65	
(Total)	<i>Sheds</i>	<i>Plots</i>
1. Developed	900	2,133
2. Allotted	880	1,950
3. Occupied	875	1,783
4. Working	760	1,107

47. As against 3 industrial estates developed in 1976-77, 25 new industrial estates have been taken up in 1978-79. Of these, 15 industrial estates have already been started and are expected to be completed by December, 1980. Land acquisition in the remaining places has been completed and the development work will be completed in 1980-81. With the construction of 15 estates, 150 sheds and 836 plots would be available additionally.

48. For 1981-82 an outlay of Rs. 150 lakhs is envisaged. The following work will be undertaken during 1981-82:

(1) Development of land for 13 industrial estates at growth centres.

(2) Construction of 70 sheds in 7 estates for which land has been acquired.

(3) Construction of sheds in 3 industrial estates in hill districts.

(4) Acquisition of land of 15 new industrial estates in plains and 2 in hill districts.

(5) Water supply and electrification.

(ii) *Small Scale Industries*

49. **Programme through U. P. Small Industries Corporation**—For the development of small scale industries, U.P.S.I.C. has been set up in the State. During the 1981-82 Plan, the Corporation will expand its existing activities. It also proposes to take up some new activities. The total requirement of funds during this year for the various continuing/new schemes is envisaged to the tune of Rs. 95 lakhs.

(In lakh Rs.)

Name of the schemes	Proposed outlay in 1981-82
<b>A. Continuing schemes</b>	
1. Interest subsidy on loan for supply of machines on hire purchase.	5.00
2. Continuance of the trade centre at Kanpur.	5.00
3. Share capital/loan to UPSTC for expansion of activities.	40.00
4. Share capital/loan to U.P. Potteries for new projects.	16.00
	<b>66.00</b>

(In lakh Rs.)

Name of the Scheme	Proposed outlay in 1981-82
<b>B. New schemes</b>	
1. Establishment of marketing organisation/sub-centres.	6.00
2. Supply of machines on hire purchase.	11.00
3. Scheme for intensive development of selected industries.	5.00
4. Joint ventures and capital participation.	5.00
5. C. G. R. I. extension laboratory.	2.00
	29.00
Total (A) and (B)	95.00

**50. Programmes through Leather Development Corporation**—The entire programmes of leather development is for Scheduled Castes/Tribes and, therefore, forms a major part of special component plan. The State leather corporation (UPLDC) proposes to implement different programmes for leather industry of the State for which outlays proposed for 1981-82 are as under:

(In lakh Rs.)

1. Design centre	...	6.50
2. Training centre	...	6.50
3. Footwear complex-cum-marketing	10.00	
4. Common facility centre, Unnao	8.00	
5. Share capital	...	10.00
6. Setting up of bye-products utilisation centre	...	0.01
Total	...	41.01

**51. Direction and administration**—Under the 'direction and administration' head following schemes have been reorganised:

- (1) Technical assistance programme (TAP).
- (2) Statistical and documentation cell.
- (3) Monitoring and MIS cell for the Directorate (New).
- (4) Ancillary development cell.
- (5) Expansion of the stores purchase section (New).

During 1979-80, the expenditure on these schemes was Rs. 10.37 lakhs.

52. With the formation of DICs and increasing emphasis on providing marketing assistance to the small units, it has become necessary to provide additional staff for the SPS, specially for inspection and audit purposes on the pattern of DGS & D, New Delhi. The government had got done a study of the monitoring a M.I. system on which setting up of a specialised cell for MIS has been suggested. Accordingly, these schemes are being included and an outlay of Rs. 12 lakhs is envisaged for 1981-82.

**53. Industrial co-operatives/special co-operatives for Harijans/weaker sections**—The small and cottage industries are encouraged to form industrial co-operative so that the skilled and semi-skilled artisans could muster up their resources for this common economic and social upliftment. The existing programmes of providing share capital loans, assistance for construction of workshop/godowns, managerial assistance, is proposed to be continued. It is also proposed to introduce a scheme for providing managerial staff to each of the co-operatives specially those of the weaker sections to enable the revival programme to be implemented properly. During 1977-78, a new scheme of organising Harijan/landless workers assistance, was taken up. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is envisaged for 1981-82.

**54. Testing and development and quality control facilities**—Testing and development laboratories are providing quality control and testing facilities to small scale industries such as leather, glass, ceramics, engineering and oil industries. Under this programme, a leather testing laboratory in Kanpur, a glass and ceramics testing laboratory in Khurja and a central glass testing laboratory are functioning. A heat treatment plant for cutlery industry has been set up in Meerut and diesel engine testing laboratory has been set up in Ghaziabad. These plan schemes are proposed to continue for providing testing and quality control facilities to the industry. Also a number of small quality marking centres under the quality marking schemes were set up in the State. The quality marking schemes are to be strengthened by setting up of integrated testing laboratories and also by providing senior technical personnel.

55. It is, therefore, proposed to set up "Regional Quality Control Centres" with adequate equipments and technical staff in following industries:

- (1) Leather testing laboratory at Agra.
- (2) Glass testing laboratory at Firozabad.
- (3) Sports goods testing and development laboratory, Meerut.
- (4) Locks and building fittings testing and development centre, Aligarh.
- (5) Brassware testing and development centre.
- (6) Electronic testing and development laboratory Lucknow, Allahabad and Ghaziabad.
- (7) Rubber and plastic testing laboratory, Kanpur.
- (8) Essential oil, testing and development centre, Kannauj (Farrukhabad).
- (9) Metallurgical testing laboratory in collaboration with national metallurgical laboratory, Jamshedpur.

An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed for 1981-82.

**56. Glass and pottery development schemes**—There is excellent potential for the development of glass and ceramic industries in State. State government had set up a number of common facility and design development services for the benefit of small pottery artisans. The growth of this industry in Khurja has been quite speculative and most of the small units have now expanded their production. The commercial service of such industries have, therefore, been transferred to UPSIC who have set up a subsidiary, namely U. P. potteries Ltd. They have also taken over the activities of pottery factory in Basti and Chinhat, Lucknow. It is proposed to continue with the training and testing facilities. During 1979-80 the State government has set up a pottery development centre in Jhansi. A similar centre is being set up in Nizamabad (Azamgarh) where there is concentration of potters. It is proposed to complete these schemes by 1981-82. Besides a glass and ceramics complex is proposed to be set up in Makhanpur growth centre. Land has been arranged and the scheme is to be completed by 1984-85 through U. P. potteries (UPSIC). An outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs in proposed for 1981-82.

**57. District Industries Centres**—The scheme of DICs has been taken up in all 56 districts of the State. The details of outlays proposed are:

	1981-82 outlay (In lakhs Rs.)
1. Staff expenditure of DICS	133.00
2. Campaigns and EDP programmes	7.00
3. Assistance to artisans	110.00
4. Margin money loans	38.00
5. Assistance to Harijan/ scheduled caste workers (Improved tools, machines)	} 52.00
6. Loans for growth centre units for tiny sector artisans, handicapped women arti- sans etc.	}
Total ...	340.00

**58. Marketing development fund and exhibitions**—It is proposed to strength exhibition programme at district, regional and State levels and also to provide soft term loan through DIC, UPSIC and UPFC assistance to the units to enable it to undertake marketing operation on the pattern of T.D.A. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed.

**59. Industrial complexes**—During 1976-77 a scheme of setting up of industrial complexes was taken up by the State government. In all 30 industrial complexes were sponsored. On an average, 15 units were to be set up in each complex. So far, 13 complexes have been implemented through various State corporations/directorate of industries and 10 complexes which are under implementation stage are proposed to be completed. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed for 1981-82.

**60. Assistance and concessions to small scale units**—All the assistance and concessions that are provided to the small industries have been grouped under this head. These are proposed to be continued:

- (a) Power subsidy.
- (b) Interest subsidy.
- (c) Consultancy subsidy.
- (d) State capital subsidy (proposed to be expanded for all backward districts).
- (e) Stamp duty subsidy for artisans.  
An outlay of Rs. 95 lakhs is proposed.

**61. Entrepreneurial development programme (EDP)**—With a view to meeting the main requirements of entrepreneurship for the development of small scale and cottage industries the

entrepreneurial development and training programmes are being taken up by organising motivational intensive campaigns and training of identified entrepreneurs. An outlay of Rs. 4 lakhs is envisaged for 1981-82.

**62. Industrial potentialities market and R & D programmes for SSI's**—To explore the possibilities for new industries in an area industrial potentiality surveys are conducted and feasibility reports are prepared on request received from entrepreneurs. Besides, market survey are done in selected industries to provide marketing guidance to entrepreneurs, subsidy is also given to the entrepreneurs who intend to take up feasibility study through the recognized consultants. In addition, it is proposed to take up a comprehensive scheme of introducing research and development in small scale sector. An outlay of Rs. 4 lakhs is envisaged for 1981-82.

**63. Productivity and modernisation programme**—The State government has already introduced a scheme of assisting the units to the extent of 5 per cent prior to undertaking productivity studies through the national productivity council. The State government also provides assistance to the local productivity councils for implementing the programmes for increasing productivity of the workers in industries. Besides, it is proposed to introduce a modernisation assistance programme during the Sixth Plan period. The Government of India has already introduced a scheme of modernisation in 20 industries. An outlay of Rs. 4 lakhs is envisaged for 1981-82.

**64. Assistance to sick units**—It is proposed to take up a comprehensive programme of identification and studies of sick units for finding out the reasons of sickness of the small industries. It is proposed to introduce assistance programme for the revival of such units which can become viable, for this purpose, it is proposed to create a sick units assistance fund for the following purposes. An outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs is envisaged for 1981-82.

**65. Hill area schemes**—Some special schemes have been taken up for the industrialisation of hill area. Some existing schemes like entrepreneurial training centres are to be converted into production centres, raw material supply, hill wool development, spinning and weaving plants will be reorganised and improved. The details of these schemes are in the separate plan for hill areas. It is proposed to provide investment subsidy in all the hill districts on the pattern of Himanchal Pradesh. An outlay of Rs. 59 lakhs is proposed for 1981-82.

**66. New schemes : Environmental/pollution control scheme**—It is proposed to introduce a scheme for encouraging small industries to take up pollution control measures. This project envisages assistance. A token provision of Rs. 1,000 is included for 1981-82.

**67. Scheme of export incentives**—There has been very little growth in the export of non-traditional items. The share of small scale sector in total export of the country is around 17 per cent. The Government of India have given very high priority for assisting the export oriented industries so that exports of engineering goods, clinical drugs and textiles may increase rapidly. It is, therefore, proposed to provide various incentives. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is envisaged for 1981-82.

(iii) *Handicrafts*

**68.** The proposal for the growth of handicrafts through the development of various industries are briefly discussed below.

**69. Development of carpet industry**—The carpet industry is highly labour intensive and employs about 1.30 lakh artisans. The State occupies a prestigious place on the carpet map of the country, producing carpets worth nearly Rs. 90 crores per year, which represents 90 per cent of the total production of the country. However, India meets only 6 per cent of the world requirement of hand-knitted carpets. The industry thus has excellent export potential. Following programmes are thus taken up.

**70. Carpet weaving training centres**—During 1981-82, 400 training centres each having 50 trainees are being proposed to be established requiring a sum of Rs. 0.92 lakh per year per centre. An outlay of Rs. 170 lakhs is proposed for 1981-82.

**71. Carpet yarn spinning mills**—For meeting the rapidly expanding demand of carpet yarn, a woollen yarn spinning mill is proposed to be set up in Sultanpur besides reorganisation of the existing joint sector mill at Bhadohi.

**72. Yarn dyeing facility**—There are only a few mechanised dyeing plants in the Bhadohi-Mirzapur area, which meet only a small fraction of the total requirement. It is, therefore, proposed that the dyeing capacity should be substantially increased. It is proposed to encourage entrepreneurs to set up dye-houses and model dye-houses in the State sector.

**73. Carpet finishing and design training centres**—There is great shortage of technically qualified persons for preparation of carpet de-

signs from photographs or samples sent by foreign buyers. There is also shortage of the qualified workers who can do the finishing of the woven carpets. It is, therefore, proposed to increase the number of skilled craftsmen trained in designing, finishing and clipping by establishing 20 centres for training 120 persons each in graph designing, clipping and finishing of carpets during 1981-82 for which an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is envisaged.

**74. Carpet washing plant**—The present method of chemical washing is not acceptable in the sophisticated foreign markets. It is, therefore, proposed that two mechanical carpet washing plants each with a capacity for washing 2 lakh square metres of carpets, be set up during the plan period. An outlay of Rs.6 lakhs is envisaged for 1981-82.

**75. Carpet complexes**—In order to increase the area under the existing carpet belt, it is necessary that the adjoining areas should be developed by establishing carpet complexes. The idea is to encourage the existing entrepreneurs by providing them assistance for adopting carpet weavers who would be supplied looms etc. It is proposed that 10 complexes, each having 10 units (one unit is equal to 1 manufacturer and 100 weavers) be set up during the Sixth Plan period. For 1981-82 an outlay of Rs. 11 lakhs is envisaged.

**76. Development of metal artware industry (U. P. State Brassware Corporation)**—The metal artware industry is mainly concentrated in Moradabad, Jalesar (Etah), Aligarh, Mirzapur and Varanasi. The artisans of brass metal work are also located in Almora, Jhansi, Hathras and Mathura. The total production of this industry is estimated to be around Rs. 30 crores, of which metal artware worth Rs.22 crores is exported annually. The industry is employing about one lakh artisans and has excellent developmental potential because of its labour intensive nature and export potential. An outlay of Rs.30 lakhs is envisaged for providing seed capital for functional industrial estates/craft complex for 1981-82.

**77. Development of wood carving industry**—Wood carving industry is mainly concentrated in Saharanpur area and accounts for 95 per cent of the State's production and 45 per cent of the country's exports. The industry employs about 33,000 workers and has an annual production around Rs. 5 crores. The main problems of the industry is non-availability of seasoned wood of the required quality and low wages of the workers.

78. In view of the above programme for increasing wood seasoning capacity has been taken up. The assessed annual requirement of seasoned wood in Saharanpur area is around 4 lakhs cubic feet. The installed capacity of the wood seasoning plant is 24,000 cubic feet. The expansion of one wood seasoning plant has already been completed by the U. P. Export Corporation. During the plan period the capacity is to be expanded as to cover at least 50 per cent of the total requirement of 4 lakhs cubic feet per year by adding one more plant at Saharanpur/Dehra Dun, where cheap timber is available. Another plant is to be set up at Meerut to cover the needs of the exports goods industry. Besides, craftsman training centres are also proposed to be opened. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is envisaged for 1981-82.

**79. Development of chikan industry**—The chikan work is a delicate and drastic embroidery craftsmanship done on different varieties of cloth. This industry is mainly concentrated around Lucknow, Unnao, Bara Banki and Rae Bareli. It is estimated that about 45,000 workers are employed in the industry. The State government had set up a chikan development centre in Lucknow, which has one production unit employing 600 ladies and is providing services such as supply of raw-materials, purchase of goods from the individual artisans for marketing through the sale depots of the centre as well as from the above rooms.

80. It is also proposed to set up training-cum-production centres and to train 800 workers in high quality work. The employment potential is estimated for 6,400 workers. An outlay of Rs. 13 lakhs is envisaged for 1981-82.

**81. Other handicrafts**—Besides hand-knitted carpets, art metalware, woodware, which constitute the bulk of production in the handicrafts sector, there are a number of other handicraft industries such as, horn, zari and zardozi marble and stone carving, ebony carving, ivory, pottery, ceramics, cane and moonj, tarkashi, wooden toys etc., where practically no development effort was made in the past. More than 2,18,000 artisans are engaged in these crafts but this number has remained more or less static.

82. With a view to facilitating an orderly development of these crafts, a scheme for providing export incentives as also other forms of assistance has been proposed for which an outlay of Rs. 12 lakhs is envisaged for 1981-82. Further, in order to encourage exporting units, it is proposed to introduce a system of export

awards for good performance. An outlay of Rs. 1.5 lakhs is envisaged for 1981-82 for this purpose. Besides, an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed to strengthen the capital base of the Corporation.

83. **Hill area handicraft scheme**—An outlay of Rs. 41 lakhs is envisaged for 1981-82. The programmes proposed for hill areas are as follows:

*Continuing schemes*—

- (1) All India handicraft week.
- (2) Organisation of handicrafts.
- (3) Industrial co-operative societies.
- (4) Papri wood scheme.
- (5) Shawl weaving scheme.
- (6) Artistic wooden goods scheme.
- (7) Ringal utilization scheme.
- (8) Carpet weaving scheme.
- (9) Economic uplift of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
- (10) Raw-material and wages scheme.

*New schemes*—

- (1) Souvenir craft complex.
- (2) Training through master craftsmen.
- (3) Training through entrepreneurs shawl weaving, papri wood, etc.
- (4) Establishment of design centre for hill area crafts.

(iv) *Khadi and Village Industries*

84. In the khadi and village industries programmes only such schemes have been proposed which are not financed by Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

85. **Wool schemes**—The total production of spinner and hand weavers is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 2 crores, for which no finishing and dyeing facilities are available in the hill area. The wool needed by artisans has to be carded and combed. At present the capacity available is not sufficient to meet the demand. It is, therefore, proposed to instal one finishing and processing plant, one carding and combing plant in the hill region. An outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs is envisaged for 1981-82.

86. Four blanket factories situated in Muzaffarnagar, Najibabad, Mirzapur and Gopiganj (Varanasi) were transferred to the Board. Later on two more production centres were added one at Jampur and the other at Rae Bareilly. A new

factory is being set up in district Ghazipur. In view of the growing demand of blankets for defence, hospitals and police, it is proposed to establish four more blanket factories in the eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh where traditional spinners and weavers are available. The cost is estimated at Rs. 52 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs is envisaged for 1981-82.

87. There are more than 5,000 traditional blanket weavers in district Muzaffarnagar, who produce blankets with traditional methods with low productivity and income. They also face great difficulty in marketing of their products. It being a seasonal industry, assistance has to be provided to enable the artisans to continue production throughout the year. A warehousing-cum-marketing scheme wherein 2,000 weavers will be covered in first phase is proposed to be launched. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is envisaged for 1981-82.

88. The present four blanket factories of the Board are very old and most of the machines are more than 25 years old. The milling machines, combing machines, carding and other plants required immediate replacement. An outlay of Rs. 4 lakhs is envisaged for the purpose.

89. **Rebate on khadi sales**—The State Government sanctions 5 per cent special rebate on retail sales of all types of Khadi every year at the time of Gandhi Jayanti celebrations. An outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed for 1981-82.

90. **Assistance to apex federation**—During the last five years about 20,000 individual artisans have been provided financial and technical assistance by the Board, which has helped them in improving the quality quantum of their production. These poor artisans have no marketing outlets and as such they have to sell goods at the cheap rates. In order to extend marketing facilities to the individual artisans assisted by the Board, it is proposed to organise district/divisional level co-operative marketing federations. These will be provided share capital loans by the Board, which will enable them to raise working capital from banks and other financial institutions. An amount of Rs. 26 lakhs has been proposed for 1981-82 as share capital loan to co-operative federation.

91. **Technical assistance programme for the development of village industries**—Khadi and Village Industries Board has provided assistance to 14 industries. In all the khadi and village industries, there is no technical and field staff

available with the Board, and hence they have not been able to make progress during the last one decade. Although Khadi and Village Industries Commission provides very liberal assistance under these industries in the hill and border areas but the staff for supervision and technical guidance has to be provided by the Board. Therefore, for proper technical guidance to units and for supervision, staff and assistance for tools, equipment has to be provided for which an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs has been kept for 1981-82.

(v) *Handlooms*

92. The chief objective of the plan proposed for the year 1981-82 is to improve the earnings of the weavers. The benefits which were reaching him only partially have been so planned as to start a marked improvement in his wages and thus in his living standard.

93. During the year 1979-80 the production of handloom cloth was 460 million metres. It is expected to go up to 480 million metres by 1980-81. The target fixed for 1981-82 is 510 million metres.

94. Some of the main features of achievement during 1980-81 are given as under :

(1) For providing employment at the door steps of the weavers, a massive programme for production of Janta cloth has been taken up in more dispersed way. Cloth valuing of Rs. 862.00 lakhs has been produced during the year 1980-81 up to September 1980 against a target of Rs. 2,200.00 lakhs for the year. The target for 1981-82 has been fixed for Rs. 2,500.00 lakhs.

(2) For providing requisite inputs like pre-weaving and post-weaving facilities and marketing outlets for finished products of the weavers at the place of their work, more handloom intensive development projects are being taken in hand. The total number of intensive development projects presently being run are six. These projects have taken in all 7,496 new looms up to September, 1980.

(3) For providing processing facilities to the weavers of the State, a big processing house at Khalilabad (Basti) costing Rs. 90.00 lakhs is being started. It is hoped that this unit will start working by the end of this year.

(4) With a view to provide training facilities to the weavers of eastern districts of the State, a Printing Training-cum Production Centre has been running at Mau (Azamgarh).

(5) For the weavers coming under co-operative fold, the working capital assistance under R. B. I. guarantee scheme have been provided to 543 societies amounting to Rs. 194.64 lakhs during the year 1980-81 (up to September). Besides, a total assistance of Rs. 56.40 lakhs has been proposed to be provided in the form of share capital loan, construction of workshed, opening of dye-houses, modernisation of handloom, managerial grant, etc.

(6) Under I. R. D. programme, during the year 1980-81, proposals for 1,706 weavers were prepared amounting to Rs. 69.00 lakhs. Under TRYSEM Programme, 343 persons have been trained during the year 1980-81 (up to September, 1980).

(7) In order to promote quality goods in handloom centre, a testing laboratory has been established at Kanpur. The testing facilities are being provided to Handloom Corporation, UPICA and other production units coming under co-operative fold and outside co-operative fold.

(8) The marketing net work has been extended considerably. During the year 1980-81 (up to September, 1980) cloth worth Rs. 11.19 crores has been sold through Handloom Corporation by establishing 57 sale depots within and outside the State. It is expected that the marketing of handloom goods would be about Rs. 20 crores by the end of 1980-81. During the year 1980-81, 20 exhibitions are proposed and sales amounting to Rs. 4.00 crores are expected in these exhibitions. During 1981-82 the number of sale depots by Handloom Corporation proposed to be increased so that it is able to sell handloom goods worth Rs. 30 crores.

95. A total revised outlay of Rs. 600.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1981-82. Besides, central assistance amounting to Rs. 10.00 crores is expected to be needed in the year 1981-82. Important activities, which have



been proposed for the year 1981-82 are given as under :

(In lakh Rs.)

Name of the scheme	Outlay proposed 1981-82
1	2
1. Arrangement for institutional finance through U. P. State Handloom Corporation to the adopted weavers under D. R. I. Scheme	25.00
2. Establishment of District Weavers Co-operative Federation.	15.00
3. Establishment of silk project for manufacture of silk items.	10.00
4. Establishment of Standardisation and Marketing Cell	2.00
5. Establishment of Process House	10.00
6. Steaming and Washing Plant for Farrukhabad and Meerut.	5.00
7. Construction of Warping Sheds ..	2.50
8. Incentive to weavers for exports	5.00
9. Strengthening of the field staff for smooth function of societies as per R. B. I. norms.	10.00
Total ..	84.50

(vi) *Sericulture*

96. Sericulture provides part-time and regular employment to the weakest section of society. It is proposed to expand and strengthen the activities for sericulture including tasar/culture throughout the State. A new scheme of tropical tasar development project in tribal areas of Mirzapur district has been started. During the year 1980-81 the scheme will provide employment to 2,500 families.

97. An outlay of Rs. 210.79 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1981-82. Under the Tarai Project, a grainage is proposed to be established during 1981-82 for storing eggs under specially controlled climatic conditions. The eggs are sent to destination for chowki rearing, where they are kept for a few days before being given to the rearers.

(4) GEOLOGY AND MINING

98. This sub-sector deals with the investigation and research of mineral deposits through the Directorate of Geology and Mining and their exploitation and use in industry by the U. P. State Mineral Development Corporation. Good progress has been made in both the fields and the minerals of the State are gradually gaining importance in the State's economy. Presently a sum of about Rs. 3 crores is earned as revenue from the minerals and much larger amounts are received through sales tax from the industries based on minerals including cement factories. Employment is also being provided to a large number of unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled workers by the State Cement Corporation and Mineral Development Corporation in backward areas.

