

**DRAFT**  
**ANNUAL PLAN**  
**1999–2000**

**Volume I (Part-I)**

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**Volume – II**           **is of Statements I to VII and**  
**Volume – III**          **is of Statments VIII to XVI**

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## Chapter-I

### Plan in Outline

This chapter is divided into two sections. Section-I is a brief review of the performance of the first two years of the Ninth Plan, 1997-98 and 1998-99, more particularly of state's economy and plan expenditure in these years followed by a short statement on some significant measures taken by the State Government in the past few months to improve efficiency in different sectors of development. Section-II of the chapter is a brief review of Annual plan 1999-2000 followed by very brief reviews of plan proposals of the selected few main sectors of the plan.

#### Section - I

##### A Review

2. The first two years of the Ninth Five Year Plan are over and as we enter into its third year (1999-2000), this is the right time when we look back for a while and review the performance of these years very briefly, both with a view to get a feel of our successes and failures, on the one hand, and the tasks for the future in the remaining three years still left for the expiry of the plan, on the other. It is only in this background that it will be possible to make a correct appreciation of the proposals made in Annual Plan 1999-2000.

##### Agriculture-sector

3. Agriculture, as we all know, is the most dominant sector of state's economy, with its highest and near static share of about 42% in state income for the past several years and a still larger share of about 73% of state's work-force hanging on to it without any signs of some significant abatement. Apart from highlighting the significance of this sector for state's economy for the time being, this is also an evidence, at the same time, of near total lack of diversification in the economy. The growth in this sector in these circumstances not only determines the rate of growth in the over-all economy of the state but is also very crucial to employment-generation and reduction of poverty. A higher growth in agriculture, is thus, quite necessary for the state to achieve the objective of **growth with equity** enshrined in our five year Plans and reaffirmed again with still greater force in the current Ninth Five Year plan. It is unfortunate, however, that despite these well-known facts, the efforts made in the state to raise the rate of growth in agriculture and to provide this most critical input for its economy have not yielded the desired results and it will not be wrong to say that most of its woes are largely on account of its inability to achieve and sustain a reasonably good growth in agriculture.

4. One of the most common features of agricultural output in the state has been the frequent and large weather induced fluctuations in the past. There was **negative** growth in agriculture in two out of the more recent five years of the Eighth plan, of (-) 2.3% in 1992-93 and (-) 0.6% in 1995-96, immediately followed

by an unusually higher growth of 10.4% in the last year of Eighth plan in 1996-97, like of which had been witnessed only eight years back in 1988-89 when growth in agriculture had shot up to 10.6% over a very insignificant growth of 1.8% in the preceding drought affected year of 1987-88. This growth of 1.8% took place inspite of a fall of 5.3% in foodgrains production, only on account of the fact that the impact of the same on growth was more than neutralized by an increase of 10% in the production of oilseeds and of 9.8% in the production of sugarcane, the two high value crops in agriculture. In spite of a very high growth of 10.4% in agriculture in its last year, 1996-97, the Eighth plan (1992-97) ended with average annual growth in this sector falling to 2.7% only, quite at par with similar growth (2.7%) in this sector in the previous two five year plans, Sixth (1980-85) and Seventh (1985-90).

### 1997-98

5. The first year of Ninth plan, 1997-98 again witnessed a negative growth of (-) 5.8% in agriculture with 1996-97, the last year of Eighth plan, as its base year when growth was exceptionally high at 10.4%. A perusal of comparative levels<sup>1</sup> of agriculture production in these two years shows that except for an increase of 4.9% in the production of kharif foodgrains mainly on account of an increase of 4.5% in the production of rice, the most dominant crop in kharif foodgrains, there was decline in the production of most other crops in 1997-98 against that in 1996-97. The Rabi foodgrains fell by 5.4%, from 271.34 lakh tonnes to 256.77 lakh tonnes, mainly on account of a fall of 5.1% in the production of wheat, which, again, is the most dominant crop in Rabi foodgrains. The production of cereals in foodgrains, thus, came down only marginally by 1.7%, from 423.78 lakh tonnes (1996-97) to 416.73 lakh tonnes (1997-98). But the fall in the case of some other crops, more particularly the high value crops, was much greater and this is largely the reason for the **negative** growth. The production of pulses fell by 12.2%, from 26.17 lakh tonnes to 22.98 lakh tonnes, the production of oilseeds by 35.6%, from 15.46 lakh tonnes to 9.95 lakh tonnes, the production of potato by 6.1%, from 95.91 lakh tonnes to 90.15 lakh tonnes and the production of sugarcane by 10%, from 1480.86 lakh tonnes to 1334.21 lakh tonnes.

6. A negative growth of (-)5.8% in agriculture in the first year of the Ninth plan against the targetted growth of 5.1% per annum for this sector in the plan and the shortfall in agriculture production against the target set out for the year has very serious implications for the over-all economy of the state. On account of the overwhelmingly large space which agriculture occupies in the economy of the state, both in terms of total income and employment, the negative growth in this sector has not only depressed the rate of growth of this year in the over-all economy of the state, but has also made the task of achieving the targetted growth of 7% per annum for Ninth plan more difficult. Apart from these, it is also likely to aggravate still further the incidence of poverty and unemployment or underemployment in rural areas.

7. There are a few things which may be worthwhile to mention here in connection with agriculture production of 1997-98. The productivity of rice has been going up consistently in the more recent past. This trend is very encouraging and it is heartening to observe that even after rising to a reasonably good level of 21.13 qtls. per hect., in 1996-97 against 17.38 qtls. per hect., not long ago in 1991-92, the productivity of rice moved still ahead, although very marginally, to 21.14 qtls. per hect., in 1997-98.

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<sup>1</sup> Annexure - I

Based on these trends, the potentials of increase in the production and productivity of rice still appear to be quite promising and the state must look for some more innovative measures to exploit these potentials fully. However, as against this encouraging trend in the case of rice, the fall in the productivity of wheat in 1997-98 was quite disturbing. Wheat is the most dominant crop of the state, accounting for a share close to 60% in cereals produced in the state. The productivity of wheat has been rising almost consistently in the past several years, with one or two solitary exceptions. It was 23.44 qtls. per hect., not far back in 1991-92 and rose to 26.68 qtls. per hect. After a short gap of five years only in 1996-97, but the fact that it came down substantially to 24.95 qtls. per hect., in the following year 1997-98 is somewhat disturbing. The fall, or, for that matter near stagnation in productivity of wheat needs special consideration and aborted, at all costs, in the following years.

8. There is yet another aspect which needs some consideration. The cropping intensity, as we know, is another very important factor in determining agriculture production. The pace at which cropping intensity has risen in the more recent past is not encouraging. It was 147.09% in 1989-90 and 148.8% in 1992-93, whereafter it rose to 150% in 1996-97 but continued to stagnate at that level in 1997-98 also. The cropping intensity not rising or rising at a very slow pace is a matter which needs urgent consideration and necessary measures taken on **priority** to promote a rise in cropping intensity has risen in the more recent past is not encouraging. It was 147.09% in 1989-90 and 148.8% in 1992-93, whereafter it rose to 150% in 1996-97 but continued to stagnate at that level in 1997-98 also. The cropping intensity not rising or rising at a very slow pace is a matter which needs urgent consideration and necessary measures taken on **priority** to promote a rise in cropping intensity at a faster pace. We have also seen the role of some high value crops, particularly, of oil seeds, sugarcane and potato, in determining the rate of growth in agriculture. The impact of a modest increase in the production of food grains on growth in agriculture can be easily negated by a marginal fall in the production of these crops. It is important, therefore, that along with foodgrains, these high value crops should also receive special consideration high at a faster pace. We have also seen the role of some high value crops, particularly of oilseeds, sugarcane and potato, in determining the rate of growth in agriculture. The impact of a modest increase in the production of foodgrains on growth in agriculture can be easily negated even by a marginal fall in production of these crops. It is important, therefore, that alongwith foodgrains value crops should also receive special attention.

### **1998-99**

9. The data on agriculture production for 1998-99, the second year of Ninth plan, is still not available and all that we have are the figures of anticipated achievements of this year. It will not be correct, in these circumstances, to review the performance of agriculture in this year on the basis of these figures only. While this review will have to wait, therefore, until firmed up figures are available in due course, it will also not be correct to dismiss the reported figures of **anticipated achievement** outright. The figures do give us some broad indications and can be used to that extent for a limited and provisional review.

10. Based on these figures, agriculture appears to have performed no better in 1998-99. In fact, the over-all performance has been worse than that in 1997-98 in several respects. The production of foodgrains came down still lower from 416.73 lakh tonnes (1997-98) to 401.62 lakh tonnes in 1998-99, a fall of 3.6% and of pulses from 22.98 lakh tonnes to 22.63, a fall of 1.5%. The production of sugarcane also came

down in this period by 8.8%, from 1334.21 lakh tonnes to 1217.36 lakh tonnes and of potato by 6.4% from 90.15 lakh tonnes to 84.38 lakh tonnes. The production of oilseeds, however, went up by 13.2% in this period, from 9.95 lakh tonnes to 11.26 lakh tonnes. The productivity of most crops among foodgrains, with solitary exception of wheat where there was a very marginal increase in productivity, and of sugarcane and potato among commercial crops also came down in this period.

11. While we have some figures of **anticipated achievements** of agriculture production of 1998-99, the implications of the same for growth performance of agriculture for this year have not been worked out. It will take some more time for this data to be available. However, the indications are that like previous year, 1997-98, the growth in agriculture in 1998-99 may also be **negative** and if it is not so, it will be still substantially short of the targetted annual growth of 5.1% for this sector in Ninth plan. The performance of the first two years of Ninth plan in agriculture cast, some very serious doubt on state's ability to achieve the targetted growth of 5.1% per annum for agriculture in Ninth plan. The gaps<sup>2</sup> between the levels of agriculture production at the end of second year of Ninth plan in 1998-99 and the targets set for the terminal year of the plan in 2001-2002 are too large to be met in the remaining three years of the plan and it would need herculean efforts to get even somewhere closer to them. In the event of the state failing to do so, the consequences for economic development of the state will be disastrous.

## **Manufacturing Sector**

12. Manufacturing is the second largest sector of state's economy, both in terms of its contribution to state income and its share in state's workforce. However, unlike agriculture which is a slow-growing sector for reasons well known to need any elaboration here, manufacturing is a fast growing sector with far greater potentials for a higher growth than those of other sectors including agriculture. It is for this reason that the contribution of this sector in state income rose from a modest 9.6% in 1980-81 to 15.1% in 1989-90. But since then it has remained close to this figure. The contribution in 1997-98, the first year of Ninth plan, was the highest ever reached, at 15.4%. However, as against these contributions to state income, the share of this sector in state's work-force was 10% in 1981 and still lower 9% in 1991. In other words, unlike agriculture sector where its share (73%) in state's workers is far higher than its share in state income (42%), the share of manufacturing sector in state income is far higher (15.4%) than its share (9%) in state's workers. The average income per worker in manufacturing sector is, thus, obviously much higher than that in agriculture sector and this is the reason why workers tend to migrate from agriculture to manufacturing sector. The more the migration, the better for state's economy, not only because it is symptomatic of a healthy and higher rate of growth in manufacturing sector but also because it reduces the pressure of **unwanted** workers on agriculture with marginal productivity, and as this pressure is eased and the sector is left with a lesser number of workers, the average income per agriculture worker would also go up.

13. The State has not been fortunate enough to witness this migration on any significant scale. The share of agricultural workers came down only marginally in a period of ten years, from 75% in 1981 to 73% in 1991, with share of workers in manufacturing sector, instead of showing any increase, also coming

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<sup>2</sup> Annexure - 2



down in this period from 10% to 9%. This only shows that the growth in manufacturing sector has not been adequate enough in the past to provide for this migration to take place. In this background, therefore, it becomes a matter of great concern that the growth in this sector has been far from satisfactory in the more recent past. The average annual growth in the first two years of this decade, 1990-91 and 1991-92, was a meagre 1.1% only, in Eighth plan, from 1992-93 to 1996-97, 4.2% again far less than what is considered to be reasonably good for this sector, and a still lower 3% only in 1997-98, the first year of the Ninth plan. The average annual growth over a longer period, from 1981-82 to 1997-98, also works out to a very modest figure of 6.9% only, far less than what is necessary to take the State out of its present malaise. The data on growth performance of this sector for 1998-99, the second year of Ninth plan, is not available nor any projections have been made of the same so far. In the absence of the same, it is difficult to say which way the growth is moving in this sector or to comment on the prospects of growth in this sector in the remaining three years of the plan. It may be mentioned here that the targetted growth of **manufacturing** sector for Ninth plan is 12% per annum and if the performance of the first year the plan has any meaning, when this sector had a growth of mere 3%, the task ahead would appear to be formidable.

14. There are two other aspects concerning this sector which we must take note of :

One, the share of income from **unregistered** manufacturing sub-sector in the total income of manufacturing sector has declined over time. The share of this sector in total state income was 9.6% in 1980-81, out of which the share of **unregistered** sub-sector was 5.3% and the share of **registered** sub-sector 4.3%. The shares have continued to change in the same direction during all these years. The share of **unregistered** sub-sector continued to decline and the share of **registered** sub-sector continued to rise. And, finally in 1997-98, out of the combined share of 15.4% of manufacturing sector in total state income, the share of **unregistered** sub-sector was 6.2% and the share of **registered** sub-sector 9.2%. There has been, thus, a total reversal of roles of these sub-sectors in their contributions to this sector, the contribution of **unregistered** sub-sector coming down from 55% in 1980-81 to 40% in 1997-98 and the contribution of **registered** sub-sector going up from 45% to 60% in the same period. The **unregistered** sub-sector comprises village and small industries in particular, which are labour intensive compared to the industries under registered sector, which are less labour intensive and more capital intensive. A lower growth in unregistered manufacturing sector and a decline in its share in total manufacturing sector is likely to have unavoidably, some adverse impact on employment generation and poverty also. As a matter of fact, inadequate growth in employment in this sector in recent years may be the result of lower growth in its unregistered sector. This is not to suggest that growth in registered manufacturing sector should be discouraged. Efforts for a higher growth in this sector should not only continue but stepped up with greater vigour, but at the same, keeping employment aspect in view, the significance of a higher growth in unregistered manufacturing sector should also not be lost sight of.

Two, the industrial production.<sup>3</sup> Index for 1997-98 shows a marginal rise of 4.8%, from 520.5 to 545.5 (with 1970-71=100). However, what is more significant about this Index are the variations

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<sup>3</sup> Annexure - 3

in the performance of different groups of industries. While there are some traditional old industries with higher weights which have performed poorly, there are others, the more modern ones but with lower weights which have performed very well. The **food manufacturing** and **cotton textiles** have weights aggregating to 36.54 in 100 and these industries, more particularly, the cotton textiles have not performed well. The **Non metallic mineral products**, **Leather and fur products**, chemicals (except petroleum and coal products), **Jute and Mesta** and **Basic metal and alloys industries** are, some industries which have performed very well these are, perhaps, the promising industries and it would be in the interest of industrial development of the state to identify the up coming industries and take necessary steps to encourage the same, in particular.

### **Tertiary-sector**

15. The residual<sup>4</sup> sectors of the economy, also known as components of Tertiary or service sector, account for a share of about 38% in state income. The average annual growth in this sector was 1.6% in the first two years of this decade, from 1990-91 to 1991-92 and 3.9% in the Eighth Plan, from 1992-93 to 1996-97. The growth in the first year of the Ninth plan, 1997-98, however, shot up to 10.4%. This growth was mainly on account of an extra-ordinarily high growth of 33.7% in **services of public administration** which account for a share of little over 4% in state income and an equally high growth of 10.4% in **other private services** which account for a still larger share of little over 7%. These are abnormal rates of growth which have taken place mainly on account of payment of arrears following revisions of pay of government servants. A high growth of 10.4% in this sector against the targetted growth of 6.8% for this sector in Ninth plan should, therefore, cause no euphoria and it should not be mistaken for a normal or real growth. Even otherwise, a higher growth in tertiary sector, without the other two main commodity producing sectors of agriculture and manufacturing reaching reasonable good levels of development, is considered an aberration and not a sign of a healthy, sustained and balanced growth. What the state needs for many more years to come is a high growth in Agriculture and Manufacturing sector of its economy, without which a high growth in tertiary sector is elusive and sheer distortion.

16. The growth in over-all economy of the state in 1997-98 works out to a meagre 2.2%<sup>5</sup> even lower than the average annual growth of 3.2% in Eighth plan but more than that, far less than the targetted growth of 7% per annum in state's Ninth plan and equally far behind a growth of close to 5% of the country in the same year. For reasons already explained above, the corresponding growth for 1998-99 has not been worked out as yet nor there is any idea so far what it is likely to be. But based on whatever data is available of agriculture production of this year, it is very doubtful if the state would be anywhere close to the targetted annual growth of 7% of Ninth plan at the end of the second year of the plan also. And, what is still worse and a matter of serious concern that the state already short of per capita income of the country by 37.7% at the end of Eighth plan in 1996-97 will be still far behind a year latter at the end of 1997-98, and unless there is substantial acceleration in the rate of growth in the state, this process will continue in years to come. The nature and size of state's efforts and its investment for development of the state in

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<sup>4</sup> Annexure - 4

<sup>5</sup> After making adjustment for increase in population in 1997-98 over 1996-97, the growth in per capita income is a paltry 0.5%, raising it by Rs. 8.74 only, from Rs. 1,748 to Rs. 1,756.74, both at 1980-81 prices

years to follow will have to bear this in mind, failing which there will be no end to the problems of the state, the problem of its backwardness, of unemployment or underemployment and poverty.

## **Financial aspect**

17. Development is said to be a function of investment together with the pattern and the level of efficiency achieved in the use of such investment. Based on this premise and the efficiency of the investment in the past, the aggregate investment envisaged for state's Ninth plan was Rs. 1,86,000 Cr., out of which the public sector outlay, as agreed upon in a meeting held between the Planning Commission, Govt. of India and the Govt. of U.P., was Rs. 46,340 Cr. (25%) and the rest Rs. 1,39,660 (75%) was proposed to be mobilized in private sector. The investments targeted for the plan were at prices of 1996-97, the base year of Ninth plan.

18. The phasing of plan expenditure in a five year plan, as recommended in the past, is that 16% of the targetted expenditure of the plan should take place in the first year, 18% in the second year, 20% in third year, 22% in fourth year and the balance 24% in fifth year. Based on this phasing, the state's plan expenditure in public sector in the first two years of the Ninth plan, 1997-98 and 1998-99, should have been around Rs. 7414 Cr. and Rs. 8341 Cr. respectively, both at 1996-97 prices. As against these normative expenditures, the state's plan expenditures in these years were Rs. 5652.35 Cr. in 1997-98 and Rs. 6436.56 Cr. in 1998-99, both at current prices. The same expenditures work out to Rs. 5393.46 Cr. and Rs. 5750.71 Cr. respectively at 1996-97 prices, short of normative expenditures by 27.3 % and 31.1 %. These are fairly large shortfalls and would have had surely an adverse impact on state's growth-performance against the targetted growth of 7% per annum in Ninth plan. A lower growth of 2.2% in 1997-98 is a clear testimony to the same and going by the same logic, the growth in 1998-99 may, perhaps, again fall substantially short of the targetted growth of 7%. The shortfalls in public expenditure and growth performance, both, have made it very difficult for the state to achieve the targetted growth of 7% per annum in the Ninth plan.

19. It may also be mentioned here that the outlays approved for Annual plans, 1997-98 and 1998-99, in meetings held between the Planning Commission and State Government, were Rs.7163.34 Cr. and Rs. 10260.96 Cr. respectively, both at current prices, and the expenditures of these years, at Rs. 5652.35 Cr. and Rs. 6436.56 Cr., were, thus, also short of the approved outlays by 21.1 % and 37.3 % respectively. The shortfalls took place on account of state's inability to mobilize its share of resources assumed for financing the plan outlays<sup>6</sup>. The state must take necessary measures to ensure that these shortfalls do not recur in future. As a matter of fact some steps have already been initiated in this direction and it is hoped that with several measures already underway, the state will be able to honour its commitments in future. Further details about these can be seen in chapter VIII in this document.

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<sup>6</sup> Annexure-5

20. The distribution of plan outlay of Ninth plan and of plan expenditures in the first two years of the plan among Major Heads of Development is given below to give some broad idea of the relative priorities given to them in the allocation of plan funds.

Major Head of Development	Ninth Plan Outlay	Expenditure in Annual Plans			Balance Outlay
		1997-98	1998-99	Total	
<b>Economic Services</b>	<b>33934</b>	<b>3971</b>	<b>4829</b>	<b>8800</b>	<b>25134</b>
1. Agriculture & Allied Activities	3070	407	476	883	2187
2. Rural Development	4743	683	831	1514	3229
3. Special Area Programme	575	115	269	384	191
4. Irrigation & Flood Control	3290	618	609	1227	2063
5. Energy	7544	1131	1183	2314	5230
6. Industry & Minerals	527	9312	136	9448	-8921
7. Transport	10007	809	1219	2028	7979
8. Science, Technology & Environment	2075	33	35	68	2007
9. General Economics Services	2104	81	71	152	1952
<b>Social Services</b>	<b>12278</b>	<b>1666</b>	<b>1588</b>	<b>3254</b>	<b>9024</b>
Of which				0	0
(a) Education	1661	482	457	939	722
(b) Medical & Public Health	1185	156	109	265	920
(c) Water Supply & Sanitation	6499	424	488	912	5587
<b>General Services</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>93</b>
<b>Total Outlay</b>	<b>46340</b>	<b>5652</b>	<b>6437</b>	<b>12089</b>	<b>34251</b>

21. As already stated, the Ninth plan also envisaged an investment of Rs. 1,39,660 Cr. in private sector. The investment was spread over six large sectors of the plan where the potentials for such investment exist. The largest share of this investment, at Rs. 60,000Cr. (43%), was envisaged for Industries, followed by an investment of Rs. 30,000 (31%) for Energy, Rs. 19,960 Cr. (14%) for Agriculture and Rs. 10,000Cr. each for Transport, Education and Medical & Public Health, making a total of Rs. 30,000 Cr. (12%). Unfortunately, it is still not known how much of this investment has already materialized in these sectors. However, efforts are continuing to mobilize as much of this investment as may be possible in order to make up for the likely shortfall in plan expenditure in public sector.

## Section II

### Annual Plan, 1999-2000

22. The Annual plan, 1999-2000, has been formulated keeping in view the past experiences, more particularly of the first two years of the Ninth plan, 1997-98 and 1998-99. The objectives and the priorities of State's Ninth five year plan, described in Annexure,<sup>7</sup> have been retained for this Annual plan also. An attempt will be made in the Annual plan to make up the shortfalls of the last two years and to raise the rate of growth in the over all economy of the state to 7%, the targetted average annual growth of State's Ninth

<sup>7</sup> Annexure-6

plan. This will be possible only when rates of growth in agriculture and manufacturing sectors of the economy go up substantially higher than those in the more recent past. The state government will be taking several steps for this purpose, more particularly for attracting large private investment in these sectors than before. In fact, the government have already initiated a number of measures in some critical areas to streamline the present process, practices and procedure so that there are no irritants to the development of the state and the pace of development picks up in years to come. The chapter on **Good Governance : The Reform Path** deals with these issues in greater detail.

23. Apart from a higher growth in the economy, the provision of **Basic Minimum Services**, as explained in the Ninth plan document, is another priority area of the plan. The plan makes a determined effort in the direction of providing these services as early as possible. The outlay for the services in Annual plan, is at Rs 2635.81 Cr. of its total outlay. However, the funds required for these services are very large and can be managed only at the expense of some other critical sectors of development. However, the state is still trying its very best to cobble up necessary resources for these services. But in view of the large gaps in this state to reach the national **norms** laid down for these services, on the one hand, and the constraint of its resources and some inescapable commitments, on the other, the state would continue to look to the centre for more liberal **central assistance** for this purpose. The chapter on **Basic Minimum services** deals with aspects of these in greater detail.

24. The outlay of Annual plan 1999-2000 at Rs. 11,400 crore, agreed upon in a meeting held on 18<sup>th</sup> June, 1999 between the Planning Commission, Govt of India and the State Government, represents an increase of 11.1% over the original plan outlay (Rs. 10,260 crore) of the last year and a far higher of 77.1% over the actual plan expenditure (Rs. 6,437 Cr.) of the same year. It was also agreed in the meeting that the funding of the plan outlay from different sources will be as shown below :-

#### **Approved scheme of Financing-Annual Plan 1999-2000**

		(Cr. Rs.)
Item		Annual plan 1999-2000
<b>A- State's Own Resources (1to 10)</b>		<b><u>5224.24</u></b>
1	Balance for Current Revenues	-5532.93
2	Contribution of Public Enterprises	<u>642.46</u>
	(i) State Electric Board	600.00
	(ii) Road Transport Corporation	42.46
3	State Provident Fund	2598.75
4	Misc Capital Receipts	-394.80
5	Special Grants under TFC	<u>289.07</u>
	(i) Upgradation Grant	41.89
	(ii) Grants for Special problems	27.00
	(iii) Grants for Local Bodies	220.18
6	Loans against Small Savings	3550.00
7	Net Market Borrowings (SLR)	1568.44

**(Cr. Rs.)**

Item	Annual plan 1999-2000
8 Negotiated Loans and other Finances	<u>1283.85</u>
(i) LIC	284.35
(ii) GIC	99.00
(iii) NABARD	705.88
(iv) REC	61.52
(v) IDBI	33.10
(vi) Other (RIDF)	100.00
9 Debenture/Bond	169.40
10 ARM agreed at Dy. Chmn. Level meeting.	1050.00
<b>B. Central Assistance (11 to 18)</b>	<b>6175.76</b>
11 Normal Central Assistance	1984.76
12 Additional Central Assistance for EAP	2800.00
13 Additional Central Assistance for BMS	575.81
14 Additional Central Assistance for NSDP	44.12
15 Additional Central Assistance for AIBP	300.00
16 Additional Central Assistance for TSP	1.21
17 Additional Central Assistance for BADP	12.00
18 Special Hill Assistance (SHA)	457.86
<b>C. Approved Plan Resources</b>	<b>11400.00</b>

25. The following are the salient features of the funding proposed for the plan outlay:

- (i) The share of **States own resources**, at Rs. 5224.24 crore, is 45.8% in plan outlay. The share is much too large, keeping in view the contributions from this source in financing plan expenditure in the recent past. from this The stipulated contribution source can materialize only when constant vigilance is exercised to ensure, in particular, that the **negative** contribution of **Balance from current revenue** does not exceed the indicated level (Rs. -5532.93 crore), the State Electricity Board does not fail to contribute its share of Rs. 600 crore and that steps for **Additional resource mobilization** are taken in time to provide the promised Rs. 1050 crore for the plan.
- (ii) The share of **Central Assistance**, at Rs. 6175.76 crore, is 54.2% of the plan outlay. Within this assistance, the assistance for **Externally aided projects**, alone, at Rs. 2800 crore makes for the largest share of 45.3% and together with similar programmes specific assistance of Rs. 1391 crore, the share goes up to 67.8% (45.3+22.5), leaving a small share of 32.2% for **Normal Central assistance**, at Rs. 1984.76 crore, only, which is supposedly state's entitlement to the **central assistance** allocated to the states under the modified **Formula**. Here also, the state will have to exercise utmost vigilance to maintain the tempo of **externally-aided projects** for which a provision of Rs. 3174.38 Cr. has been made in the Annual plan, and other specific programmes at the desired level to be able to claim the largest chunk of central assistance, at Rs. 4191 crore (2800+1391).

26. The outlays provided for **Basic Minimum Services**, at Rs. 2635.81 Cr. and for **Externally Aided Projects** at Rs. 3174.38 Cr., in order to attract the additional central assistance aggregate to a fairly large share of 51 percent of the Annual plan outlay, leaving far less out than required for the rest programmes of the plan.

27. The distribution of plan outlay for 1999-2000 by **Major Heads of Development** together with increases over last years outlay is given below :-

Major Heads of development	Outlay 1998-99	Proposed Outlay 1999-2000	% Increase or Decrease
<b>Economic Services</b>	<b>7963.63</b> <b>(77.6%)</b>	<b>8961.35</b> <b>(78.6%)</b>	<b>12.5%</b>
1. Agriculture & Allied Activities	714.89	839.45	17.4
2. Rural Development	1077.17	1035.84	(-)3.8
3. Special Area Programme	420	460	9.5
4. Irrigation & Flood Control	840.02	1005.32	19.7
5. Energy	2287.72	2108.02	(-)7.9
6. Industry & Minerals	151.86	74.76	(-)50.8
7. Transport	1331.35	1522.3	14.3
8. Science, Technology & Environment	327.22	251.47	(-)23.1
9. General Economics Services	813.41	1664.19	104.6
<b>Social Services</b>	<b>2259.28</b> <b>-22%</b>	<b>2415.00</b> <b>-21.2%</b>	<b>6.9</b>
Of which			
- Education	606.74	649.52	7.1
- Medical & Public Health	405.51	428.16	5.6
- Water Supply & Sanitation	578.39	696.91	20.5
General Services	38.04	23.65	-37.8
<b>Total Outlay</b>	<b>10260.96</b>	<b>11400</b>	<b>11.1</b>

28. Some of the highlights of the distribution of the outlays by '**Major Heads of development**'<sup>8</sup> are as follows :-

- (1) The outlays for Irrigation and Flood Control, Energy and Transport the three main sectors of Economic infrastructure. Aggregated to a total of Rs. 4635.64 crore (1005.32+2108.02+1522.30), which works out to 40.7% of the plan outlay. The outlays for Education and Medical and Public Health including Water Supply make a total of Rs.

<sup>8</sup> The details of sectoral distribution of the outlay are given in Annexure-7

1775.34 crore (649.52+428.91+691.91), which is 15.6% of the plan outlay. The outlays for infrastructure-sectors are, thus, 6410.98 crore, comprising 56.3% of the total outlay.

- (2) There are substantial increase in the outlays of Irrigation (19.7%) Agriculture and allied activities (17.3%) and Transport (14.3%) under Economic services and in Water supply and Sanitation' (20.8%) under social services.
- (3) There is a higher increase of 12.3% in the outlay for Economic services against an increase of 6.9% for social services as a result of which the share outlay for Economic services, at Rs. 8984.25 crore, in total outlay has gone up marginally by 1%, from 78% in 1998-99 to 79% in 1999-2000, with share of social services coming down marginally from 22% to 21%.

29. The details of physical targets of Annual plan are given in statement II in volume II of the Annual plan. However, some of the key-targets are given below together with the achievements of the last two years to facilitate some insight into what the seeks to achieve in some main areas :

Some Key Targets of Ninth Plan

Item	Unit	1996-97	Ninth Plan target (Level)	Achievement (1998-99) (Level)	Target (1999-2000) (Level)	Percentage increase over 1998-99
<b>I- AGRICULTURE</b>						
1. Food Grains Production	Lakh.tonnes	423.78	545.00	401.62	485.30	20.83
(a)Kharif	Lakh.tonnes	152.44	195.00	142.35	176.30	23.85
(b)Rabi	Lakh.tonnes	271.34	350.00	259.27	309.00	19.18
(i) Cereals	Lakh.tonnes	397.61	508.30	378.99	450.00	18.74
- Paddy	Lakh.tonnes	117.51	150.50	116.20	134.00	15.32
- Wheat	Lakh.tonnes	240.50	309.00	231.69	269.00	16.10
(ii) Pulses	Lakh.tonnes	261.17	36.70	22.63	35.30	55.99
2. Oilseeds Production	Lakh.tonnes	15.46	25.00	11.26	20.00	77.62
3. Potato Production	Lakh.tonnes	90.79	107.32	84.38	92.43	9.54
4. Sugarcane Production	Lakh.tonnes	1480.86	1625.00	1217.36	1537.50	26.30
<b>5. Cropped Area</b>						
(a) Gross	Lakh Ha.	174.75	175.00	175.00	175.00	0.00
(b) Nett	Lakh Ha.	261.29	270.00	264.00	266.00	0.76



Item	Unit	1996-97	Ninth Plan target (Level)	Achievement (1998-99) (Level)	Target (1999-2000) (Level)	Percentage increase over 1998-99
6. Cropping Intensity	%	68.7				
7. Productivity of						
(a) Rice	Qtl/Ha.	21.13	26.17	19.59	22.71	15.93
(b) Wheat	Qtl/Ha.	26.68	32.70	25.10	28.77	14.62
(c) Potato	Qtl/Ha.	227	239	209	231	10.53
(b) Sugarcane	Qtl/Ha.	589	650	587	625	6.47
<b>II-ANIMAL HUSBANDRY</b>						
I. Production of						
(a) Milk	Lakh.tonnes	123.88	173.75	135.52	151.76	11.98
(b) Egg	Crore	70.00	112.74	75.19	92.17	22.58
(c) Fish	Lakh.tonnes	1.50	2.00	1.83	1.85	1.09
<b>III- IRRIGATION</b>						
1. Irrigation Potential	Lakh Ha.	287.26	302.93	296.84	299.52	0.90
2. Irrigated Area						
(a) Gross	Lakh Ha.	174.68				
(b) Net	Lakh Ha.	120.00				
3. Irrigated Area	%	145.56				
<b>IV- POWER</b>						
1. Install Capacity	MW	8372	9419	8319	8550	2.78
(a) Hydro	MW	1750	1978	1744	1775	0.06
(b) Thermal	MW	6622	7441	6575	6775	3.04

Item	Unit	1996-97	Ninth Plan target (Level)	Achievement (1998-99) (Level)	Target (1999-2000) (Level)	Percentage increase over 1998-99
2. Plant Load Factor	%	49.3	60.0	49.1	54.0	9.98
3. T&D Losses	%	24.9	20.3	31.2	22.6	-27.56
4. Electrification of Villages	No.	87079	112804	88641	89091	0.51
5. Energisation of Private Tubewells/ Pumpsets	No.	7465.96	846596	7740.24	790347	2.11
<b>V- INDUSTRY</b>						
Industrial Production Index	%	441.90				
<b>VI-TRANSPORT</b>						
1. Surface Roads						
(a) Rural Roads	Km.	42449	170153	52153	59539	14.16
(b) Other Roads	Km.	45962	5968	44818	46018	2.68
2. Connectivity of Villages	No.	56866	112101	61875	65175	5.33
<b>VII-EDUCATION</b>						
1. School						
a) Junior Basic	No.	92423	97867	97293	98345	1.08
b) Senior Basic	No.	18075	22138	20678	21166	2.36
c) High School	No.	6432	6507	6521	6556	0.54
d) Higher Secondary	No.	3569	3594	3607	3617	0.28

Item	Unit	1996-97	Ninth Plan target (Level)	Achievement (1998-99) (Level)	Target (1999-2000) (Level)	Percentage increase over 1998-99
<b>VIII-MEDICAL &amp; PUBLIC HEALTH</b>						
1. Sub-centres	No.	20153	20374	20153	20153	0.00
2. Primary Health Centres	No.	3725	3725	3734	3743	0.24
3. Community Health Centres	No.	288	502	318	350	10.06
4. Hospitals/ Dispensaries						
a) Allopathy	No.	1755	1770	1757	1760	0.17
b) Ayurvedic/Unani	No.	2801	3351	3051	3236	6.06
c) Homeopathy	No.	1159	2080	1414	1542	9.05
5. Birth Rate	Per.Th.	34.00	30.00	-	30.00	
6. Death Rate	Per.Th.	10.29	9.00	-	9.00	
7. Infant Mortality Rate	Per.Th.	85.00	70.00	-	70.00	
<b>IX-WATER SUPPLY</b>						
<b>(i). Rural Water Supply</b>						
a) Basics fully covered	No.		136877*	199055	274641	37.97
b) Non-covered basics	No.		45339*	14349	-	
c) Partial covered basics	No.	67894	92425*	61237	-	
<b>(ii). Urban Water Supply</b>						
a) Non-covered basics	No.					
b) Partial covered basics	No.	632	691	644	667	3.57

30. The proposals of Annual plan, 1999-2000 of selected few sectors are described very briefly in the paragraphs which follows.

### **Agriculture and Allied Activities**

31. The growth in agriculture sector not only determines the overall growth rate of economy but also has considerable impact on employment generation and alleviation of poverty. U.P. also rank first in food production constituting about 21.2 percent of the total foodgrain production in the country during 1996-97.

32. About 73.8% land holdings in the state are marginal and about 15.5% are small holdings. Thus, about 89% holdings in the State are small and marginal holdings. These small and marginal holdings do not permit mechanisation of agriculture. Besides, the agriculture in the State depends mainly on vagaries of weather. These factors adversely affect the production of agriculture. The productivity of foodgrains in U.P. was 20.83 qtl./ha. in 1996-97 which was far below the productivity level of Punjab (37.87) and Haryana (38.43). This is a great challenge for the State and would require some innovative efforts on the part of agriculture planners and universities.

33. During 1980-81 to 1996-97, the total foodgrain production in the State grew at a rate of 3.84% per annum, while the rate of growth registered marginal decline during Eighth Five Year Plan, when it registered a growth of 3.65 per annum. The foodgrain production in 1996-97, the last year of Eighth Five Year Plan was 424 lakh MT against 389 lakh MT during 1995-96.

34. The target of foodgrain production for the Ninth Plan (1997-2002) has been fixed 545 lakh MT while the achievement in the year 1997-98 stood at 416.79 lakh MT and 401.62 lakh MT (provisional) respectively. The oil seed production in 1997-98 was 10.01 lakh MT which is expected to reach 11.32 lakh MT in the year 1998-99. The State Government have planned for doubling food production in ten years. With a view to achieving the this target, efforts are being made enhance net cultivated area and improvement in production technology for increasing productivity alongwith better resource utilization. In this background the proposed targets of foodgrain and oil seed production for the year 1999-2000 have been fixed at 309 lakh MT and 20 lakh MT respectively. The State Government has planned for doubling the food production in ten years. With a view to achieve this target, efforts are being made to enhance net cultivated area and improvement in the production technology for increasing productivity alongwith better resource utilisation. Based on the past trend and a target of 5.1% growth in agriculture and allied activities sector during Ninth Plan, the following targets have been fixed under various items:

**Some Significant Targets of Agriculture & Animal Husbandry**

Item	Unit	Level (1996-97)	Ninth Plan	
			Target (2001-02)	Average Annual Increase (%)
<b>A. Agriculture Production</b>				
<b>1. Foodgrains</b>				
(i) Production	Lakh Tonnes	424.92	545.00	5.70
(ii) Yield	Qtl./Ha.	20.75	26.27	5.30
<b>2. Pulses</b>				
(i) Production	Lakh Tonnes	26.11	36.70	8.10
(ii) Yield	Qtl./Ha.	9.24	12.53	7.10
<b>3. Oilseeds</b>				
(i) Production	Lakh Tonnes	16.04	25.00	11.20
(ii) Yield	Qtl./Ha.	8.94	12.94	8.90
<b>4. Potato</b>				
(i) Production	Lakh Tonnes	107.02	107.32	0.10
(ii) Yield	Qtl./Ha.	223.00	239.00	1.40
<b>5. Sugarcane</b>				
(i) Production	Lakh Tonnes	1248.41	1625.00	6.00
(ii) Yield	Qtl./Ha.	589.00	650.00	2.10
<b>B. Live-stock Purchase</b>				
1. Milk Production	Lakh Tonnes	123.88	173.75	8.10
2. Egg Production	Million	700.00	1127.00	12.20
3. Fish Production	Lakh Tonnes	1.50	2.00	6.70
<b>C-Critical Inputs for Agriculture</b>				
1. Gross Irrigated Area (1994-95)	Lakh Ha.	168.23	-	-
2. Cropping Intensity	%age	150.00	154.00	0.50
3. Improved Seeds	Th.Qtl.	170.45	1979.96	212.30
4. Chemical Fertilizers (NPK)	Lakh Tonnes	26.91	40.73	10.30
<b>5. Co-operative Credit</b>				
(i) Long Term	Cr.Rs.	365.73	520.00	8.40
(ii) Medium Term	Cr.Rs.	9.52	48.00	80.80
(iii) Short Term	Cr.Rs.	863.52	2175.00	30.30

35. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has declared its **Agriculture Policy** which aims at achieving a growth of 5.1% per annum for foodgrain production during Ninth Plan. The infrastructure development which commensurates the pace of agriculture growth has also been proposed in this scheme.