99. A sum of Rs. 1,818 lakhs (including hills) was recommended for sub-sector by the State Planning Commission for the 1978-83 plan. The plan allocation for the year 1979-80 was Rs. 380 lakhs, out of which 95 lakhs was earmarked for the Directorate and 285 lakhs for the Corporation. Actual expenditure of State Directorate and Mineral Development Corporation was Rs. 63.31 lakhs and Rs. 150 lakhs, respectively during the year. The plan allocation for 1980-85 plan as suggested by State Planning Commission is Rs. 2,100 lakhs. Out of which a provision of Rs. 245 lakhs has been made for the year 1980-81. In the above allocation Rs. 95 lakhs (Rs. 38 lakhs for hills) are allocated to the Directorate and Rs. 150 lakhs for the State Mineral Development Corporation. It is hoped that the Directorate and Corporation would be able to utilise the above-noted allocation in the current financial year. Out of the allocations for 1980-85 plan a sum of Rs. 295 lakhs (Rs. 57 lakhs for hills) is proposed for the plan outlay for the year 1981-82. A brief description of the work in the past and that proposed for the year 1981-82 is given below :

(i) *Directorate of Geology and Mining U. P.*

100. During the year 1979-82, 27 programmes of mineral investigations were conducted under 11 plan and non-plan schemes out of which 14 programmes (under 5 plan schemes) were in the hill areas. Annual physical achievements in these programmes up to the end of the year were more or less according to the targets. The total work included 2,832 cu. meter of trenching/pitting, 2,574 meters of core-drilling, 3,025 sq. kms. of geo-chemical surveys. (20)

sq. kms. in hills) and 50 line kms. of geophysical surveys.

101. During the year 1978-79 the major plan scheme of Rs. 28.00 lakhs (plain areas) was transferred to non-plan and accordingly the plain outlay in the year 1979-80 was placed at Rs. 95 lakhs (Rs. 25 lakhs for hills) and did not include the new schemes. The work included detailed investigation of limestone, magnesite, silica sand, rock-phosphate, copper, lead-zinc, and uranium. Regional geo-chemical surveys, both in the hill and plain, areas for identifying potential areas for metallic minerals have also been taken up. As a result of surveys conducted to date, reserves of following mineral deposits have been proved for commercial exploitation:

1. Probing of deposits of silica sand in Allahabad and Banda districts.

2. New localities of pyrophyllite-diaspore in Jhansi district.

3. Rock-phosphate in Lalitpur district.

4. Regional field checking in Petsal area of Almora district done earlier had indicated the presence of tungsten (Scheelite) mineralisation and detailed survey in the area has resulted in locating the mineralised rock in some localities. The grades of mineralisation found appear to be encouraging.

5. A preliminary geological traversing and studies of the stream sediments in Kalagarh Forest Division in Pauri-Garhwal district has indicated the presence of gold mineralisation in the area. The work completed so far has resulted in the location of the mineralised rock. The work is being extended for assessment of the deposits.

102. A plan outlay of Rs. 95 lakhs has been provided for the year 1980-81. The Directorate has intensified its mineral exploration programmes in hill and plain areas with the funds available in both plan and non-plan schemes. Of the above allocation Rs. 57 lakhs has been kept for the schemes in plain areas where Rs. 38 lakhs would be spent in hill areas. Besides, the continuing 27 mineral investigation programmes which includes 15 in hill areas. The mining administration work as well as the administrative set up in the Directorate is proposed to be strengthened. A mineral economic cell is being set up in the Directorate for

carrying out studies regarding mineral conservation and exploitation.

103. During the plan 1981-82 a sum of Rs. 295 lakhs is proposed to be spent on mineral exploration and exploitation schemes of the State Directorate and Mineral Development Corporation. Out of this a sum of Rs. 125 lakhs (Rs. 42 lakhs for the hill areas) are to be spent by the State Directorate. It is proposed that the investigation of recently discovered tungsten mineralisation in Almora district and gold mineralisation in Pauri-Garhwal district would be intensified so that definite idea of economic possibilities is gathered early. Similarly the work of probing of limestone deposit in hill and plain areas and phosphate deposits in Lalitpur would also be expedited in order to establish possibilities of setting up of cement and fertilizer industries based on them.

104. Mineral economic cell which is being set up in the Directorate would also expand its activities in order to formulate proposals for conservation of minerals and feasibilities of mineral based industries. In order to ensure an effective assessment and monitoring of mineral investigation schemes, the administrative set up in the Directorate would be reorganized to make it more effective. The break up of Rs. 125 lakhs proposed for the plan 1981-82 is given below:

*List of Programmes*

(In lakh Rs.)

Programme	Total	Plain	Hill
1	2	3	4
<b>A. Continuing Programmes</b>			
(1) Mineral Investigation Programme.	70.00	40.00	30.00
(2) Resetting of diamond bits, replacement of camp equipment, jeep and instrument of chemical section.	10.00	8.00	2.00
<b>Total (A)</b>	<b>80.00</b>	<b>48.00</b>	<b>32.00</b>

(In lakh Rs.)

Programme	Total	Plain	Hill
1	2	3	4
<i>B. New Programmes</i>			
(1) Furnishing of the new functional building.	5.00	5.00	..
(2) Payment for drilling in Gangolihat limestone deposits being done by M. D. C. at the instance of the Directorate.	8.00	..	8.00
(3) Staff and equipment for new mineral exploration programme.	27.00	25.00	2.00
(4) Strengthening of mining Administration and Reorganisation of the Directorate.	5.00	5.00	..
<b>Total (B)</b>	<b>45.00</b>	<b>35.00</b>	<b>10.00</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL (A AND B)</b>	<b>125.00</b>	<b>83.00</b>	<b>42.00</b>

(ii) *U. P. State Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.*

105. Against a total authorised share capital of Rs. 1,000 lakhs the Corporation had been paid Rs. 534 lakhs up to the year 1979-80. For the year 1980-81 an allocation of Rs. 100 lakhs (Rs. 95 lakhs for plain and Rs. 5 lakhs for hill) has been made and for the year 1980-81 a provision on Rs. 170 lakhs (Rs. 155 lakhs for plain and Rs. 15 lakhs for hill has been made). The proposed cost of project during the Sixth Plan period is Rs. 3,053.90

106. **Lambidhar Limestone Mining Project, Mussoorie**—The total cost of project is Rs. 744 lakhs and on completion it will produce 4.5 lakhs TPY of chemical grade limestone for various industries. Term loan application has been submitted to central financial institution and IBM, Dhanbad for technical appraisal and evaluation. Major work and work of aerial ropeway etc. are expected to be completed being the current year and during 1981-82 the project will be completed and will need very nominal amount.

107. **Calcium Carbide Project, Dehra Dun**—

The cost of the project is Rs. 806 lakhs with equity participation by UPSMDC amounting to Rs. 268.60 lakhs. Up to the end of 1979-80 Rs. 206.13 lakhs has already been advanced and Rs. 62.47 lakhs will be given towards paid up capital as the financial institutions will release the fund after getting the amount of share capital deposited in ratio of 1 : 3. The term loan application has already been evaluated and sanctioned. The project is being implemented by a subsidiary company (U. P. Carbide and Chemical Ltd.). It will produce 21,000 tpy. calcium carbide which will go as an important basic chemical raw material for several downstream industries. The project is expected to be in production during 1981-82.

108. **Vindhyan Limestone Ltd., Obra, district Mirzapur**—The company being proposed in joint sector with SAIL (Durgapur Steel Plant) will produce 6 lakhs tpy. blast furnace grade limestone. During 1980-81 major plant and machinery will be ordered and construction of independent railway siding is expected to commence. Out of allocation of Rs. 217.50 lakh the proposed amount of equity participation is Rs. 62.60 lakhs and Rs. 4.00 lakhs during 1980-81 respectively.

109. **Bari Dolomite Mines, Chopan, district Mirzapur**—The mine will produce dolomite to cater to the requirements as fluxion material to the steel industry. During 1980-81 the target of production is 75,000 tonnes and during 1981-82, 90,000 tonnes. In the year 1981-82 Rs. 10 lakhs will be needed for its development to achieve the desired target.

110. **Ningha Hill Mine, Obra, district Mirzapur**—In these resources in the first phase the fractured top crest of high calcium limestone is being stripped off and sold to various customers with a view to expose statutory grade marble slabs. During 1980-81 and 1981-82 the target of production is 60,000 and 70,000 tonnes respectively. During 1981-82 a token provision of Rs. 3 lakhs has been made for the development of the mine with a view to achieve the anticipated target.

111. **Rajahuan Bauxite Mines, Manikpur district Banda**—The mine is being developed to meet the requirements of bauxite are primarily of the public sector aluminium industry. During 1980-81 and 1981-82 depending upon the order from BALCO the mine will produce 3,000 and 60,000 tonnes respectively to achieve the target of increased production. Rs. 2 lakhs will be required to be invested during 1981-82.

112. **Silica Sand Project, Shankargarh, district Allahabad**—The Corporation proposes to set up a project for beneficiation of silica sand to meet the requirements of glass and foundry industries. During 1981-82, 25,000 tonnes production is expected to be achieved and it is expected that a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs will have to be invested during that year.

113. **Rock-phosphate Project, district Lalitpur**—Nearly 3.8 million tonnes of rock-phosphate deposits occur in Lalitpur district. It is a scarce mineral with great demand for fertilizer and chemical industries. It is proposed to be set up in joint collaboration with Messrs. Pyrites Phosphates and Chemical Ltd. and is expected that during 1981-82, 30,000 tonnes minerals will be produced and out of proposed share participation of Rs. 224.00 lakhs, Rs. 10 lakhs will be spent during 1980-81 and Rs. 40 lakhs during 1981-82.

114. **Research and development and new projects**—The Corporation is engaged in R and D of many mining and mineral beneficiation schemes/projects like scheelite in district Almorah and base metal (copper and lead) in district Pithoragarh. Samples of various minerals are being tested in National laboratories and it is proposed to arrange mining on a pilot scheme basis.

115. Pre-investment plan and feasibility report for various mineral based projects have been prepared. Pilot mining of high grade dolomite in Naini Tal is also expected to commence. Proposals to commence implementation either itself or through private entrepreneur or jointly of acetylene black, basic magnesium carbonate and some other products are under hand. An amount of Rs. 257.50 lakhs is expected to be spent during 1980—85 and a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs and Rs. 15.00 lakhs during 1980-81 and 1981-82 respectively are required.

### ANNEXURE I

*Expenditure 1979-80 and outlays 1980—85*

*(In lakh Rs.)*

Name of the Scheme	Actuals 1979-80	Proposed Sixth Plan outlay	Approved outlay 1980-81	Proposed outlay 1981-82
1	2	3	4	5
1. U. P. State Textile Corporation .. .. .	200.00	13,000.00	750.00	1,700.00
2. U. P. State Cement Corporation .. .. .	100.00	4,000.00	138.00	500.00
3. PICUP .. .. .	335.00	45,00.00	205.00	250.00
4. U. P. State Industrial Development Corporation .. .. .	2.00	4,000.00	150.00	200.00
5. U. P. Electronics Corporation .. .. .	90.00	2,500.00	230.00	300.00
6. U. P. Financial Corporation .. .. .	50.00	2,000.00	50.00	200.00
7. Tool Room .. .. .	..	200.00	30.00	40.00
8. Auto Tractors Ltd. .. .. .	300.00	500.00	480.00	0.01
9. Land Acquisition .. .. .	26.00	200.00	10.00	40.00
10. Infra-structural Development Facilities in existing areas.	17.64	500.00	32.50	50.00
11. Testing Development and Research and Development Facilities.	..	600.00	..	50.00

*Expenditure 1979-80 and outlay 1980—85*

*(Lakhs)*

Name of the Scheme	Actuals 1979-80	Proposed Sixth Plan outlay 1980-81	Approved outlay	Proposed Total outlay 1981-8
1	2	3	4	5
12. Industrial Potentiality/Feasibility Studies	15.00	85.00	10.00	17.00
13. Continuing Staff of H. I. ..	2.00	15.00	2.47	3.00
14. NOIDA .. ..	..	428.00	140.00	200.00
15. Hill Development Corporation and other schemes of Hill areas.		500.00	60.00	100.00
16. Subsidy on Generating sets . ..	..	400.00	0.02	100.00
17. New Projects (State share) ..	..	1,600.00	0.01	200.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,137.64</b>	<b>35,028.00</b>	<b>2,288.00</b>	<b>3,950.00</b>

## CHAPTER 5

### TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

#### (1) ROADS AND BRIDGES

Roads and bridges are the main infrastructure for the socio-economic development of the country. The topography of U. P. represents a variety of geographical conditions—northern part is mountainous and tarai-affected and southern part, known as Bundelkhand region is mostly covered by the plateau of Vindhya range. The entire landscape of the State is criss-crossed by a large number of rivers and *nalas*. This geographical set up necessitates the construction of more roads and bridges than other States of the country. For want of adequate and proper means of communication, most of the areas remain socially and economically backward.

2. Roads are also the essential pre-requisite for the proper implementation of various Plan schemes. Through them production, marketing and consumption functions are integrated. Road construction programme, by its very nature, is employment intensive and also yields a variety of direct and indirect benefits, not only when these projects are completed but even during the construction stage.

3. In spite of the fact that this State needs comparatively more roads than other States of the country, it is lagging far behind in the road network as compared to other States. According to the targets set by the Bombay Plan, the road density of the State should be 32 km. per 100 sq. metres of area by 1981. But the road density in U. P., as expected on April 1, 1980, is 19.83 km. per 100 sq. km. of area. This backwardness is mostly on account of low investment in the previous Plans.

4. **Spill over works**—The balance of incomplete sanctioned work which has spilled over to the 1978-79 Annual Plan was of the order of Rs. 187.10 crores (Rs. 103.09 crores for plains and 84.01 crores for hills) which included new construction of 7,714 km., reconstruction of 1,442 km. and construction of 142 bridges.

5. During the period of 1978-79 and 1979-80 emphasis has been laid on completing the spill over works of pre-Fifth and Fifth Plan

periods. As such by the end of March 1980, Rs. 62.66 crores were spent in plains and Rs. 36.72 crores in hills. With this investment 4,359 kms. of new construction, 873 kms. of reconstruction and 58 bridges were completed, leaving a balance of 3,355 km. of new construction, 569 km. of reconstruction and 84 bridges for completion in the Sixth Plan. Since the new works were also sanctioned during the period 1978-79 and 1979-80, hence the Sixth Plan opened with a total spill over works of Rs. 239.20 crores.

6. In the first year of the Sixth Plan 1980-81 provision of Rs. 47.90 crores has been made against the works of pre-Fifth Plan and Fifth Plan periods, and it is proposed to complete 2,380 kms. of new construction, 360 kms. of reconstruction and 45 bridges.

7. **Spill over works of Annual Plan 1978-79 and 1979-80**—The spill over work of roads and bridges sanctioned during the year 1978-79 and 1979-80 are of the order of Rs. 170.43 crores for plains\* and Rs. 68.77 crores for hills\*\* separately which also spilled over for Sixth Plan 1980—85.

8. In 1978-79, against the given outlay of Rs. 6,210 lakhs there was an expenditure of Rs. 7,759 lakhs which also includes advance plan assistance of Rs. 1,450 lakhs. During this year 27 bridges and 3,111 kms. of additional surfaced roads (2,761 kms. under plan and 350 kms. outside the plan) were completed. During 1979-80 against the approved outlay of Rs. 6,895 lakhs, there was an expenditure of Rs. 7,676 lakhs which included an advance plan assistance of Rs. 600 lakhs. During this year 2,445 kms. surfaced roads (2,343 km. under plan and 102 km. outside the plan) and 33 bridges were completed.

9. **Annual Plan 1980-81**—Due to constraint of resources an outlay of Rs. 5,500 lakhs was provided for plains including Rs. 400 lakhs available as advance plan assistance for drought relief works. During this period it is anticipated

Annexure I.

Annexure II.

to construct 2,300 kms. of new construction of roads, 780 km. reconstruction and 32 bridges in plains. Besides, an outlay of Rs. 2,750 lakhs was provided for hills including Rs. 250 lakhs, as an advance plan assistance for drought relief measures. Against this outlay, it is anticipated that 720 km. of new construction of roads, 220 km. of reconstruction and 20 bridges would be constructed.\*

10. **Annual Plan 1981-82**—For the annual plan 1981-82, an outlay of Rs. 10,500 lakhs (Rs. 7,800 lakhs for plains and Rs. 2,700 lakhs for hills) has been proposed. During this period it is proposed to complete all the spillover works of pre-Fifth and Fifth Plan periods in plains. In hills spillover work worth Rs. 765 lakhs will remain as balance after 1981-82 against the total spillover works of pre-Fifth and Fifth Plan periods. In physical terms 255 kms. of new construction, 52 kms. of reconstruction and 3 bridges will remain to be constructed. These will be completed in the next year's Plan of 1982-83.

11. During this period it is proposed to construct 1,100 km. of new construction, 1,032 km. of reconstruction and 36 bridges in plains. Similarly in hills, 670 kms. of new construction of roads, 180 km. of reconstruction and 30 bridges are proposed to be completed during the year 1981-82 @.

12. It is clear that after the completion of two years of the Sixth Plan, the balance of sanction works of pre-Sixth Plan period (1980-85) will be of the order of Rs. 70 crores in plains\*\* and Rs. 19.12 crores in hills, requiring completion of 1,455 kms. of new construction, 1,627 kms. of reconstruction and 28 bridges in plains

and 449 kms. of new construction, 102 km. of reconstruction and 55 bridges in hills.

13. **Rural roads (MNP)**—During the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 an outlay of Rs. 174.25 crores out of the total Sixth plan outlay of Rs. 921.76 crores has been set apart for providing link roads to connect about 70 per cent villages of population 1,500 and above in plains and all villages of population 1,500 and above and 50 per cent villages of population between 1,000 and 1,500 in hills.

14. In the State a total of 10,899 villages have been estimated to be of the population of 1,500 and above. By the end of March 1980, 5,615 villages have been covered leaving a balance of 5,284 villages to be covered during 1980-85 Plan. Due to paucity of funds, it is possible to cover 3,618 villages by the terminal year 1984-85. About 11,396 villages have been estimated having a population of between 1,000 and 1,500. Due to resource constraints this State is not in a position to connect even all the 5,284 villages of population of 1,500 and above except in hills. As such, there is no scope for launching a programme of connecting 50 per cent of villages having a population between 1,000 and 1,500 except in hills where this target will be achieved during the Sixth Plan period 1980-85. However, in plains such of those villages which come on the way while connecting villages having population of 1,500 and above will automatically be covered and it is estimated that such automatic coverage accounts for about 15 per cent villages of this category.

15. The targets fixed under the rural roads (MNP) are given below :

*Rural roads targets under M. N. P.*

Head of development	Unit	Five Year Plan 1980-85			1980-81		1981-82
		1979-80 base year		1980-85 Terminal year target	Target	Antici- pated achieve- ments	Proposed targets
		Connect- ed	To be connected				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Length of surfaced roads	Km.	59133	..	80894	3020	3020	1770
2. 10,899 villages having a population 1,500 and above.	No.	5615	5284	3618	520	520	276
3. 11,396 villages with a population between 1,000 and 1,500 (on the basis of 15 per cent coverage along with (2) above.	No.	About 2868	About 8528	586	78	78	41

\*Annexure III.

@Annexure IV.

\*\*Annexure V.

\*\*\*Annexure VI.

## (2) ROAD TRANSPORT

16. **U. P. State Road Transport Corporation**—The total annual plan of UPSRTC envisages a capital expenditure of the order of Rs. 3.88 lakhs. This is proposed to the extent on the purchase of 1,000 buses including purchase of 900 buses for the replacement of old buses in the fleet of UPSRTC vehicles. A sum of Rs. 600 lakhs is proposed to be spent on renovation of buses to ensure rejuvenated fleet to be available for increased operation on UPSRTC routes to meet the growing requirements of the traffic. A sum of Rs. 855 lakhs is proposed to be spent on land, buildings and tools and plants etc. to ensure adequate workshop support to increasing magnitude of bus operation and also to add to the amenities to the passengers at bus stations. During 1981-82 it is proposed to extend the operation of nationalised passenger bus transportation services to additional 400 kms. of metalled road in the State. The annual plan anticipated to create additional regular employment to 800 persons. Out of this 200 persons would find employment in unskilled category of employment, 150 in technical trades and 450 persons would find employment in non-technical but skilled categories of employment.

17. The size of the annual plan of UPSRTC included in the State annual plan is of the order of Rs. 1,425 lakhs. The entire amount is proposed to be spent on the purchase of 648 vehicles to meet partially the requirements of replacement of old buses in the UPSRTC fleet of buses. The expansion of UPSRTC services envisaged in the total plan of Corporation would be financed from additional sources. The UPSRTC plan as included in the State plan would not create additional employment potentials as the buses purchased would be a measure of replacement. The Corporation however endeavour to deploy the available manpower in a way which may yield optimum results.

18. **Road Transport (Non-Roadways)**—Road transport in private sector is being controlled by the Transport Commissioner's Organisation by enforcing the various motor transport laws. This organisation is concerned mainly with enforcement of the motor vehicle laws and realisation of three taxes viz. (a) motor vehicles tax, (b) road tax, (c) passenger and goods tax. Antiquated systems, traditional management skills, absence of modern equipment and inadequacy of staff have created difficulties in the proper functioning of this organisation.

19. To meet the pressing demands of the department, an outlay of Rs. 135.00 lakhs has been proposed for various schemes included in the Sixth Five Year Plan. Out of this, an outlay of Rs. 25.13 lakhs has been proposed for 1981-82 Annual Plan. The schemewise break-up is given below :

TABLE—Proposed outlay for 1981-82

(In lakh Rs.)		
Serial no.	Name of the scheme	Outlay proposed for 1981-82
1	2	3
1	Creation of sub-Regional offices	6.40
2	Strengthening enforcement machinery.	9.80
3	Creation of Accounts Branch ..	1.25
4	Creation of 6 posts of A.P.P.S.	0.75
5	Creation of 3 offices of D.T.C. (Zone).	6.80
Total ..		25.00

## (3) TOURISM

20. An outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakhs which includes Rs. 105.00 lakhs for hills has been proposed for the annual plan 1981-82 for carrying out various developmental schemes of tourist interest. Out of the aforesaid outlay Rs. 236.10 lakhs have been kept for various constructional programmes and the remaining Rs. 63.90 lakhs for strengthening of tourist centres, publicity, administration, survey and statistics and other miscellaneous works.

21. Of the outlay of Rs. 236.10 lakhs proposed for construction works, a sum of Rs. 211.30 lakhs has been set apart for the meeting of the requirement of spillover work of previous Plans. Thus a sum of Rs. 24.80 lakhs are available for new schemes to be taken up in 1981-82. These new schemes include (i) setting up of tourist bungalow at Fatehpur Sikri, Mathura and Moradabad, (ii) Yatri Nivas at Sardhana, Bhadohi, Ayodhya and Hardwar, (iii) Modern Reception Centres at Allahabad, Hardwar, Varanasi and Jhansi, and (iv) beautification of tourist spots at Kampil, Sankisa, Kapilvastu and Bharatkund.



22. Provision of wayside amenities has also been included in the Plan in hill areas. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been set apart for U. P. S. T. D. S. for providing transport facilities in 1981-82.

23. Construction of 350 new beds will be taken up this year. As a result of completion of continuing schemes 220 beds are likely to be available in 1981-82. If 410 beds which are expected to be ready by the end of 1980-81 are taken into account the tourism department

would be having a capacity of 2,733 beds by the end of 1981-82.

24. Information and publicity is very important programme to accelerate the development of tourism. An outlay of Rs. 24.00 lakhs including Rs. 9.00 lakhs for hills have been proposed for this programme.

25. Under the miscellaneous items, an outlay of Rs. 3.49 lakhs has been provided for meeting expenditure on various items such as co-ordination with U. P. Export Corporation for promotion of tourism; Rin Upaadan Yojna etc.

ANNEXURE I

Spill over works of Annual Plan 1978-79 and 1979-80 (Plains)

(In lakh Rs.)