36. Following specific areas have been given priority in the State Policy:

- (i) Identification of foodgrain cropping systems to ensure food security.
- (ii) Diversification of farming systems for greater employment generation, higher household incomes and reduction of poverty.
- (iii) Sustainable use of land and water with emphasis on dry land rained farming.
- (iv) Strengthening agricultural research and education.
- (v) Restructuring agricultural extension.
- (vi) Expansion of rural infrastructure by increasing public and private sector investment.

- (vii) Revitalization of rural credit institutions.
- (viii) Mobilizing resources for increased public investment in agriculture.
- (ix) Promotion of agricultural export.
- (x) Fostering greater participation of user communities and safeguarding the interest of the poor.
- (xi) Irrigation:

37. Timely availability and utilisation of irrigation facilities improves the agriculture output.. Total irrigated area in the state till the year 1997-98 was 174.68 lakh ha. against the total cultivable area of 203 lakh ha.. There is a major gaps between irrigation potential created and its utilization (nearly 29.73 lakh ha.).

38. During the Eighth Plan an outlay of Rs. 259.34 cr. was earmarked for major and medium irrigation, against which an expenditure of Rs. 1738.00 cr. was incurred. During this plan period the target for irrigation potential to be created was 8.84 lakh hectares, but achievement was 2.54 lakh ha. only. For state minor works, an outlay of 417.75 cr. was fixed against which the expenditure of Rs. 424.55 Cr. was made. *Against the targetted irrigation potential 2.30 lakh ha. only 0.94 lakh ha. irrigation potential was actually created. Similarly for private minor irrigation target of irrigation potential was 50.62 lakh ha., against which 45.47 lakh. ha. could be achieved.*

39. In the Ninth Plan an outlay of Rs. 2600.12 cr. has been fixed for major and medium Irrigation with a target of irrigation potential of 10.00 lakh ha. In minor irrigation, main thrust is given to stabilisation and restoration of existing irrigation works.

40. In 1997-98 and 1998-99, an expenditure of Rs. 473.87 cr. and Rs. 448.40 cr. against an outlay of Rs. 470.00 cr. and Rs. 636.00 cr. respectively could be incurred and 1.29 lakh ha. and 1.22 lakh ha. irrigation potential was created. Under state minor irrigation 0.28 lakh ha. potential was created during the first two years of the Ninth Plan. During 1997-98 and 1998-99, an irrigation potential of 3.1 lakh ha. and 3.42 lakh. ha. respectively was created under minor irrigation. Under the flood protection works, in the year 1997-98, 0.06 lakh ha. area was protected by constructing 8 km. of marginal embankments and 15 km. drains.

41. In order to cope up with the increasing demand on water and need for their scientific management, the state has formulated a state water policy in the year 1999-2000. The broad objectives of the state water policy are preservation and optimal utilisation of available water for various purposes, proper management of water resources, maintenance of water quality, basin and sub-basinwise conjunctive use of surface and ground water, maximum hydro-power generation within the constraints imposed by other users, ecological and environmental factors, ensuring equality and social justice among individuals and group of users.

## Energy

42. Energy is a basic infrastructure for the speedy development of Agricultural, industrial as well as social sectors. Power is a capital intensive sector with long gestation period which involves huge amount of investments. In order to improve the power position in the state, concrete steps are being taken in reforming the sector as a part of new Energy Policy.

43. The salient objectives of the energy sector in the Ninth Five Year Plan are, creating additional capacity in State Sector, maximising electricity generation by renovation and modernisation of existing stations so as to achieve 60% Thermal PLF in 2001-02, seeking Private Sector participation in establishing new generation projects in Micro/Mini/small, liquid fuel, hydro, thermal and petroleum residue as well, taking more hydro projects on priority basis to improve hydro-thermal mixed, speedy completion of on going projects including externally aided projects, encourage captive, co-generation, power generation from municipal waste, and reduction in Transmission and Distribution losses and improvement in PLF of the existing power houses.

44. The installed capacity of the state at the end of Eighth Five Year Plan was 8371.50 MW including 2314 MW as State's share from the central sector projects. Despite the additional capacity created by commissioning the fourth unit of 110 MW of Tanda Thermal Project, the total capacity available to the state by the end of 1988-89 was 8318.99 MW because of the reduction of State's share to the tune of 165.8 MW from the Central Sector Projects.

45. During 1995-96 the per capita average power consumption in the state was 207 kwh and the state ranked thirteenth amongst 18 comparable states of the country. However, the state is much behind the All-India average of 336 kwh.

46. The state has a vast hydro electric potential of the order of 9744 MW, of which only 1504 MW could have been developed by now. Maneri Bhali II (304 MW) and Lakhwar Vyasi (420 MW) hydroelectric projects, which had been delayed since long, are now poised for speedy completion by providing adequate outlays. The first unit of 250 MW of Tehri Multipurpose Project (1000 MW), which is being commissioned implemented in the joint sector with help of Tehri Dam Hydro Development Corporation is expected to fructify by the end of the Ninth Plan. The share of State in 1000 MW is 550 MW for which a sum of Rs. 300 crore as State's share are proposed for the Annual Plan 1999-2000 in conformity with the funding pattern.

47. In the transmission and distribution of the power, 10% technical line losses are taken as normal. The transmission and distribution losses at the end of Eighth Five Year Plan were 24.85% which increased 25% by the end of 1997-98 and they are further likely to climb up to 31.23% by the end of 1998-99.

48. Out of 1,12,804 villages in the state, the level of village electrification by the end of Eighth Five Year Plan was 87,079 by CEA definition which increased to 88,641 by the end of 1998-99. The level of electrification by laying L.T.M. at end of Eighth Five Year Plan and 1998-99 was 57,734 and 62,201 respectively.

49. As a part of Ninth Plan objective 45 Power Purchase Agreements of total capacity 2303.72 MW have been signed to increased the installed capacity in private sector.

50. The level of State's own gross generation at the end of Eighth Five Year plan was 23641 million units against the target of 28245 million units. By the end of 1998-99, the level generation reduced to 24916 million units.

51. In October 1998, the State Government has taken a **Sankalp** (resolution) of 'Improvement in Electric Supply and Quality' under which various strong and concrete measures have been taken.

52. As a part of new energy policy, reforms in the power sector are being taken up on top-priority. Uttar Pradesh Electricity Reforms Act has been notified. The electricity regulatory commission has already been created in the state. The Board will be vertically spread in to three Government owned legal entities in the first phase, viz : Uttar Pradesh Raddi Vidyut Utpadan Nigam, Uttar Pradesh Jal Vidyut Nigam and Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited.

### **Industry And Minerals**

53. Uttar Pradesh is witnessing the transition of a predominantly agricultural economy to an agro-industrial economy. Although, the State Government has been making most judicious use of available resources for ensuring rapid development of the State but due to constraints of required capital, infrastructure, entrepreneurship, etc., the economy of Uttar Pradesh still continues to be industrially backward.

54. Industrial growth, from the First Plan to the Fourth Plan, was very low being highest (5.7%) in the Third Plan and lowest in the Three Plans against the targetted growth rate of 8 to 10 %. The performance of the industrial sector actually started picking up since the Fifth Plan when it stood at 9.4%. In the Sixth Plan, it was again 9.4% and still better being 10.9% in the Seventh Plan. However, it again fell back to 4.2% in the Eighth Plan. Leaving apart its slow pace, the contribution of manufacturing sector has increased from 6% in 1950-51 to 15.4% in 1996-97 at 1980-81 prices. The contribution of registered and unregistered industries to total income of manufacturing sector which was 39% and 61% in 1950-51 has almost reversed by 1996-97 being about 60% and 40% respectively, indicating comparatively faster growth of registered sector.

55. In the First Plan, number of small scale industries and large & medium industries in the State was 1647 and 62 respectively. However, the corresponding number at the end of Eighth Plan was found to be 410973 and 1956 respectively. Their respective contribution in employment generation was estimated at 21.64 lakh and 6.12 lakh at the end of Eighth Plan against 0.30 lakh and 0.25 lakh in the First Plan.

56. The annual growth of industrial sector for the Ninth Plan (1997-2002) is targetted at 12% with an outlay of Rs.526.65 crore. During the plan period, 200000 units of SSIs and 3075 units of large & medium industries are proposed to be set-up in the State with an employment content of 8 lakh and 6 lakh respectively.



57. Considering the vital role of small scale industries in the State economy, special emphasis has been laid for the promotion and development of small industries. Besides, Uttar Pradesh Trade Promotion Authority (UPTPA) has been constituted for encouraging their increased participation in Indian and International Fairs. There were 471737 SSIs units with an investment of Rs.3517.29 crore providing employment to 23.19 lakh persons till March, 1999. The target for the year 1999-2000 of SISs units is fixed at 32600. As regards large and medium units in the State, there are 2281 units having employment opportunities of 7.23 lakh with a capital investment of Rs.37740.47 crore. In this context, it is worth mentioning that Uttar Pradesh still continues to maintain number 3 position in respect of IEM/LOT in the country, next only to Maharashtra and Gujarat, the most industrially advanced states. However, there lies a wide gap between the number of IEM/LOI issued and their actual conversion into units established which is mainly because of inadequate power availability and other infrastructural facilities.

58. In the industrial sector, Handloom, Khadi & Village industries and sericulture have been assigned greater role by the government because of their vast potential for employment. It is estimated that 7.10 lakh weavers are earning livelihood. In order to give impetus to the Handloom Sector, an outlay of Rs.3102.00 lakh has been envisaged for the Ninth Plan. For 1999-2000 an outlay of Rs.1435.00 lakh has been proposed. Similarly, under Khadi & Village Industries, a total number of 2.85 lakh units had been set up by the end of Eighth Plan creating employment opportunities for 6.37 lakh entrepreneurs in the rural areas. Besides, under the Ambedkar Special Employment Schemes, 6120 new model charkhas were distributed to women for self-employment. During Ninth Plan period, a total number of 1.63 lakh employment opportunities are likely to be generated by the proposed 0.85 lakh KVIC units. during the first two years of the Ninth Plan i.e. 1997-98 & 1998-99, a total of 5000 & 5556 units (including those of district sector) were established providing job opportunities to 13455 & 7525 persons respectively. For the year 1999-2000, a total of 3400 units are proposed to be set up which are likely to generate employment to 20,400 entrepreneurs.

59. In sericulture, for the Ninth Plan (1997-2002), total outlay is Rs.4300.00 lakh. A target of 575 MT of raw silk production has been set out for the Ninth Plan which would benefit 1.71 lakh rearers families of which women rearers would be about 25%. For the year 1997-98 & 1998-99, the outlays including hills were Rs.648.00 lakh and Rs.655.65 lakh respectively. During 1997-98, 45 MT of raw silk was produced and 12000 rearers benefitted, the respective figures for 1998-99 being 52 MT and 16000 beneficiaries. The total plan outlay proposed for 1999-2000 is Rs.613.11 lakh and target of raw silk production is of 100 MT covering 45000 beneficiaries.

60. The electronics industry in the State witnessed a rapid growth in the 80's and occupied the top position in the country till 1991 and is poised for better performance in the years to come. In the Ninth Plan, the thrust area is Information Technology (IT), which is of-late reckoned as the major development area in electronics. Keeping in view the boom in IT Industry, U.P. Electronic Corporation has devised several major schemes in the IT Sector. Important schemes proposed for 1999-2000 are, Smart Client Project at Lucknow, Allahabad and Gautam Budh Nagar (NOIDA) – outlay Rs.75.00 lakh, Electronic Research Development Centre, NOIDA – outlay Rs.40.00 lakh, subsidised computer programme in Hindi – outlay Rs.30.00 lakh.

61. In the Co-operative Sector, a Co-generation Plant of 10 mega-watt is proposed to be set up at co-operative sugar factory, Sneh Road, Bijnore. An outlay of Rs.200.00 lakh is proposed for 1999-2000. Besides, an outlay of Rs.300.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1999-2000 for improvement in the Effluent Treatment Plants (ETP) installed at 29 units of U.P. Sugar Corporation Limited.

62. As per priorities laid down for the Ninth Plan, main emphasis during the Annual Plan, 1999-2000 would be on stepping up of the development of minereals and the growth of mineral based industries in the State. An outlay of Rs.200.00 lakh has been envisaged for mineral sector. New schemes proposed for the Annual Plan are – Strengthening of Geo-physics and Geo-chemistry Wings, Strengthening of Mines and Administration Wing and Compilation & Computerisation of Geological & Mineral Data and its Publication.

63. The government of Uttar Pradesh also announced the **New Industrial Policy in 1998** which seeks to facilitate achievement of the following targets by the year 2003 by creating industry oriented and investor friendly environment at all levels:-

- (i) Increase in employment in industrial and allied sector from the present level of 8 to 15%.
- (ii) 10 to 12% annual rate of growth in the industrial sector.
- (iii) Raise the share of industry in the net domestic product from the existing 20% to 25%.

64. The strategic points indicated in the industrial policy relate to formulation of industry specific tailor made packages, review of tax structure, preservation of environment and cultural heritage, revitalisation of existing investments to make them more productive, upgradation of technical entrepreneurial skills, promotion of exports, inviting foreign and NRI investments, etc. Highest priority will be provided by the State to the creation of high quality infrastructural facilities. For this, the proposed three pronged strategy comprises private sector participation in major infrastructure projects through infrastructure initiative fund, association of multilateral agencies and international financial institutions, upgradation of existing infrastructure and corridors to develop as areas of excellence. Besides, all export-oriented units and other industries with an investment of more than Rs.50.00 crore which are outside the industrial areas alongwith those situated in industrial areas will be provided continuous power supply through dedicated feeders. This facility will also be provided to Electronics, Agro-based and Food Processing Industries with an investment of Rs.10.00 crore and above. The State will also facilitate the access of industry to various factors of production viz. land, capital, manpower and technology at competitive rates.

### **Roads and Bridges**

65. Road connectivity in the urban and rural areas and the link roads of the villages are of great importance for all economic and social activities. The infrastructure of rural roads is necessary for providing basic services and improving the quality of life in rural areas. In terms of the Lucknow Road Plan (1981-2001) the state aims at constructing of 3.55 lakh kms of roads in the state. As against this total length of road constructed till March 99 is roughly 2.00 lakh kms. Till the end of Eighth plan total 1.91 lakh kms. Road length was constructed and 56866 villages out of 112803 total villages in the state were connected by

paved roads. During the Eighth Plan period an expenditure of Rs. 2217.59 crores was incurred against the total outlay of Rs. 1754 crores in the Road and Bridges sector.

66. In the Ninth Plan (1997-2002) emphasis has been laid to connect the remaining unconnected villages and improving the existing road structure. For this priorities have been given to widen the State Highways, construct by-pass roads in important towns and widening and strengthening of Major District Roads and construction of the district roads. Total outlay of Rs. 9614.13 crore has been fixed for the Road sector in the Ninth Plan out of which 7652.50 crore is for village connectivity under Basic Minimum programme.

67. In the first year of the Ninth Plan 1997-98 an outlay of Rs. 822 crore was fixed for the road sector against which an expenditure of Rs. 724.91 crore was incurred. In the year 1998-99, an outlay of Rs. 1291.75 crore was fixed against which an expenditure of Rs. 1161.06 crore was incurred.

68. During the first two years of the Ninth Plan, 1997-98, 1998-99 1181 kms of state highways were converted into National Highways.

69. The state government has announced **The State Road Development Policy in 1998-99**, which lays down the priorities of the road sector meant for improvement of existing infrastructure facilities in the state.

## **Education**

70. The Government of Uttar Pradesh is committed to the objectives of community empowerment and a holistic model of development where growth is built upon people's participation and aspirations. The state's plan objectives focus upon investing in social-infrastructure, strengthening social security and improving social capital. The State Government is developing reporting practices, data-bases and documentation to support decentralisation community-oriented planning. In this regard it can be aptly stated that education is one of the major component that influences health, hygiene, demographic profile, productivity, re-productivity and all other indicators that are connected with quality of human life. The level of literacy of a society is one of the important yardstick to measure the standard of living and vision of society for future.

71. Although the gains from education can not be quantified nonetheless the fruits of education can be realised by the masses. It is, therefore, inevitable that the wide participation of the masses must be achieved on expanding and strengthening the education sector.

72. In pursuance to National Policy on education various schemes were launched during the Eighth Five Year Plan. To implement these schemes an outlay of Rs. 72696.67 lakh was approved and Rs. 102662.36 lakh utilised while for secondary education, against the total outlay of Rs. 22737.85 lakh an expenditure of Rs. 32418.30 lakh incurred. The level of physical achievement in terms of enrolment in Junior and Senior Basic schools was 184.00 lakh and 69.82 lakh respectively. The numbers of Junior and Senior Basic Schools were reached to 92423 and 18075 respectively.

73. In the secondary classes, the level of enrolment at Class IX-X & XI-XII was 28.44 lakh and 15.89 lakh respectively, where as the level with regard to number of schools and colleges reached to 2863 and 3569 respectively.

74. For the Ninth Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 129330.00 lakh and Rs. 20100.00 lakh for Primary and Secondary education was approved. The level of enrolment for Junior and Senior Basic Schools are being fixed at 205.68 lakh and 124.77 lakh respectively. At the secondary level this target this target is fixed at 35.12 lakh and 15.25 lakh for High School and Intermediate respectively.

75. During the first two years of the Ninth Plan i.e. 1997-98 and 1998-99 the plan expenditure in primary education was Rs. 30533.76 lakh and Rs. 26025.05 lakh respectively. On the other hand expenditure on Secondary education was Rs. 4995.75 lakh and Rs. 6299.28 lakh for the same plan period respectively.

76. For the year 1999-2000 an outlay of Rs. 45576.00 lakh for primary and Rs. 7600.00 lakh for secondary education has been proposed. It is proposed to attain the enrolment level of 211.13 lakh and 83.08 lakh at primary and secondary education level respectively. It is proposed to reach the enrolment level of 30.94 lakh and 17.28 lakh at a high school and intermediate classes respectively.

77. The State Government, as a policy measure, has decided to fill 27000 vacant post of teachers, establish Girls Education Mission, implement education guarantee scheme, and Shikha Mitra Scheme and decentralise financial managerial powers to Panchayat Raj. At the Secondary level Government has decided to decentralise the secondary education by providing attractive incentives to private sector for establishing high schools preferably for girls.

78. The objective of Technical education is to train the students in the specialized fields and to inculcate the skills which are necessary to provide the wide base of specialised manpower. At the same time, higher education makes the students to understand the various critical activities encompassing the global spectrum and to provide them a base to stand in the highly competitive world.

79. For the Eight Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 17606.48 lakh for higher education and Rs. 27240.00 lakh for Technical education was approved. Against this, an expenditure to the tune of Rs. 11367.77 lakh and Rs. 21967.57 lakh was incurred in the respective sectors in the same plan period.

80. During the Eight Plan period thirty four new Government degree colleges were opened and five non Government Colleges were taken on Grant-in-aid list. Besides five regional offices of higher education were also established. Under Technical education, the number of degree and diploma level Institutions were 12 and 90 with an intake capacity of 2232 at degree and 8152 at diploma level respectively during the same plan period.

81. For the Ninth Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 1600.00 lakh for higher education and Rs. 13050.00 lakh for technical education was approved. The target for establishing new degree colleges is being fixed at the level of fifty. Besides this, it has been proposed to strengthen two hundred degree colleges during the ninth five year plan period. During the same plan period, the target for opening new diploma institutions is fixed at the level of five under the technical education sector.

82. During the first two years of the Ninth Plan i.e. 1997-98 and 1998-99 an expenditure of Rs. 4301.57 lakh and Rs. 3795.49 lakh incurred respectively in higher education sector and Rs. 5036.06 lakh and Rs. 3614.36 lakh incurred under technical education in the respective years. During 1997-98 and 1998-99, twelve and six new degree colleges were opened while forty six and thirty two existing degree colleges were strengthened in the respective plan period. Although no new degree level institution was established during these two years, however intake capacity of these technical degree level institutions was increased to two hundred sixty one. During the same plan period five diploma level institutions were established making the total number of diploma level institutions to ninetyfive with an intake capacity of eight thousand five hundred forty one (8541) by the end of 1998-99.

83. For the year 1999-2000, an outlay of Rs.3800.00 lakh for higher education and Rs. 3565.00 lakh for technical education has been proposed. It is proposed to establish ten new degree colleges and strengthen eighty existing degree colleges under higher education sector. During 1999-2000 there is no proposal to open new degree level institution although five new diploma level institutions are being proposed to be established under technical education sector.

### **Medical and Public Health**

84. During the Eighth Plan efforts were made to bring about a significant improvement in the quality of life of the people of the State and due to this infant mortality rate has come down, while life expectancy rate has also gone up. During Eighth Plan an outlay of Rs. 36060.50 lakh was fixed in this sector, against which an expenditure of Rs. 38797.42 lakh was incurred .

85. The main objectives of the Ninth Plan for the Medical and Health Sector, concern with improving the quality of primary health care services, removing regional disparities in health services, provisioning of trained manpower, improving the implementation of reproductive and child health programmes with a view to achieving the national goal of population control and undertaking special programme of health care of SC/ST and other weaker sections of society.

86. An outlay of Rs. 1129.24 lakh has been provided for the Annual Plan 1999-2000, out of which Rs.184.01 lakh has been earmarked for Special Component Plan and Rs. 1.75 lakh for Tribal Sub-Plan. Against this outlay, targets of establishing 45 new Ayurvedic hospitals, 140 new dispensaries and construction of residential and non-residential buildings have been proposed.

### **Homeopathy**

87. Rs. 1767.38 lakh have been spent during 1997-99. At present 1404 dispensaries are functioning in the State out of which 1304 are functioning in rural area & 100 in Urban area.

88. An total outlay of 3526.00 lakh have been proposed for Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) for establish target 921 dispensaries in urban and rural areas and other important schemes. An total outlay of Rs. 1016.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1999-2000 for establishing 255 dispensaries and other programmes.

## **Ayurvedic and Unani**

89. Till the end of Eighth plan, this state has made remarkable strides in furthering the research and development of the India System of medicine through its 10 Ayurvedic and 2 Unani Colleges as-well-as 2550 Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries by dispensing cheap and easily available Ayurvedic and Unani medicines.

90. An outlay of Rs. 1129.24 lakh has been provided for the Annual plan 1999-2000. Against this outlay targets of establishing 45 new Ayurvedic hospitals, 140 new dispensaries and construction of residential and nonresidential buildings have been proposed.

## **Water Supply**

91. Supply of potable water in the urban as well as rural area has assumed great importance in the last few years. The provisions for water supply and sewage works was made from I Five Year Plan to VII Plan, but they were far from adequate. Significance has been given to this sector from Eighth Plan and resources are also utilized through external sources.

92. During the Eighth Plan 24 towns were covered with piped water supply and 632 towns out of total 681 towns in the state were getting water supply through pipes. Apart from this, 3 farm towns were provided with sewage system during Eight Plan. Low cost sanitation schemes were also started to cover large number of towns with the basic objective of providing sanitation facilities in the urban areas and slums. Towns with population less than 20,000 having no regular water supply system have been selected under Central Government sponsored scheme namely AUWSP and till the end of Eight Plan such schemes of total estimated cost of Rs. 60.71 crore have been approved. For urban water supply and sanitation schemes an outlay of Rs 4706.10 crores has been earmarked and a total outlay of Rs. 241.73 ha has been fixed for the year 1999-2000. In this sector total expenditure in the first two years of the Ninth Plan was Rs. 305.00 crores.

93. Rural Water Supply programmes in the state are mainly carried out under Minimum Needs Programme which district and State sectors as well as ARWSP. In addition to this externally aided projects are also being executed namely SWAJAL Project. During the Eighth Plan period total outlay of Rs. 560.21 cr. was earmarked for the rural water supply and sanitation against which Rs. 561.80 crores was spent during this period. In the Ninth Plan total outlay for the rural water supply and sanitation works is Rs. 1632.96 crores. In the first two years of this plan an expenditure of Rs. 568.91 crores has been incurred.

## Annexure – 1

**Comparative level of Agriculture Production during 1997-98**

(Lakh tonnes)

SN O.	ITEM	1996-97 Achievemen t	1997-98 Achievemen t	Percentage Short fall (-) / Excess(+) During 1997-98 over 1996-97
	1	2	3	4
1.	Food Grains Production			
	(a) Kharif	152.44	159.96	(+) 7.5
	(b) Rabi	271.34	256.77	(-) 14.6
	(i) Cereals			
	(a) Rice	117.57	122.79	(+) 5.3
	(b) Wheat	240.50	228.34	(-) 12.2
	© Others	10.05	10.40	(+) 0.4
	(ii) Pulses	26.17	22.98	(-) 3.2
2.	Oil seeds	15.46	9.95	(-) 5.5
3.	Sugar cane	1480.86	1334.21	(-) 146.7
4.	Potato	90.79	90.15	(-) 0.6

## Annexure – 2

**Progress during the first two years of Ninth Plan of Agriculture Products:-**

(Lakh tonnes)

SNO.	ITEM	Ninth Plan Target (Terminal year level)	1997-98 (Level)	1998-99 Anticipated Achievement (Level)	Balance for Three Years (2000-2002)
	1	2	3	4	(Col 2-4)
1.	Food Grains Production				
	(a) Kharif	195.00	159.96	142.35	52.65
	(b) Rabi	350.00	256.77	259.27	90.73
	(i) Cereals				
	(a) Rice	150.50	122.79	116.20	34.30
	(b) Wheat	309.00	228.34	231.69	77.31
	© Others	11.80	10.40	9.87	1.93
	(ii) Pulses	36.70	22.98	22.63	14.07
2.	Oil seeds	25.00	9.95	11.26	13.74
3.	Sugar cane	1625.00	1334.21	1217.36	407.64
4.	Potato	107.32	90.15	84.38	



Annexure-3  
Industrial Production in Indices  
(1970-71=100)

Code No.	Major Industry Groups	Weights	1996-97 (or)	1997-98 (or)	% Variation in 1997-98 over 1996-97
20-21-	Food manufacturing	24.99	407.8	433.1	+6.2
22-	Beverages, tobacco & Tobacco product	6.54	678.1	686.6	+1.2
23-	Cotton textiles	11.55	46.8	41.2	-12.0
24-	Wool, Silk and Synthetic textiles	2.08	413.3	491.4	+18.9
25-	Jute and mesta	1.25	145.9	170.3	+16.7
26-	Textiles products (including wearing apparel)	0.82	93.0	98.8	+6.2
27-	Wood and wood Products	0.28	403.7	429.8	+6.5
28-	Paper, printing and publishing	3.24	637.3	724.9	+13.7
29-	Leather & fur products	1.46	118.6	164.0	+38.3
30-	Rubber, Plastic and Petroleum products	0.30	9434.3	9352.7	-0.9

Code No.	Major Industry Groups	Weights	1996-97 (or)	1997-98 (or)	% Variation in 1997-98 over 1996-97
31-	Chemicals (except petroleum & coal products)	11.90	556.7	673.1	+20.9
32-	Non-metallic mineral products	3.94	304.6	430.4	+41.3
33-	Basic metal & alloys industries	10.91	404.4	451.6	+11.7
34-	Metal products (except machinery & transport equipment)	3.93	187.3	156.3	-16.6
35-	Machinery (except electrical)	3.78	731.2	709.5	-3.0
36-	Electrical Machinery	5.36	2061.1	1990.4	-3.4
37-	Transport equipment & parts	10.03	781.0	721.8	-7.6
38-	Misc. manufacturing industries n,e.c.	0.64	428.2	362.8	-15.3
	All Groups Manufacturing Index	100.00	520.5	545.5	+4.8

## Annexure – 4

**Growth (%) in State Income by 1997-98 over the Preceding year 1996-97**

	<b>Sector/Sub-Sector</b>	<b>Growth rate in %</b>
<b>(I)</b>	<b>Primary Sector</b>	<b><u>(-) 5.4</u></b>
	1.Agriculture and animal husbandry	(-) 5.8
	2.Foresstry and logging	10.1
	3.Fishing	7.1
	4.Minning and Quarring	3.5
<b>(II)</b>	<b>Secondary Sector</b>	<b><u>3.1</u></b>
	1.Manufacturing	<u>3.0</u>
	(a)Registered	3.9
	(b)Unregistered	1.8
	2.Construction	4.2
	3.Power,Gass and Water Supply	1.7
<b>(III)</b>	<b>Tertiary Sector</b>	<b><u>10.4</u></b>
	1.Transport, Storage and Communication	<u>9.4</u>
	(a)railways	3.0
	(b)Other Sources of Transport and Storage	8.9
	(c ) Communication	17.4
	2.Trading and Restaurant	5.1
	3.Banking and Insurance	11.9
	4.Real Estate and Ownership of dwellings	3.6
	5.Public Administration	33.7
	6.Other Services (Community and Personal Services)	10.4
	<b>Gross State Income (I+II+III)</b>	<b>2.2</b>
	<b>Pen Capita Income</b>	<b>0.5</b>

Annexure – 5

**Financing the plan outlays and expenditures**

**(1997-98 and 1998-99)**

(Cr. Rs.)

Source	1997-98		1998-99	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
1. State's own Resources	5080.60	3608.96	7837.65	4128.4
2. Central Assistance	2082.74	2043.39	2423.31	2308.16
<b>Total</b>	<b>7163.34</b>	<b>5652.35</b>	<b>10260.96</b>	<b>6436.56</b>

## Annexure-6

### Extract from Ninth Five Year Plan, Volume-I

#### Objective And Priorities

##### Main objectives of State's Ninth Plan are as under:

- (i) Development of critical infrastructure, particularly of Irrigation and Power, as a base for rapid and development;
- (ii) Development of agriculture, more particularly in areas lagging behind, and of rural economy through diversification within agriculture from low value to high value crops and from agriculture of non-farm and more remunerative activities;
- (iii) Acceleration in the pace of Rural Development with the objective of generation of productive and gainful employment more particularly for those living below poverty line, eradication of poverty and reduction in regional disparities;
- (iv) Improvement in the economic and social condition of disadvantaged groups such as women, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, other backward classes and minorities;
- (v) Provision of 'Basic Minimum Services' to improve the quality of life of rural population together with saturation of Ambedkar villages with identified programmes;
- (vi) Reeducation in growth population; and
- (vii) Promoting and developing people's participatory institutions like Panchayati Raj institutions, cooperatives and self-help groups.

##### Subject to the main objectives of the plan the thrust areas or priorities of plan are as under:

- (i) To maximize the output from the investment already made and the assets and services created in the past. This will require identification of such investments in different sectors, the levels of efficiency reached and the measures including the investment required to optimize these levels;
- (ii) To complete, as expeditiously as possible, the incomplete works more particularly those of infrastructure sectors, to be able to derive full benefits from the same for economic and social development of the state;
- (iii) To initiate measures which may ensure for the less fortunate and disadvantaged groups of the society a reasonable share in public services and facilities;

- (iv) A more balanced regional development by removing constraints on growth and development of backward areas and initiating measures for more rapid development of these areas, and
- (v) Improving the delivery system in public sector, both for economic and social services, to ensure timely, adequate and easy availability of services to the people, without distinction of their economic or social status.

## Annexure – 7

## Annual Plan Outlay : 1999-2000

(Cr. Rs.)

Major/Sub-major head of development	Annual Plan 1998-99		Annual Plan 1999-2000			
	Outlay	%age Share	Outlay	%age Share	Increase (+)/ Decrease (-) over 1998-99	
					Outlay	%age Share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>ECONOMIC SERVICES</b>						
<b>I. AGRI.AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES</b>						
Crop Husbandry	189.54	1.8%	177.54	1.6%	-12	-6.3%
Soil & Water Conservation	247.48	2.4%	362.76	3.2%	115.28	46.6%
Animal Husbandry	25.74		32.7	0.3%	6.96	27.0%
Dairy Development	22.23	0.2%	23.45	0.2%	1.22	5.5%
Fisheries	4.84		6.49	0.1%	1.65	34.1%
Forestry & Wild Life	130.39	1.3%	132.01	1.2%	1.62	1.2%
Food,Storage & Warehousing	1.9		2.2		0.3	15.8%
Agri. Research & Education	18.68	0.2%	19.21	0.2%	0.53	2.8%
Agri. Financial Institutions	13	0.1%	13	0.1%		
Co-operation	11.07	0.1%	10.07	0.1%	-1	-9.0%

Major/Sub-major head of development	Annual Plan 1998-99		Annual Plan 1999-2000			
	Outlay	%age Share	Outlay	%age Share	Increase (+)/ Decrease (-) over 1998-99	
					Outlay	%age Share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Other Agri. Programmes	50.02	0.5%	60.02	0.5%	10	20.0%
<b>TOTAL-I</b>	<b>714.89</b>	<b>7.0%</b>	<b>839.45</b>	<b>7.4%</b>	<b>124.56</b>	<b>17.4%</b>
<b>II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT</b>						
Spl. programmes for R.D.						
I.R.D.P	160.2	1.6%	155.54	1.4%	-4.66	-2.9%
Ganga Kalyan Yojana	10.3	0.1%			-10.3	
D.P.A.P.	12.95	0.1%	14.45	0.1%	1.5	11.6%
I.R.E.P.	6.13	0.1%	6.89	0.1%	0.76	12.4%
Rural Employment						
N.R.E.P/J.R.Y.	428.4	4.2%	392.82	3.4%	-35.58	-8.3%
Other Programmes	70.01	0.7%	70.01	0.6%		
Land Reforms	117.69	1.1%	117.69	1.0%		
Other R.D. Programmes	271.49	2.6%	278.44	2.4%	6.95	2.6%
<b>TOTAL-II</b>	<b>1077.17</b>	<b>10.5%</b>	<b>1035.84</b>	<b>9.1%</b>	<b>-41.33</b>	<b>-3.8%</b>



Major/Sub-major head of development	Annual Plan 1998-99		Annual Plan 1999-2000			
	Outlay	%age Share	Outlay	%age Share	Increase (+)/ Decrease (-) over 1998-99	
					Outlay	%age Share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>III. SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES</b>	420	4.1%	460	4.0%	40	9.5%
<b>IV. IRRIGATION &amp; FLOOD CONTROL</b>						
Major & Medium Irrigation	630	6.1%	845	7.4%	215	34.1%
Minor Irrigation	130.02	1.3%	106.79	0.9%	-23.23	-17.9%
Command Area Development	30	0.3%	30	0.3%		
Flood Control and Drainage	50	0.5%	23.53	0.2%	-26.47	-52.9%
<b>TOTAL-IV</b>	<b>840.02</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>1005.32</b>	<b>8.8%</b>	<b>165.3</b>	<b>19.7%</b>
<b>V-ENERGY</b>						
Power	2153.51	21.0%	1941.67	17.0%	-211.84	-9.8%
Non-conventional Sources Of Energy	134.21	1.3%	166.35	1.5%	32.14	23.9%
<b>TOTAL-V</b>	<b>2287.72</b>	<b>22.3%</b>	<b>2108.02</b>	<b>18.5%</b>	<b>-179.7</b>	<b>-7.9%</b>
<b>VI-INDUSTRY &amp; MINERALS</b>						
Village & Small Industries	56.07	0.5%	53.27	0.5%	-2.8	-5.0%
Industries (Other Than VSI)	93.88	0.9%	19.48	0.2%	-74.4	-79.3%

Major/Sub-major head of development	Annual Plan 1998-99		Annual Plan 1999-2000			
	Outlay	%age Share	Outlay	%age Share	Increase (+)/ Decrease (-) over 1998-99	
					Outlay	%age Share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mining	1.91		2.01		0.1	5.2%
<b>TOTAL-VI</b>	<b>151.86</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>74.76</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>-77.1</b>	<b>-50.8%</b>
<b>VII-TRANSPORT</b>						
Civil Aviation	6.05	0.1%	8.55	0.1%	2.5	41.3%
Roads & Bridges	1291.75	12.6%	1435.03	12.6%	143.28	11.1%
Road Transport	33.52	0.3%	78.71	0.7%	45.19	134.8%
Inland Transport	0.03		0.01		-0.02	-66.7%
Other Transport						
<b>TOTAL-VII</b>	<b>1331.35</b>	<b>13.0%</b>	<b>1522.3</b>	<b>13.4%</b>	<b>190.95</b>	<b>14.3%</b>
<b>IX-SCIENCE,TECH. &amp; ENVIRONMENT</b>						
Scientific Research	8.31	0.1%	10.51	0.1%	2.2	26.5%
(Including S&T)						
Ecology & Environment	318.91	3.1%	240.96	2.1%	-77.95	-24.4%
<b>TOTAL-IX</b>	<b>327.22</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>251.47</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>-75.75</b>	<b>-23.1%</b>

Major/Sub-major head of development	Annual Plan 1998-99		Annual Plan 1999-2000			
	Outlay	%age Share	Outlay	%age Share	Increase (+)/ Decrease (-) over 1998-99	
					Outlay	%age Share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>X-GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES</b>						
Secretariate Economic Services	41.48	0.4%	26.58	0.2%	-14.9	-35.9%
Tourism	102.5	1.0%	168.96	1.5%	66.46	64.8%
Survey & Statistics	15.28	0.1%	12.25	0.1%	-3.03	-19.8%
Civil Supplies	0.1		0.1			
Other General Eco. Services	654.04	6.4%	1456.3	12.8%	802.26	122.7%
<b>TOTAL-X</b>	<b>813.4</b>	<b>7.9%</b>	<b>1664.19</b>	<b>14.6%</b>	<b>850.79</b>	<b>104.6%</b>
<b>XI-SOCIAL SERVICES</b>						
Education						
General Education	<u>532.39</u>	<u>5.2%</u>	<u>580.52</u>	<u>5.1%</u>	<u>48.13</u>	<u>9.0%</u>
Technical Education	42	0.4%	35.15	0.3%	-6.85	-16.3%
Sports & Youth Services	21.85	0.2%	24.95	0.2%	3.1	14.2%
Art & Culture	10.5	0.1%	8.9	0.1%	-1.6	-15.2%
<b>Sub-Total(Education)</b>	<b>606.74</b>	<b>5.9%</b>	<b>649.52</b>	<b>5.7%</b>	<b>42.78</b>	<b>7.1%</b>
Medical & Public Health	405.51	4.0%	428.16	3.8%	22.65	5.6%

Major/Sub-major head of development	Annual Plan 1998-99		Annual Plan 1999-2000			
	Outlay	%age Share	Outlay	%age Share	Increase (+)/ Decrease (-) over 1998-99	
					Outlay	%age Share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Water Supply & Sanitation	578.39	5.6%	696.91	6.1%	118.52	20.5%
Housing	119.24	1.2%	99.7	0.9%	-19.54	-16.4%
Urban Development	129.81	1.3%	119.73	1.1%	-10.08	-7.8%
Information & Publicity	4.26		4.02		-0.24	-5.6%
Welfare of SC,ST & BC	248.51	2.4%	248.77	2.2%	0.26	0.1%
Labour & Employment	22.79	0.2%	18.86	0.2%	-3.93	-17.2%
Social Security & Welfare	99.04	1.0%	104.33	0.9%	5.29	5.3%
Nutrition	45	0.4%	45	0.4%		
<b>TOTAL-XI</b>	<b>2259.29</b>	<b>22.0%</b>	<b>2415</b>	<b>21.2%</b>	<b>155.71</b>	<b>6.9%</b>
<b>XII-GENERAL SERVICES</b>						
Stationery & Printing	0.5		0.5			
Public Works	37.54	0.4%	23.15	0.2%	-14.39	-38.3%
Other Administrative Services						
<b>TOTAL-XII</b>	<b>38.04</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>23.65</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>-14.39</b>	<b>-37.8%</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>10260.96</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>11400</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1139.04</b>	<b>11.1%</b>

## CHAPTER-2

### STATE'S ECONOMY : SALIENT FEATURES

Utter Pradesh is the fourth largest state of the country in respect of area after Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Maharastra

#### Population

2. The state has high population density of 473 persons per sq. km. The national average is 274 persons per sq.km. (1991 census). The population growth in the state was 2.27 percent per annum in the decade 1981-91 as against the national average of 2.14 percent

3. According to the 1991 census, the total population of the state is 1391 lakh. The percentages of males and females are 53.2 and 46.8 respectively. The percentages of rural and urban population are 82.2 and 19.8 respectively.(Annexure-1)

#### Working Force

4. The share of workers\_ in state's population is 32.2 percent which is considerably lower than the corresponding figure of 37.50 percent at the national level.

5. The percentage share of total workers in rural population moved up from 31.5 to 33.5 during the decade 1981-91., but the share of workers in urban population slipped down from 27.3 percent to 27.1(.Annexure-3)

#### Income

6. In 1989\_90 the total state income at current prices was Rs 41664 crore which increased to Rs 57206 crore in 1995-96 and further to Rs 113105 crore in 1997\_98. The state's contribution in total National income declined from 12.7 percent in 1980-81 to 11.6 percent in 1984-85. Afterwords it slightly increased to 11.7 percent in 1989-90 and 11.9 percent in 1991-92. Again it slipped down to 10.2 percent in 1996-97.