Serial no.	Name of work	Balance on 1-4-'78		Sanctions 1978-79		Achievements 1978-79		Balance on 1-4-'79		Sanctions 1979-80		Achievements 1979-80		Balance on 1-4-80	
		Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	<i>New construction:</i>														
	(a) S. N. D. works	..	..	1195	835	162	20	1033	815	3403	1904	1140	238	4059	2700
	(b) Food for work scheme.	..	..	1221*	592	458*	32	763	560	4721*	..	770*	341	4385	..
	(c) Drought scheme	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1231*	..	797	..	..	..
2	Reconstruction	..	..	610	616	193	58	417	558	3091	2556	749	237	2759	2877
3	Bridges	..	..	211	20	48	..	163	20	167	15	102	1	228	34
4	Other works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	328	..	47	..	281	..
5	Establishment	..	..	220	..	44	..	260	..	769	..	245	..	1288	..
	Total (1-5)	..	..	3457*	..	905	5	2636	..	13710*	..	3850*	..	13000	..
6	Works of pre-Fifth and Fifth Plan.	10309	..	..	..	3946	..	6863	..	..	..	2320	..	4043	..
	Total (1-6)	10309	..	3457	..	4851	..	8929	..	13710	..	6170	..	17043	..
7	Advance plan assistance.	..	..	1117	..	1094	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Centrally sponsored Scheme (State share).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..
	GRAND TOTAL	10309	..	4574	..	5995*	..	8999	..	13710*	..	6220*	..	17043	..

\*The works sanctioned outside plan are not added in total.

ANNEXURE II

Spill over Works of Annual Plan 1978-79 and 1979-80 (Hills)

(In lakhRs.)

Serial no.	Name of works	Balance on 1-4-'78		Sanctions 1978-79		Achievements 1978-79		Balance on 1-4-'79		Sanctions 1979-80		Achievement 1979-80		Balance on 1-4-'80		
		Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1	New Construction	..	..	584	291	14	Nil	570	291	1002	423	204	130	1368	584	
2	Reconstruction	..	..	336	176	11	5	325	171	10	8	118	49	217	130	
3	Bridges	..	..	243	50	13	..	230	50	142	33	50	1	322	82	
4	Other works	..	..	58	..	20	..	38	..	0.40	..	10	..	28	..	
5	Establishment	..	..	134	..	6	..	128	..	127	..	42	..	213	..	
Total (1-5)		..	..	1355	..	64	..	1291	..	1281	..	424	..	2148	..	
6	Works of Pre, Fifth and Fifth Plan.	8401	..	..	..	1870	..	6531	..	..	..	1802	..	4729	..	
Total (1-6)		..	8401	..	1355	..	1934	..	7822	..	1281	..	2226	..	6877	..
7	Advance Plan Assistance.	..	..	333	..	338	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL (1-7)		..	8401	..	1688	..	2272	..	7822	..	1281	..	2226	..	6877	..

## ANNEXURE III

*Financial Outlays and Physical Targets of Roads and Bridges (1980-81)**(In lakh Rs.)*

Sl. no.	Name of scheme	Financial						Physical Achievement		
		M. N. P.		O. M. N. P.		Total		Plains	Hills	
		Plains	Hills	Plains	Hills	Plains	Hills			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<i>Works of Pre-Vth and Vth Plan—</i>										
1	New Construction	1754	1300	146	..	1900	1300	1800	580	
2	Reconstruction ..	40	10	135	290	175	300	180	180	
3	Bridges ..	272	20	73	80	345	100	30	15	
4	Other Works ..	200	..	..	30	200	30	..	..	
5	Establishment ..	225	146	25	44	250	190	..	..	
Total ..		2491	1476	379	444	2870	1920	..	..	
<i>Sanctioned Works of 1978-79 and 1979-80—</i>										
1	New Construction ..	580	400	60	..	640	400	485	140	
2	Reconstruction ..	5	..	440	50	445	50	450	40	
3	Bridges ..	47	40	13	10	60	50	2	5	
4	Other Works ..	80	..	..	22	80	22	..	..	
5	Establishment ..	78	49	57	9	135	58	..	..	
Total ..		790	489	570	91	1360	580	..	..	
<i>New Works of 1980-81—</i>										
1	New Construction ..	100	..	100	..	200	..	..	..	
2	Reconstruction ..	..	..	250	..	250	..	150	..	
3	Bridges ..	125	..	50	..	175	..	..	..	
4	Other Works ..	..	..	51	..	51	..	..	..	
5	Establishment ..	69	..	50	..	119	..	..	..	
Total ..		294	..	501	..	795	..	..	:	

Sl. no	Name of scheme	Financial ((in lakh Rs .)						Physical Achievement	
		M. N. P.		O. M. N. P.		Total		Plains	Hills
		Plains	Hills	Plains	Hills	Plains	Hills		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	<i>Advance Plan Assistance</i>	400	250	..	..	400	250	..	..
	Centrally sponsored scheme	..	..	75	..	75	..	15km.	..
	GRAND TOTAL	..	3975	2215	1525	535	5500	2750	..

New Construction	..	..	..	..	1589	720
Reconstruction	..	..	..	..	560	220
Bridges	..	..	..	..	12	20

**ANNEXURE IV**

*Financial Outlay and Physical Targets of Roads and Bridges (1981-82)*

Serial. no.	Name of Scheme	Financial outlay (In lakh Rs.)						Physical Achievements		
		M. N. P.		O. M. N. P.		Total		Plains	Hills	
		Plains	Hills	Plains	Hills	Plains	Hills			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<i>Work of Pre-Vth and Vth Plan—</i>										
1	New construction ..	90	1390	20	..	110	1390	320	400	
2	Reconstruction ..	6	13	19	207	25	220	32	120	
3	Bridges ..	397	13	24	117	421	130	32	4	
4	Other works ..	12	..	..	1	12	1	..	..	
5	Establishment ..	50	162	5	41	55	203	..	..	
6	Increase in Cost ..	465	50	85	50	550	100	..	..	
Total ..		1020	1628	153	416	1173	2044	..	..	
<i>Sanctioned Works in the year 1978-79 and 1979-80—</i>										
1	New Construction	2400	206	100	..	2500	206	760	250	
2	Reconstruction ..	..	..	1500	67	1500	67	800	40	
3	Bridges ..	50	80	30	20	80	100	4	25	
4	Other Works ..	100	..	..	6	100	6	..	..	
5	Establishment ..	281	32	179	10	460	42	..	..	
Total ..		2831	318	1809	103	4640	421	..	..	
<i>New Works—</i>										
1	New Construction ..	582	60	100	..	682	60	..	20	
2	Reconstruction ..	..	..	600	50	600	50	200	20	
3	Bridges	200	50	100	..	300	50	..	1	

Serial no.	Name of Scheme	Financial outlay						Physical Achievement		
		M. N. P.		O. M. N. P.		Total		Plains	Hills	
		Plains	Hills	Plains	Hills	Plains	Hills			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
4	Other works	..	..	..	100	52	100	52	..	..
5	Establishment	..	87	12	99	11	185	23	..	..
	Total	..	869	1229	999	113	1867	235	..	..
	C. S. S.	..	..	..	120	..	120	..	NC 20	..
	GRAND TOTAL	..	4719	2068	3081	632	7800	2700	..	..
	New Construction	..	..	..	..	..	..	1100	670	
	Reconstruction	..	..	..	..	..	..	1032	180	
	Bridges	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	30	

**ANNEXURE V**

*Continuing Spill over works of pre-sixth Plan after 1981-82 (Plains).*

Serial no.	Name of works	Balance on 1-4-'80		Anticipated Achievement 1980-81		Balance on 1-4-'81		Proposed for 1981-82		Balance on 1-4-82	
		Financial (Rs. lakhs)	Physical (Km.)	Financial (Rs. lakhs)	Physical (Km.)	Financial (Rs. lakhs)	Physical (Km.)	Financial (Rs. lakhs)	Physical (Km.)	Financial (Rs. lakhs)	Physical (Km.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Pre-Vth and Vth Plan Works—</i>											
1	New Construction	2010	2120	1900	1800	110	320	110	320	..	..
2	Reconstruction	200	212	175	180	25	32	25	32	..	..
3	Bridges (Eo.)	766	62	345	30	421	32	421	32	..	..
4	Other works	212	..	200	..	12	..	12	..	..	..
5	Establishment	305	..	250	..	55	..	55	..	..	..
6	Increase in cost	550	..	..	..	550	..	550	..	..	..
7	Total	4043	..	2870	..	1173	..	1173	..	..	..
<i>Works of 1978-79 and 1979-80—</i>											
1	New Construction	8444	2700	640	485	7804	2215	2500	760	5304	1455
2	Reconstruction	2759	2877	445	450	2314	2427	1500	800	814	1627
3	Bridges (No.)	228	34	60	2	168	32	80	4	88	28
4	Other works	281	..	80	..	201	..	100	..	101	..
5	Establishment	1288	..	135	..	1153	..	460	..	693	..
	Total	13000	..	1360	..	11640	..	4640	..	7000	..
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	17043	..	4230	..	12813	..	5813	..	7000	..



ANNEXURE VI

Position of continuing spill over works of pre- Sixth Plan after 1981-82 (Hills)

Serial no.	Name of works	Balance on 1-4-'80		Anticipated Achievement 1980-81		Balance on 1-4-'81		Proposals for 1981-82		Balance on 1-4-'82	
		Financial (Rs. lakhs)	Physical Km.	Financial (Rs. lakhs)	Physical Km.	Financial (Rs. lakhs)	Physical Km.	Financial (Rs. lakhs)	Physical Km.	Financial (Rs. lakhs)	Physical Km.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Pre-Vth and Vth Plan Works—</i>											
1	New Construction	3192	1235	1300	580	1892	655	1390	400	502	255
2	Reconstruction	616	357	300	180	316	177	220	120	96	52
3	Bridges (No.)	287	22	100	15	187	7	130	4	57	3
4	Other works	31	..	30	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
5	Establishment	453	..	190	..	263	..	203	..	60	..
6	Increase in cost	150	..	..	..	150	..	100	..	50	..
	Total	4729	..	1920	..	2809	..	2044	..	765	..
<i>Works of 1978-79 and 1979-80—</i>											
1	New Construction	1368	584	400	140	968	444	206	250	762	194
2	Reconstruction	217	130	50	40	167	90	67	40	100	50
3	Bridges (No.)	322	82	50	5	272	77	100	25	172	52
4	Other works	28	..	22	..	6	..	6	..	..	..
5	Establishment	213	..	58	..	155	..	42	..	113	..
	Total	2148	..	580	..	1568	..	421	..	1147	..
	GRAND TOTAL	6877	..	2500	..	4377	..	2465	..	1912	..

## CHAPTER 6

### EDUCATION

#### (1) GENERAL EDUCATION

Education is the most vital instrument of social change and forms an important input for human resources development. It is, therefore, imperative that education should be accorded high priority in the Annual Plan 1981-82.

2. The main strategy of education programmes, during 1981-82, is as follows:

(i) Highest priority will be given to universalisation of elementary education and new primary schools would be opened in unserved rural areas so that no child has to travel more than 1.5 kms. in the plains and 1km. in the hills for attending school. Similarly, additional senior basic schools will be opened within a radius of 3 kms. and in habitations of 800 and more.

(ii) Expansion of educational facilities will take place with a view to cover girls and children of weaker sections and backward areas.

#### 3. Review of educational facilities from 1977-78 and onward :

##### *Educational facilities at the end of different plans*

Group	At the end of 1977-78	At the end of 1978-79	At the end of 1979-80	1980-81 (Proposed)	1981-82 (Target)
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Elementary Education</b>					
<i>(a) Primary stage :</i>					
1. Schools (No.) .. ..	66,296	68,122	70,292	70,931	71,386
2. No. of students (in lakhs) ..	87.30	89.89	93.17	97.47	98.65
3. Teachers, (000) .. ..	240	247	250	251	252
<i>(b) Junior High School stage :</i>					
1. Schools (No.) .. ..	11,409	12,049	13,127	13,407	13,565
2. No. of students (in lakhs) ..	25.14	25.93	27.92	28.81	30.78
3. Teachers (000) .. ..	80	86	89	90	91

Group	At the end of 1977-78	At the end of 1978-09	At the end of 1979-80	1980-81 (Proposed)	1981-82 Target
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>(c) Secondary Education stage :</i>					
1. Schools (No.) .. ..	4,710	4,869	4,953	5,210	5,410
2. No. of students (in lakhs) ..	17.04	17.18	18.37	18.84	20.62
3. Teachers ('000) .. ..	77	78	80	82	89

4. For the year 1981-82 the plan has been prepared with an outlay of Rs. 31.59 crores. Its sectorwise distribution is as follows :

		1981-82 Plan Outlay				(In crore Rs.)				
Serial no.	Group	Plains		Percentage	Hills		Percentage	Total		Percentage
		Total	Capital		Total	Capital		Total	Capital	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Elementary Education.	11.21	0.15	52	4.27	..	43	15.48	0.15	49
2	Secondary Education.	5.22	2.07	24	4.11	1.35	41	9.33	3.42	30
3	Teacher Education.	1.24	0.29	6	0.13	..	1	1.37	0.29	4
4	University Education.	2.17	0.12	10	0.99	0.21	10	3.16	0.33	10
5	Adult Education.	0.67	0.01	3	0.28	..	3	0.95	0.01	3
6	Games and Sports.	0.21	0.05	1	0.03	..	..	0.24	0.05	1
7	Direction and Administration.	0.63	..	3	0.17	..	2	0.80	..	3
8	Others ..	0.10	0.02	..	0.01	..	..	0.11	0.02	..
9	Public libraries.	0.14	0.02	1	0.01	..	..	0.15	0.02	..
Total ..		21.59	2.73	100	10.00	1.56	100	31.59	4.29	108

5. **Elementary Education**—In the successive paragraphs individual programmes listed above have been discussed. To provide educational facilities at the elementary stage in unserved areas, 245 primary and 166 middle schools are being opened in rural areas and 31 primary schools in urban areas in 1980-81. Besides

this, 56 Government Model Schools consisting of classes I—VIII are also being opened in Tehri-Garhwal and three border districts of the State. During 1981-82 it is proposed to open 410 primary (300 plains and 110 hills) and 158 middle schools (120 plains and 38 hills) in rural areas and 45 primary schools (35 plains

and 10 hills) in urban areas. The percentage of enrolment in the age-group 6—11 is expected to rise from 69 (91 boys and 46 girls) in 1980-81 to 72 (93 boys and 47 girls) in 1981-82. All these schools will be opened with simultaneous provision for construction of their building also. A post of head master will be provided in each school.

6. Under centrally sponsored scheme 6,400 non-formal education centres were opened in 1979-80. Necessary provision for State Government's matching contribution has been made in the Plans for 1980-81 and 1981-82. In expanding both formal and non-formal educational facilities preference will be given to weaker sections and girls.

7. Provision has been made for the construction of 440 primary (400 plains and 40 hills) and 110 middle school (90 plains and 20 hills) buildings. More facilities will be provided for the teaching of science and free supply of text-books. Provision for the maintenance and repairs of primary and middle schools buildings and for the construction of additional classrooms in those schools where enrolment is comparatively greater has also been made.

8. To minimise stagnation and wastage and to ensure concentration of efforts for larger enrolment it is proposed to give uniforms and scholarships to the children of weaker sections as an incentives.

9. In accordance with the recommendations of the Education Commission the programme of school complex will be started in some selected districts. Each junior high school will be integrally related to the primary schools in its neighbourhood so as to form one 'Complex' of education facilities. A provision of Rs. 3.10 lakhs has been made for this scheme.

10. Strengthening of Basic Shiksha Parishad and the basic wing of the Directorate are proposed to be taken up. Population education will be introduced in the school curriculum in the State from 1981-82 as a part of the project sponsored by the Government of India and the NCERT with UNESCO support. The expenditure on the staff will be borne by the State Government. During 1981-82 necessary provisions for the establishment of population education cell at the regional and State levels has been made.

11. **Secondary education**—For the expansion of secondary education 33 new Government High Schools are being opened and 27 Government High Schools are being upgraded

to Inter standard during 1980-81. In 1981-82 it is proposed to open 6 Government High Schools in urban colonies where there is no facility for secondary education, 8 higher secondary schools in other unserved areas on cent per cent grant basis. Seven Government High Schools are proposed to be upgraded to Inter standard. For accommodating the large influx of students necessary provision will be made for opening additional sections and subjects in existing Government Higher Secondary Schools. Efforts will also be made to promote education among the weaker sections of the population specially girls.

12. Provision has also been made for the construction of school buildings, science laboratories, purchase of science equipment, furniture etc. for Government as well as non-Government secondary schools for qualitative improvement. In addition, innovative projects and experiments will be encouraged to promote quality in education. The scheme of giving efficiency grants and facilities in form of grants for construction of laboratories and purchase of science equipment will be continued.

13. For all-round development of talented students, a special residential school is being set up on the pattern of Naterhat, Bihar so that the potentialities of its students would be developed to the full. To provide education through Correspondence Course to the candidates intending to appear privately at the Board's examination. An institute of Correspondence Course is being established from 1980-81. This will be further strengthened.

14. **Teacher education**—To acquaint the teachers with latest techniques of teaching, extensive inservice training programme both at the elementary and secondary levels is being launched from 1980-81. During 1981-82 it is proposed to develop the present B. T. C. units into full-fledged normal schools. It is also proposed to set up a State Council for Educational Research and Training, for developing curriculum, instructional material etc. For population education programme, a small cell is proposed to be set up at the State Institute of Education, Allahabad.

15. **Higher education**—In the field of higher education emphasis will now shift from expansion to consolidation. Universities like Avadh, Rohilkhand, Bundelkhand etc. would be provided assistance to enable them to lift grants from the U. G. C. Government Degree Colleges will also be provided with similar assistance. For

the qualitative improvement of higher education opening of new colleges would be restricted. However, in the backward areas of the State the government would have to come forward to establish degree colleges in accordance with the norms laid down by a Committee for Higher Education. Students coming from educationally backward classes would be given incentives through scholarships and other assistance.

16. The Directorate of Higher Education will be strengthened in view of the responsibility it has to discharge in respect of the administrative, financial and regulatory aspects of the degree colleges.

17. **Adult education**—In the year 1980-81 under the centrally sponsored schemes, 32 projects each consisting of 300 centres in 32 districts are being implemented. A proposal to extend this programme to the remaining 24 districts of the State has already been forwarded for the consideration of Government of India. The State Government has also sanctioned 3 projects in 3 districts with its own resources. It has been further proposed to start a project of 100 centres each in the remaining districts with the aid of the State Government. All these projects will continue for five years.

18. **Strengthening of the Directorate of Education**—For supervision and direction of the programme at the regional level, posts of Regional Deputy Directors of Adult Education with necessary supporting staff will be created. For proper training facilities of supervisory staff and instructors, it is proposed to establish training units in the normal schools and regional institutes. Besides, strengthening of the State resource centre, 11 resource centres at regional level are proposed to be set up to develop detailed curriculum, teaching aids, learning materials and followup literature. An Adult Educational Institute is also proposed to be established at the State level.

19. **Direction and administration**—The present infra-structure of the supervisory staff is highly inadequate and ill-equipped to meet the challenges that are ahead. It is proposed to appoint block education officers in gradual phases to control educational, financial and administrative matters pertaining to the block education. Besides, assistant education officer (new designation for sub-deputy inspectors of schools and assistant inspectresses of girls schools) will also be required to cope with the

additional workload expected to be thrown upon them on account of the massive enrolment drive and opening of new primary and middle schools. The workload of the Directorate has tremendously increased because of rapid expansion of educational facilities during different plan periods. It has, therefore, become necessary to suitably strengthen the Directorate. Further, a proper machinery needs to be created to look after the planning work on scientific lines. A planning, monitoring and evaluation cell is being set up in 1980-81 which will further need to be developed in 1981-82.

20. **Sports and youth welfare**—The Fifth plan schemes for promotion of sports, extra-curricular activities and youth welfare are proposed to be continued. Some of the new schemes are proposed to be started next year and include setting up of administrative machinery to co-ordinate and organise physical education and youth welfare activities and construction of auditorium at regional level for cultural activities. Other main programmes include strengthening the film unit of the Education Expansion Department and opening film libraries in every region. Scheme of giving grant-in-aid to Sanskrit Pathshalas and Arabic Madarsas will be continued. Library services will also be suitably strengthened.

## (2) SPORTS

21. The extended Fifth Plan 1974—80 saw Uttar Pradesh, not only on the sports map of India with securing a total of 92 medals, but also on the sports map of the world by inducting 37 players into the country's teams with five Olympians at Moscow, which is an all time record.

22. Out of the proposed Sixth Plan outlay of Rs. 800.00 lakhs Rs. 70.00 lakhs have been allocated for 1980-81, and it is proposed to allocate a sum of Rs. 100.00 lakhs including Rs. 18.00 lakhs for the hills for 1981-82.

23. The Department is functioning during 1980-81 with 58 coaches for 56 districts, one coach is a specialist of one game. To fully utilise the facilities provided in the Stadia and to impart coaching to a larger number of boys/girls, the Department proposes to recruit 63 coaches and 128 other ground and field staff, involving an expenditure of Rs. 12.80 lakhs.

24. Non-consumable sports equipment worth Rs. 1.50 lakhs is expected to be purchased during 1980-81 and the Department will either replace or purchase new sports equipment for the

existing and new Stadia worth Rs. 2.50 lakhs during 1981-82, which includes goal posts, wrestling-mats, athletic equipment etc.

25. A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is to be spent on Women's sports during 1980-81, while Rs. 2.50 lakhs have been provided for Women's sports for 1981-82, which would help 12,000 girls.

26. Rural sports centres, 5 per district in plains and 8 per district in the hills already exist. To involve more rural youth, one rural centre will be added in each district during the year involving an expenditure of Rs. 0.62 lakh, which would benefit about 5,600 additional rural youth.

27. The scheme of residential sports hostels has achieved excellent results and it is intended to expand it further. Seventy boys/girls will be admitted in these hostels, new hostels for lower age-groups will involve an expenditure of Rs. 4.85 lakhs.

28. One hostel at Pauri is under construction since Fifth Plan and out of 14 Hostels to be undertaken during the Sixth Plan, Rs. 25.60 lakhs have been provided during the year 1980-81 and Rs. 12.52 lakhs are proposed for the year 1981-82, involving construction of hostels at Lucknow, Meerut, Bareilly, Allahabad, Varanasi, Haldwani, Agra and Mayo Hall (Allahabad).

29. Talented children are imparted regular expert coaching through coaching camps. During 1981-82, Rs. 4.00 lakhs are proposed to run 2,000 coaching camps involving 40,000 children.

30. As an integral part of coaching and to build up match temperament, 550 tournaments will be organised involving 40,000 children at a cost of Rs. 4.75 lakhs.

31. State teams are given intensive coaching before their participation in the Nationals to enable them to give a better display. This facility will be extended further for better results in the nationals and will involve an expenditure of Rs. 1.75 lakhs.

32. The functioning of the Department is judged with its ability to induct more State players into international teams of the country. It is hoped that at least 30 players of the State will find place in the international tournament, involving an expenditure of about Rs. 1.00 lakh, as a part of assistance to them.

33. In the existing stadia, dormitories, bathrooms, and additional seating capacity has to be provided while in these and also in 15 under-construction stadia, developmental works have to be provided, like CC basketball courts, cricket pitches etc. A sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent during 1981-82.

34. Fifteen stadia are already under construction and 3 new stadia are intended to be undertaken during 1981-82. A provision of Rs. 19.27 lakhs have been kept for this purpose for 1981-82.

35. Similarly, two multi-purpose sports halls are already under construction, while one new will be undertaken during 1981-82. A sum of Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been earmarked for 1981-82.

36. In addition to above, there are other schemes, like Direction and Administration, Refresher Courses at NIS for Sports officers, financial assistance to ex-sportsmen, State awards to outstanding sportmen, Central Coaching Camp, financial assistance to students from U. P. getting training at NIS, financial assistance to mountaineering Club, construction of swimming pool, construction of gymnasium, and organisation of tournaments on national level, which would involve an expenditure of Rs. 7.63 lakhs.

### (3) ART AND CULTURE

37. It is the duty of the State Government to promote art and culture and to preserve the ancient cultural heritage of this vast State. In order to achieve these objectives the following important schemes have been formulated for implementation during 1981-82.