7. The per capita state income, at current prices, increased from Rs 1278 in 1980-81 to Rs 1784 in 1984-85 to Rs 3087 in 1989-90, to Rs 4069 in 1991-92, to Rs 5872 in 1995-96 and further to Rs 7263 in 1997-98., but the gap between per capita state income and per capita National income, at current prices,

widened from Rs 352 in 1980\_81 to Rs 720 in 1984\_85, to Rs 1260 in 1989\_90, to Rs 1534 in 1991-92, to Rs 3706 in 1995-96 and to Rs 4058 in 1996-97. Annexure-6)

### **Structure of Economy**

8. There are three main sectors of the economy primary sector, secondary sector and tertiary sector. In 1980-81 the share of primary sector in total state income at current prices was 52.3 percent which decreased to 45.5 percent in 1984-85, 41.1 percent in 1989-90, again increased to 43.7 percent in 1991-92. But afterwards it showed a declining trend and was 41.6 percent during 1995-96 and 40.2 percent in 1997-98 except 43.0 percent in 1996-97. This shows that there was a 12.1 percentage point decrease during the period 1981-98. This decrease was fulfilled by the secondary sector and tertiary sector.

9. The share of workforce in primary sector during the decade of 1981-91, slipped down from 75.1 percent in 1981 to 73.0 percent in 1991. Thus there was a nominal shift of 2.1 percentage points in primary sector. Percentage share of workforce in secondary sector in 1981 was 10.0 which slipped down to 9.0 in 1991. The share of workforce in the tertiary sector (service sector), however increased by 3.1 percentage points from 14.9 percent to 18.0 percent during the aforesaid period. The tertiary sector, thus, gained a higher priority to provide employment to the people of the state.

10. During the period 1981-91, there was a rise of only 8.4 percent in average income per worker engaged in primary sector and the level of its income remained lowest amongst the three main sectors. The primary sector which still consists of a little less than three fourth (73.0 percent) of workforce of the state is becoming the lowest paid sector. This is one of the main factors for economic backwardness of the state.

11. The economy of state had always lower rates of growth as compared to the all India average in the past, except during the Fifth Five year plan (1974-1979). During the aforesaid period the growth rate (1974-79) in total income as well as per capita income of the state were 5.7 percent and 3.3 percent respectively. While the growth rates of total income as well as per capita income at the all India level were 5.3 percent and 2.9 percent. During 1981-82 to 1997-98, the growth rates in total state income and per capita income were 4.0 percent and 1.9 percent while at the national level the growths in total and per capita income were 5.4 percent and 3.3 percent respectively. (Annexure 8 and 9)

### **Agriculture**

12. Temperature, rainfall, humidity, water holding capacity of land and erosion of land are the main factors which influence the development of agriculture. These conditions mainly depend upon the area under forest. The total area under forest in the state was 5150 thousand hectare in 1996-97 which was 17.3 percent only against total reported area of 29794 thousand hectare.

13. Land is the basic input for agriculture. But the area under agriculture is decreasing due to the demand of land for other uses. The share of marginal and uneconomical holdings in the total number of holdings was 73.8 percent in 1990-91 which was much higher than the national average of 59.0 percent. The average size of holdings in the state in 1990-91, was 0.9 hectare which was lower than all India

average of 1.57 hectare. The irrigation coverage in the state was 67.4 percent in 1994-95, which was much lower in comparison to Punjab and Haryana with 93.7 percent and 76.4 percent respectively.

### **Fertilizer Consumption**

14. Like irrigation, fertilizer is one of the most important inputs of agriculture production. The consumption of fertilizer in the state was 64.21 kg/hect in 1984-85 which increased to 108.40 kg/hect in 1996-97. However the consumption of fertilizer in the state was much lower than the states like Punjab (158.4kg/hect) and Haryana (131.0 kg/hect) in 1996-97.

### **Food Grains**

15. The state's share of foodgrains in total foodgrains of the country, in 1996-97, was 21.4 percent which is highest amongst all the states of the country.

16. The foodgrains production in the state increased from 29918 Th.M.T. in 1984-85 to 42378 Th.M.T. in 1996-97. In 1996-97, the productivity of foodgrains in the state (20.83 qtl/hect.) was much lower than that of Punjab (37.87 qtl/hect.) and Haryana (28.43qtl/hect.) The per capita foodgrains production in the state was 279 kg in 1996-97. Which was higher than the national average of 213 kg, but considerably lower than Punjab (980kg) and Haryana (618kg).

17. Sugarcane, potatoes and oilseeds are the major commercial crops in the state. Wheat, rice and pulses are the main crops under foodgrains. In 1996-97 the productivity of wheat went upto 26.68 qtl/hect. When we compare with the neighbouring states like Punjab and Haryana, U.P. appears farbehind than the aforesaid states. In 1996-97 the productivity of wheat in Punjab and Haryana was 42.35 qtl/hect. and 38.79 qtl/hect. respectively, which is much higher than Uttar Pradesh. In 1996-97 the productivity of rice in the state was 21.13 qtl/hect, which is lower than the states like Punjab (33.97 qtl/hect) and Haryana (29.68 qtl/hect).

18. The productivity of sugarcane in the state was 606.91 qtl/hect in 1995-96, but it slightly decreased to 594.30 qtl/hect, in 1996-97. In 1996-97 the productivity of potato rose to 225.62 qtl/hect, which is much lower than the states like west Bengal (269.55 qtl/hect) and Gujarat (264.07 qtl/hect.)Annexure-10)

### **Industry**

19. The lower level investment in industries leads to a lower number of factories and registered working factories per lakh of population. The per capita investment in the state in industries was Rs 3021 in 1995-96 which was much lower than all major states except Bihar (Rs 2250). In 1995-96, the number of registered working factories per lakh of population was 7.0 which was much lower than all major states except Bihar (4.7),Madhya Pradesh (6.4) and Orissa (5.2). The value added per industrial worker reflects the productivity of industrial worker. The amount of value added per industrial worker in U.P. in 1995-96 was Rs 109828 while the national average was Rs 190828.

20. Foodproducts, Basic metal and alloys, Rubber Plastic and petroleum products, chemicals (except petroleum and coal products), Machinery, Transport equipment and Electricity are the seven major

industries which occupy an important place in the Industrial structure of the state. According to Annual Survey of Industries (1995-96), out of total investment of Rs 45538.74 crore in industries, the share of aforesaid industries was 83.3 percent. These seven industries contributed 79.4 percent to total industrial production (Gross out put) of Rs 57063.39 crore. These industries also account for 65.1 percent of the total 797.29 thousand employees in manufacturing sector.

21. Electricity contributed a maximum of 22.4 percent in the total industrial net value added of Rs 11685.20 crore. Chemical and chemical products stood at the second position contributing 15.0 percent of total industrial net value added..

22. During 1992-98 the industrial production index the indicator or overall growth in industry, rose upto 24.4 percent (i.e.438.5 in 1991-92, 545.5 in 1997-98). During 1985-98 the industrial production index increased to 97.2 percent. Thus we see that the industrial production index of the state has had a rising trend.

### **Infrastructure**

23. Infrastructure plays a crucial role in the development of an economy. The main constituents of infrastructure are roads, education, medical and health, power and irrigation. The length of surfaced roads maintained by P.W.D. in the state was 92008 km in 1996-97. It rose upto 96529 km in 1997-98 registering an increase of 4.9 percent.

24. Through the density of roads with respect to population in the state reached the level of 62.0 km (per lakh of population) in 1997-98, it was still much lower than other major states (in 1991-92) i.e Punjab (177.4 km), Haryana (131.9 km), Rajasthan (111.3 km) and Madhya Pradesh (108.2 km). In the same way, per 100 sq.km area, the length of roads continuously increased in the state and reached the level of 32.8 km, but it was much lower in comparison to the level reached in other states in (1991-92) i.e. Punjab (72.6 km), Haryana (50.0km), Kerala (47.5km) and Tamil Nadu (40.0 km).

### **Education**

25. Education plays an important role in developing the health, mind and moral character of human resources. The literacy rate of 41.60 percent in 1991, in the state was much lower than the all India average of 52.21 percent. Also it was lower than that of all major states except Bihar (38.48 percent) and Rajasthan (38.55 percent). This lower literacy rate is due to much lower literacy rate in female population. According to senses 1991, the literacy rate in male population was 55.73 percent while it was only 25.31 percent in female population.

26. There are many causes which are responsible for low literacy rate. One of them is inadequate educational facilities in the state. The number of Junior Basic school per lakh of population in 1994-95 was 55 which was much lower than all the major states except Gujarat (33), Haryana(32) Karnataka (48), Kerla(22), Maharashtra (48) and Tamil Nadu (52). The number of junior Basic schools per lakh of population in 1997-98 in the state was 59. In 1980-81, the teacher-student ratio in junior Basic schools was 39 which went up to 42 in 1998-99. Likewise, the teacher-student ration in senior Basic Schools was 21



in 1980-81 which rose to 30 in 1998-99. So, it appears essential to appoint additional teachers to maintain the teacher-student ratio.

### **Medical and Health**

27. Medical and Health services are an essential input for the development of human resources. The availability of Allopathic Hospitals and Dispensaries per lakh of population had increased from 2.57 in 1984-85 to 2.91 in 1989-90 and to 3.41 in 1991-92, But afterwards it declined to 3.24 in 1996-97 and further to 3.19 in 1997-98. It was much lower in comparison to other major states like Gujarat (20), Kerala (14), Maharashtra (14) and Punjab (9) in 1991-92.

28. "Water" is said to be the life of all living-beings existing on the earth. In order to provide safe and hygienic drinking water to general masses, it is necessary to cover more and more villages under safe portable water supply scheme. The number of villages covered under this scheme in 1984-85 was 40070 which rose to 95138 in 1989-90, to 103817 in 1991-92 and to 109278 in 1994-95.

### **Electricity**

29. Electricity is a basic and most important input for economic and social development. The installed capacity of electricity in the state rose up from 4148 MW in 1984-85 to 5527 M.W in 1989-90 registering an increase of 33.2 percent, but in 1991-92 it declined by (6.3) percent to 5179 M.W. It further increased to 6069 M.W H in 1995-96. The per capita power consumption in the state increased from 109 KWH in 1984-85 to 157 KWH in 1989-90, to 174 KWH in 1991-92 and 194 KWH in 1996-97. Through the per capita consumption of power has increased in the state, the gap between state and national average per capita consumption had widened from 81 KWH in 1989-90 to 144 KWH in 1996-97.

30. In the state about 22.1 percent villages are unelectrified. While in Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab and Tamil Nadu cent-percent villages are electrified. Bihar with 70.6 percent and Orissa with 70.7 percent electrified villages are the only major states of the country which are behind this state in this respect.( Annexure-11)

## Interstate Shares In Population &amp; Land Resources

S.No.	States	% share in Population 1991	Land Resources % Share In			
			Geograp-hical area	Forest area 1994-95	Net area sown 1994-95	Gross cropped area 1994-95
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	7.86	8.37	9.13	7.26	6.69
2	Bihar	10.21	5.29	4.31	5.17	5.25
3	Gujarat	4.88	5.96	2.76	6.73	5.95
4	Haryana	1.95	1.34	0.16	2.49	3.17
5	Karnataka	5.31	5.83	4.50	7.30	6.38
6	Kerala	3.44	1.18	1.58	1.57	1.62
7	Madhya Pradesh	7.82	13.49	21.43	13.77	13.12
8	Maharashtra	9.33	9.36	7.72	12.53	11.38
9	Orissa	3.74	4.74	8.09	4.41	5.17
10	Punjab	2.40	1.53	0.42	2.95	4.09
11	Rajasthan	5.20	10.41	3.58	11.92	10.83
12	Tamil Nadu	6.60	3.96	3.13	4.05	3.73
13	Uttar Pradesh	16.44	8.96	7.55	12.12	13.68
14	West Bengal	8.04	2.70	1.75	3.83	4.63
	ALL STATES/ INDIA	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

## Trend in Urban Population

S.No.	State	Urban Population ('000)		%age increase during 1981-91	Percentage share of Urban Population in Total Population		Percentage share in country	
		1981	1991		1981	1991	1981	1991
		3	4		6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	12488	17887	43.2	23.32	26.90	7.8	8.2
2	Bihar	8719	11353	30.2	12.47	13.10	5.5	5.2
3	Gujarat	10602	14246	34.4	31.10	34.50	6.6	6.5
4	Haryana	2827	4055	43.4	21.88	24.60	1.8	1.8
5	Karnataka	10730	13908	29.6	28.89	30.90	6.7	6.4
6	Kerala	4771	7680	61.0	18.74	26.40	3.0	3.5
7	Madhya Pradesh	10586	15339	44.9	20.29	23.20	6.6	7.0
8	Maharashtra	21994	30542	38.9	35.03	38.70	13.8	14.0
9	Orissa	3110	4235	36.2	11.79	13.40	2.0	1.9
10	Punjab	4648	5993	28.9	27.68	29.60	2.9	2.8
11	Rajasthan	7211	10067	39.6	21.05	22.90	4.5	4.6
12	Tamil Nadu	15952	19078	19.6	32.95	34.20	10.0	8.8
13	Uttar Pradesh	19899	27606	38.7	17.95	19.80	12.5	1.7
14	West Bengal	14447	18708	29.5	26.47	27.50	9.1	8.6
	<b>ALL INDIA</b>	<b>159463</b>	<b>217611</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>23.31</b>	<b>25.70</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## Population Details

S.No.	States	Population ( Lakh ) 1991	Density Persons Sq. Km. 1991	Sex Ratio 1991	% of Urban Population 1991	%of total Workers in Population 1991	%of Sch- eduled Castes Population in Total Population 1991	Annual Growth rates of Population	
								1971-81	1981-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	665	242	972	26.90	45.00	15.90	2.10	2.19
2	Bihar	864	497	911	13.10	32.20	14.60	2.17	2.14
3	Gujarat	413	211	934	34.50	40.20	7.40	2.46	1.94
4	Haryana	165	372	865	24.60	31.00	19.80	2.55	2.45
5	Karnataka	450	235	960	30.90	42.00	16.40	2.39	1.93
6	Kerala	291	749	1036	26.40	31.40	9.90	1.77	1.35
7	Madhya Pradesh	662	149	931	23.20	42.80	14.60	2.27	2.41
8	Maharashtra	789	257	934	38.70	43.00	11.10	2.21	2.32
9	Orissa	317	203	971	13.40	37.50	16.20	1.85	1.85
10	Punjab	203	403	982	29.60	30.90	28.30	2.16	1.91
11	Rajasthan	440	129	910	22.90	38.90	17.30	2.87	2.53
12	Tamil Nadu	559	429	974	34.20	43.30	19.20	1.63	1.44
13	Uttar Pradesh	1391	473	879	19.80	32.20	21.00	2.29	2.29
14	West Bengal	681	767	917	27.50	32.20	23.60	2.10	2.23
	<b>ALL INDIA</b>	<b>8463</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>25.70</b>	<b>37.50</b>	<b>16.50</b>	<b>2.25</b>	<b>2.13</b>

**Percentage Distribution Of Villages According to Population Size  
and Percentage Share of Population in them(1981)**

S.No.	States	0 - 499		500 - 1999		2000-4999		5000 or above	
		Villages	Population	Villages	Population	Villages	Population	Villages	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	32.3	25.3	42.7	58.5	20.5	13.7	4.5	2.5
2	Bihar	50.1	13.1	39.4	43.2	8.7	28.2	1.8	15.5
3	Gujarat	26.8	5.9	55.6	46.0	15.0	34.0	2.6	14.1
4	Haryana	22.2	4.2	54.2	39.3	20.0	39.0	3.6	16.6
5	Karnataka	41.8	11.0	46.5	47.5	10.1	29.9	1.6	11.6
6	Kerala	0.4	..	1.2	0.1	5.9	1.3	92.5	98.6
7	Madhya Pradesh	58.5	25.3	38.4	58.5	2.9	13.7	0.2	2.5
8	Maharashtra	35.0	9.1	54.1	52.1	9.1	25.7	1.8	13.1
9	Orissa	66.4	28.1	30.9	56.0	2.6	14.6	0.1	1.3
10	Punjab	35.9	9.6	52.9	54.6	10.2	29.2	1.0	6.4
11	Rajasthan	52.7	16.0	40.4	50.3	6.7	25.2	0.2	8.5
12	Tamil Nadu	15.9	2.2	48.9	27.5	27.7	41.4	7.5	28.9
13	Uttar Pradesh	47.3	14.1	44.8	54.6	7.2	25.4	0.7	5.9
14	West Bengal	41.9	10.0	44.5	43.4	11.5	32.4	2.1	14.2
	<b>ALL INDIA</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>15.4</b>

**Average Annual Growth in Total Income and in per Capita  
Income of U.P. and All India**

( In Percentage )

Period	Annual Growth In			
	Total Income		Per capita Income	
	U.P.	All India	U.P.	All India
1	2	3	4	5
1951-52 to 1955-56	2.0	3.6	0.5	1.7
1956-57 to 1960-61	1.9	4.0	0.3	1.9
1961-62 to 1965-66	1.6	2.2	(-) 0.2	0.0
1966-67 to 1968-69	0.3	4.0	(-) 1.5	1.8
1969-70 to 1973-74	2.3	3.3	0.4	1.1
1974-75 to 1978-79	5.7	5.3	3.3	2.9
1981-82 to 1984-85	3.9	4.9	1.5	2.7
1985-86 to 1989-90	5.7	5.8	3.3	3.6
1990-91 to 1991-92	3.1	2.5	1.1	0.4
1992-93 to 1996-97	3.2	6.8	1.4	4.9
1981-82 to 1997-98	4.0	5.4	1.9	3.3

**Estimates of State and National Income**  
( At Current Prices.)

( In Crore Rss.)