38. **Fine Arts Education : Architecture**—There is a school of Architecture which has been so far awarding diplomas. A Degree course in Architecture has been started in this college in 1980-81. For providing necessary personnel, buildings, equipments and workshop for this course, an outlay of Rs. 2.40 lakhs has been proposed for 1981-82.

39. **Music Education**—The department has under it a reputed music college called the Bhatkhande College of Hindustani Music, Lucknow for training in classical music and dance. For the development of this college an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1981-82.

40. **Establishment of a University of Culture**—This new scheme provides for establishing a University of Culture which will affiliate

Government School of Architecture. The Bhatkhande College of Hindustani Music and other music and art institutions of this State. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been proposed for 1981-82 to form a nucleus of the University.

41. **Promotion of Art and Culture**—An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1981-82 for the various projects relating to promotion of art and culture in the State. Out of this sum the department will give grants-in-aid to Lalit Kala Akademi, Sangeet Natak Akademi and some private cultural organisations for furtherance of their activities to promote art and culture.

42. **Archaeology**—Uttar Pradesh has a very large number of archaeological sites, monuments and remains. For the State Archaeological Organisation at Lucknow and its sub-units at Pauri-Garhwal an outlay of Rs. 5.55 lakhs has been proposed for 1981-82 for strengthening of the organisation and expansion of its activities.

43. **Archives**—The department has a State Archives at Lucknow with 5 Regional Archives at Allahabad, Varanasi, Naini Tal, Dehra Dun and Agra. Besides this there is also a Manuscript Library at Allahabad. For their strengthening and expansion of their activities an outlay of Rs. 4.80 lakhs has been proposed during 1981-82.

44. **Museums**—To collect, preserve, study and publish the antiquities and art objects, the Department has established museums at Lucknow, Mathura, Jhansi and Almora. For the development of these museums, enriching their collections and expanding their activities an outlay of Rs. 10.60 lakhs has been proposed for 1981-82.

45. An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1981-82 for the development and promotion of art and culture etc. which includes Rs. 5.00 lakhs for hill region of the State.

#### (4) TECHNICAL EDUCATION

46. Technical education exercises a strong influence on the nation's progress. Material and economic growth and industrial development largely depend upon the availability and quality of technical manpower. Technical educational institutions in the State have been supplying the technical manpower demands of sectors such as roads, buildings, irrigation, power, industries and transport. Technical education has also to fulfil the needs of transfer of technology in the rural areas, so that the

advantages of technological advancement could be transmitted to rural youths.

47. The State has a three tier system of technical education. At the degree level by the end of 1979-80, the State had eight institutions with an annual intake of 1,120 students. At the diploma level the State had 46 polytechnics with an annual intake of 8,070 students in 1979-80. During the year 1980-81 the total intake is expected to increase to 8,320 and the number of polytechnics 48. There are 11 government secondary technical schools with an intake of 860 students for awarding certificate in different trades.

48. The main stress in the field of technical education during the Sixth Plan is on consolidation and strengthening of existing schemes and facilities. The annual plan for 1981-82 has been formulated in line with the above plan strategy. An outlay of Rs. 210 lakhs which includes Rs. 60 lakhs for the hills is proposed for 1981-82. The plan outlays will be utilised in supplying necessary equipments, replacement of outmoded equipments and creation of facilities to improve the content of the courses. Provision has been made for the newly started degree courses in Paper Technology at the University of Roorkee, and the degree course in leather technology started at the H. B. T. I. Kanpur. Funds have also been provided for essential equipments and buildings at the Kamla Nehru Institute of Science and Technology at Sultanpur.

49. The outlay proposed for degree institutions for the year 1981-82 are as follows :

<i>Name of the Institution</i>	<i>In lakh Rs</i>
1. Government Central Textile Institute, Kanpur	4.00
2. Roorkee University, Roorkee	35.00
3. M. M. Engineering College, Gorakhpur	4.00
4. M. L. N. Regional Engineering College, Allahabad	5.00
5. Engineering College, Dayalbagh, Agra	5.00
6. H. B. T. I., Kanpur	10.00
7. Pant College of Engineering and Technology, Pant Nagar, Naini Tal	5.00
8. Kamla Nehru Institute of Science and Technology, Sultanpur	12.00
Total ...	80.00

50. As the main emphasis during the Annual Plan 1981-82 is on consolidation and strengthening of existing schemes, provision has been made for providing such buildings and equipments in the institutions which could not be provided earlier due to paucity of funds. The scheme of integration of relevant management techniques in technical education is proposed to be started during the year 1980-81. Similarly the scheme of audio-visual services, intensive work-cum-training programme and product development, remedial course for weaker students, community polytechnic and campus facilities will also be strengthened during the year 1981-82. It is also proposed to start a new Girls' Polytechnic at Kanpur with an intake of 60. Further expansion of training-cum-production centres in a few more institutions will be extended during the year 1981-82.

51. **Hill region plan**—The outlay of Rs. 210.00 lakhs for technical education for 1981-82 includes a sum of Rs. 60.00 lakhs for the hill region. The main emphasis in the hill plan is on consolidation. The only new courses proposed are the diploma course in Civil Engineering at Government Polytechnic, Uttarkashi and Dawarahat (Almora).

52. **Special component plan for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes**—While it is not possible to allocate funds schemewise, on the basis of 18 per cent reservation in admission for Scheduled Castes students, it is estimated that Rs. 42.00 lakhs would be the special component plan for the year 1981-82.

**Physical programme**—Marginal additions in intake has been proposed for 1981-82, as below :

Particulars	Item	Unit	Target for 1980-81	Anticipated achievement for 1980-81	Proposed 1981-82
1	2	3	4	5	6
Degree Course .. .. .	Intake	No.	1,120	1,120	1,120
Diploma Course .. .. .	Intake	No.	8,320	8,320	8,440
Certificate Course .. .. .	Intake	No.	860	860	860

(5) SCIENTIFIC SERVICES AND RESEARCH, ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGY

53. The Department of Science and Environment is in overall charge of scientific services and research in the State. It operates through the following agencies :

- (a) Directorate of Environment and Ecology.
- (b) State Observatory, Naini Tal.
- (c) Council of Science and Technology.

The main areas of work are detailed below :

54. **Development activities of the Directorate of Environment and Ecology**—Environment is a comparatively new subject which has still to find its due place both in the formulation and implementation of development plans. There is general acceptance at all levels that adequate provisions should be made for functions con-

nected with preservation, protection and improvement of environment in all developmental plans and programmes. While funds for works of protection of environment from damage due to developmental activities will be provided in the respective sectoral plans, the plan of environmental sector will provide for only those items of expenditure which are meant to finance either demonstration projects or works which cannot be provided in established identified sectors.

55. The plan for 1981-82 would lay emphasis on the following :

- (a) Providing environmental education including training of persons dealing with environmental issues, awareness training for decision makers, and general environmental education in schools, colleges and universities.



(b) Designing and introducing action enforcing intradepartmental environmental cells as well as an overall State level organisation for making evaluation and review of the environmental impact of each project or action (legislative or administrative) proposed or sponsored by any department of government or industry.

(c) Providing for enforceable restrictions on those projects and actions which tend to create severe adverse impact on the human environment.

(d) Development of environmental data banks and information transfer systems manned and operated within the Directorate of Environment and Ecology.

56. Since it is not as yet possible to make an accurate assessment of specific programmes, the proposed Sixth Plan for environment provides for general activities already identified at the State level by the State Board of Environment and its Executive Committee, as also other activities that are proposed to be initiated during the Sixth Plan period.

57. **Development of State Observatory, Naini Tal**—Till the end of the Fifth Plan, the Observatory was in a period of growth and consolidation. The basic aim was to optimise the use of acquired telescopes and to create viable research groups. The Observatory has now come of age and is recognised as a leading institution in India for research in astrophysics. By March 1980, a total of about 190 research papers and 10 Ph. D. theses had been contributed by the scientific staff in addition to the pioneering technological efforts in making optical, electronic and mechanical precision components for astronomical instrumentation.

58. The Plan for 1981-82 would lay stress on the following :

(a) *Strengthening of organisation*—The expanding activities of the Observatory will need additional and specialised personnel.

(b) *Development and acquisition of instrumentation*—Accessorial instruments like image intensifier tubes, colling units, filters and laboratory equipments will be acquired. This will improve and diversify the capabilities of existing telescopes leading to better research and development of more sophisticated instrumentation.

(c) *Four-metre telescope project*—The proposed 4-metre telescope will enable

tackling of the frontline problems in the field of modern astronomy and also support basic research to enable India to keep itself at the frontiers of scientific development. Plans, specifications and drawings for the telescope and accessories will be prepared. Site selection will be finalised and fabrication work will be taken in hand.

(d) *Support facilities*—Exchange of ideas with other scientists working in identical fields is an extremely important part of scientific growth. Provision has been made for enabling technical personnel to participate in internal and international conferences and seminars.

(e) *Improvement of facilities for work and housing*—Proper facilities for work and housing are essential. Work on extension and addition of functional buildings and also the improvement of existing road will be taken up.

(f) *Pure research*—The research activities in the fields of stellar variability, stellar energy distribution galactic clusters, and the formation of molecules in the sun will be continued. Efforts will be made to supplement the photometric observations with spectrographic ones and to research fainter limits. It is expected that a total of over 125 research papers and at least eight Ph. D. theses will be contributed by the scientists during the Sixth Plan period.

59. **Council of Science and Technology**—Programmes of the Council during 1981-82 will be the following :

(a) The services of scientists/technologists and supporting staff required to carry out the identified and approved activities for development of Science and Technology will be financed under this head. This expenditure will be about 10 per cent of the total amount made available to the Council by the Government.

(b) *Supported and contracted research*—While the emphasis in R & D will shift to applied research mainly connected with development of appropriate technologies, it will be essential to continue the on-going programmes of basic research and also take up new projects which have a bearing on rural development wherein problems of development and transfer of technology are involved. Priority areas

for such research and development work will be determined by experts in the field and through special studies.

(c) *Remote sensing*—The development of the State needs rapid exploration of its natural resources and assessment of their potentials. The conventional methods are not adequately dynamic to keep pace with the requirements of growth and as such employment of remote sensing techniques helps in quantitative assessment of dynamic phenomena particularly in the context of hydrological problems and changing environments. For the present, reliance will be placed upon the data which will be available from the National Remote Sensing Agency through its collaboration with NASA. The Council of Science and Technology will act as the co-ordinating agency for the State for getting remote sensing data and processing it to an extent after which it could be utilised by the user departments and agencies. A data bank will be maintained regarding land use, forest cover, mineral and water resources and studies will be undertaken for analysis and classification of data as required by user agencies.

(d) *Polytechnology transfer centre*—This centre came into existence during 1979-80 as a joint venture of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi, and State Government of U. P. The centre is a vital link for transfer of technologies to Industry and Rural Development. It offers diagnostic services to identify the scientific, technological and engineering needs of industry and ensures suitable assistance through relevant services of expertise. The Centre will build up expertise to deal with the problems of different disciplines of the industry for improving the industrial performance.

(e) *Development of appropriate technology*—This will be the most important activity and Council of Science and Technology will be required to develop and actually demonstrate the suitabilities of proven technologies in respect of village, small scale and cottage industries. Due emphasis will also be given to develop suitable technology to improve the productivity of such traditional crafts as are dying out on account of their having become non-competitive or out of date. Area of assistance to specialised institutions for product development and re-

development, designing and engineering, upscaling to pilot plant and development of prototype will be assessed and necessary financial backup provided. Diagnostic studies will also be carried out in respect of the crafts and industries with particular reference to rural areas to be identified in future. Some of the programmes in operation include those for low cost housing, improved designs for cotton and wool spinning and increasing the efficiency of extraction and prevention of inversion losses in mini sugar technology.

60. **Documentation centre**—An industrial technological information bank is necessary for pooling together the results of development efforts and research activities already undertaken and completed in different fields of Science and Technology. This is necessary not only to aid the research work to be undertaken in the State by making information available about the research activities of other institutions but also to prevent dissipation of resources over work on subjects in which research work has already been done elsewhere. The information bank will collect and compile research data in respect of research done in other countries also. A well equipped library will be attached to the documentation centre for use of research personnel.

61. **Appropriate Technology Research Centres**—While the Council of Science and Technology will largely take the assistance of already established centres in the development of appropriate technologies, there might be urgent areas of development where Government may desire the Council of Science and Technology to take up work on its own. Provision has, therefore, been made for identifying these centres in different parts of the State to take up some urgent research and prototype development work in different regions.

62. The break-up of the proposed allocation of Rs. 65.00 lakhs for 1981-82 amongst the three activities of the department is as below :

<i>Items</i>	<i>In lakh Rs.</i>
(a) Developmental activities of Department of Environment and Ecology	10.00
(b) Development of State Observatory, Naini Tal	25.00
(c) Development of Science and Technology	30.00
Total ...	65.00

## CHAPTER 7

### MEDICAL, PUBLIC HEALTH, SANITATION AND WATER SUPPLY

#### (1) MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Uttar Pradesh with its vast population (10.40 crores 1980) of which eighty-four per cent people reside in the rural areas, has inadequate infrastructure of medical and health services. Poor living conditions, due to low income of masses, accounts for enormous health problems in the State. While a lot of work remains to be done in respect of spread of curative services, a time has now come when a gradual shift of emphasis can be made on qualitative aspects of public health viz., environmental, nutritional, preventive, promotive and rehabilitative improvement, in order to provide primary health care to the masses on the lines of "Alma ata declaration" "Health for all by 2,000 A. D." To achieve the above goal, health care as such should be viewed as a total system consisting of appropriate steps in environmental sanitation, supply of safe drinking water, nutrition,

health education, immunization and family planning and also to promote integrated voluntary health service organizations with support from government so that each community could organize a voluntary health service to pay particular attention to environmental sanitation and preventive medicine to achieve the above goal.

2. In view of the above facts, the main emphasis for formulating the annual plan 1981-82 has been laid on improvement of services in rural areas on one side and improving and consolidating the existing services so as to make them yield better results on the other.

3. A brief review of progress of annual plan 1980-81 and salient features of annual plan 1981-82 are given in the succeeding paragraphs. Sub-sectorwise details of financial outlays and expenditure are given below :

(In Lakh Rs.)

Sub-sector	Sixth Plan 1980—85 outlay	1980-81					Proposed outlay 1981-82		
		Approved outlay		Anticipated expenditure			Total	Cap.	Hill
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Minimum Needs Programme.	10,500	1,045	60	1,045	500	60	1,701	903	133
2. Hospitals/Dispensaries.	7,107	245	116	245	147	116	619	423	89
3. Medical Education and Research.	5,300	87	..	87	32	..	400	183	..
4. Training Programme.	130	10	..	10	10	..	14	5	..
5. Control of communicable diseases.	4,632	601	15	601	15	15	879	44	14
6. I. S. M. and Homeopathy.									
(a) Ayurvedic/Unani.	1,200	57	7	57	11	7	100	13	16
(b) Homeopathic	800	12	1	12	..	1	37	6	4
7. Other Programme	498	6	2	6	..	2	85	5	3
8. E. S. I. Scheme	83	12	1	12	..	1	15	..	1
<b>Total</b>	.. 30,250	2,075	202	2,075	715	202	3,850	1,582	260

4. **Minimum needs programme**—During annual plan 1980-81 it is anticipated that construction of new buildings of 48 (8 hills) PHCs will be sanctioned. Similarly, construction of new buildings for the upgradation of 36 (6 in hills) PHCs will be accorded sanction during this year. Six hundred fifty new sub-centres have already been sanctioned and 1,550 more will be sanctioned in 1980-81. Construction of buildings of 130 sub-centres will be taken up during 1980-81. It is proposed to provide staff and equipment for the functioning of 10 PHCs as 30 bedded rural hospitals. Under spillover works, the backlog of works sanctioned prior to Fifth Five-Year Plan will be cleared.

5. During the annual plan 1981-82 the following new schemes are proposed to be taken up :

1. Construction of new buildings of PHC 53 (13 hills)
2. Establishment of new PHC 20
3. Upgradation of PHCs :
  - (a) New construction 62 (7 hills)
  - (b) Establishment 20
4. Sub-centres :
  - (a) Establishment 1,455 (200 hills)
  - (b) New construction 100 (20 hills)
5. Prioritywise completion of backlog of construction of 61 new PHC buildings; 49 PHC buildings for upgradation and 118 buildings of sub-centres sanctioned during 1979-80.
6. Multi-purpose workers scheme which hitherto was under Public Health programme, has been included in this group. Implementation of the scheme would be ensured.

6. **Hospitals and dispensaries**—During annual plan 1980-81 efforts are being made for establishment of 10 male and female dispensaries in plains and 57 dispensaries in hills. Provincialization of 13 hospitals/dispensaries is under process. Similarly, it is also envisaged that the establishment of 200 additional beds, 11 dental clinics (4 in hills), 2 intensive coronary care units, 4 pathology units in hills, 14 E. N. T. sections in plains and full nursing scheme at 2 places will be completed during 1980-81.

7. Targets of annual Plan 1981-82 are as follows :

	<i>Targets</i>
1. Increase in bed strength ...	200
2. Establishment of intensive coronary care units ...	5
3. Opening of E. N. T. sections ...	7
4. Plastic surgery and burn units ...	3
5. Paediatric units ...	20
6. Dental clinics ...	15 (4 hills)
7. Full nursing scheme ...	5 (2 hills)
8. Yogic therapy unit ...	10
9. Provincialization of dispensaries ...	10
10. Establishment of dispensaries ...	58 (48 hills)

Some important schemes such as construction of buildings of tahsil level hospitals, rural dispensaries, nurses homes, mortuaries etc. will also be taken up during annual Plan 1981-82.

8. **Medical education and research**—Consolidation and improvement of the existing services under medical education programme on the lines of Medical Council of India would receive main focus during the annual Plan 1981-82. In order to mitigate discrepancies in staff and equipment in various departments of medical colleges, adequate provision has been made for establishing centralized services and neurosurgery units in all the 7 medical colleges. Efforts will also be made to introduce new specialities in various medical colleges. Also a sum of Rs. 200.00 lakhs has been proposed for initiating steps in the direction of establishment of Post-graduate Institute at Lucknow.

9. **Training programme**—Considering the growing needs of medical staff such as nurses, X-ray technicians, laboratory technicians, dental hygienists, dental mechanics etc. new steps in the firm of establishment of one general nursing training centre, considerable improvement and expansion of training facilities have been proposed during 1981-82. It is also proposed to establish mental health institute at Agra for the training of para-psychiatric workers during the annual Plan.

10. **Control of communicable diseases and other Public Health Programmes**—National programmes such as malaria eradication, filaria control, leprosy control, prevention of blindness and T. B. control programmes will continue on the same priority basis as in previous years. Likely achievement of 1980-81 and proposed target of 1981-82 are as under :

Items j	Unit	Likely achievement 1980-81	Proposed target 1981-82
1	2	3	4
1. Filaria control units.	No.	2	2
2. Filaria clinics	No.	5	3
3. Urban Malaria control units.	No.	5	2
4. Leprosy			
(a) Leprosy control units.	No.	..	2
(b) SET units ..	No. 0 00 ..	..	21
(c) Urban leprosy centres.	No.	1	5
(d) Wards ..	No.	1	10
5. Prevention of blindness :			
(a) P. H. C.'s assisted.	No.	150	310
(b) District hospitals assisted.	No.	6	22
(c) Establishment of mobile units.	No.	6	3
6. Tuberculosis :			
(a) District T. B. Centre.	No.	1	..
(b) T. B. isolation beds.	No.	..	50

11. Besides the above, schemes relating to improvement of environmental sanitation in rural areas by constructing combined P. R. A. I. type latrines, improvement of health sanitation services on pilgrim routes in hill region and strengthening of food and drug organisation have already been taken up during 1980-81. During 1981-82 the important schemes proposed are management of persistent T. B. cases and supply of second line Anti-T. B. drugs, expansion of State health institute for stepping up manufacture of cholera vaccine and T. A. B.

vaccine, expansion of S. V. I. Patwadanga (Naini Tal), strengthening of food and drugs organisation by providing extra inputs in the form of staff and equipment and to provide 6 epidemic vans for efficient coverage and movement.

12. **Indian system of medicines and homoeopathy**—Schemes which have been envisaged during 1981-82 are establishment of 85 new ayurvedic/Unani dispensaries and 60 homoeopathic dispensaries in rural areas, two 25 bedded ayurvedic hospitals in urban areas and provincialization of two non-State ayurvedic/unani dispensaries, expansion of ayurvedic/unani colleges and provincialization of colleges, improvement and expansion of ayurvedic and tibbi academy, establishment of 3 regional ayurvedic/unani offices and improvement of existing ayurvedic/unani dispensaries and hospitals by way of raising the funds for medicine quota etc. in addition, provincialization of non-State homoeopathic medical colleges, establishment of central homoeopathic medical store and construction of buildings of homoeopathic dispensaries is also proposed to be taken up during 1981-82 Plan.

13. **Employees' State Insurance Scheme**—During annual Plan 1981-82, it is proposed to establish 6 E. S. I. dispensaries and 2 E. S. I. hospitals, blood bank in E. S. I. hospital, Pandunagar (Kanpur) and to provide additional staff under this scheme. It is also proposed to extend the scheme in new sector of employment and to establish regional offices during annual Plan 1981-82.

14. **Other Programmes**—Important schemes which have been envisaged during annual Plan 1981-82 are strengthening of engineering to accelerate the pace of progress of construction of buildings of the department, strengthening of C. M. S. D., finance and accounts organization, provision of A. M. F. diesel generating sets in 24 hospitals of the State.

15. **Family welfare**—The operational goal of the family planning programme is to educate and motivate people and make them conscious of the population problem adding to the complexity of over all living of people as well as of family. During Sixth Plan 1980—85 the ultimate aim is to reduce the present birth rate of 30 per thousand population through popularisation of various family planning devices.

16. In the annual Plan 1981-82 also family planning programme would continue to receive highest priority. Special emphasis will be laid

on promotion of maternity and child health services being the vital and integral part of family welfare programme. Active involvement of village organisations such as village panchayats, co-operative societies, teachers federations, trade unions, social welfare institutions, women and youth organisations will also be ensured to make the programme more popular and acceptable.

## (2) SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY

17. Under the programme of sewerage and water supply the U. P. Jal Nigam is engaged to provide safe potable drinking water in urban and rural areas through piped water supply and sewerage facilities in all towns while area development department is engaged to supply drinking water to the Harijan Bastis and in backward areas of the State by constructing wells in plain and diggis in the hills.

18. **Jal Nigam**—Out of an outlay of Rs. 513.62 crores for Sixth Five-Year Plan 1980—85 a sum of Rs. 76.50 crores has been earmarked for the year 1981-82.

19. Keeping in view the Government's policies and the targets of Sixth Five-Year Plan described in the report of the Plan, the financial break-up for different programmes against proposed outlay of Rs. 76.50 crores and their respective physical targets are being described below:

### (a) Urban Water Supply

20. **New schemes**—As on April 1, 1980, 235 towns are still to be provided with the water supply in State. While drafting the 1978—83 plan a target to provide drinking water supply in all the urban local bodies of the State was kept in view. As a result, a good number of new water supply schemes were started to achieve the aforesaid target, but due to financial constraints, 88 of them are still continuing. The proportionate allocations of these schemes could not be made available during the last two years. In the Sixth Plan 1980—85 the aim is to cover all the urban local bodies again. Thus to achieve the above goal almost work on 100 schemes is required to be started during the year 1981-82. To complete 50 continuing schemes and for taking up work in hand for 100 new schemes, Rs. 14.00 crores are being proposed in the annual Plan 1981-82.

21. **Reorganisation/extension/augmentation schemes**—In order to meet increased demand, which arises, either due to increase in population, or due to the increase in standard of liv-

ing, the existing schemes are to be reorganised, augmented or extended accordingly. In the year 1981-82 Rs. 13.00 crores are being proposed for this purpose, out of which about Rs. 5.00 crores shall be spent under I. D. A. programme to improve water supply conditions in KAVAL towns. Remaining Rs. 8.00 crores shall be spent on continuing schemes as well as taking new schemes during the year. It is targetted that the water supply schemes of 13 towns other than KAVAL shall be reorganised and population of 1.50 crores shall be benefited. In KAVAL towns water supply will be augmented to 103 MLD. during year 1981-82.

### (b) Urban Sanitation

22. **Fresh sewerage schemes**—The execution work on sewerage schemes in 16 towns is going on. Rs. 6.00 crores are proposed to be spent during the year 1981-82. It is expected that with this outlay 5 sewerage schemes shall be commissioned and 10 to 15 more schemes will be started, to achieve the aim of providing sewerage facilities in 60 towns, besides 42 already covered.

23. **Reorganisation/extension/augmentation schemes**—Rs. 9 crores has been kept out of which Rs. 3.00 crores are proposed to be spent under I. D. A. programme in Agra and Kanpur towns, to extend the existing sewerage facilities by laying branch sewers. As already described the sewerage facilities in the existing 42 towns are partial in nature. Reorganisation/extension/augmentation work is in progress in 6 towns. Efforts will be made to complete them, as well as, some new schemes shall be taken up during the year 1981-82 for which Rs. 6.00 crores has been proposed.

### (c) Latrines Conversion Programme

24. **Towns having sewerage**—Rs. 50 lakhs have been proposed for the above scheme which shall be executed through the local bodies and appropriate loan shall be given to them for this purpose. With the provision about 10,000 latrines will be converted into flush latrines connected with sewerage benefiting 60,000 persons.

25. **Towns not having sewerage**—There are 542 towns in which no sewerage facility is to be provided in near future. To provide sanitary conditions and to discontinue the practice of manual handling of night-soil it has been decided that in these towns sanitary latrines of UNDP type may be provided. To start the programme Rs. 1.00 crore has been kept in the year 1981-82. With this demonstration pro-

jects will be constructed in different towns to apprise the people the benefits of sanitary latrines and to persuade them to discontinue the habit of defecating outside. For such persons who do not have much space in their house, community latrines will be constructed in some towns. So far there is no infrastructure who can look after this work, effort will be made to develop it, so that in future the programme may be expanded to cover all the towns.

(d) *Rural Water Supply*

26. **Minimum needs programme**—Out of the outlay of Rs. 76.50 crores of the Sixth Plan 1980—85 in annual Plan of the year 1981-82 Rs. 32.50 crores has been earmarked for M. N. P. With this provision the water supply facilities will be provided in the rural areas of the State. It is proposed to utilise the allocation in following programmes :

(i) With Rs. 1.00 crore 500 villages in hard rock areas having population of 1.25 lakhs will be provided deep hand pump with available D. T. H. rigs.

(ii) With the provision of Rs. 15.00 crores, 600 villages in hill areas will be provided with piped water supply. Out of these 430 are scarcity villages. Out of Rs. 15 crores, Rs. 2.27 crores shall be spent on a committed I. D. A. programme which is expected to be completed by March 1982.

(iii) Rs. 16.50 crores will be spent in plain areas of the State and with this provision 1,100 villages having population of 6.80 lakhs shall be benefited. Out of these 800 will be scarcity villages. The scarcity villages will be mostly in the Bundelkhand and Eastern Region of the State. To achieve the goal of providing rural water supply in about 50 per cent scarcity villages by the end of the Sixth Five-Year Plan a large number of new schemes shall also be taken up in all the regions of the State. Rs. 2.82 crores shall be spent on I. D. A. programme in Bundelkhand region and Rs. 6 crores will be spent on Dutch Credit Programme under which 6 districts viz. Rae Bareilly, Varanasi, Allahabad, Agra, Etawah and Mathura districts will be benefited.

(iv) Drinking water supply facilities in the tribal area of the hill region are inadequate. There are nine tribal blocks, namely Kalsi and Chakrata in district Dehra Dun. Naugaon and Purola in

district Uttarkashi, Jaunpur in district Tehri, Dharchula and Munsyari in district Pithoragarh and Bajpur and Khatima in district Naini Tal in hill region, in which water supply facilities are proposed to be provided.

27. There are 1,004 scarcity villages in these nine tribal blocks, out of which only 491 villages have been provided with water supply up to March 1980, leaving 513 scarcity villages at the beginning of 1980-81 to be provided with water supply facility during 1980—85.

28. An amount of Rs. 20.00 crores has been provided to cover all these remaining scarcity villages along with the necessary non-scarcity villages during 1980—85 Five Year Plan, out of which Rs. 2.25 crores have been provided during the annual Plan 1981-82. It is proposed to provide 160 villages of tribal areas with water supply facilities during 1981-82.

29. **Accelerated rural water supply programme**—Under this programme work on 198 rural water supply schemes costing Rs. 38.25 crores covering 2,600 villages are in progress. By the end of March 1981, Government of India releases are expected to be about Rs. 26.25 crores. The remaining Rs. 12.00 crores, is expected to be released by Government of India under this programme, in year 1981-82. It is targetted that all the 198 rural water supply schemes continuing under this programme will be completed in the year 1981-82.

30. **Special Tools and Plants**—A provision of Rs. 0.50 crore has been made for special T & P required in connection with the execution of various schemes during the Plan period 1981-82.

31. **Lack of response from local bodies**—Since the financing pattern of different schemes except rural water supply schemes of scarcity districts involves a major component of loan hence most of the local bodies have been found reluctant in passing the necessary resolutions for execution of the new as well as re-organisation schemes.

32. The problem of maintenance of these schemes is engaging the attention of the Government but due to constraints of resources it has not been possible for the Government to entrust the work to any particular agency.

33. **Shortage of material**—Cement is the greatest bottleneck in the speedy execution of the schemes. Even at present the full demand

is seldom met and late supplies are made due to shortage of railway wagons and other factors.

36. **Delay in sanction of electric power**—It has been experienced that sanction of electric power to energise the tube-wells and pumping stations is generally delayed. This results in the delay of the commissioning of the schemes.

35. **Rural drinking water supply scheme under Gram Vikas Vibhag**—The drinking water scheme of Gram Vikas Vibhag aims at providing drinking water facility to all localities of Harijan and other backward classes in rural areas of the State through construction of wells in plain districts and Diggis in hill districts through block agency. The scheme was started in March 1972 and in the Fifth Five Year Plan was included under minimum needs programme.

38. The progress of construction of drinking water wells against the allocation of funds during a financial year cannot be assessed correctly due to technical factors. The best time to dig wells are the months of April to June, when the water level is the lowest. Due to allocations being made normally after this season, it is only after the monsoon season that

work for digging a well can be started, which ultimately results in spillover of wells sanctioned in one year to the following year. In spite of the fact that use of most of the wells gets started immediately after the first masonry structure having been sunk, they cannot be declared technically complete till all the masonry work including the parapet is constructed. This anomaly has got to be taken into consideration while evaluating the whole programme vis-a-vis financial as well as physical achievement.

37. In the annual Plan of the year 1981-82 an outlay of Rs. 290.00 lakhs and Rs. 60 lakhs is being proposed respectively for plain and hill districts of the State. Out of the above proposed outlay for Central, Eastern, Western, Bundelkhand and hill region an outlay of Rs. 94.04, Rs. 139.08, Rs. 33.63, Rs. 23.25 and Rs. 60 lakhs is being proposed with the proposed target of 1,133, 1,560 (2,000 hand pump), 388, 250 wells and 250 Diggis respectively.

40. The breakup of proposed outlays and targets for the Plan 1980-85 and the annual Plan 1980-81 and 1981-82 for plain and hill districts is as under :

*Proposed outlay and physical targets*

*(In lakh Rs.)*

Year	Proposed outlay		Proposed Targets (No.)		
	Plains	Hills	Total	Wells	Diggis in hills
1980-81	150.00	50.00	200.00	1669 2000 H.P.	208
1981-82	290.00	60.00	350.00	3331 2000 H.P.	250
1980-85	1,700.00	300.00	2,000.00	19,598 10,000 H.P.	1,250



## CHAPTER 8

### HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

#### (1) URBAN HOUSING

An allocation of Rs. 68.84 crores has been proposed for urban social housing schemes during Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85). Out

of this Rs. 12.00 crores is proposed to be allocated for the year 1981-82 including Rs. 5.00 lakhs for hills. The financial outlays along with physical target for the Annual Plan 1981-82 for urban housing is given below :

#### *Financial Outlays and Physical targets*

Serial no.	Item	Unit	Proposed outlays 1981-82 (In lakh Rs.)	Proposed target 1981-82
1	2	3	4	5
1	Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme :			
	(a) By P. W. D.	.. No. of houses.	20.00	200
	(b) By Private Industrialists	.. Ditto	30.00	500
	(c) By Local Bodies	.. Ditto	60.00	300
2	Low Income Group Housing Scheme	.. Ditto	200.00	8006
3	Middle Income Group Housing Scheme	.. Ditto	120.00	30
4	Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme	.. Ditto	5.00	80
5	Land Acquisition and Development Scheme	.. Area in hectares.	665.00	500 hectares.
6	Seed Capital	.. ..	100.00	..
	<b>Total</b>	..	<b>1200.00</b>	<b>2240 houses + 500 hectares of land.</b>

Various social housing schemes for which outlays are proposed in the year 1981-82 are briefly narrated below :

#### 2. Subsidised Industrial Housing :

(i) *Through P. W. D.*—Houses for industrial workers of public sector undertaking are constructed through Public Works Department. The projects for the construction of 1,200 houses (400 at Kanpur, 200 at Rae Bareli, 200 at Lucknow, 200 at Ghaziabad and 200 at Naini Tal are under the consideration of the Government. For these projects Rs. 10.00

lakhs is provided in the year 1980-81 and an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed to be allocated in the year 1981-82. Out of the projects already sanctioned, 116 houses are at present under construction at Ghaziabad out of which 100 houses are likely to be completed in the year 1980-81. The proposed target for the year 1981-82 is to construct 200 houses.

(ii) *Through private industrialists*—Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided to the private industrialists for the construction of houses for their industrial workers having

monthly income of Rs. 350 and below, on the following pattern :

- (a) 50 per cent loan.
- (b) 25 per cent subsidy.
- (c) 25 per cent share to be provided by the industrialists.

The Government have sanctioned three projects consisting of 1,568 houses to be constructed by the private industrialists. An expenditure of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is likely to be incurred during the year 1980-81 and the proposed outlay for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 30.00 lakhs. Under this scheme, about 250 houses are likely to be completed in the year 1980-81 and the proposed target for the year 1981-82 is 500 houses.

(iii) *Through Local Bodies*—Under this scheme, local bodies are given financial assistance in the shape of 50 per cent loan and 50 per cent subsidy for the construction of houses for renting these out to people having a monthly income of Rs. 350 and below. However, the funds available from Life Insurance Corporation of India will be given to the local bodies in the shape of 100 per cent loan for construction of houses for selling these out on hire-purchase basis. An allocation of Rs. 51.00 lakhs is available in the year 1980-81 and proposed allocation for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 60.00 lakhs. Under this scheme, 370 houses are under construction at present, and out of these, 150 houses are likely to be completed in the year 1980-81. The proposed target for the year 1981-82 is to complete 300 houses.

3. **Low Income Group Housing**—Under this scheme, an expenditure of Rs. 157.00 lakhs including Rs. 2.00 lakhs for hills, is likely to be incurred in the year 1980-81. The proposed outlay for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 200.00 lakhs including Rs. 2.00 lakhs for hills. Under this scheme, 608 houses are under construction at present, out of which, 220 houses are likely to be completed by the end of the year. The proposed target for the year 1981-82 is 800 houses.

4. **Middle Income Group Housing**—The outlay of Rs. 118.00 lakhs including Rs. 3.00 lakhs for hills for the year 1980-81 is expected to be utilised in full. The proposed outlay for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 120.00 lakhs including Rs. 2.00 lakhs for hills. At present 253 houses are under construction out of which 100 houses are likely to be completed

by the end of the year 1980-81. The proposed target for the year 1981-82 is to construct 360 houses.

5. **Land Acquisition and Development**—A large scale programme for acquisition and development of land is being proposed during the Sixth Five Year Plan period. An outlay of Rs. 560.00 lakhs provided in the year 1980-81 is expected to be utilised in full. The proposed outlay for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 665.00 lakhs. The target for the year 1980-81 is to develop 145 hectares of land and the proposed target for the year 1981-82 is 500 hectares.

6. **Slum Clearance/Improvement**—Under this scheme houses are constructed for slum dwellers and an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided in the year 1980-81. The proposed outlay for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 5.00 lakhs including Rs. 1.00 lakhs for hills. It is expected that 80 houses will be completed in the year 1980-81 and the proposed target for the year 1981-82 is to construct 80 houses.

7. **Seed capital**—The Government have already provided a sum of Rs. 511.67 lakhs as seed capital to U. P. Housing and Development Board and a few development authorities. A provision of Rs. 80.00 lakhs is available for this purpose in the year 1980-81 and the proposed outlay for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 100.00 lakhs.

8. **Institutional finance**—Apart from the above housing programmes, U. P. Housing and Development Board and other development authorities are also obtaining loan from HUDCO. This institution have sanctioned 24 project of Uttar Pradesh costing Rs. 20.88 crores in the year 1979-80. The efforts will be made to obtain sanction for additional projects worth Rs. 30.00 crores in the year 1980-81 and Rs. 50.00 crores in the year 1981-82.

## (2) RURAL HOUSING

### (i) *Revenue Department*

9. **Allotment of house-sites**—Under rural housing scheme allotment of house-sites to members of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, village artisans and other agricultural labourers is being done by Revenue Department. In this scheme a family of husband, wife and minor children was treated as a unit. Family units which had no house of their own or had insufficient space for their residence were to be provided house-sites of 100 to 150 sq. yards. According to latest survey 12,40,340 families

were found eligible for the allotment of house sites.

10. Out of these 12,40,340 eligible families, house-sites had been allotted to 12,36,645 families till the end of March 1980. Possession on house-sites had been given to 12,32,956 families, and remaining 3,689 families have yet to be provided with possession on house-sites. Now a fresh survey is being conducted throughout the State to prepare upto-date lists of persons who have now become eligible for the allotment of house-sites. A target of allotment of 10,000 house-sites had been proposed for the year 1980-81. It has been proposed to allot 9,000 house-sites during annual plan 1981-82.

11. **Development of house-sites**—The programme of development of house-sites was also included in the Fifth Plan. Before coming into existence of the U. P. Scheduled Castes and Weaker Sections Housing Corporation, this work was done by the Rural Engineering Service under the supervision of Rural Development Department and about 20,000 house-sites were developed till the end of March 1980 at a cost of Rs. 25.74 lakhs. Later on, this work was entrusted to above Housing Corporation and Rs. 110.05 lakhs were allotted to them during the period 1975—78.

12. The norms for expenditure on development of house-sites which includes levelling and development of the sites, construction of link roads, 'Kharanjas', drains and other items of common utility such as provision of drinking water etc., was fixed at the rate of Rs. 150 per house-site by the Government of India. The State Government has recently taken a decision to allow an expenditure up to Rs. 500 per house-site in view of the increase in cost of material etc. A target of development of 2,000 house-sites has been proposed for 1981-82.

13. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs including Rs. 5.00 lakhs for hills has been proposed for the allotment and development of house-sites. In plains, out of Rs. 20.00 lakhs, Rs. 12.00 lakhs has been proposed for allotment of house-sites and Rs. 8.00 lakhs for its development.

(ii) *Rural Development Department*

14. **Rural house construction**—Since 1979-80, the Rural Development Department has started a comprehensive housing scheme or the rural areas. Under this scheme subsidy is granted in the shape of building material to such permanent resident of rural

areas who are Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, agricultural labourers, other backward class agricultural labourers and marginal agriculturists of other castes who are landless or who have irrigated land not exceeding 0.04 hectare or unirrigated land not exceeding 1.00 hectare and any member of their family may have no other source of income than agricultural labour. However, 75 per cent of the beneficiaries of this scheme will be Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

15. For construction of houses the limit of subsidy has been fixed up to Rs. 2,000 or 75 per cent of the total cost of the house, whichever is less in the plains and Rs. 3,000 or 75 per cent of the total cost of the house, whichever is less, in the hill areas. This subsidy is given in the shape of building material. No cash payment is made to the beneficiaries. The beneficiaries contribute 25 per cent in the shape of labour. The house is to be constructed according to the designs released by UPDESCO. Different designs have been prepared by UPDESCO for eastern, western, central, Bundelkhand and hill regions of the State keeping in view different geographical conditions of these regions and availability of building material there.

16. In 1979-80 under this programme, an expenditure of Rs. 588.00 lakhs was incurred against an outlay of Rs. 613.00 lakhs and about 1,793 houses could be constructed during this period. For the year 1980-81 an outlay of Rs. 289.00 lakhs including Rs. 10.00 lakhs for hills has been provided and a target of construction of 13,000 houses has been fixed for this period.

17. An outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakhs including Rs. 25.00 lakhs for hills has been proposed for the year 1981-82. There is a target for construction of 13,500 houses during the year 1981-82. In hill, this scheme was introduced in 1980-81 and it has been proposed to construct 800 houses during that period. The tribal people of the hills will be getting the maximum benefit out of this scheme.

(3) **BUILDINGS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS**

18. **Police Department**—Out of the total plan outlay of Rs. 5,400 lakhs suggested for the Sixth Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 400.00 lakhs was provided in 1980-81 for the construction of residential and non-residential buildings. It is expected that the entire amount will be utilized in full. For the annual plan 1981-82, an outlay of Rs. 450.00 lakhs has been proposed for the construction of police buildings. It

is proposed to utilise this outlay in the following manner :

*In plains :*

	(In lakh Rs.)
(i) On spillover works ...	254.11
(ii) On new works ...	157.30
(iii) Centage charges ...	18.59

Total ... 430.00

*In hills :*

(i) Spillover works ...	14.20
(ii) On new works ...	5.80

Total ... 20.00

GRAND TOTAL ... 450.00

With this outlay, it is proposed to construct 700 residential and 52 non-residential buildings in plains and 6 different types of works (including 25 quarters and barracks for 50 men in hill areas).

19. **Judicial Department**—The Judicial Department is, at present, facing the acute shortage of court buildings as well as residences for judicial officers all over the State. According to the statutory provision recently made by the Government of India, every Judge of the High Court is required to be provided with a free furnished official residence. The employees of the High Court and subordinate courts are also facing the shortage of housing problem.

20. In the Fifth Five-year Plan (1974—78), an expenditure of Rs. 486.00 lakhs was incurred and as a result 86 court rooms and 103 residences of offices were constructed. During 1978—80, with an expenditure of Rs. 272.07 lakhs 73 court rooms, 3 residences for High Court judges and 72 residences for judicial officers were completed. In 1979-80, an outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs was originally allocated and subsequently an additional amount of Rs. 200.00 lakhs was also made available to the Judicial Department. With this amount, multi-storied court buildings at Allahabad, Kanpur and Bareilly were sanctioned as indicated below :

Place	No. of court rooms	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)
Allahabad	28	187.48
Kanpur	45	255.50
Bareilly	28	105.95

21. The above works are being executed by the U. P. Rajkiya Nirman Nigam which was paid the additional amount of Rs. 200 lakhs made available to the Judicial Department in the later part of the year. Besides, sanction was also accorded for the construction of 160 residences of judicial offices at a cost of Rs. 185.20 lakhs

22. It would, thus, be seen that from 1974-75 up to 1979-80 an expenditure of Rs. 11.54 crores was incurred against the works costing Rs. 18.22 crores sanctioned during this period. The incomplete works of about Rs. 7.00 crores have spilled over in the Sixth Plan, which will rise to about Rs. 8.00 crores due to high cost escalation. In 1980-81, the outlay of Rs.1.25 crores is too much inadequate to meet even the minimum requirement of Judicial Department. In order to complete the works entrusted to the Rajkiya Nirman Nigam, Judicial Department has yet to provide Rs. 400 lakhs during the year 1980-81 and 1981-82. In addition, the State P.W.D. has requested to release an additional sum of Rs. 105 lakhs during the year 1980-81, which cannot be provided unless the current year's outlay is supplemented.

23. For the 1981-82 annual plan, an outlay of Rs. 170 lakhs which includes Rs. 15 lakhs for hills, has been proposed. This amount will be utilised for the completion of the continuing works already sanctioned. Some new works are also likely to be sanctioned.

24. **Revenue Department**—Being one of the oldest departments, Revenue Department has a large number of old buildings. The condition of the most of these buildings is far from satisfactory. In the Fifth Five-year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 320.00 lakhs, which included Rs. 80.00 lakhs for hills, was allocated for buildings of the Revenue Department. With this meagre allocation of funds, even major repairs and renovation of works could not be carried out effectively.

25. In pursuance of the policy of the Government regarding decentralisation of administration, all the S. D. Os. are expected to shift to tehsil headquarters where residential accommodation is not available. Two new districts and nine new tehsil headquarters and three new peshkaris have been created with a view to strengthening the functioning of the Revenue Department. It has not been possible to make satisfactory arrangement for residential and non-residential buildings at these places.

26. During the Fifth Plan period 1974—78, an expenditure of Rs. 190.85 lakhs was incurred. In the year 1979-80 and 1980-81, outlays

of Rs. 97.00 lakhs and Rs. 100.00 lakhs respectively were provided for the completion of the continuing works. The works costing Rs. 237.40 lakhs have spilled over in the Sixth Five-year Plan. For 1981-82 annual plan, an outlay of Rs. 115.00 lakhs including a sum of Rs. 32.00 lakhs for hills, has been proposed. Out of this outlay, it is proposed to spend Rs. 48 lakhs (Rs. 12 lakhs for hills) on continuing works and Rs. 67 lakhs (Rs. 20 lakhs for hills) on new works.

27. **Estate Department**—The most important function of the Estate Department is to provide residential accommodation to government servants posted at Lucknow and also to members of the State legislature and members of the cabinet. There are about 4,000 eligible gazetted officers posted at Lucknow. Besides there are 38,000 class III and about 10,000 class IV employees posted at the headquarters of the State Government and only a small fraction has been provided with residential accommodation.

28. During the first four years of the Fifth Plan, an expenditure of Rs. 428.15 lakhs incurred and the improvement and works completed are given below:

- (1) Construction of additional suits in U. P. Niwas.
- (2) Construction of new Circuit House at Varanasi.
- (3) Construction of a hostel at Mirabai Marg, Lucknow.
- (4) Construction of 100 suits hostel at Sarojini Naidu Marg, Lucknow.
- (5) Construction of houses for government servants of Lucknow.
- (6) Purchase of additional houses for government servants at Lucknow.
- (7) Construction of hostel on Butler Road, Lucknow.
- (8) Construction of hostel and servant quarters at Okhla.

29. In order to achieve a major break through in solving housing problem at Lucknow, consistent efforts are required in the coming few years. The available office accommodation in Lucknow is also much short of the requirement.

30. During the year 1979-80, an outlay of Rs. 107.00 lakhs, which included Rs. 10.00 lakhs for hills, was provided. For the year 1980-81, an outlay of Rs. 105.00 lakhs, including Rs. 5.00 lakhs for hills, has been given to the Estate

Department and it is anticipated that the entire amount will be spent and they would require more funds for completion of urgent on-going works. In the annual plan 1981-82, an outlay Rs. 130.00 lakhs has been proposed which includes Rs. 5.00 lakhs for hills.

31. **Public Works Department**—Public Works Department is constructing houses under the pooled housing schemes in all the districts of the State excluding Lucknow and three border districts of hills. It also constructs departmental buildings included in the P. W. D. Plan.

32. Under pooled housing scheme, construction of 12,644 houses was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 2,043.00 lakhs in phases I to V during the Third, Fourth and Fifth Plans. Out of this, 9,908 houses were completed by the end of 1979-80, 451 houses are under construction and works on 2,285 houses still remain to be started. For completion of the works, a sum of Rs. 9.60 crores is required in the Sixth Five Year Plan. Under the pooled housing scheme, the demand of housing for government servants has tremendously increased on account of rapid expansion of staff as a result of increase in developmental activities all over the State. It has been estimated that about 21,000 more houses of different categories are still required in the State. Taking into consideration the amount needed for completion of spill over works, the total requirement is of the order of Rs. 166.00 crores. In view of the huge requirement, the entire programme will have to be executed in a phased manner.

33. The Fifth plan provided for the construction of non-residential buildings for P. W. D. office. All of them could not be completed so far. A sum of Rs. 130.00 lakhs is needed to complete these continuing works. It is proposed to take up some urgent new works under the non-residential category, such as office accommodations for 4 zonal additional chief engineers, for 14 superintending engineers and for 25 executive engineers at a total estimated cost of Rs. 304.00 lakhs.