Year	State Income	National Income	State's contribution to National Income ( Percent )
1	2	3	4
1980-81	14012	110685	12.7
1981-82	15036	128797	11.7
1982-83	17600	141875	12.4
1983-84	19533	166550	11.7
1984-85	21514	185018	11.6
1985-86	24669	206133	12.0
1986-87	27237	228402	11.9
1987-88	30481	258891	11.8
1988-89*	36601	309289	11.8
1989-90*	41664	357285	11.7
1990-91*	49496	418074	11.8
1991-92*	57206	479612	11.9
1992-93*	62056	546023	11.4
1993-94*	69846	637996	10.9
1994-95*	79135	748652	10.6
1995-96*	88511	881216*	10.0
1996-97*	102864	1008188+	10.2
1997-98+	113105	N.A.	--

\* = Provisional Estimates

+ = Quick Estimates

N.A. = Not Available

**Gap between Per Capita State And National Income  
( At Current Prices )**

Year	Per Capita Income (Rs)		Gap ( Rs. )	Percentage shortfall in U.P. against India
	U.P.	India		
1	2	3	4	5
1980-81	1278	1630	352	21.6
1981-82	1338	1861	523	28.1
1982-83	1529	2004	475	23.7
1983-84	1658	2304	646	28.0
1984-85	1784	2504	720	28.8
1985-86	1999	2730	731	26.8
1986-87	2157	2962	805	27.2
1987-88	2360	3285	925	28.2
1988-89	2771	3842	1071	27.9
1989-90	3087*	4347	1260	29.0
1990-91	3590*	4983	1393	28.0
1991-92	4069*	5603	1534	27.4
1992-93	4335*	6262	1927	30.8
1993-94	4794*	7185	2391	33.3
1994-95	5339*	8282	2943	35.5
1995-96	5872*	9578*	3706	38.7
1996-97	6713*	10771 \$	4058	37.7
1997-98	7263 \$	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

\* Provisional € N.A. = Not Available  
\$ Quick estimates



**Sectoral Distribution of Total State and National Income**  
**Percentage contribution of State Income to National Income**  
**( At Current Prices )**

Year	Sectoral Distribution						State's Percentage Contribution to different Sectors		
	Uttar Pradesh			India			Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1980 - 81	52.3	15.3	32.4	41.3	23.0	35.7	16.1	8.5	11.5
1981-82	49.8	15.6	34.6	41.0	22.8	36.2	14.2	8.0	11.1
1982-83	48.2	17.2	34.6	39.6	23.1	37.3	15.0	9.2	11.4
1983-84	47.2	17.2	35.6	40.4	23.2	36.4	13.6	8.7	11.4
1984-85	45.4	18.0	36.6	38.7	23.8	37.5	13.6	8.7	11.2
1985-86	45.2	18.5	36.3	37.1	24.2	38.7	14.4	9.1	11.2
1986-87	43.4	19.0	37.6	35.7	24.4	39.9	14.4	9.8	11.2
1987-88	42.6	19.7	37.7	35.0	24.8	40.2	14.2	9.3	10.9
1988-89	42.6	21.2	36.2	36.4	24.4	39.2	13.6	10.1	10.8
1989-90 *	41.1	21.2	37.7	34.9	25.5	39.6	13.5	9.5	10.9
1990-91*	42.6	20.8	36.6	34.7	25.5	39.8	14.3	9.5	10.7
1991-92 *	43.7	20.3	36.0	35.0	23.9	41.1	14.6	9.9	10.2
1992-93 *	41.0	21.0	38.0	34.2	24.3	41.5	13.1	9.6	10.2
1993-94 *	42.7	19.9	37.5	34.2	23.9	41.9	13.4	8.9	9.6
1994-95 *	43.0	20.0	37.0	33.4	24.9	41.7	13.3	8.3	9.2
1995-96 *	41.6	20.8	37.6	30,4 *	26,9 *	42,7 *	13.5	7.7	8.7
1996-97 *	43.0	20.7	36.3	29,6 \$	26,7 \$	43,7 \$	14.6	7.8	8.4
1997-98 \$	40.2	21.1	38.7	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

\* Provisional estimates

\$ Quick estimates

N.A. Not Available

**Structure of State Income**  
( At Current Prices)

( Percentage )

Sectors	1980-81	1984-85	1989-90 *	1991-92 *	1992-93 *	1993-94 *	1994-95 *	1995-96 *	1996-97 *	1997-98 +
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Primary	52.3	45.4	41.1	43.7	41.0	42.7	43.0	41.6	43.0	40.2
(i) Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	49.9	43.9	40.0	42.4	39.8	41.3	41.7	40.3	41.9	39.1
2. Secondary	15.3	18.0	21.2	20.3	21.0	19.9	20.0	20.8	20.7	21.1
(i) Manufacturing	9.6	11.1	14.3	13.6	14.0	13.2	13.3	13.9	13.7	13.6
a. Registered	4.3	5.7	8.8	7.9	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.5
b. Un-Registered	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.2	5.5	6.2	6.2	6.1
3. Tertiary	32.4	36.6	37.7	36.0	38.0	37.4	37.0	37.6	36.3	38.7
(i) Transport communication and trade	17.1	20.0	18.8	19.1	20.0	20.0	19.7	19.4	18.6	19.0
(ii) Finance & Real Estate	6.7	6.5	6.1	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.6
(iii) Community & Personal Services	8.6	10.1	12.8	11.5	13.0	12.0	11.8	12.6	12.3	14.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* = Provisional Estimates

+ = Quick Estimates

Indicators relating to Agriculture

States	% of holdings below 1,0 hect. to total holdings 1990-91	Average size of holdings (Hect.) 1990-91	per cultivator Net area sown (hect.) 1994-95	Cropping intensity (%) 1994-95	Irrigation coverage (%) 1994-95	Irrigation intensity (%) 1994-95	Consumption of fertilizer per hect. Of gross cropped area (Kg./hect.) 1996-97
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Andhra Pradesh	56.1	1.56	1.31	133.3	38.2	131.0	139.4
2 Bihar	78.6	0.83	0.66	133.7	47.9	124.6	80.6
3 Gujarat	26.3	2.93	2.04	116.4	31.2	121.8	76.2
4 Haryana	40.6	2.43	1.94	167.5	76.4	168.9	131
5 Karnataka	39.2	2.13	1.76	115.3	22.3	125.7	66.4
6 Kerala	92.6	0.33	2.20	136.1	16.0	141.1	61.7
7 Madhya Pradesh	36.3	2.63	1.52	125.6	29.6	104.3	39.2
8 Maharashtra	34.6	2.21	1.76	119.7	14.3	122.7	62.2
9 Orissa	33.6	1.34	1.37	154.3	33.2	120.1	25.7
10 Punjab	26.5	3.61	2.20	182.7	43.7	185.6	158.4
11 Rajasthan	29.7	4.11	2.08	119.7	28.5	119.7	36.4
12 Tamil Nadu	73.1	0.93	1.02	121.3	50.1	123.6	110.5
13 Uttar Pradesh	73.8	0.90	0.79	148.6	67.4	144.2	108.4
14 West Bengal	73.8	0.90	0.93	159.6	35.0	130.4	103.4
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>1.55</b>	<b>1.29</b>	<b>131.7</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>133.3</b>	<b>67</b>

not available

\$ Relates to 1992-93

R - Revised

Indicators relating to Agriculture

States	% share of area under foodgrains crops to total cropped area 1994-95	to total area under foodgrains crops in India 1994-95	% share in total gross value of agriculture pro- at current prices 1995-96 of food crops	of non-food crops	% contribution in total foodgrains of India 1996-97	Per capita foodgrains production (Kg.) 1996-97	%increase in gross value of Agr. Prod. (at constant Prices of 1980-81) during 1981-96
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1 Andhra Pradesh	53.8	5.6	39.7	60.3	6.4	173	48.1
2 Bihar	90.9	7.2	70.5	29.5	7.1	145	(-) 9.1
3 Gujarat	37.6	3.4	23.8	76.2	2.6	114	12.3
4 Haryana	66.5	3.3	54.8	45.2	5.8	618	68.7
5 Karnataka	58.6	5.7	33.8	66.2	4.7	190	68.7
6 Kerala	17.5	0.4	8.3	91.7	0.4	27	68.6
7 Madhya Pradesh	72.3	14.4	49.6	50.4	9.8	265	64.9
8 Maharashtra	63.2	10.9	43.8	66.2	7.3	166	70.2
9 Orissa	57.7	4.5	40.1	59.9	2.4	138	2.8
10 Punjab	77.0	4.8	61.3	38.7	10.8	980	68.9
11 Rajasthan	63.4	10.4	38.2	61.8	6.4	260	128.0
12 Tamil Nadu	54.8	3.1	33.5	66.5	3.8	130	3.8
13 Uttar Pradesh	79.4	16.5	50.6	49.4	21.4	279	49.3
14 West Bengal	73.3	5.2	45.9	54.1	6.9	184	55.6
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>50.3</b>

not available

\$ Relates to 1992-93

R - Revised

## Annexure-10

Indicators relating to Agriculture

States	Gross value of agr. prod. Per hect. of Gross cropped area ( at current prices ) 1994-95	Average yield qtl./ hect. 1996-97				
		Rice	Wheat	Food grains	Sugarcane	Potato
1	16	17	18	19	20	21
1 Andhra Pradesh	14300	24.94	-	17.76	751.03	82.67
2 Bihar	13333	14.27	21.68	15.60	451.64	94.18
3 Gujarat	12678	14.74	22.99	13.03	687.82	264.07
4 Haryana	15217	29.68	38.79	28.43	549.69	149.67
5 Karnataka	11704	23.38	7.66	12.72	858.61	117.04
6 Kerala	23195	19.41	-	18.63	94.91	-
7 Madhya Pradesh	7495	11.72	17.55	11.06	380.55	132.32
8 Maharashtra	9534	17.69	14.60	10.58	809.86	46.73
9 Orissa	7415	9.81	13.20	8.73	645.09	115.54
10 Punjab	18112	33.97	42.35	37.87	638.15	174.45
11 Rajasthan	6488	11.84	27.40	9.98	483.22	111.82
12 Tamil Nadu	16118	26.72	-	17.87	993.00	175.75
13 Uttar Pradesh	13418	21.21	26.59	20.83	594.30	223.00
14 West Bengal	14894	21.79	23.90	21.33	727.03	269.55
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>11642</b>	<b>18.79</b>	<b>26.71</b>	<b>16.01</b>	<b>665.23</b>	<b>191.76</b>

. not available

\$ Relates to 1992-93

R - Revised

## Past performance-Physical achievements

	Item	Unit	1984-85	1991-92	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>1 AGRICULTURE</b>							
1,1 Production							
	(a) Foodgrains	Th. Mt.	29918	35531	42378	41829	40162
	(b) Sugarcane	Th. Mt.	70888	111095	125348	119974	153750
	(c) Potato	Th. Mt.	5499	6236	9591	6067	9243
	(d) Oilseeds (Total)	Th. Mt.	1024	1376	1546	1006	1126
1,2 Productivity							
(a) Foodgrains							
	(i) Wheat	Qtl./Hect.	18.69	23.44	26.68	24.98	25.10
	(ii) Rice	Qtl./Hect.	13	17.38	21.13	21.47	19.59
	(iii) Pulses	Qtl./Hect.	9.37	8.76	9.29	8.25	N.A.
	(b) Sugarcane	Qtl./Hect.	459.36	574.92	593.89	611.22	586.96
	(c) Potato	Qtl./Hect.	170.00	174.85	225.62	147.64	209.00
1,3 Cropping Intensity							
	Intensity	%	145.65	146.85	149.52	150.00	151.00
1,4 Irrigation							
	(a) Potential available	Th. Hect.	18817	22595	28709	29166 *	29684
	(b) Gross Irrigated Area	Th. Hect.	12731	15426	17475	N.A.	
	(c) Gross irrigated area	%	67.7	68.3	60.9	N.A.	
	(d) Irrigation intensity	%	125.4	139.6	145.6	N.A.	
	(e) Utilization of ground water resources	%	35 (31-12-84)	38 (01-01-92)	-	-	
	1.5 Consumption of fertilizers per hect. of gross cropped area	Kg./Hect.	64.19	88.92	108.40	115.96	116.88
<b>2 Power</b>							
	2.1 Installed Capacity	MW	4148	5179	6069	-	
	2.2 Generation	MU	11327	18743	23637	-	
	2.3 Consumption	MU	10738	20896	26540	-	
2.4 Consumption of Power in different use							
	(i) Industry	%	38.8	28.0	24.2	-	
	(ii) Agriculture	%	33.6	39.4	37.1	-	
	(iii) Domestic	%	14.4	19.6	24.9	-	
	(iv) Other uses	%	13.2	13.0	13.8	-	
	2.5 Per capita power consumption	KWH	109	174	194	-	
	2.6 Gap in per capita Power consumption between State & India	KWH	60	96	144	-	
	2.7 No. of electrified villages	No.	63075	83309	87079	87930	89091
	2.8 % of electrified villages to total villages	%	56.0	74.0	77.2	77.9	79.0
<b>3 Industry</b>							
3.1 Production of							
	(a) Sugar	Th.Mt.	1736.0	3264.0	4224.8	4493.5	N.A.
	(b) Vanaspati	Th.Mt.	137.0	183.0	224.6	238.3	N.A.
	(c) Cement	Th.Mt.	948.0	517.0	425.4	303.0	N.A.
	(d) Cotton cloths	Lakh.Mtr.	1953.0	1044.0	257.0	398.0	N.A.
	(e) Cotton Yarn	Lakh. Kg.	1316.0	1230.0	1123.0	1181.0	N.A.
	3.2 Industrial Production Index (1970-71 = 100)		276.6	438.0	520.5	545.5	N.A.

**Past performance-Physical achievements**

Item	Unit	1984-85	1991-92	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>4 Roads</b>						
4.1 Length of surfaced roads	Km.	56017	75394	92008	96529	96971
4.2 road density						
(i) Per lakh of Population	Km.	46.9	53.6	60.0	62.0	61.3
(ii) Per 100 Sq. Km. of area of	Km.	19.0	25.6	31.5	32.8	32.9
4.3 No. of villages connected with all weather roads						
(i)with population 1500 & above (15567)	No.	7731	13450+	13773	12539	12687
(ii) with population 1000-1499 (13764)	%	-49.7	-86.4	-88.5	-55.8	-57.5
	No.	4893	7513+	8075	6665	8167
	%	-35.5	-54.6	-58.7	42.0	51.5
<b>5 Education</b>						
5.1 No. of schools						
(i) Junior Basic	No.	72962	78640	91093	92554	97293
(ii) Senior Basic	No.	14112	17676	19917	20436	20678
5.2 Enrolment						
(i) Junior Basic classes i-v	Th. No.	11707	12476	13571	13708	20632
(ii) Senior Basic classes vi-viii	Th. No.	3723	4408	4726	4773	7554
5.3 Literacy rate (based on 7 years & above population)	%	33.3 (1981 Cens)	41.6 (1991 Census)			
<b>6 Medical &amp; Health</b>						
(a) Medical						
6.1 No. of State Allopathic hospitals/ Dispensaries	No.	3102 (1.1.85)	4794 (1.1.92)	4962* (1.1.97)	4962* (1.1.98)	6222
6.2 No. of State Allopathic hospitals/ Dispensaries per Laks of Population	No.	2.57	3.41	3.24	3.19	3.93
6.3 No. of beds in State Allop. Hpt. Dis.	No.	46816 (1.1.85)	59719 (1.1.92)	62558* (1.1.97)	62558* (1.1.98)	82350
6.4 No. of beds in State Allop. Hpt. Dis. per Lakh Population	No.	38.82	42.48	40.82	40.17	52.06
(b) Health						
6.5 Drinking water Supply						
(i) No. of villages covered	No.	40070	10381	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(ii) No. of problem villages covered	No.	34144	77664	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(iii) No. of other villages covered	No.	5926	26153	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
6.6 Population Covered	Lakh	273	569	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

R = Revised

+ Based on 1981 Census &amp; according to -

(i) 15567 villages with 1500 &amp; above Population

(ii) 13764 villages with 1000 to 1499 Population

@ Based on 1991 Census &amp; according to

(1) 22065 villages with 1500 &amp; above population

(2) 15872 villages with 1000 to 1499 population

## CHAPTER - 3

# SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

“Growth with social justice” has been an avowed objective of planning in Uttar Pradesh ever since its inception. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes belong to the poorest of the poor sections of society and therefore, due priority has been assigned for their speedier development in the planning process. For this purpose, the approach of Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) was introduced from the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79). Similarly, the approach of Special Component Plan (SCP) was adopted with the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) for the development of the Scheduled Castes. With a view to transforming these approaches into action, efforts have been made to benefit them by quantifying amounts separately in almost all the sectors of the economy from over all outlay allocations for the various departments. The details of Special Component Plan (SCP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) are mentioned in the following paragraphs:

### Special Component Plan

2. The sections of the population belonging to Scheduled Castes have, for historical reasons, remained socially and economically backward for a long period. Hence, concerted efforts have been made under the various plans to raise their social and economic status in view of the constitutional provision made for the promotion and protection of their interests and Directive Principles of the State Policy under Articles-46 of the constitution of India which reads as under:-

‘The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation’

3. In view of it, in the first four Five Year Plans, welfare programmes were drawn-up and implemented for improving the educational and economic status of the Scheduled Castes. By the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan, however, it was noticed that the strategy for the development of this vulnerable section of the society would have to be based on comprehensive economic and human resource development efforts so that they could acquire the ability to utilize the fruits of general economic development programmes. With this view, the approach of Special Component Plan (SCP) was adopted in the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) and the efforts resulted in earmarked allocations under SCP. Accordingly, programmes for the development of Scheduled Castes were undertaken in various sectors of the economy and further emphasis was laid upon the enhancement of welfare of this class. For this



purpose, family and individual beneficiary oriented development schemes within the general framework of the socio-economic development programmes were specially designed with the following principles :

1. The development departments would earmark amount from their allocated outlays by way of quantification for the Special Component Plan.
2. Only those schemes would be taken under SCP which ensure direct benefits to individuals or families belonging to Scheduled Castes.
3. Outlays for area oriented schemes directly benefiting Scheduled Castes bastis/villages having majority of Scheduled Caste population would be allocated under SCP.
4. Priority should be given for providing Basic Minimum Services like, Primary Education, Health, Drinking water, Rural Housing, Rural roads, Rural electrification and Nutrition.
5. Wage component schemes would not be included in the Special Component Plan.

4. Under the above guidelines, during the Seventh Five Year Plan, the schemes for the welfare and development of Scheduled Castes were implemented under the SCP. Substantial increase in the flow of funds under the SCP was done for the accelerated development of this class. State Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation was setup to act as a catalytic agent in development schemes for employment generation and financing pilot projects. Besides, special consideration was given to Scheduled Caste families in the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) also.

5. During the Eighth Five Year Plan, emphasis was laid on narrowing down the gap in the levels of the development of the Scheduled Castes as compared to the other sections of the population so that by the end of this century, this disadvantaged group of the population is brought on par with the rest of the society in all spheres of national development. Priority was given to elimination of exploitation and the removal of all forms of oppression. In order to provide further impetus to approach of SCP, from the last year 1996-97 of the Eighth Five Year Plan, the allocation of outlay under SCP was done in proportion of Scheduled Caste population in total population.

6. The socio-economic status of the Scheduled Castes emerged through these efforts is described briefly thus.

## **Social Status**

### **Population**

7. There are 66 Scheduled Castes in Uttar Pradesh and this State has the largest population of Scheduled Castes in the country. The proportion of total state's population to country's population is 16.4 percent whereas in respect of Scheduled Castes, this proportion is 21.18. According to 1991 census, the total population of the state is 1391.12 lakh out of which 292.76 lakh (21.04%) are Scheduled Castes, 258.23 lakh (88.20%) people belonging to Scheduled Castes reside in rural areas whereas 34.33 lakh

(11.8%) reside in urban areas. The number of Scheduled Castes females per thousand of Scheduled Castes males is 897. However, the trend in growth of Scheduled Castes population vis-à-vis total population of the State is given in the following table :

Table-1

(Population in lakh)

Year	Total Population	Scheduled Castes Population	Scheduled Castes Population as %age of Total Population	Decennial Growth	
				Total	Scheduled Castes
1971	883.41	185.49	21.00	1.82	1.88
1981	1108.62	234.53	21.16	2.30	2.37
1991	1391.12	292.76	21.04	2.29	2.24

8. It can be seen from the above table that decadal growth in Scheduled Castes population from 1981-1991 is 2.24 percent which is a little less than the corresponding growth 2.29 percent in total population in the State, which may be taken as a healthy trend.

### Literacy

9. According to 1991 census, the literacy rate among Scheduled Castes population in Uttar Pradesh is 26.85% as compared to 41.60 percent among total population. However, literacy among Scheduled Caste females is very low which is a cause for concern. As compared to 25.31% literacy among total female, only 10.69 percent Scheduled Caste females are literate. At national level, the average literacy rate of total population is 52.21 percent which comprises 64.31 percent for males and 39.29% for females. As compared to this, at national level, the average literacy among Scheduled Castes is 37.41% which comprises 49.91% for Scheduled Castes males and 23.76 percent for Scheduled Castes females. The literacy situation among this category vis-à-vis general/total population is mentioned below :

Year	Total Population			Scheduled Castes Population		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1971	31.50	10.55	21.70	17.13	2.46	10.20
1981	38.76	14.04	27.16	24.83	3.89	14.96
1991	55.73	25.31	41.60	40.80	10.69	26.85

10. It is obvious that during the period of two decades, the literacy rate of Scheduled Castes increased by 17% whereas the corresponding increase for total population is 20%. Though literacy among Scheduled Castes female increased 5 times from 1971 to 1991, it is still far below the level of total population.

## ECONOMIC STATUS

### Land Holdings

11. The ownership of land by this section of society is not encouraging. The table given below clearly indicates that the average size of land holdings of Scheduled Caste is continuously on the decrease.

Table-3  
Operational Holdings of Scheduled Caste in Uttar Pradesh  
(Area in '000 ha.)