34. Before 1979-80, no provision has ever been made in any of the Plan for construction of residential houses for the officers and staff of the P. W. D. In view of the constraints of resources a view has been taken that the officers and staff of the P. W. D. should get their due share in the pooled housing programme in each districts, which has been given comparatively higher outlay than in the previous plan. An outlay of Rs. 110.00 lakhs was allotted in 1979-80 and an equivalent amount allotted in

1980-81 to P. W. D. to execute the construction works under their pooled housing as well as of their own department. An outlay of Rs. 125.00 lakhs has been proposed for the annual plan 1981-82 to be spent as follows:

<i>(In lakh Rs.)</i>	
Pooled housing	100
P. W. D.'s own building	25
	_____
Total ...	125
	_____

35. **Finance (Sales Tax)**—Sales Tax Department falls under the category of major revenue earning departments of the Government. At the present juncture the department is in urgent need of residential as well as non-residential buildings. In Fifth Plan (1978—83) a sum of Rs. 234.00 lakhs was earmarked for the buildings of this department. In the annual plan of 1979-80 an outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs was proposed against which only about Rs. 24.00 lakhs was incurred during the year. In the annual plan of 1980-81 the same outlay has been given to the department and it is expected that the entire amount would be utilised.

36. In the annual plan of 1981-82, an outlay of Rs. 35.00 lakhs is proposed to meet the building requirements of the department. The significant portion of this outlay will be utilized for purchasing land and construction of buildings at Aligarh, Mathura, Meerut etc. It is also proposed to purchase the Butler Palace and its appurtenant land in which the headquarter of this organisation is at present housed.

37. **Food and Civil Supplies Department**—Government foodgrains at various places of the State are stored in Government owned/hired godowns. As the hired godowns are generally not scientific, there are heavy storage losses. Besides this, a huge amount is spent every year on the rent of these godowns. Therefore, with a view to keeping Government foodgrains more safely, a decision was taken in 1972 to construct more godowns on scientific lines in various phases, in the State. In the first phase of this scheme, administrative and financial sanctions for the construction of godowns of 65.650 M. T. capacity at 19 places was accorded. But the second phase of the construction of godowns could not be started due to paucity of funds. Out of the said 19 places, godowns of 53,500 M. T. capacity have been constructed at 14 places and the remaining godowns are under construction.

38. The scheme was first sanctioned as a non-plan one. It was in the Fifth Five Year Plan that it was included in the plan. During the period 1974—80, an expenditure of Rs. 103.57 lakhs was incurred. A sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been allotted during the current year 1980-81 for this purpose. Existing owned storage capacity available with the State Government is 88,807 M. T. It has been decided that the total capacity of the State owned godowns should be 2,00,000 M. T. inclusive of present capacity. On the completion of the godowns under construction, for which a sum of Rs. 40.00 lakhs approximately is needed, the total capacity of the State owned godowns will be 1,05,407 M. T. Thus, additional godowns of 94,593 M. T. are required to be constructed. However, for completing the godowns already sanctioned, an outlay Rs. 12.00 lakhs has been proposed in the annual plan 1981-82.

39. **Jail Department**—Out of total outlay of Rs. 500 lakhs suggested for the Sixth Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 45.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the year 1981-82 including an outlay of Rs. 6.50 lakhs for hills. An amount of Rs. 38.50 lakhs available for plains is proposed to be spent on continuing schemes with a view to expediting their completion. A sum of Rs. 26.62 lakhs has been earmarked for the Central Prison at Agra, Rs. 9.89 lakhs for reconstruction of damaged building at Model Prison, Lucknow and Rs. 1.88 lakhs on construction of main wall and 14 quarters at District Jail, Jhansi. A meagre amount of Rs. 0.11 lakh has also been allotted for completion of the work of reconstruction of barracks at District Jail, Jaunpur. Against the allocation of Rs. 6.50 lakhs for hills, three new schemes are proposed to be started. One relates to the construction of a new Jail at Gopeshwar in district Chamoli (Rs. 0.54 lakh), the second relates to the extension of Sub-Jail at Dehra Dun (Rs. 3.83 lakhs) and the third one envisages the construction of 6 quarters at District Jail Almora (Rs. 2.13 lakhs).

40. **Civil Defence**—The Civil Defence and Home Guards organisations were established in the year 1963. Since then no programme was taken up in Plan for construction of residential and non-residential buildings. A ten—bedded hospital is required for the indoor treatment of participating trainees who come from various districts to Central Training Institute, Lucknow. Besides, construction of latrines and bathrooms in Central Training Institute, office building for home guards construction of a Central armoury, a water tank, 56 residential quarters for class IV employees and 23 residential quarters for class III employees will also be needed. The total

requirement for the above works has been estimated at Rs. 30.53 lakhs. During the year 1979-80, an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs was provided and the same outlay was provided in the annual plan 1980-81. For the annual plan 1981-82, an outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been provided.

**41. Loans to government servants**—For several years, there has been a rising trend in the demand for house building advances to government servants. Demands for more than Rs. 700 lakhs are received every year from various Heads of Departments and sections of the Secretariat. The State Government have recently constituted a Pay Commission and it is obvious that the pay of the government servant will rise with the acceptance of its recommendations, which will have a definite impact on the quantum of the advance money. Out of the proposed outlay of Rs. 10.00 crores for 1980—85 plan, an outlay of Rs. 1.50 crores has been approved for the year 1980-81. For the year 1981-82, an outlay of Rs. 1.75 crores has been proposed.

**42. Karmik Vibhag**—With the overall expansion in the developmental activities in the State, there has been a rapid increase in the number of staff in various departments to man their plan schemes. This has, in turn increased tremendously the volume of work for the Public Service Commission in respect of advertising the posts, holding examinations, interview etc. Therefore, for its proper functioning the Commission needs new examination halls at Allahabad and Lucknow and also residential accommodation for its staff, officers and members. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided in the Plan of 1980-81. The outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakhs proposed for the annual plan 1981-82 would be utilized over the construction of the proposed new examination halls at Allahabad and Lucknow.

**43. Finance (Stamp and Registration) Department**—During 1979-80 an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh, was provided for the construction of buildings of the Stamp and Registration Department. With a total estimated cost of Rs. 5.29 lakhs for various departmental buildings at Khurja, Mawana, Balrampur, Pratapgarh, Dalmau, Banda and Kashipur, a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided in the annual plan 1980-81 to complete as much of these works as possible. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been proposed in the annual plan 1981-82 for the completion of continuing works and also for taking up new works.

**44. Excise Department**—At present the office of Excise Commissioner, U. P., Allahabad

is situated in various buildings scattered over different places in the city. This state of affairs is not conducive to the efficient and smooth working of the department. It has, therefore, been decided to construct a suitable building at Allahabad to house the different offices of Excise Commissioner in one premises. The total cost of the proposed building is estimated to be Rs. 35.08 lakhs.

**45.** A token provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been included for this work in the current year's State budget. The anticipated requirements for the current year is Rs. 5.00 lakhs and therefore, the balance of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is urgently required in the current financial year. Although the Excise Department has pressed that the entire balance amount may be provided in the next year plan to enable the U. P. Rajkiya Nirman Nigam to complete the building by the end of 1981-82, yet due to constraint of resources, an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been proposed in 1981-82 Plan.

#### (4) URBAN DEVELOPMENT

**46.** In spite of the measures taken during the last two decades, migration from rural areas to large cities and towns is continuing and the backlog of employment opportunities, housing and civic amenities has been on the increase. The problems of urban poverty and unemployment as well as inadequate housing have been severely felt in urban areas. Slow growth of a number of small and medium towns in the State gives cause for serious concern. Large cities in the State have so far acquired bigger share of the limited investment available for urban development, particularly for infrastructural purposes, leaving small and medium towns with very meagre investments. Some of the larger cities have outgrown their present size and it is high time that effective steps are taken to check further migration to these cities, else develop them to take on the increasing population.

In order to achieve balanced physical development of urban areas, as well as optimising the benefits accruing as a result of economic development programmes, it is imperative that a conscious effort should now be made to channelise the future urban growth on a planned basis directed at minimising the present disparities.

**47. Objectives**—The broad objectives for Urban Development programmes during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85 will be as under :

(a) To continue preparation of Master Plans and Regional Plans with a view to

ensure proper orientation of development of urban areas.

(b) To reduce pressure of migration to metropolitan and large cities by encouraging the growth of small and medium towns.

(c) To encourage the growth of medium and small towns and cities so as to equip them to serve as growth centres and service centres to foster and supplement rural growth and subserve the rural economy.

(d) Improve conditions of slum dwellers in the towns having population of 1 lakh and above as per 1971 census.

(e) To initiate development action pro-

gramme in the metropolitan and large cities specifically oriented towards improving living conditions of the urban poor through social infrastructural development.

(f) Implementation of Urban Development project by providing financial assistance to local bodies for remunerative and non-remunerative projects such as commercial complexes, office complexes, transport complexes, auditoria, theatres and community centres, parks and playgrounds etc.

48. **Outlays and targets for urban development**—The Plan outlay for Urban Development during the Annual Plan for the year 1981-82 are proposed as follows:

(In lakh Rs.)

Name of scheme	Sixth Plan outlay 1980-85	Approved outlay 1980-81	Proposed	
			Outlay 1981-82	Target 1981-82
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Urban Development :</i>				
(1) Urban Development (assistance to local bodies).	482.00	7.00	30.00	56 shops, 8 offices, 2 parks, 1 community hall.
(2) Town and Regional Planning including Monitoring Cell for Housing and Urban development sector.	105.00	9.00	24.00	12 Master Plans.
(3) (a) Environmental improvement of slums.	3450.00	200.00	200.00	} 1 lakhs slum population to be benefitted.
(b) Slum improvement and Clearance Board.	200.00	..	20.00	
(4) (a) Integrated Development of Small and Medium towns and NCR.	1280.00	123.00	136.00	10 towns to be taken up.
(b) Project Formulation/Unit for IDSMT.	100.00	..	22.00	
(c) Strengthening of engineering staff of local bodies.	100.00	..	20.00	
(5) (a) Kanpur Urban Development Project I.	4000.00*	..	1200.00	4500 plots under Slum Scheme. 6,000 slum house holds to be benefitted.
(b) Kanpur Urban Development Project II.	430.00	..		
(6) Research and Development	50.00	..	13.00	..
<b>Total</b>	.. 10197.00	339.00	1665.00	

* State Government share	..	..	..	..	Rs. 1143 lakhs,
Central Government share	..	..	..	..	Rs. 1100 lakhs,
Institutional Finance agencies	..	..	..	..	Rs. 1400 lakhs,
Internal resources of implementing agencies	..	..	..	..	Rs. 353 lakhs,



49. **Programme for the Annual Plan 1981-82**—Urban Development Scheme (Financial assistance to local bodies for remunerative and non-remunerative projects):—

Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided to local bodies and development authorities of towns for which Master Plans have been prepared for the construction of shopping centres office complexes, community centres, auditoria, theatres, parks and playgrounds etc.

It is proposed to make a provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs for this scheme during 1981-82.

50. **Town and Regional Planning**—This activity is carried out through the Town and Country Planning Department. For this purpose, 11 divisions have been created at the headquarters of each Commissioner's region (excluding the newly created region of Moradabad). The expenditure on 9 divisions is met out of non-plan funds while that of the remaining two namely Lucknow and Kumaon is met out of plan funds. Besides, units for planning of new Tehri Township and the Project Formulation and Monitoring for K. U. D. P. are also functioning under the Town and Country Planning Department.

51. **Master Plans**—Preparation of Master Plans for 19 towns is under progress. Out of the above, Master Plans for following 12 towns is proposed to be completed during 1981-82:

- (1) Bulandshahr, (2) Firozabad, (3) Deoria, (4) Banda, (5) Srinagar, (6) Badrinath, (7) Shuklaganj, (8) Unnao, (9) Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh, (10) Ramnagar-Mughalsarai, (11) Faizabad-Ayodhya, (12) Shahjahanpur.

During 1981-82, preparation of Master Plans for 9 new towns will also be taken up.

52. **Regional Plan (study of growth centres and linkages)**—Preparation of regional plans was taken up by the department during the Third Five Year Plan and till now 5 regional plans and one district plan have been prepared. Preparation of 10 following regional plans is under progress:

Sl. no.	Name of the Regional Plan
1	Allahabad—Fatehpur Region
2	Basti District Plan
3	Jaunpur—Ghazipur—Ballia Region
4	Faizabad—Bara Banki Region

- 5 Agra—Mathura Region
- 6 Jhansi—Lalitpur—Jalaun Region
- 7 Saharanpur—Muzaffarnagar Region
- 8 Bareilly—Pilibhit Region
- 9 Hardoi—Kheri Region
- 10 Garhwal Region.

53. During 1981-82, preparation of the above 10 Regional Plans will continue. Preparation of a new Regional Plan for Kumaon Region will be initiated.

54. A Technical Scrutiny and Monitoring Division at the Headquarters of the State, Town and Country Planning Department will be created and appropriately staffed, during the Annual Plan 1981-82, with a view to perform the following functions:

(a) Preparation and finalisation of Five Year Plans for housing and urban development sector, preparation of Annual Plans, and follow up action.

(b) Technical scrutiny and proper formulation of housing and urban development schemes submitted by local bodies for sanction and release of funds by the State Government.

(c) Monitoring the progress of various schemes by making site inspections and transmitting progress reports to the State Government regularly.

55. There are four specific areas which will need careful monitoring and related works:

(i) Housing Schemes (E. W. S., L. I. G., M. I. G., L. A. D.) Slum Clearance and Urban Development Schemes.

(ii) Environmental Improvement of Slums.

(iii) Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns.

(iv) Kanpur Urban Development Project.

56. The areas of work mentioned at serials (i) and (ii) above will require scrutiny of projects as well as monitoring of the progress of implementation, while those at serials (iii) and (iv) will require monitoring of their implementation. Thus, it is proposed to create four units in this Technical Scrutiny and Monitoring Division, each under the charge of Class I officer, while the entire Division will be headed by a senior planner. It is proposed to make a provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs during the year 1981-82 for the purpose.

57. **Statistical Division**—This, being a new requirement of the Town and Country Planning Department, is proposed to be organised as a separate division to conduct studies on continuous basis and to compile and prepare statistical data base, conduct urban research and organise an urban and regional information system for aiding physical planning in the State. This division will also assist in drafting of bills relating to town planning laws, rules etc. It is proposed to make a provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh during the year 1981-82 for the purpose.

58. **Physical survey**—For the preparation of base maps required for the preparation of Master Plans of existing towns and new growth centres in the State, a Physical Survey Division already exists in the Town and Country Planning department. Increasing assistance of aerial photographs and mapping from the Survey of India will be taken for the preparation of base maps required for preparation of Master Plans according to schedule. It is proposed to make a provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs during the year 1981-82 for the purpose.

59. **Outlay for 1981-82**—The outlay for Town and Regional Planning for the Annual Plan 1981-82 is proposed to be of the order of Rs. 24 lakhs for the year 1981-82 out of which Rs. 5.00 lakhs will be for hills, the break-up of which is given below:

<i>Town and Regional Planning</i>	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>
Existing Division	} 17.00
Strengthening of existing Division.	
Revision of Master Plans	} 2.00
Aerial Surveys and Mapping ..	
Statistical Division ..	1.00
Technical Scrutiny and Monitoring Division for Housing and Urban Development Projects.	4.00
Total ..	24.00

58. **Environmental improvement of slums**—The slum and squatter settlements have become a persistent feature of urban life of big cities. A national programme for environmental improvement of slums was started in the year 1972-

73 by the Government of India. Since the Fifth Five Year Plan the scheme was transferred under the State sector and the coverage of the scheme was extended to seven cities having population of more than 3 lakhs as per 1971 census. An expenditure of Rs. 620.70 lakhs has been incurred, benefiting 6.77 lakh persons since the inception of the scheme in 1972.

61. It is proposed to extend this scheme to all the cities having population of one lakh and above during the year 1981-82. It has been estimated that over one-fourth population in class I cities of the State constitutes slum population and on this basis slum population may be around 25 lakhs in the year 1980. After deducting slum population already benefited, it is proposed to benefit remaining 18.23 lakhs slum population during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

62. During 1981-82, an outlay of Rs. 220.00 lakhs is proposed under this scheme, out of which Rs. 200 lakhs will be for environmental improvement of slums, and Rs. 20 lakhs for Slum Improvement and Clearance Board which will be set up at the State level during the year 1981-82.

63. **Integrated development of small and medium towns**—This is a centrally-aided scheme started during 1979-80. The scheme lays emphasis on integrated development of small and medium towns. Under this scheme, towns having a population of 1 lakh and below are eligible for assistance. The Central Government provides loan assistance on a matching basis to the extent of 50 per cent and the remaining 50 per cent is to be met from the State Plan.

64. The Central Government sanctioned Rs. 10.55 lakhs during 1979-80 for three towns, viz., Jaunpur, Azamgarh and Fatehpur. The State Government also released a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs for development of Hapur under NCR during the year 1979-80. During 1980-81, 16 towns have been selected out of which 7 towns will be taken up for integrated development. During 1981-82, it is proposed to take up integrated development of another 10 towns.

65. The task of formulation of the projects under this scheme is proposed to be entrusted to the Project Formulation units of the Town and Country Planning department to be created in each town, in addition to which existing division of the Town and Country Planning department will also be suitably strengthened to perform the task of guiding the units in the

preparation of the projects and co-ordination with other concerned agencies.

66. The proposed outlay in the State sector for this scheme during the year 1981-82 will be of the order of Rs. 178 lakhs as per details given below:

<i>(In crores Rs.)</i>	
1. Integrated development of small and medium towns and NCR towns.	136.00
2. Project Formulation units at local level and strengthening of existing divisions of the Town and Country Planning Department.	22.00
3. Strengthening of engineering cadre of the local bodies for implementing the scheme.	20.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>178.00</b>

67. **Kanpur Urban Development Project**—The Kanpur Development Authority in collaboration with Kanpur Nagar Mahapalika, Kanpur Jal Sansthan and Directorate of Industries, U. P. has prepared the Kanpur Urban Development Project I (KUDP-I) which is expected to be implemented with the financial assistance of the World Bank during the period 1981—84. The basic objective of the proposed project is to expand shelter related programmes that would improve the living conditions, particularly of the economically weaker sections and low-income groups in Kanpur Metropolis. Major emphasis will be given on low cost programme that would be affordable by the target groups, permitting cost recoveries from the beneficiaries.

68. The project having a tentative estimated cost of Rs. 40 crores will have the following components and will benefit a population of about 2 lakhs:

(i) Sites and services—About 15,000 serviced plots.

(ii) Slum upgrading—Upgrading of 'ahattas' in central city core comprising of about 20,000 households.

(iii) Environmental sanitation—Improvements to sewerage, water supply, storm water drainage, solid waste management and maintenance.

69. The financing of the project is proposed through the undernoted sources:

<i>(In crore Rs.)</i>	
1. State Government share	11.43
2. Central Government share	14.00
3. Institutional finance sources	11.00
4. Internal resources of the implementing agencies.	3.57
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>40.00</b>

70. For the year 1981-82, an outlay of Rs. 12 crores is proposed. The physical targets for the year 1981-82 will be 4,500 serviced plots under sites and services and 6,000 households to be benefited under the slum upgrading component. In addition improvement works under environmental sanitation, infrastructure (sewerage, water supply, storm water drainage, solid waste management, and maintenance) will also be taken up.

71. **Research and development**—Research on housing and urban development has been proposed to be continued during the Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980—85, through the Regional Centre for Urban and Environmental Studies, and Institute of Public Administration, Lucknow University which will conduct training and research programmes relating to administrative and organisational aspects of small and medium towns in the process of urbanisation.

72. During the year 1981-82, an outlay of Rs. 13.00 lakhs is proposed for the purpose.

## CHAPTER 9

### OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

#### (1) INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

Information and public relations department maintains a two-way channel of communication between Government and people of the State. While information to public is disseminated through press releases, articles, pamphlets, folders, posters, films, radios and exhibitions, reaction of masses is brought to the notice of Government through daily scrutiny of newspapers and periodicals etc.

2. An outlay of Rs. 65 lakhs (including one lakh for hill schemes) has been sanctioned for the year 1980-81 for various schemes of the Information Department including construction of additional cinema houses. On-going programmes of previous year are being continued during the year. The main targets fixed for the continuing schemes are organising 25 cultural programmes and eight exhibitions, installation of 10 T. V. sets, publication of two districtwise booklets, production of three documentary films and four newsreels and issue of one advertisement to fortnightly newspapers. In addition of this, six district information centres, two tehsil information offices and one divisional publicity office will also be opened. It is expected that all these targets will be fully achieved during the year. Seventeen cinema houses have already been constructed by Chalchitra Nigam and exhibition of films has also been started in these cinema houses. By end of 1980-81, as many as 50 cinema houses are expected to be opened.

3. In order to implement and accelerate the pace of development of the various publicity schemes, specially in the rural areas, it has been decided to intensify the publicity set-up at the tehsil level by opening 25 offices. It is proposed to continue the on-going programmes and schemes during 1981-82. The main targets are to organise 2,620 cultural programmes and 12 exhibitions; 100 T. V. sets will also be installed and two districtwise booklets, posters, pamphlets, stickers etc. will be published. Posters and pamphlets will be supplied to divisional publicity offices, district information centres and tehsil information offices to educate general masses about the developmental activities of the State. It is also proposed to produce 4 documentary films and 12 newsreels.

4. An outlay of Rs. 205.76 lakhs has been proposed for the annual Plan 1981-82 for the schemes of Information Department.

#### (2) LABOUR WELFARE

5. In a welfare State, the Government has responsibility to safeguard interests of working classes by ensuring reasonable wage as well as to prevent them from exploitation. Providing better working conditions is equally important as it contributes indirectly to the planned economic growth and increase in labour productivity.

6. The broad strategy of Labour Welfare in the 1981-82 Plan will be conducting short and diagnostic studies, creating inservice training facilities for officers and trade unions, participation of workers in management and economic emancipation of bonded labour. The key activities of Labour Welfare are regulatory. Under the regulatory activities, the enforcement of various labour laws, reconciliation and settlement of labour disputes. The welfare aspect includes provision of medical, sports, recreation and cultural facilities.

7. The enforcement machinery of Labour Department supervises the enforcement of forty labour laws. The volume of work has considerably increased due to enactment of various new legislation and increase in the number of units both in the organised and unorganised sections. The number of registered factories at the beginning of 1961 stood at 2,482 which rose to 5,420 by 1977.

8. Labour welfare facilities are provided through 80 labour welfare centres in the State. Further, two T. B. clinics for industrial workers having 58 beds have been opened. Industrial housing scheme has also been taken up to build substantial houses for workers and 30,147 quarters were built till the end of 1979. In addition, rehabilitation of bonded labour has been taken up and so far 3,211 families consisting of 4,373 labourers in bondage have been identified in hills. Of these, 1,281 families have been fully rehabilitated and 1,930 families have been partially rehabilitated. As per latest survey conducted in May 1980, 3,449 more families have been identified who are in bondage.

9. The main objectives of the annual Plan 1981-82 are:

1. Wider coverage of Minimum Wages Regulation Act and effective enforcement of labour legislation.

2. Streamlining of the industrial relations machinery.

3. Identification, emancipation and progressive rehabilitation of bonded labour both in the hill/tribal and plain areas of the State.

4. Opening of welfare centres in areas of recent industrial growth and their dispersal to backward areas.

5. Conducting action oriented diagnostic studies into labour problems.

10. An outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs has been proposed for the annual plan 1981-82, including an outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs for the rehabilitation of bonded labour. In all 850 families of bonded labour, will be economically rehabilitated during 1981-82. Following programmes are included to be taken up during the year 1981-82.

11. **Strengthening and further decentralisation of labour enforcement machinery**—For more effective enforcement of the different labour laws particularly the U. P. Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, Factories Act and the Minimum Wages Act is proposed to create seven labour law offices at the district level and creation of offices of Labour Inspectors in Pithoragarh and in nine tehsils. It is also proposed to set up offices of Factory Inspectors at Ghaziabad and Firozabad. The outlay proposed for the scheme in 1981-82 is Rs. 4.48 lakhs.

12. **Creation of separate authority for wages, gratuity and workmen's compensation claims**—It is proposed to appoint 2 labour officers (judicial) to deal exclusively with the claims in the regional offices of Kanpur and Bareilly with an outlay of Rs. 0.35 lakh during the year 1981-82.

13. **Creation of additional labour courts**—Considering the existing workload and the increasing rate of institution of cases, it is proposed to set up an additional labour court at Kanpur with an outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh during the year 1981-82.

14. **Expansion and further decentralisation of conciliation machinery**—It is proposed to widen conciliation service facilities in view of fast development of industrial areas and to upgrade

the level of services in some more important areas. During the year 1981-82, it is proposed to upgrade labour offices of Ghaziabad and Mirzapur to the level of regional offices with an Assistant Labour Commissioner each and augment the existing machinery at the regional office, Kanpur. Workers participation in industry has been embodied in the 20-Point Programme. To implement this scheme a participation management cell with one Assistant Labour Commissioner and two ancillary staff will be created at the headquarters with an outlay of Rs. 0.25 lakh. The total outlay over the scheme of strengthening the conciliation machinery is estimated at Rs. 1.65 lakhs during the year 1981-82.

15. **Construction/purchase of buildings**—The regional labour office of Agra is housed in an old rented building which is in poor state of repair. In the year 1981-82, it is proposed to construct/purchase one building for the regional office at Agra. It is proposed to construct a building at Kanpur to house all the Labour Courts and Tribunals. This will also accommodate one additional Labour Court which is proposed to be set up at Kanpur during the year 1981-82. Buildings would be constructed at Lucknow to house the office of the factory inspector and for welfare centres at Rae Bareli and Moradabad. The total outlay over this scheme of construction/purchase of buildings comes to Rs. 4.25 lakhs during the year 1981-82.

16. **Expansion of labour welfare activities in Government Labour Welfare Centres**—With a view to providing healthy and educative entertainment to workers it is felt necessary to provide television sets at Rae Bareli, Lucknow (Nishatganj) and Jajmau (Kanpur) welfare centres. Ten additional beds would be provided in the existing T. B. Clinic, Babupurwa, Kanpur. The training centres in knitting for female members of the working class will be started at 6 Labour Welfare Centres of Kanpur. It is also proposed to establish a shopping centre around the labour welfare centre of Shastrinagar, Kanpur. During the year 1981-82 the outlay proposed under this scheme is Rs. 1.30 lakhs.

17. **Strengthening of statistics and research wing, its decentralisation and setting up of planning cell**—For collection of statistical information regarding statistics/lockouts and lay-off, retrenchment, loss of production and mandays lost etc. on regional basis and for conducting surveys, it is proposed to strengthen the statistic and research wing of the department. Planning cell would also be strengthened to formulate five year Annual Plans and monitor their implemen-

tation. An outlay of Rs. 0.97 lakh during the year 1981-82 has been proposed.

18. **Setting up of a women cell in the Labour Commissioner's Office**—As recommended by the Government of India it is proposed to create a women cell at the headquarters of Labour Commissioner in order to facilitate specialised treatment of the problems connected with women labour with an outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh during the year 1981-82.

19. **Strengthening and expansion of publicity section**—With a view to giving wide publicity of the welfare activities of the department and the benefits admissible to the workers under the various labour laws, it is necessary that pamphlets, folders, copies of Government notifications etc. are distributed among them in sufficiently large number to create consciousness in them about the various facilities. The outlay proposed for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 0.09 lakh.

20. **Setting up of an institute of participative management and labour relations**—The need for proper training of the Labour Department personnel to equip them with necessary background, attitude and resort oriented skill in the field of industrial relations and labour welfare has been recognised since long. It is, therefore, proposed to set up an institute of labour studies for labour relations and participative management with an initial outlay of Rs. 0.25 lakh during the year 1981-82.

21. **Expansion of libraries at the headquarters and regional and other field offices of the department**—In order to up-date the library at the headquarters and better equip the subordinate offices with material on labour intelligence provision for purchase of books and current journals on labour, industrial economics and labour laws has been made during the year 1981-82 with the proposed outlay of Rs. 0.35 lakh.

22. **Mechanical aid to improve efficiency**—In order to keep pace with the increasing work of maintaining records and registers pertaining to the registration of Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1962, it is proposed to provide cardex system in the regional office of Naini Tal during the year 1981-82 with an outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh. A telex communication system will be installed at the Head Office. An outlay of Rs. 0.12 lakh during the year 1981-82 has been proposed.

23. **Rehabilitation of bonded labour**—Identification, emancipation and progressive rehabi-

litation of bonded labour in the hill/tribal and plain areas figures to be one of the important item in the 20-Point Programme. In the hill areas, covering three districts of Dehra Dun, Uttarkashi and Tehri-Garhwal, 3,211 families with 4,373 bonded workers were identified upto March 31, 1980. It was estimated that besides these identified bonded labourers, there were 1,500 'Bajgees' were conventionally in a bondage. After March 1980, surveys for further identification of bonded labourers have been made. Upto March 31, 1980, 1,281 families of the erstwhile bonded labourers are reported to have been fully rehabilitated and the rest of the 1,930 families were also provided assistance. During the year 1981-82, it is proposed to rehabilitate and give assistance to 775 bonded workers in the hill areas and 75 workers in the plain area totalling 850 bonded workers. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs State's share and matching contribution of Rs. 20 lakhs as Central share, will add up to Rs. 40.00 lakhs for implementation of this programme in 1981-82.

### (3) CRAFTSMEN TRAINING

24. During the Plan (1980—85), the training programme is being oriented in such a way as to cater to the growing demand for skilled workers in different sectors of economy. Priority has been accorded to the programme of quality improvement in the training by removing the deficiencies. Accordingly the schemes for consolidating the existing I. T. Is. and for raising the standard of training have been prepared for the Plan period. During the year 1981-82, an outlay of Rs. 112 lakhs has been proposed, including Rs. 40 lakhs for hill region. Against this outlay an amount of Rs. 34.27 lakhs (Rs. 24.27 lakhs for plains and Rs. 10 lakhs for hills) will be spent on the schemes started during 1979-80 and 1980-81. Against the remaining outlay of Rs. 77.73 lakhs (Rs. 47.73 lakhs for plains and Rs. 30 lakhs for hills), the following schemes are proposed to be taken up.

25. **Opening of 3 I. T. Is. in plains**—At present there is one I. T. I. running at every district of the State except Bara Banki and Lalitpur. Therefore it is proposed that one I. T. I. may be opened at each of the above district headquarters. A sum of Rs. 7.08 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1981-82 for the purpose.

26. **Opening of 5 branch I. T. Is. in hill region**—In order to provide more facilities of

training to the youth of hill areas residing in the interior parts, it is proposed to open 5 branch I. T. Is. in hills for which an outlay of Rs. 7.04 lakhs has been included in the annual plan 1981-82.

**27. Creation of class I posts of Principals—**According to standard laid down by the Government of India and approved by the State Government, class I Principal is to hold the charge of such I.T.I., as have 600 seats or above. Accordingly, it is proposed to create 2 posts of class I Principals (one for plains and the other for hills) for which an outlay Rs. 0.18 lakh (Rs. 0.09 lakh for plains and Rs. 0.09 lakh for hills) has been proposed for the 1981-82 Plan.

**28. Making up of deficiency of tools and equipment in the existing I.T.Is.—**For the successful implementation and improvement of the quality of the training programmes, it is necessary to provide machines and equipment to the trainees according to standard specifications. Hence a sum of Rs. 13.66 lakhs (Rs. 5 lakhs for plains and Rs. 8.66 lakhs for hills) has been proposed in the annual plan 1981-82.

**29. Training of officers and technical staff in modern technology—**In order to raise the standard of training in the I.T.Is., it is proposed to train officers and technical staff of the I.T.Is. at the C.T.Is. and A.T.Is. Hence a sum of Rs. 1.20 lakhs (Rs. 1.02 lakhs for plains and Rs. 0.18 lakh for hills) has been proposed for the year 1981-82.

**30. Making up of deficiency of Maths. and Drawing Instructors—**According to the norms prescribed by N.C.T.V.T., there is a shortage of Drawing and Maths. Instructors in the I.T.Is. Hence it is proposed to create 10 posts for the I.T.Is. in plains for which proposal of Rs. 0.87 lakh has been included in the annual plan 1981-82.

**31. Creation of the posts of Milwright Foremen—**In the I.T.Is., there are costly and big machines. In order to safeguard these costly machines and for their proper maintenance throughout the year, a sum of Rs. 0.70 lakh (Rs. 0.44 lakh for plains and Rs. 0.26 lakh for hills) has been proposed in the plan of 1981-82.

**32. Creation of the posts of Foremen—**According to the norms prescribed by Government of India and approved by the State Government there is shortage of Foremen in the existing I.T.Is. Hence it is proposed to create 10 posts for which an outlay of Rs. 0.74

lakh (Rs. 0.49 lakh for plains and Rs. 9.25 lakh for hills) has been proposed in the annual plan 1981-82.

**33. Creation of the posts of Supervisors—**According to the norms prescribed, there is also shortage of supervisors in the existing I.T.Is. An outlay of Rs. 1.16 lakhs (Rs. 0.93 lakh for plains and Rs. 0.23 lakh for hills) has been proposed for the plan of 1981-82 for 25 posts (20 posts in plan and 5 posts in hills).

**34. Strengthening of A.V.T.S. scheme—**It is proposed to strength this programme by providing necessary supporting staff in the existing two centres. An outlay of Rs. 6 lakhs has accordingly has been proposed for the year 1981-82 for the centres at Rae Bareli and Meerut.

**35. Opening of new A.V.T.S. centres—**This training programme is meant to raise the quality and productivity of skilled workers already possessing the basic knowledge of discipline. It is proposed to start A.V.T.S. training at a few more I.T.Is. in the State. An outlay of Rs. 20.59 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1981-82 for starting one A.V.T.S. Centre at I.T.I., Varanasi.

**36. Strengthening of the offices of the zonal Deputy Directors—**To make the supervision more effective, it is proposed to provide necessary supporting staff to the existing 5 officers (4 in plains and 1 in hill region) for which an outlay of Rs. 2.84 lakhs (Rs. 2.27 lakhs for plains and Rs. 0.57 lakh for hills) has been proposed during 1981-82.

**37. Purchase of land and construction of buildings—**Some of the I.T.Is. are running at present in hired buildings which do not provide adequate accommodation. It is therefore proposed to purchase land for these I.T.Is. An outlay of Rs. 13.01 lakhs (Rs. 2.51 lakhs for plains and Rs. 10.50 lakhs for hills) has been proposed for the year 1981-82.

**38. Creation of the posts of Surveyors under apprenticeship training—**For quick and smooth implementation of the survey work under this scheme, it is proposed to provide more surveying staff (1 Senior Surveyor and 3 Surveyors in plains and 2 Surveyors in hills). An outlay of Rs. 0.66 lakh (Rs. 0.44 lakh for plains and Rs. 0.22 lakh for hills) has been proposed during the year 1981-82.

**39. Provision of stipend and examination fee under apprenticeship training—**A provision of Rs. 2 lakhs has been included in the annual Plan 1981-82 for the above purpose, the whole

amount is needed for hills. Provisions required for plains has been made under the continued scheme.

(4) EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

40. The basic aim of employment services is to ensure continuous and effective liaison between the job-seekers and the employers so as to utilise the resources of educated, trained, skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled manpower to the maximum possible extent.

41. The problem of unemployment, specially amongst the educated and trained persons has become progressively more serious as a result of expansion of education and training facilities. To provide necessary assistance to the educated unemployed, special measures are being proposed in the Sixth Plan. It has been suggested as a first measure to constitute district manpower planning and employment generation councils in each district which will prepare an integrated district employment plan to help the job-seekers in providing jobs in the various departmental and service sectors.

42. The employment services in the State at present provide the following facilities :

1. Placement activities.
2. Vocational guidance.
3. University employment and information bureaux.
4. Employment Market Information.
5. Enforcement of Compulsory Notification of Vacancies Act, 1959.
6. Job development work.
7. Coaching-cum-guidance work for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

43. During the financial year 1980-81 the following new schemes have been introduced :

(a) Two coaching-cum-guidance centres for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backwards.

(b) Supply of furniture and equipment etc. to the Employment Exchanges.

44. An outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1981-82. It is proposed to implement the following new schemes

during the year 1981-82 :

(In lakh Rs.)

Name of the scheme	Estimated cost
1. Establishment of Town Employment Exchanges.	0.80
2. Establishment of University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau.	0.76
3. Formation of Parapetetic team	1.07
4. Establishment of four Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres in rural areas for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and applicants belonging to backward communities.	1.45
5. Establishment of one special Employment Exchange for physically handicapped at Gorakhpur.	0.67
6. Upgrading of one District Employment Exchange to the status of Regional Employment Exchange.	0.31
7. Strengthening of the University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau.	0.22
8. Setting up of 2 Enforcement Units.	0.35
9. Setting up of one Regional Job Development Unit.	0.25
10. Strengthening of self-employment cell at the Directorate	0.30
11. Supply of furniture and equipment to existing Employment Exchanges.	0.56
12. Opening of E.M.I. Units.	0.12
13. Publication of Rozgar Patrika	0.30
14. Opening of Special Employment Exchange at Dudhi.	0.38
15. Opening of V.G. Units.	0.38
16. Strengthening of Employment Exchanges.	0.08
Total ...	8.00



(5) WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

45. In consonance with the objective of removing disabilities and improving the socio-economic conditions of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes, State government is determined to take effective steps during the Sixth Plan period.

46. Total population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in U. P. is 21 per cent and 0.2 per cent of total population of the State in U. P. There are 86 Scheduled Castes, 5 Scheduled Tribes, 70 denotified and nomadic tribes. The economic status of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in this State has always been very low. They are not only economically exploited but are also victims of social discrimination. It has roughly been estimated that *per capita* income of about 80 per cent of these people is below the State *per capita* income and 50 per cent to 60 per cent fall below the poverty line.

47. Welfare programmes taken up by State government in this sector broadly fall under following three categories :

- (1) Education.
- (2) Economic development,
- (3) Health housing and other schemes.

48. **Education**—In this programme scholarships in pre-matric classes, re-imbusement of fees, hostel facilities, ashram type schools, non-recurring assistance for purchase of books and other appliances, expansion and improvement of departmentally aided schools, libraries and hostels, book bank etc. is taken care of.

49. **Economic development**—For ensuring their economic development, provision is proposed for subsidy for development of small scale cottage industries, development of agriculture and horticulture, pre-examination training, purchase of agricultural land, construction of shops, rehabilitation of scheduled and denotified tribes and tribal development blocks etc.

50. **Health, housing and other schemes**—The important programmes under this head are :

- (a) Subsidy for construction of houses,
- (b) Subsidy for repair/expansion of houses,
- (c) tribal sub-plan/integrated tribal development projects,
- (d) all round development of Bhotias,
- (e) pre-medical coaching.

51. With a view to achieve abovementioned welfare programmes, categorywise and programmewise position of anticipated expenditure for 1980-81 and outlay proposed for 1981-82 is as under :

(In Lakh Rs.)

Castes	Education		Economic development		Health, housing and other schemes	
	Anti- cipated expendi- ture 1980-81	Proposed outlay 1981-82	Anti- cipated expendi- ture 1980-81	Proposed outlay 1981-82	Anti- cipated expendi- ture 1980-81	Proposed outlay 1981-82
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Scheduled Castes ..	290.73	486.50	128.06	148.50	70.08	144.20
2. Scheduled Tribes ..	5.03	16.90	36.50	37.72	44.97	61.42
3. Denotified Tribes ..	5.78	22.48	25.20	31.08	6.00	8.00
4. Other Backward Classes	25.65	28.20	..	..	..	..
5. Non-Scheduled Tribes	..	..	7.00	15.00	..	..
Total ..	327.19	554.08	195.76	232.30	121.05	213.62

52. It will be seen from the foregoing table that against an anticipated expenditure of Rs. 645.00 lakhs in 1980-81, an outlay of Rs. 1,000.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1981-82 including Rs. 90.00 lakhs for hills. Out of the total outlay of Rs. 1,000.00 lakhs, 55.41

per cent, 23.23 per cent and 21.36 per cent has been proposed for education, economic development and health, housing and other schemes respectively.

53. Physical targets of important schemes is encompassed below :

(In hundreds)

Serial no.	Scheme	Unit	1979-80 achievement	1980—85 proposed	1980-81 achievement	1981-82 proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>I. Education :</b>						
1	Scholarship in pre-matric classes.	No. of students	778	4,467	821	861
2	Scholarship in primary classes	Ditto	..	7,500	1,500	1,500
3	Non-recurring assistance for purchase of books etc :					
	(i) Post-matric	.. Ditto	38	142	24	26
	(ii) Pre-matric	.. Ditto	178	1,020	169	170
<b>II. Economic development :</b>						
	(i) Subsidy for agriculture	No. of families	18	280	26	31
	(ii) Subsidy for cottage industries.	Ditto	12	296	12	17
<b>III. Health, housing and other schemes :</b>						
	(i) Development of house sites.	No. of sites	..	500	..	40
	(ii) Construction of houses	No. of houses	47	680	10	19

54. For giving boost to economic development, special financing agencies viz. U. P. Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation Ltd., Tarai Anusuchit Janjati Vikas Nigam and Harijan Evam Nirbal Varg Avas Nigam have been established to execute programmes for economic upliftment of these classes and to provide subsidy, margin money and also arrange loans from financial institutions for development of cottage industries, agriculture and horticulture and extend financial assistance to graduates trained in different profes-

sions, an outlay of Rs. 51.00 lakhs for Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation, Rs. 10.00 lakhs for Tarai Development Corporation has been proposed for 1981-82.

#### (6) SOCIAL WELFARE

55. The social welfare programmes lay great stress in achieving the objective of having an egalitarian society and rehabilitation of the weaker and vulnerable sections of the society including women, children and mentally retarded and physically handicapped persons.

56. An expenditure of Rs. 70.88 lakhs was incurred in 1979-80. The likely expenditure in 1980-81 will be of the order of Rs. 134.64 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 175 lakhs has been proposed for the annual Plan 1981-82 which includes Rs. 20.00 lakhs for hills.

57. The objective of social welfare programme during 1981-82 will be to promote integrated child development services both in the rural and urban areas, expansion of institutional services to cater to the needs of destitute children in poverty stricken eastern districts, setting up Mahila Kalyan Sadans to make the destitute women self-reliant, setting up protective homes for women, effective implementation of the Central Probation Act, better training and rehabilitation of probationers, intensive education and rehabilitation of the physically handicapped and streamlining of social welfare administration.

58. The important programmes proposed to be taken up during 1981-82 are as under :

(i) Education and welfare of physically handicapped persons during International Year of Physically Handicapped. This will include systematic survey of physically handicapped, training and their rehabilitation.

(ii) Eradication of destitution among children through establishment of model homes in the eastern region, education and vocational training of children and establishment of more ICDS projects in the rural area.

(iii) *Welfare of poor and destitutes*—The allocation for grant-in-aid to destitute widows and to inmates of various departmental institutions for their rehabilitation have been increased. A Finance Corporation for women is proposed to be established to provide opportunities for economic development. Mahila Kalyan Sadans are also proposed to be established which will have residential and training facility in crafts. Mobile units will be attached to the Sadans for imparting training to the rural women suitable to the local conditions.

(iv) As most of the social welfare programmes are suffering for want of due

publicity, it is proposed to take up publicity work for various schemes and programmes so that needy may come up and have benefit of the services rendered by this department. Most of the schemes lack in basic equipments like utensils, clothings, beddings, furniture, electrical equipments (fans etc.) and other necessary requirements. It is proposed to remedy those shortcomings in a phased manner. Besides, maintenance grant of the inmates is proposed to be linked up with prices so that the inmates could be maintained properly.

#### (7) NUTRITION

59. The main objective of nutrition programme is to provide balanced nutrition to children of primary schools through mid-day meals programme and supplementary feeding for pre-school children and nursing and lactating mothers of economically weaker sections of the society.

60. Under mid-day meals programme food for calorie content of about 300 grams and protein content of about 15 grams are provided to children in the age group of 6—11 years for about 200 days in a year. The supplementary nutrition programme covers pre-school going children and nursing mothers belonging to weaker section living in the urban slums. The nutritional contents of 200—300 calories and 8—12 grams of protein per pre-school child per day for about 300 days in a year is provided. The nutrition of nursing mothers comprises of 500 calories and 25 grams of proteins for 300 days in a year.

61. The Rural Development Department runs the special nutrition programme and applied nutrition programme for improving nutritional status of children in particular and rural community in general through mahila mandals and Balbari classes.

62. The Social Welfare Department runs supplementary nutrition programme through integrated child development service projects in selected areas. Nutrition is given for 300 days in a year and the average cost of food per child per day is Rs. 0.25. The outlays and expendi-

ture in the last three years is indicated below :

(In Lakh Rs.)

Serial no.	Department	1978-79 Actual	1979-80		1980-81	
			Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Education Department	119.00	48.00	42.00	50.00	50.00
2	Rural Development Department	64.45	66.00	42.72	66.00	65.00
3	Social Welfare Department	19.00	62.00	62.00	40.00	40.00

63. The level of coverage of nutrition programme by end of 1979-80 and proposed in 1980-81 is given below :

Department	1979-80	1980-81
1	2	3

*Education Department :*

(a) Mid-day meals programme. 0.50 0.60

(b) Special nutrition programme for pre-school children and nursing and expectant mothers. 0.07 0.126

*Rural Development Department:*

(a) Special and applied nutrition programme. 0.204 0.300

*Social Welfare Department :*

(a) Supplementary nutrition programme through ICDS. 0.638 0.464

(i) *Educational Department*

64. The Education Department is implementing a mid-day meals programme (Balahar Yojna) in 47 districts and special nutrition programme in 20 districts of the State. Out of 47 districts covered under the Balahar Yojna, 36 districts received food from CARE free of cost and remaining 11 districts are supplied food for distribution among children of selected primary schools from the funds made available by the State Government.

65. During the year 1981-82 an outlay of Rs. 66.00 lakhs has been proposed. The details of financial requirement and physical coverage is indicated below :

(In Lakh Rs.)

Serial no.	Scheme	1980-81		1981-82	
		1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82
1	2	3	4	3	4

1 Mid-day meals .. 37.50 66.50

2 Special nutrition programme 12.50 13.50

*Physical Targets*

1 Mid-day meals .. 0.60 1.20

2 Special nutrition programme 0.127 0.127

(ii) *Rural Development Department*

66. **Special nutrition programme**—This programme is under M.N.P. Supplementary food will be cooked locally and will be provided to 0—6 year old children and pregnant and nursing mothers for 240 days in the year. The daily supplement will contain 10—12 gms. protein and 300 calories. Cost of daily food per beneficiary per day will be 25 paise. Food processing, transportation, condiments will cost additional 10 paise per beneficiary.

67. The programme will be implemented in 71 blocks. 1,33,125 persons will be benefited under the scheme. 60 per cent of the beneficiaries will be from Scheduled Castes/Tribe families. The total allocation for the programme is Rs. 45 lakhs.

68. **Applied nutrition programme**—The programme will be run in 98 blocks. 6,800 persons will be trained in nutrition and production

tion of balanced food. Members of associate organisations will be assisted to take up poultry, piggery and goat rearing. Nutrition kitchen garden programme will be extended to needy families. Income generating activities will be started for women by the Mahila Mandals.

69. **Special component plan for Scheduled Castes**—Under S.N.P. the programme will be implemented in 22 blocks in hill and 76 blocks in plains areas. Out of a total of 1,23,125 beneficiaries 79,875 beneficiaries will be selected from Scheduled Castes/Tribes. During the year in question Rs. 27.00 lakhs out of the total outlay of Rs. 47.00 lakhs will be spent on S.C.P.

70. **Applied nutrition programme**—During 1981-82 the programme will be implemented in 98 blocks. Out of an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs Rs. 10.00 lakhs will be spent on S.C.P.

(iii) *Social Welfare*

71. Supplementary nutrition is given to children below six years of age and to the nursing and expectant mothers of poor families

through the integrated child development services projects. The average cost of food per beneficiary is estimated at 25 paise per day. If as a result of health check-up by the doctor it is found that a child is suffering from mal-nutrition, nutritive food costing up to 60 paise per day is given. Nutrition is given for 300 days in a year. The average cost per beneficiary comes to approximately Rs. 90 per year. The type of food depends upon local availability of food, type of beneficiary, location of the project and administrative feasibility. It is estimated that 40,000 children and women will be benefited by this programme in 18 projects.