Year	Total Population		General Population		Scheduled Caste Population	
	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area
1980-81						
(a) Total	17816	17971	15157	16260	2631	1661
Holdings	(100.00)	(100.00)	(85.06)	(90.48)	(14.76)	(9.24)
(b) Marginal	12572	4614	10410	3903	2147	706
Holdings	(100.00)	(100.00)	(82.80)	(84.59)	(17.08)	(15.30)
1990-91						
(a) Total	20074	17986	16753	16044	3289	1885
Holdings	(100.00)	(100.00)	(83.46)	(89.20)	(16.38)	(10.48)
(b) Marginal	14819	5654	12031	4717	2771	931
Holdings	(100.00)	(100.00)	(81.19)	(83.43)	(18.70)	(16.47)

### Occupational Classification

12. The total Scheduled Caste main workers in the State according to 1991 census, are 94.85 lakh which is 32.40 % of the total population of the Scheduled Castes. The occupational classification of Scheduled Caste workers in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors is given below:

Table-4  
Percentage of Scheduled Caste's main workers (1991 census)

Sectors	Total Workers	Scheduled Caste Workers	General Workers
Primary	73.01	82.26	70.25
Secondary	8.98	7.55	9.41
Tertiary	18.01	10.19	20.34
<b>All Sectors</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

13. The above table reveals that as compared to general and total workers, workers relating to Scheduled Castes are most dependent on agriculture. However, the size of main workers sustains the socio-economic structure of any class. The trend with regard to the number of workers in percentage to total population is given below:

Table-5

(Percentage)

Year	Total Workers	Scheduled Castes Workers	General Workers
1971	30.94	33.76	30.28
1981	31.75	33.67	31.20
1991	32.30	35.29	31.44

14. From the above table, it emerges that the increase in Scheduled Caste workers in percentage term is somewhat higher as compared to other workers of society and they are mostly engaged in low income generating activities as wage earners in agriculture which can be further seen in the following table.

Table-6

Occupational Pattern

(workers in lakh)

Category	Total Workers	Scheduled Caste Workers	General Workers
1. Cultivators	220.31 (53.26)	40.44 (42.63)	179.15 (56.39)
2. Agricultural Labourers	78.33 (18.94)	36.77 (38.77)	41.43 (13.04)
3. Non-agricultural Labourers	114.96 (27.80)	17.64 (18.60)	97.14 (30.57)
4. Total Main Workers	413.60 (100.00)	94.85 (100.00)	317.72 (100.00)

Note : Figures in brackets denote percentage.

## State Plan outlay allocation and expenditure under SCP

15. The details of financial progress upto 1998-99 under the SCP are given in the following table:-

**Table-7**  
The Allocation Under Special Component Plan and Expenditure  
(Rs. in Crores)

S.No.	Plan Period	State Plan		SCP		% age	
		Outlay	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Col. (5-3)	Col.(6-4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)	6200.00	6594.29	570.00	525.35	9.19	7.97
2.	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)	11000.00	11948.72	1458.11	1239.98	13.26	10.38
3.	Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97)	22005.00	21667.02	1923.94	5128.29	8.74	23.67
4.	Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002)	46340.00	----	8793.21	----	18.98	----
i.	(1997-98)	7163.34	5652.35	1451.32	1097.17	20.26	19.41
ii.	(1998-99)	10260.96	6436.56	2159.81	1349.23	21.05	20.96
iii.	(1999-2000) Proposed	11400.00	---	2394.00	---	21.00	----

### Special Central Assistance for SCP

16. In addition to the state plan outlay as mentioned above, the special central assistance (SCA) is also provided for the development of Scheduled Castes. With the objective of bringing the Scheduled Castes families above the poverty line by ensuring their overall economic development, the SCA is being used by the state Government in a number of income generating programmes which include schemes of self-

employment, allotment of shops, free boring and vocational training programme, etc. The position of utilisation of SCA upto 1998-99 is given in the table below:-

Table-8  
Utilisation of Special Central Assistance Under SCP

(Rs. In Cr.)

S.No.	Plan Period	Special Central Assistance			
		Amount Sanctioned	Amount Utilized	%age	No. of beneficiaries
1.	Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)	140.32	137.52	98.00	356718
2.	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)	189.01	176.50	93.38	310574
3.	Annual Plan (1990-91)	44.26	49.49	111.82	79053
4.	Annual Plan (1991-92)	48.44	51.78	106.90	97766
5.	Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97)	309.27	311.88	100.00	479433
6.	Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002)	707.19	---	---	----
7.	1997-98	76.47	55.72	72.87	98057
8.	1998-99	75.18	54.91	73.04	108598
9.	1999-2000 (Proposed)	86.42	----	----	---

17. The facts embodied in preceding paragraphs amply reflect the vigorous efforts made by the State as well as central Government to improve the socio-economic status of Scheduled Castes in the State

through which significant improvement has been achieved during the past. Still there is a long ways to go in this direction to bring this segment of population in the main stream of planned development. Accordingly, the objectives during Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) and Annual Plan (1999-2000) under the SCP set for their further development, are as follows:

1. Substantial reduction in poverty and unemployment.
2. Creation of productive assets of in favour of Scheduled Castes to sustain the growth likely to accrue through development efforts.
3. Diversification of the economy to have an optimal mix of development by providing adequate opportunities almost in all the sectors of the economy.
4. Human resource development by providing adequate educational and health services, and
5. Provision of physical and financial security against all types of exploitation and oppression.

#### **Strategy for Development during Ninth Plan and Annual Plan (1999-2000)**

18. In order to achieve the objectives as enunciated for the Ninth Fifth Year Plan, the foremost task is to ensure sufficient allocation of outlay (in proportion to SC population) under SCP for different sectors of economy. In view of this fact, the total State Plan outlay for the Ninth Five Year Plan has been proposed as Rs. 46340.00 Crore, out of which Rs. 8793.21 Crore is allocated under SCP . An outlay of Rs. 2394.00 Crore has been allocated under the SCP in the year 1999-2000.

19. The strategy for development of Scheduled Castes would be ensured on the following lines:-

1. Formulation of suitable guide lines for district and state sectors schemes from time to time so that they may be properly implemented to achieve the objectives.
2. The schemes under SCP would have to be properly monitored and evaluated from time to time so that the feed back is made available far applying corrective measures in the schemes to optimise their performance.
3. In order to bring about the required diversification in economy, priority would be given to develop agriculture based allied activities like animal husbandry, dairy, forestry, cooperation and farm mechanisation. Attempts would also be made to reduce the pressure on land by transferring atleast 20% the labour force engaged in agriculture sector to secondary and tertiary sectors.

4. In secondary sectors, priority would be assigned to develop Khadi and Village Industries, Sericulture, Handloom and Small Scales Industries because these are labour intensive industries requiring comparatively lesser amount of capital than other means of production. For this purpose entrepreneurial development measures would also be adopted.
5. Within tertiary sector, the most important are Basic Minimum Services, like education, health, housing, drinking water etc. Adequate funds would be allotted for these services in various welfare schemes. In addition to it, attempt would also be made to develop banking, trading, export and other marketing facilities in favour of these classes.

### **New Methodology For The Special Component Plan**

20. In the year 1998-99, state government brought about significant policy changes for the implementation of Special Component Plan. Under the new regime, the planning department will allocate outlays under the SCP by consultation with various departments in proportion to Scheduled Castes population in the state under various schemes within the frame work of integrated planing. The task of monitoring of expenditure and proper utilisation of the quantified budget allocations under the SCP now rests with the Social Welfare Department. With a view to ensuring proper implementation of this regime and also the conflict resolution in the context of proper allocation of plan and budget under the SCP, a committee has also been setup in the government, comprising, Principal Secretaries of Finance, Social Welfare and Planning.

## **TRIBAL SUB-PLAN**

21. The Tribal people of Uttar Pradesh are among the nascent tribal groups joining the main stream of planned development, to which they have brought a distinct and colourful cultural variety. Many of these tribes live in strategically important border areas which make their position sensitive as regards the security of the country. Their economy is closely linked with the forests and they live a sub standard life because of their primitive mode of life and livelihood. Majority of them are placed below the poverty line, possessing meagre assets and are exclusively dependent on wages, forest produce and agriculture. Therefore, there is an urgent need to uplift them form their present level of subsistence living. The socio-economic profile of the Scheduled Tribes in U.P. is described in the following paragraphs:

### **Population**

22. Total population of Scheduled Tribes in the State was 1.99 lakh in 1971 which increased to 2.33 lakh in 1981 and further to 2.88 lakh in 1991. The compound annual rate of growth in population was 1.6 percent during 1971-81 which increased 2.1 percent during 1981-91. These rates of growth are lower than the rates of growth of general population as well as Scheduled Caste population. As per 1991 census, 2.71 lakh (94.1 percent) of total Scheduled Tribes population, reside in rural areas whereas 0.17 lakh (5.9



percent) reside in urban areas. The number of Scheduled Tribes females per thousand of Scheduled Tribes males is 910, which is far above the number of Scheduled Castes and general females per thousand of respective males. Out of total tribe population in the State, 2.10 lakh (73 percent) reside in Hill areas and remaining 0.78 lakh (27 percent) in the total belt of plains. The tribal concentration in Uttar Pradesh is found on the peaks and sloppy mountains of the Himalayas and the Terai and Bhawar belt in the foot hills of Himalayas. They mostly found in seven hills districts viz. Udham Singh Nagar, Dehradun, Pithoragarh, Chamoli, Almora, Uttar Kashi, Garhwal and seven plains districts viz. Kheri, Balrampur, Sravasti, Bahraich, Mahrajganj, Haridwar and Bijnor. Details are given below:-

Table-1

(Population in lakh)

Year	Total Population	Scheduled Tribes Population	Scheduled Tribes Population as %age of Total Population	Decennial Growth	
				Total	Scheduled Castes
1971	883.41	1.99	0.23	1.82	N.A.
1981	1108.62	2.33	0.21	2.30	1.60
1991	1391.12	2.88	0.21	2.29	2.10

23. The major tribes found in Uttar Pradesh are **Tharu, Buxa, Bhotia, Jaunsari and Raji**. Among these tribes, **Bhotia, Jaunsari and Raji** are mainly found in hill areas whereas **Buxa and Tharu** are found in hill as well as in plain areas. The population of above mentioned tribes in Uttar Pradesh is as follows:

1.	Tharu	118558
2.	Buxa	42027
3.	Bhotia	23410
4.	Jaunsari	64948
5.	Raji	494
	<b>Total</b>	<b>249437</b>

24. In addition to above, scattered tribal population in the plain and hill areas are 21769 and 16695 respectively. Taking this into account, the total tribal population in State comes to 287901. The salient features of tribal population are mentioned below:

### **Tharu**

25. Tharus live in the Terai-Bhawal zone in the northern portion of almost all the district falling in this tract. They are mainly found in Bahraich, Sravasti, Balrampur, Kheri, Mahrajganj and Udham Singh Nagar. Their total population is 1.19 lakh. They are basically agriculturists. Sincere and committed efforts of the State Government have slowly induced this tribe towards the mechanised way of farming to a considerable extent.

26. The women, being earning member of the family, occupy an important position and play a vital role in Tharus. The eldest female member invariably happens to be the head of the household. Joint family system is common among the Tharu families. Tharus have strong traditional Panchayat organisation to settle their disputes and to ensure adherence to their common code of conduct. They are non-vegetarians and consume liquor. They believe that liquor provides them partial immunity from malaria.

### **Buxa**

27. The Buxas are from Mongoloid stock and claim Rajput origin. In habits and customs, they closely resemble the Tharu. They are supposed to be original inhabitants of Terai belt. They are found in the Terai and Bhawal areas of Sub-Himalayan range of the State. Buxas are the followers of Lord Rama and Krishna and worship Hindu Gods and Goddesses. Educationally and economically, they are more backward than the Tharu. Agriculture is their main occupation.

### **Jaunsari**

28. The term Jaunsari represents a number of tribal groups inhabiting Jaunsari area of Dehradun district namely the Khasas, artisan classes, Koltas and Bajgis. The Khasas comprise the Brahmins and the Rajputs. They constitute the privileged class while others are expected to serve them. Lowest among the class structure are the Koltas and their condition is extremely poor. The Khasa families treat them under their bondage; Khasas are traditional land owners while Koltas and Bajgis (artisans) have no independent existence of their own.

### **Bhotia**

29. They are mainly found in districts of Almora, Chamoli, Pithoragarh and Uttar Kashi. Bhotias are also Mongoloids. They speak their own traditional dialects originating from the Tibetan branch of the Himalayan group of the Tibet-Burma family. Before 1962, they depended on the trade with Tibet, but now

they have been able to find market for their crafts and merchandise in the state and elsewhere in the country.

### Raji

30. Rajis, found in Pithoragarh are recognised as a primitive tribe. The Raji, is a numerically small and little known community. They are locally known as Banrawats. They are socially, educationally and economically most backward. They constitute now the weakest section and remain almost aloof from the main stream of civilization. In past, they are mainly dependent on forest produce but now they are taking benefits from developmental programme of the Government.

### Literacy

31. An analysis of 1991 census reveals that the literacy rate of Scheduled Tribes population in Uttar Pradesh is 35.70 percent as compared to 41.60 percent of total population. Literacy among Scheduled Tribes is more than that of Scheduled Castes. The literacy of Scheduled Tribes males is 49.59 percent whereas 19.96 percent females are literate, which is higher than the national level of 40.65 percent for males and 18.19 percent for females of the Scheduled Tribes. The literacy trend is incorporated in the following table.

Table-2  
Literacy of Scheduled Tribe population

Year	Total Population			Scheduled Castes Population		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1971	31.50	10.55	21.70	22.51	5.58	14.59
1981	38.76	14.04	27.16	31.22	8.69	20.45
1991	55.73	25.31	41.60	49.95	19.86	35.70

## Occupational Status

32. The Total Scheduled Tribes main workers in the state were 0.86 lakh in 1981, which increased to 1.03 lakh in 1991 registering a compound annual growth rate of 1.9 percent. The occupational classification of Scheduled Tribes workers in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors is given below:

Table-4  
Percentage of Scheduled Tribes main workers in  
Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors (1991 census)

Sectors	Total Workers	Scheduled Tribe Workers	General Workers
Primary	73.01	84.36	70.25
Secondary	8.98	6.41	9.41
Tertiary	18.01	9.23	20.34
<b>All Sectors</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

33. The above table reveals that as compared to general and total workers, workers relating to Scheduled Tribes are most dependent on agriculture. The trend of number of workers in percentage to total population is given below:

Table-5  
(Percentage)

Year	Total Workers	Scheduled Tribe Workers	General Workers
1971	30.94	---	30.28
1981	31.75	---	31.20
1991	32.30	43.42	31.44

34. Occupational Categorywise Classification of Scheduled Tribes as per 1991 Census is given below:

Table-6

Occupational Pattern

(workers in lakh)

Category	Total Workers	Scheduled Tribe Workers	General Workers
1. Cultivators	220.31 (53.26)	0.72 (69.90)	179.15 (53.39)
2. Agricultural Labourers	78.33 (18.94)	0.13 (12.62)	41.43 (13.04)
3. Non-agricultural Labourers	114.96 (27.80)	0.18 (17.48)	97.14 (30.57)
4. Total Main Workers	413.60 (100.00)	1.03 (100.00)	317.72 (100.00)

Note : Figures in brackets denote percentage.

## Land holding

35. The ownership position of land of this disadvantaged section of society is also very poor. The table given below clearly indicates that the average size of Scheduled Tribes holdings is continuously decreasing :

Table 6  
Operational Holdings of Scheduled Caste in Uttar Pradesh

(Area in '000 ha.)

Year	Total Population		General Population		Scheduled Tribe Population	
	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area
1980-81						
(a) Total	17816	17971	15157	16260	28.3	50
Holdings	(100.00)	(100.00)	(85.06)	(90.48)	(0.51)	(0.27)
(b) Marginal	12572	4614	10410	3903	15	5
Holdings	(100.00)	(100.00)	(82.80)	(84.59)	(53.00)	(10.00)
1990-91						
(a) Total	20074	17986	16753	16044	32.3	57
Holdings	(100.00)	(100.00)	(83.46)	(89.20)	(0.16)	(0.003)
(b) Marginal	14819	5654	12031	4717	17	6
Holdings	(100.00)	(100.00)	(81.19)	(83.43)	(52.63)	(10.53)

## State Plan outlay allocation and expenditure under the TSP

36. The Planwise and yearwise allocation and expenditure alongwith proposed outlay for Ninth Plan (1997-2002) and for the year 1999-2000 is as follows :

Table 7  
Allocation and expenditure under Tribal Sub-Plan

(Rs. In Cr.)

S.No.	Plan Period	State Plan		TSP		%age Col.	
		Outlay	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	5-3	6-4
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)	6200.00	6594.29	5.54	2.52	0.09	0.04
2.	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)	11000.00	11948.72	7.68	6.79	0.07	0.06
3.	Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97)	22005.00	21667.02	91.00	70.99	0.41	0.33
4.	Ninth Plan (Proposed) (1997-2002)	46340.00	---	1155.27	---	2.49	---
5.	1997-98	7163.34	5652.35	32.57	19.29	0.45	0.34
6.	1998-99	10260.96	6436.56	49.10	30.74	0.48	0.48
7.	1999-2000 (Proposed)	11400.00	---	42.45	---	0.37	---

## Special Central Assistance

37. In Addition to the TSP outlay, Special Central Assistance is also allocated to the State for Basic Minimum amenities and socio-economic upliftment of Scheduled Tribes population. The Planwise amount of Special Central Assistance given of the State is given below in table:

Table 8  
Utilisation of Special Central Assistance Under TSP

(Rs. In Cr.)

S.No.	Plan Period	Special Central Assistance		
		Amount Sanctioned	Amount Utilized	%age
1.	Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)	1.02	0.95	93.14
2.	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)	2.46	2.43	98.78
3.	Annual Plan (1990-91)	0.48	0.48	100.00
4.	Annual Plan (1991-92)	0.55	0.53	96.00
5.	Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97)	3.26	3.26	100.00
	i. 1992-93	0.57	0.57	100.00
	ii. 1993-94	0.67	0.67	100.00
	iii. 1994-95	0.61	0.61	100.00
	iv. 1995-96	0.39	0.39	100.00
	v. 1996-97	1.01	1.01	100.00
6.	Ninth Plan (1997-2002)	3.65	-	-
	i. 1997-98	0.64	0.64	100.00
	ii. 1998-99	1.12	1.12	100.00
	iii. 1999-2000 (proposed)	1.40	-	-



38. The above socio-economic profile of the Scheduled Tribes amply demonstrates that though the status of Scheduled Tribes in U.P. has improved appreciably over the years particularly in literacy, there is a long way to go in this direction.

39. However, the main problem of Scheduled Tribes in U.P. is poverty, which is primarily due to under-developed agriculture. Indebtedness due to inadequate means of livelihood, is another important problem. Inadequate means of transport and communication facilities further compound these problems. In view of these problems, welfare programmes were formulated and implemented during past Five Year Plans. In addition, Area Development Approach was also adopted for the integrated development of Tribal Areas. However, it is needed that the strategy for the development of Scheduled Tribes would have to be based on comprehensive economic and human resource development efforts so that they could acquire the ability to benefit from the general economic development programmes.

40. In view of above fact, the approach, objectives and strategy during Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) and Annual Plan (1999-2000) are mentioned below:-

#### **Ninth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1999-2000**

41. During Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002), separate outlay for TSP was allocated in proportion of their population and a separate Tribal Sub-Plan was formulated in consultation with the various development departments. An outlay of Rs.1155.27 and Rs. 42.45 Crore have been proposed for the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) and the Annual Plan (1999-2000) respectively under TSP.

42. The TSP with the following approach, objectives and strategy for development is defined broadly by the measures given below:-

- (a) Earmarking of funds for TSP in proportion to the percentage of Scheduled Tribe Population in the State is being ensured. Larger percentage may be earmarked to bridge the gap between the development of Scheduled Tribes and general population and to bring Scheduled Tribes at par with the rest of the population.
- (b) Funds allotted under the TSP should be utilised on such schemes/programmes as would serve the specific needs of the tribes and should, as far as possible, be beneficiary oriented.
- (c) More and more emphasis will be given to the national schemes of Basic Minimum Services viz. safe drinking water supply, primary health care, public housing assistance, link roads, nutrition, streamlining of public distribution system, universal and compulsory primary education etc.
- (d) While preparing Tribal Sub-Plan, it would also be ensured that the proposed development programmes are based on the principle of "development with social justice". The quantum of employment generation income generation and magnitude of increased income of

Scheduled Tribe families would also be estimated while formulating development programmes.