72. The outlay for 1981-82 is Rs. 35.00 lakhs for this programme.

73. **Special component plan for Scheduled Castes**—The integrated child development services projects have mostly been established in such areas where the population of Scheduled Castes is concentrated. It is estimated that benefits to the extent of Rs. 15.00 lakhs will be given to the backward class sector during 1981-82.

## CHAPTER 10

### ECONOMIC SERVICES

1. **Machinery for planning**—The State of Uttar Pradesh has developed a fairly large and diversified machinery for planning going right down to the block level. The task of collecting and analysing statistics, scanning the perspective, diagnosing problems, formulating and appraising programmes and projects, working out the spatial and manpower aspects of development innovating technological, methodological and organisational solutions, monitoring and evaluating various programmes and training in planning and developmental techniques has been entrusted to various organizations of the planning machinery. The present planning set up consists of the Planning Department, functioning in close collaboration with :

(a) The State Planning Commission as an apex body for policy and plan making function, and

(b) the State Planning Institute consisting of eight divisions viz. :

(i) Economics and Statistics Division.

(ii) Planning Research and Action Division.

(iii) Evaluation and Training Division.

(iv) Prospective Planning Division.

(v) Manpower Planning Division.

(vi) Area Planning Division.

(vii) Plan Monitoring and Cost Management Division.

(viii) Project Formulation and Appraisal Division.

2. **State Planning Commission**—The State Planning Commission is the apex planning body of the State headed by the Chief Minister with the Planning Minister as its Vice-Chairman and cabinet Ministers and Secretaries of major development departments as its members. The Commission has also some distinguished economists industrialists and planners of national repute as members. It was set up on the advice of the National Planning Commission with the

objectives of making assessments of resources, determining plan priorities, assisting district authorities in formulating their development plans, indentifying bottlenecks and suggesting corrective measures and reviewing the progress of implementation of plan programmes.

3. The Planning Department functions as the Secretariat for the State Planning Commission. A new section has been added to the Secretariat under the Centrally sponsored scheme of strengthening of the State planning machinery. The expenditure incurred in connection with strengthening till March 1979 was being shared between the Central Government and State Government in the ratio of 2 : 1. The Government of India have, however, modified the pattern of assistance in the manner that the expenditure incurred on creation of new institutions after March 1979 alone would qualify for assistance from the Centre.

4. The State Planning Commission needs to fill up certain gaps in expertise and also a vehicle is urgently needed for which adequate provision, need be made in the annual Plan. Looking to the continuing liabilities and need for further strengthening a provision for Rs. 33.00 lakhs has been made for 1981-82.

#### (3) PLANNING INSTITUTES

5. (i) **Planning institute for hills**—A decision has been taken to establish a separate planning institute for hill areas for proper research and development support to enable plan formulation and evolving of programmes which are specific and suitable to the needs of the hill areas. The details of this institute are being worked out for which a token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been made for 1980-81 and an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for 1981-82.

6. (ii) **State Planning Institute**—The Institute was constructed in 1971 with Planning Secretary as its Chairman. It is at present divided into the following eight divisions :

1. Economics and Statistics Division.

2. Planning Research and Action Division.

3. Evaluation and Training Division.  
New divisions :

4. Perspective Planning Division.

5. Manpower Planning Division.

6. Area Planning Division.

7. Monitoring and Cost Management Division.

8. Project Formulation and Appraisal Division.

**7. Economics and Statistics Division**—The principal function of this division is the collection and processing of primary data by conducting regular surveys. Also it regularly receives some secondary data from other departments and agencies. Some valuable publications are brought out as a result of analytical studies of data. With a view to fulfil the national goal of growth with social justice, the division has recently been equipped with infrastructure at various levels. These plan schemes of strengthening of administrative machinery at district, divisional and headquarters levels will continue in the Sixth Plan. Besides, two important schemes of installation of computer and construction of Yojna Bhawan are also continuing from last year which will be completed respectively in 1981-82 and 1982-83. Provision for these schemes have been made in the Sixth Plan.

**8. New schemes**—In addition to the on-going schemes mentioned above, the following new schemes are proposed to be introduced in order to meet the increasing need for improving the data base for expanding economy :

(i) *Improvement of industrial statistics*—It is proposed to strengthen the district level machinery in districts having more than 50 factories.

(ii) *Creation of regional accounts and capital formation cells at State headquarters*—The main objective of the cell would be to thrash out several conceptual methodological and data problems.

(iii) *Setting up of a training unit at the State headquarters*—The purpose would be to impart on-the-job training to the statistical personnel. The fourth Joint Central and State Statistical Organisations held in Lucknow last year and also the Central Statistical Organisation have emphasised the need for such training programmes.

(iv) *Origin destination survey of goods traffic by road*—Considering the importance of road transport and also keeping in view the recommendations of the C. S. O. in this behalf, it is proposed to launch this programme in 1981-82.

(v) *Strengthening of administrative machinery of Economics and Statistics Division*—For timely disposal of the increase quantum of work due to the increase in the technical staff and budget allocations, the administrative and accounts machinery at the State headquarter will be strengthened.

(vi) *Strengthening of statistical and plan formulation machinery at the divisional headquarter*—For effective monitoring of district and block level plan programmes, a deputy director's unit has already been created at each divisional headquarters. These units have to be further strengthened in order to make them more functional.

(vii) *Strengthening of administrative machinery for statistical and plan formulation work at the district level*—With the growing need for providing a data base for the preparation of block and district plans, the staff at the district statistical units will need strengthening.

(viii) *Creation of a separate cadre of punchers and verifier operators and punch supervisors at State headquarters*—Punching/Verification is a specialised job which requires training. It is, therefore, proposed to have a separate cadre of these categories of skilled workers.

The above schemes both on-going and new ones, will need a total outlay of Rs. 1,500.00 lakhs for the Sixth Plan period and Rs. 131.00 lakhs for the annual Plan of 1981-82.

**9. Planning Research and Action Division**—The Planning Research and Action Institute right from its inception in 1954 has been doing pioneering work in the field of research leading to new ideas, methodologies and technologies suitable for widespread adoption in rural areas. The Institute had already a number of significant achievements to its credit when it became one of the Divisions of the State Planning Institute in 1971. Its structure as also its methodology has, however, remained unaltered.

10. The important on-going programmes in hand are :

(i) Biogas Project at Ajitmal, which has already attained world status in search of alternative sources of energy.

(ii) Khandsari Field Service Cell, Design and Construction Cell, Pottery Project at Phulpur (Allahabad), Ashmoh Cement, Soyabeen/Suraj-mukhi oil expeller Project in the Industry Wing.

(iii) Minor irrigation project experimenting with methods aimed at reduction in conveyance losses in field channels, low cost tanks and reservoirs in Bundelkhand and hill areas in the Agriculture Wing.

(iv) Health and Sanitation Project, Mal Block in Lucknow district and a Training Centre at Banthara near Lucknow.

(v) Co-operative hospital at Neemgaon, Lakhimpur-Kheri, training in mini-dairy and Panchayat Samgra Vikas Yojna in Co-operative and Panchayat Wing.

(vi) Programmes imparting training to educated youth in techniques of manufacture of furniture, suit cases, cheap attache cases and holdals, umbrella making, photography etc.

11. P. R. A. D. intends to embark upon an ambitious project in the Sixth Five Year Plan. The entire country is faced with grim prospect of availability of energy. It is proposed to initiate and continue sophisticated experiments to search and develop alternative sources of energy, such as community biogas, solar energy, wind energy, and mini-hydel schemes. The division has already done substantial work in the field of mini-sugar technology in the past. Further improvement in the sugar expeller is a sure possibility. Avoidance of waste in mollasses is another field which has attracted attention of rural industries wing of the division. There appears to be lot of scope in the field of rural sanitation too. It is proposed to take up soon the work pertaining to disposal of sewerage and sullage. The successful experiment at Mal Block has encouraged the scope of this idea and include nutrition and other essential social services in a project of district Etawah. This project will be assisted by the UNICEF.

12. The above said new ventures will require a total outlay of Rs.343.00 lakhs for the entire Plan period. A small beginning is proposed to be made in 1981-82 with an outlay of Rs.4.00 lakhs. Another Rs. 16.00 lakhs will be required for the on-going schemes next year. This would make a total outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs for the year 1981-82.

### 13. Integrated area development project—

The Sectoral Planning at the National and State levels is not enough for full utilisation of resources and skills. This has given rise to the introduction of integrated area development projects in the shape of S. F. D. A., I. R. D., C. A. D. A. and H. A. D. A. in the Planning institutional set up. The Planning Research and Action Division of the State Planning Institute is also running at present three pilot projects one each in the Western, Central and Eastern Zones, where developmental methodologies, innovative technologies and processes for ensuring more effective public participation would be evolved and pre-tested in real work conditions. These projects will continue in the Sixth Plan.

14. It is proposed to start a Tribal Area Development Project, Naini Tal in the year 1981-82, for the integrated economic development of backward Tharu and Boksa Tribes without disturbing their cultural life.

15. The provision of Rs. 200.00 lakhs has been made in annual Plan of 1981-82 for continuing and newly proposed project. This includes an amount of Rs. 90.00 lakhs earmarked for UNICEF assisted projects.

16. **Evaluation and Training Division—**On the recommendations of the Working Group on Evaluation set-up by the Planning Commission, Government of India, the Evaluation Organisation was set-up in U. P. in the year 1965-66 with the name of Directorate of Evaluation. The main objective of this new organisation was to carry out *ex post facto* evaluation studies of different schemes/projects/programmes of various development departments of the State. After the establishment of the State Planning Institute in the year 1971-72, this organisation was made as one of the Divisions of the Institute with the name of Evaluation and Training Division. This organisation has been entrusted with the work of (i) Evaluation, and (ii) Training.

17. The studies to be carried out each year are selected by the State Economic Advisory Council from the proposals received from different departments, keeping in view the problems and priorities of the Government and of the overall capacity of the Division. During the course of evaluation a close liaison is maintained with the concerned departments. Detailed discussions are held with the departmental officers before the finalisation of the report. Thereafter these reports are finalised by the State Economic Advisory Council.



18. Evaluation studies in this division are conducted by six evaluation teams consisting of one senior evaluation officer, one evaluation officer, one senior field investigator, five field investigators and two computers. These teams have been formed under the overall charge of the Additional Director assisted by one Joint Director. The training unit has got only one Deputy Director along with some supporting staff.

19. Evaluation studies in this State have been recognized as a very important and essential component of the development departments. Acknowledging this fact, the education department has already set-up an evaluation team in this Division out of their own funds for National Adult Education Scheme. The Hill Development Department has also decided to set-up a large evaluation team from the current financial year for evaluation of their schemes. Similarly, Forest Department has also decided to set-up such teams in this division. Since the work of this Division is continuously increasing, the staff under accounts establishment and administration has also to be strengthened for which provision is being made in the annual Plan 1981-82.

20. For the entire Division of Evaluation and Training an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Sixth Plan period including Rs. 14.00 lakhs for the year 1981-82. A sum of Rs. 9.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Plan 1981-82 for the completion of the construction of office building. Similarly an amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been proposed for the purchase of two vehicles in 1981-82.

21. **Perspective Planning Division**—This division was established as part of the State Planning Institute in the second half of 1972-73. It is concerned with studies pertaining to the formulation of a long-term perspective of the State's economy. The division has already undertaken a number of valuable studies relating to (i) consumption pattern and level of living, (ii) agriculture, industrial and tertiary sectors, providing projective techniques for long term planning, and (iii) financial aspect, such as capital formation, savings, resources, export-import policy etc.

22. For further augmenting the studies to make the long perspective of the economy, adequate strengthening of the division with experts of requisite calibre is needed.

23. **Manpower Planning Division**—This division came into being as part of the State Planning Institute in 1971. The main function of the division is to carry out studies on manpower

likely absorption of technical and professional manpower. Quite a number of useful studies have been conducted by the division. It will now have to further diversify its activities and lay greater emphasis on quantification and structural analysis of unemployment in different sectors. Suitable studies relating to the nature and radiation of employment through development programmes will be taken up in 1981-82 to assess the impact of the programmes, especially pertaining to construction and special employment programmes.

24. The existing staff of the division will be inadequate for undertaking new studies. It would need strengthening of the division and also a provision of one matador van for carrying out field studies.

25. **Area Planning Division**—This division was created in 1971 as part of the State Planning Institute. It is engaged in operationalising the concept of multi level planning in the State. Recently the division has been called upon to prepare the district plans of 13 selected districts for the UNICEF assisted IDPD projects. It will remain responsible, as hitherto, for providing methodological inputs to various field functionaries engaged in the work of block/district planning.

26. In view of the increased workload likely to be generated as a result of above functions and research studies, it would be necessary to strengthen the area planning division. A lump sum provision Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been included in the Sixth Plan outlay for UNICEF assisted IDPD projects. This includes Rs. 30.00 lakhs for the year 1981-82.

27. **Monitoring and Cost Management Division**—This division was set-up in 1972. Its main role is to analyse data on status and bottlenecks of major projects helping the department concerned to take suitable measures to remove bottlenecks and ensure speedy execution of projects. It also provides basic project inputs to the planning department to assist the various technical departments/corporations in developing scientific management techniques. The working of this division has helped a good deal in creating an impact of monitoring on various development departments.

28. The scope of the work of the monitoring division is proposed to be extended in several directions. This will need adequate strengthening of the division.

29. **Project Formulation and Appraisal Division**—This division was created in 1973-74

with the objective of undertaking *ex ante* appraisal of large projects/programmes from the technical, financial, economic and social point of view and to motivate development departments and public undertakings to move towards a shelf of projects approach. It is responsible for appraising investment proposals for the consideration of public investment board, expenditure finance committee, local planning committee and other miscellaneous projects and for providing guidelines to prepare model projects to departments and corporations.

30. The existing staff of the division is not adequate even for the fast increasing workload of appraisal of projects for P. I. B. not to speak of advice to other departments/corporations. For effective functioning the division needs strengthening and upgrading of some of the existing posts, communication facilities, typewriters calculators and the like.

31. It is obvious from the above narration that the five new division of the State Planning Institute viz. Perspective Planning Division, Manpower Planning Division, Area Planning Division, Monitoring and Cost Management Division and Project Formulation and Appraisal Division have to be further strengthened and to be provided with material facilities. This would need an outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakhs for the Sixth Plan and Rs. 38.00 lakhs for the year 1981-82.

#### (4) BUREAU OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

32. The Bureau of State Enterprises was established in February 1974 in the Chief Secretary's Branch. The main functions of the Bureau are to monitor the performance of the 54 enterprises, to render management consultancy and advice to Corporations, to maintain a data bank for information relevant to the public enterprises and to advise the Government in laying down common personnel policies for career planning and preparation of service rules etc. Manpower resources, development, training, corporate planning are also functions of the Bureau which it would continue to do. Annual Financial Handbook, other handbooks and management journals are published from here. In the Sixth Plan period all these aspects would be further developed. A selection board to select chief executives has also been set up in January 1980, and the Bureau from the current year would have to service it by maintaining a panel of names and conducting interviews.

33. Some of the tasks of the Bureau which would be either strengthened or started for the

first time include monitoring of subsidiary companies, management consultancy in the fields of accounts, service rules, corporate planning, budget reviews, organising training programmes for State level officers and officers of the public sector.

34. For discharging the functions of the Bureau more effectively, it is proposed to create a Directorate of Public Enterprises besides strengthening personnel, financial management, general management, information research, data bank wings, and add new wings for selection committees and project formulation and appraisal.

35. At present there are 33 posts in existence. The strengthening of the Bureau on the lines indicated above will start in the year 1981-82 for which an outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been proposed in this year's plan.

#### (5) METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

36. The U. P. Weights and Measures Act, 1959 was enforced in the State in 1958-59. The coverage has increased from one plan to another and precision laboratories have also been added in various plans. At present there is one Central Precision Laboratory at Lucknow, 4 Secondary Laboratories at regional centres, 104 working standard laboratories spread over the State and 2 mobile squads.

37. The scheme of metric weights and measures is proposed to be extended to new fields such as taxi meters, petrol meters, thermometers etc. in the Sixth Plan. Due to paucity of funds, however, an outlay of only Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Five Year Plan and Rs. 2.00 lakhs for 1981-82. With this amount it will be possible to meet only the requirements of continuing schemes and an addition of one more mobile squad next year. An ambitious plan is under the consideration of the State Government which may be given effect to later on depending upon the availability of funds.

#### (6) PRINTING AND STATIONERY

38. The establishment of New Government Press, Varanasi and Rampur and expansion scheme of existing Government Photo Litho Press, Roorkee and Branch Press, Hazratganj, Lucknow are in progress. A sum of Rs. 110.00 lakhs has been fixed as plan ceiling for the year 1980-81 to meet the expenses of the annual Plan. An outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakhs has been indicated for this department for 1981-82.

39. **New Government Press, Varanasi**—A sum of Rs. 5.50 lakhs will be required to meet

18. Evaluation studies in this division are conducted by six evaluation teams consisting of one senior evaluation officer, one evaluation officer, one senior field investigator, five field investigators and two computers. These teams have been formed under the overall charge of the Additional Director assisted by one Joint Director. The training unit has got only one Deputy Director along with some supporting staff.

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first time include monitoring of subsidiary companies, management consultancy in the fields of accounts, service rules, corporate planning, budget reviews, organising training programmes for State level officers and officers of the public sector.

34. For discharging the functions of the Bureau more effectively, it is proposed to create a Directorate of Public Enterprises besides strengthening personnel, financial management, general management, information research, data bank wings, and add new wings for selection committees and project formulation and appraisal.

35. At present there are 33 posts in existence. The strengthening of the Bureau on the lines indicated above will start in the year 1981-82 for which an outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been proposed in this year's plan.

#### (5) METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

36. The U. P. Weights and Measures Act, 1959 was enforced in the State in 1958-59. The coverage has increased from one plan to another and precision laboratories have also been added in various plans. At present there is one Central Precision Laboratory at Lucknow, 4 Secondary Laboratories at regional centres, 104 working standard laboratories spread over the State and 2 mobile squads.

37. The scheme of metric weights and measures is proposed to be extended to new fields such as taxi meters, petrol meters, thermometers etc. in the Sixth Plan. Due to paucity of funds, however, an outlay of only Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Five Year Plan and Rs. 2.00 lakhs for 1981-82. With this amount it will be possible to meet only the requirements of continuing schemes and an addition of one more mobile squad next year. An ambitious plan is under the consideration of the State Government which may be given effect to later on depending upon the availability of funds.

#### (6) PRINTING AND STATIONERY

38. The establishment of New Government Press, Varanasi and Rampur and expansion scheme of existing Government Photo Litho Press, Roorkee and Branch Press, Hazratganj, Lucknow are in progress. A sum of Rs. 110.00 lakhs has been fixed as plan ceiling for the year 1980-81 to meet the expenses of the annual Plan. An outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakhs has been indicated for this department for 1981-82.

39. **New Government Press, Varanasi**—A sum of Rs. 5.50 lakhs will be required to meet

the expenses of above project under construction during the 1981-82 Plan period. The press of Varanasi has started functioning since April 1979. Arrangement of machines and equipment is essential to achieve the object of the Plan. As regards production, Rs. 10.00 lakhs have been earmarked for purchase of capital machineries. For the present only skeleton staff have been employed in this Press, and a sum of Rs. 20.50 lakhs have been earmarked to meet the expenses on wages to the employees during the year.

40. **New Government Press, Rampur**—A sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs will be required for building construction at Rampur, Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed for purchase of machines and equipment and Rs. 18.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the staff of this press.

41. **Government Photo-Litho Press, Roorkee**—The small press of Roorkee is located in the building of the Roorkee University and University authorities are pressing for vacation of the building. The land at Ramnagar locality in Roorkee has been purchased. The Press building at Ramnagar, Roorkee is under construction but shortage of cement is a hurdle in its early construction. A sum of Rs. 17.50 lakhs will be required for building construction, Rs. 20.00 lakhs for purchase of machines and Rs. 2.50 lakhs for staff expenses.

42. **Government Branch Press, Hazratganj, Lucknow**—The modernisation and expansion of the small Branch Press at Hazratganj, Lucknow was a pressing demand since long to meet the rising printing requirements of the Vidhan Sabha and Vidhan Parishad. The new building for this Press is under construction. A sum of Rs. 5.20 lakhs will be required for completing the building and Rs. 12.80 lakhs for purchase of machines and Rs. 3.00 lakhs for staff.

43. The arrangement of printing of Urdu Gazette is to be made during 1981-82. A sum of Rs. 17.00 lakhs is required to meet the expenses on machines and staff in the year and a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is required for other petty construction works.

#### (7) TRAINING INSTITUTE

44. **Administrative Training Institute, Naini Tal**—The number of Training Courses and Trainee Officers is increasing every year in the Administrative Training Institute, Naini Tal. To meet the minimum needs it is essential that four lecture halls are constructed

immediately. The Institute's Library is running in a small room and it is not possible to expand it or to provide a separate reading room nor has the Institute any auditorium or a seminar room.

45. The bare essential requirements, therefore, are 4 lecture halls, library, auditorium and seminar room. The estimated expenditure of this complex is Rs. 24.94 lakhs. The U. P. Rajya Nirman Nigam has already started its construction. An amount of Rs. 10.36 lakhs has been sanctioned in the year 1979-80 and Rs. 20.00 lakhs are proposed for sanction during the current financial year. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1981-82.

46. **Institute of Management Development, Uttar Pradesh**—The Institute of Management Development, Uttar Pradesh was founded on 19th March, 1975 with the objective of developing managerial, technical and financial expertise in public undertakings. It was registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860.

47. There are in all 54 corporations in the State having 37 subsidiaries. These undertakings have about 171 chief executive, 3,500 senior executives and 2,500 middle level executives. The objective of the institute has been throughout to endeavour to meet the training requirements of these undertakings by carefully designed programmes in the various fields of management of short-term and middle-term duration. These courses are generally conducted by highly skilled professionally trained faculty members in the various fields of management all over India. It is essential to develop a manpower resource consisting of a core of professionally trained officers amongst the various State service cadres on which the State Government can draw upon to run its various enterprises. To meet the requirement, Management Development Courses are being organised by the institute.

48. It is also envisaged that the institute will provide consultancy to public undertakings in the various fields of management to cater to the specific and identified needs of the public sector undertakings. The institute also needs a building of its own with a training hall, a seminar room, administrative block, library, guest house, etc.

49. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1981-82 the details of which are given below :

<i>Item</i>	<i>(In lakhs Rs.)</i>
1. Training of Officers of U. P. Government	... 3.00
2. Training of executives of public sector undertakings	... 1.00
3. Consultancy service	... 0.50
4. Land and building	... 5.00
5. Equipment for training and library	... 0.50
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Total	... 10.00

(8) REGIONAL RURAL BANKS

50. The regional rural banks are established under the Act of 1976. Twenty-five such banks have already been opened till the end of 1979-80 and 5 more banks are proposed to be started in 1980-81 for which the amount of Rs. 18.75 lakhs will shortly be released as State share for the purchase of shares. The scheme for opening of regional rural banks in the remaining years of the Sixth Plan is in the formulation stage for which the directions of the Government of India are awaited. The intention is to pay greater attention to hill areas of the State in the Sixth Plan period.

51. An outlay of Rs. 75.00 lakhs has been made in the Sixth Plan out of which Rs. 25.00 lakhs is for the year 1981-82.

(9) U. P. DEVELOPMENT SYSTEMS CORPORATION

52. U. P. Development Systems Corporation Ltd., came into being in 1976. It has played a pioneering role in providing management support to several Government departments and public sector enterprises.

53. It is wholly Government undertaking for which the State Government have already provided Rs. 60.00 lakhs as share capital. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been proposed for purchase of shares in the Sixth Plan. For 1981-82, however a small provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been made to meet any eventuality.

(10) SECRETARIAT ADMINISTRATION

54. **Strengthening of the technical cell and establishment of a monitoring cell for hills—**

The technical cell established in the hill development department was strengthened by providing one post of senior research officer during 1979-80. During 1980-81 provision has been made for establishing a monitoring cell at the State level under the hill development department for proper appraisal and monitoring of plan/programmes/projects of hill areas. The necessary staff to be provided for the monitoring cell is under consideration. An amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is likely to be spent on the above scheme and an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for 1981-82.



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