- (e) Plan schemes which benefit the Scheduled Tribe families on cent percent would be continued with the condition that physical targets be fixed against respective plan expenditure, In addition to this, physical and financial targets would also be fixed for proposed new schemes.
- (f) Efforts will also be made for expansion/strengthening of Tarai Anusuchit Janjati Vikas Nigam Ltd. so that development programmes for Scheduled Tribes may effectively be implemented.
- (g) Only those development programmes will be selected in agriculture, animal husbandry, small and cottage industries, etc. which can substantially improve the economic condition of Scheduled Tribes. It will also be ensured that the benefits accrue to landless, labourers, small and marginal farmers, and other poorer sections of the tribal population. Training in different trades will also be given to the target group so that they are capable of availing of new job opportunities.
- (h) Proper and adequate rehabilitation of tribals displaced due to execution of major development projects will be done so as to ensure that the standard of living of the tribals after their displacement is better than earlier.
- (i) Since majority of tribals are unskilled labour, more emphasis will be given to opening of training cum-production centers where they would be imparted training in handlooms, carpet weaving, carpentry blacksmith and other allied and hereditary trades of the tribals.
- (j) Since the tribal economy is largely dependent on forest, coordinated efforts would be made by Forest and Tribal Development Departments within the framework of Forest Conservation Act, 1980 for giving them adequate conditions of livelihood.
- (k) Special Central Assistance form Government of India will be utilised only for economic development of tribal population.
- (l) Non-Governmental Organisations engaged in tribal development work would be encourage by providing more incentives and freedom of work to them.
- (m) Special efforts will be made to include the thirteen Adivasi communities of south eastern Uttar Pradesh, in the list of Scheduled Tribes.

## **NEW METHODOLOGY FOR THE TRIBAL SUB-PLAN**

43. In the year 1998-99 state government brought about significant policy changes similar to those for the Scheduled castes for the implementation of the Tribal Sub-Plan also. Under the new regime, the planning department will allocate outlays under the TSP by consultation with various departments in proportion to Scheduled Tribes population in the state under various schemes within the frame-work of integrated planning. The task of monitoring of expenditure and proper utilisation of the quantified budget allocations under the TSP now rests with the Social Welfare Department. With a view to ensure proper implementation of this methodology and also to ensure resolution of difficulties in the context of proper allocation of plan and budget under the TSP, a committee has also been setup at the government level, comprising, Principal Secretaries of Finance, Social Welfare and Planning.

## CHAPTER - 4

### WOMEN COMPONENT PLAN

As we approach the new millennium, human development appears as a major thrust in the development planning and gender equality emerges as a major challenge. Women, who constitute nearly 47 percent of the total population, are the principal providers of care and support to infants and children. Thus, the investments towards women capability building and empowering them to exercise their choice is not only valuable in itself but is also the surest way to contribute to economic growth and overall development of Society. Therefore, their concerns are placed on the priority list of the development agenda. It is in this perspective that several initiatives have been taken by the Government and voluntary organisations to reduce gender inequality for obviating the discriminatory practices towards women still prevailing in Society.

2. In order to improve the well being of women and children in Society the Government has made a significant shift in the approach from 'Welfare during Fifties' to 'Development during Seventies' and to 'Empowerment during the Nineties'. During the Nineties major thrust in respect of women was to make them economically independent and self-reliant, while in respect of children efforts were made to ensure their 'survival protection and development' with special focus on the girl child and adolescent girl. Constitution of India has also gives support and strength to them as its. Article 14 confers equal rights and opportunities for men and women in the political, economical and social spheres; Article 15 prohibits discrimination against any citizen on the ground of sex, religion, race and caste etc; Article 16 provides for equality of opportunities in the matter of public appointments for all citizens; Article 39 mentions that the State shall direct its policy towards providing to men and women equally the right to means of livelihood and equal pay for equal work; Article 42 directs the State to make provisions for ensuring just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief whereas Article 51 (A) (e) imposes a fundamental duty on every citizen to renounce the practices derogatory to the dignity of women. Certain legislations relating to safe-guard the interests of women and girls like; The Dowry Prohibitions Act 1961 (as amended upto 1986), The Child Marriage Restraint Act 1976, The Immoral Traffic Prevention Act 1956 (as amended and retitled in 1986), Indecent Representation of Women (Prevention) Act, 1986 etc. have also come about in the recent times. The land mark achievements of both 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendments in 1993 have also empowered women by enabling their participation in the grass root democracy through the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Local Bodies. However, inspite of Constitutional support, developmental policies and programmes impact has been far below the expectations. United Nations Development Programme report 1998 reveals that the share of women in total income is relatively very low (25.4%) as compared to males (74.6%). Female managers account only for 2 percent. Professional women technical workers are 21 percent and in Government Services the fair sex have a 6 percent participation. In the Lok-Sabha women's are 7.5 percent of total members whereas in State Legislative Assemblies they are only 3.9 percent.

## The Current Scenario

3. Developmental policies and welfare programmes, both in women specific and women related sectors, put into action through the successive Five Year Plans, have resulted in significant improvement in the socio-economic status of women. In the following part an account of important achievements along with the problems and gaps that are existing and requiring attention of the Government in the core sectors of health demography, education, employment, decision making, and political participation etc; has been furnished. The Statewise data in support of these achievements/gaps is given in the Annexure.

### Sex Ratio

4. The sex ratio in Uttar Pradesh has always been unfavourable to females and is as low as 879 females per thousand males. There seems to be steady decline in sex ratio from a level of 957 in 1901 to 910 in 1951 and to 879 in 1991. At national level this ratio is 927, whereas it is highest in Kerala (1036).

Census year	Sex Ratio	
	India	Uttar Pradesh
1951	946	910
1961	941	909
1971	930	879
1981	934	885
1991	927	879

Source : Census of India of respective years.

5. Census data indicates that during the 1981-91 period, except Kerala, Punjab, Himanchal Pradesh and West Bengal this ratio dropped in all the major States. In Uttar Pradesh this ratio dropped by 6 points i.e. from 885 in 1981 to 879 in 1991, whereas at national level the corresponding drop was 7 points. During the same period this drop was highest (35 points) in Bihar followed by Orissa (10 points) and Rajasthan (9 points)

### Expectation of life at birth

6. The average life expectancy at birth for women (54.6 years) in Uttar Pradesh is lower than the male expectation of life (56.8 years). However, at national level this figure is slightly higher for females than the males. Among the States, an expectation of life over 65 years have been observed only in Kerala and Punjab. For the period 1996-2001 women in India are projected to have 65.3 years of life expectancy. Women in Kerala are expected to live on average till 75 years of age while women in Uttar Pradesh will have a life expectancy of 61.1 years.

## Expectation of life at birth : Uttar Pradesh and India

(Years)

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Year	Uttar Pradesh		India	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1983	51.4	48.5	55.4	55.7
1988	54.2	52.5	57.7	58.1
1990-92	56.8	54.6	59.0	59.4
1996-2001 (Projected)	61.2	61.1	62.3	65.3

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Source : Towards Population and Development Goals; U.N. population Fund, New Delhi. (1997)

## Literacy

7. Census data indicates that at national level the discrimination in male and female literacy rate was nearly 20 percentage points in 1951 which increased to 25 points during census 1991 whereas in Uttar Pradesh this discrimination increased from 14 percentage points in 1951 to 30 in 1991.

### Literacy Rates (1951-91)

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Year	India		Uttar Pradesh	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
1951	8.86	27.16	3.56	17.30
1961	15.34	40.40	7.02	27.30
1971	21.97	45.95	10.55	31.50
1981	29.85	56.50	14.04	38.76
1991	39.19	64.13	25.31	55.73

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Source : Census of India of respective years.

8. 1991 census data also reveals that highest discrimination in male-female literacy is in BIMARU (Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh) States. This discrimination is nearly 34 percentage points in Rajasthan as compared to nearly 30 percentage points in each Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar. Against an all India average of 39.19 percent 25.31 percent females are literate in Uttar Pradesh. The other State's having low female literacy than all India average are Bihar (22.89%), Rajasthan (20.44%) and Madhya Pradesh (28.85%).

9. An inter-district analysis of female literacy in Uttar Pradesh indicates that a large scale disparity exists among the districts. Out of total 904 development blocks of the State, 13 blocks have female literacy less than 5 percent and 122 between 5-10 percent.

### **School attendance (Age 6-14 Years)**

10. In the indicator of school attendance of girl students, Uttar Pradesh ranks 13<sup>th</sup> amongst 16 major States. The corresponding percentages of boys and girl school going students of age 6-14 years in Uttar Pradesh are 72.8 and 48.2 percent whereas this proportion is 75.5 and 58.9 percent respectively at all India level: The disparity between the ratio of boy and girls students is highest in Rajasthan (34 percentage points) followed by Uttar Pradesh (25 percentage points).

### **Work Participation Rates**

11. Due to increasing population, the number of workers have been rising, but in terms of proportion they appear to lose their share in each subsequent censuses. This could be seen that the share of working population is falling both among male and female population but it is more marked in the case of female workers.

### **Workers and their Composition by Sex : Uttar Pradesh**

Census Year	Workers (in lakh)		Percentage of Workers in the respective population	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1951	198	71	60	24
1961	225	64	58	18
1971	245	28	52	7
1981	296	28	50	5
1991	265	49	49	7.5

Source : Census of India of respective years

12. The number of female workers in Uttar Pradesh fell sharply from 71 lakh in 1951 to 28 lakh in 1981, which then increased to 49 lakh in 1991. Apparently, the sharp fall in the number of female workers is due to differences in scopes of definitions of censuses. During the period 1951-91 census, proportion of

male workers among male population fell from 60 percent to 49 percent whereas for female this proportion fell from 24 to 7.5 percent .

13. The problem of unemployment amongst female has also become a matter of great concern in recent past. The National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) data for 1993-94 based on current daily status reveals that the unemployment rate amongst urban females of Uttar Pradesh is 4.8 percent whereas it is 3.9 percent for the rural females. The corresponding rates for rural and urban males are 2.9 and 4.8 percent respectively.

### **Gender-related Health Index (GHI)**

14. This index combines four parameters viz expectation of life at birth, adult literacy, middle school enrolment ratio and infant mortality rate. The higher the index value the higher gender equality status. An analysis of GDI as given an Annexure reveals that Kerala leads gender equality in health with a score of 88.1. The lowest score (34.1) is of Orissa. The scores of all the relatively backward States viz Bihar, Rajasthan, U.P. and M.P. is 43.5, 40.62, 37.29 and 34.8 respectively. The rank of U.P. is 13<sup>th</sup> among 16 major States on the GHI.

### **Reproductive Health Index (RHI)**

15. RHI combines six parameters viz Total fertility Rate, Infant Mortality Rate, Proportion of higher order birth, birth interval, Medical Attention at birth and Female education. The maximum RHI value is observed in Kerala (84.6) and the minimum in Uttar Pradesh (22.8). The States other than Kerala with a score of 50 or more are Tamil Nadu (63.6), Andhra Pradesh (53.5), Himanchal Pradesh (50.9), Maharashtra (53.9) and Punjab (50.1). If we analyse each of the six components of the RHI separately we get an almost identical picture as for the composite index.

### **Progress during Planned Development:**

16. Efforts were made to enhance employment and income generation activities for women under various sectors viz agriculture, dairying, animal husbandry, Khadi and village industries, small scale industries, handloom, handicrafts etc. Since nearly 90 percent of rural women were engaged in agriculture sector, efforts were made to enhance their skills in agricultural operations and extension work. In order to co-ordinate, monitor and evaluate various development programmes launched for their over all development, a new department 'Women Welfare and Child Development' was set up in the State in 1989.

17. During the Eighth Plan (1992-97), special efforts were made to uplift the socio-economic status of women in Society. For this purpose priority has been given to women in various poverty and unemployment alleviation programmes, so that they can generate gainful employment opportunities through promotion/expansion of both wage and self employment opportunities and thus became economically independent and self reliant. The notable features in this direction are:-

- The number of children attending primary schools has vastly increased from 2.73 million in 1950-51 to 14.82 million by the end of 1991-92.



- Increase in grant from Rs. 10 lakh to Rs. 20 lakh to private institutions for opening of Senior Secondary Girls School in unserved development block. In the second phase at least two Senior Secondary Girls School shall be opened in each development block.
- ICDS covered 548 of the total 904 development blocks making a coverage of 61 percent. Apart from supplementary nutrition and attention to pre-school education of 3 to 6 years old, the 48000 Aanganwadi Centres in the State also facilitate linkages with the health system through immunisation, referral services, effective monitoring in health and nutrition education.
- Grant-in-aid to destitute widows has been increased from Rs. 100 per month to Rs. 125 per month. The number of beneficiaries in this regard till now stands at 504495.
- While naming guardian, the name of the mother should compulsarily be included along with the name of the father.
- Rights of agricultural land have been given to widow after the death of her husband.
- The State Government through succeeding Five Year Plans has been increasingly addressing the issues relating to the status of women with placing priority on skill-upgradation of women through several schemes VIZ IRDP, DWCRA, JRY, Rashtriya Mahila Kosh, Swarna Jayanti Sunishchit Rojgar Yojna etc. These initiatives have been further strengthened by the one-third representation of women in local-self government institutions under the Panchayati Raj and Urban Local Bodies Act of 1993 and 1994. In Uttar Pradesh, of the total 521385 elected members 200243 (38%) are women.

#### The Objective and Strategy for the Ninth Plan (1997-2002)

18. 'Empowerment of Women' being one of the main objectives of the Ninth Plan, every effort will be made to create an enabling environment where women can freely exercise their rights both within and outside home, as equal partners alongwith men. This will be realised through early finalisation and adoption of the 'State Policy for Empowerment of Women' which will lay down definite goals, targets and policy prescriptions alongwith a well defined 'Gender Development Index' to monitor the impact of its implementation in raising the status of women from time to time.

19. Keeping in view the depressed socio-economic condition of women in the society, an integrated approach will be adopted towards empowering women through convergence of existing services, resources, infrastructure and manpower available in both women specific and women-related sectors with the ultimate objective of achieving the set goal. To this effect, the Ninth Plan adopts a special strategy of 'Women Component Plan' through which not less than 30 percent of the funds/benefits are earmarked in all the women related sectors. It also suggests a special vigil to be kept on the flow of the earmarked funds/benefits through an effective machanism to ensure that the proposed strategy brings forth a holistic approach towards empowering women. In order to fulfill the above mentioned objectives following strategy will be adopted during the Ninth Plan period (1997-2002).

- Awareness generation, confidence building and promotion of self-reliance amongst women,
- Commencement of the intensive female literacy programme in the areas having lowest level of female literacy,
- Gender sensitization within the family and community to promote an environment more conducive for accepting women as equal partners,

- Attention will be paid to their health especially the reproductive health and their access to health care services,
- Enhancing women income, earning opportunities through improved access to credit, training technology, market support etc. and freeing them from the drudgery and time spent on household chores such as fuel, fodder and water collection,
- Violence against women will be eliminated through legislation, regulatory mechanism and media policies,
- To expedite action to legislate reservation of not less than 1/3 seats for women in the parliament and in the State Legislative Assemblies and thus ensure adequate representation of women in decision making,
- To adopt a special strategy of 'Women's Component Plan' to ensure that not less 30 percent of funds/benefits flow to women from other development sectors,
- To organise women into Self-Help-Group and thus mark the beginning of a major process of empowering women .

20. During Ninth Plan the ongoing training-cum-employment-cum-income generation programmes VIZ, IRDP, TRYSEM, JRY, DWCRA, Nehru Rojgar Yojna (NRY) Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY), Indira Mahila Yojna (IMY), NORAD, Mahila dairy for milk Cooperative societies, support for training and employment (STEP) etc. will be expanded to create more and more of employment-cum-income generation opportunities to cover as many women as possible living below poverty line.

21. New proposals for the Annual Plan 1999-2000 are as under :

- Free education to girls upto graduation level in Government Schools/Colleges and universities and Colleges affiliated to Universities.
- In rural areas, during the coming five years 42000 women's will be benefitted with the help of 2800 Self-Help-Group's through a Rs. 62.14 crore scheme 'Mahila Uthan Yojna' being implemented in 15 districts of the state.
- In order to enhance income and employment among women 38850 families will be benefitted during the year 1999-2000 through 'Comprehensive Mini Dairy Scheme' and 'Mahila Mini Dairy Scheme'.
- With the assistance of World Bank, a new project: ICDS III will be launched in 300 development blocks of the state, in which 110 new schemes will be implemented and 190 Continuing schemes will be strengthened.
- In Government services, 20 percent reservation will be given to females. This reservation will be given within each reservation category.
- In professional and technical education, a scholarship ranging between Rs. 50 to Rs. 425 will be granted to the girls belonging to general category living below poverty line.
- Maximum limit of the maintenance grant to divorced women will be increased from Rs. 500 per month to Rs. 5000 per month after necessary amendments in the Criminal Procedure Code.

22. During Ninth Plan an outlay of Rs.1045.28 crore has been allocated for Women Component Plan in which Rs. 914.03 crore is for plains and the remaining Rs.131.25 crore is for the Uttaranchal. In the Annual Plans 1997-98 and 1998-99 against the outlay of Rs. 232.04 and Rs. 276.09 crore the anticipated expenditure was Rs.174.77 and Rs. 209.84 crore respectively. An outlay of Rs. 263.56 crore is allocated

for Women Component Plan during the Annual Plan 1999-2000, whose sectoral break-up is given in following table:-

Women Component Plan

Sectors	Proposed Outlay Ninth Plan	Expenditure		(Rs. in lakh)
		1997-98	1998-99	Proposed outlay 1999-2000
Dairy	1360.32	199.42	39.96	313.88
<u>Rural Development</u>	<u>26001.00</u>	<u>4284.45</u>	<u>5685.34</u>	<u>6020.00</u>
IRDP	20623.00	3365.31	3731.21	
Trysem	1840.00	420.34	544.27	
DWCRA	3538.00	498.50	1409.86	
SJGSRY	-	-	-	6020.00
<u>Industries</u>	<u>225.00</u>	<u>12.20</u>	<u>25.97</u>	<u>20.43</u>
Women Silk Project	10.00	5.00	8.23	1.00
Handloom	10.00			
Village and Small Industries	205.00	7.20	17.74	19.43
<u>Education</u>	<u>18636.48</u>	<u>4259.20</u>	<u>4523.39</u>	<u>4093.54</u>
Basic Education	11587.90	3007.78	3180.14	2743.15
Secondary Education	4888.58	391.86	1333.25	1100.39
Technical Education	2160.00	859.56	10.00	250.00
Urban Development	200.00	-	10.24	27.87
<u>Welfare of SC/ST/DT</u>	<u>14795.71</u>	<u>4714.53</u>	<u>3728.53</u>	<u>5109.03</u>
Welfare of SC	12897.25	4612.99	3624.53	4660.15
Welfare of ST	1740.96	46.64	56.60	353.03
Welfare of DT	157.50	54.90	47.40	95.85
<u>Social Welfare</u>	<u>8670.00</u>	<u>1993.76</u>	<u>1835.20</u>	<u>2118.50</u>
Sainik Welfare	18.00	1.60	2.40	3.44
Welfare of Handicapped	661.50	161.35	184.99	220.50
Women Welfare	10760.00	1315.28	2475.41	3929.41
<u>Nutrition</u>	<u>23200.00</u>	<u>535.78</u>	<u>2472.77</u>	<u>4500.00</u>
Women Component Plan –	104528.01	17477.27	20984.19	26356.60

23. The physical target during the Annual Plan 1999-2000 is to open 185 Senior Basic School for girls, 15 Government girls High School at block level and 10 Government Girls Higher Secondary School in unserved areas. During the Annual Plan 1999-2000, the proposed target for grant of scholarship to girls of class 1 to 10 is 6.48 lakh for Scheduled Caste, 0.19 lakh for Denotified Tribes and 0.12 lakh for Scheduled Tribes girls. The grant-in-aid to destitute widows is proposed for 244736 widows and old age/kisan pension to 128820 women during the same period.

## Annexure

India/States	Sex	Ratio	Literacy Percent		Expectation of		Gender-related Health Index 1993	Reproductive Health Index 1993	School Attendance	
	1981	1991	1991		Life at birth				Age 6-14 years	1992-93
			Male	Female	Male	Female				
									Index 1993	Boys
India	934	927	64.13	39.29	59.0	59.4	49.87	42.21	75.5	58.9
Andhra Pradesh	975	972	55.13	32.72	59.0	61.5	50.34	53.45	71.8	54.8
Bihar	946	911	52.49	22.89	N.A.	58.3	43.51	30.48	63.6	38.3
Gujarat	942	934	73.13	48.64	59.1	61.3	57.71	49.07	82.4	68.4
Haryana	870	865	69.10	40.47	62.2	63.6	54.30	41.98	87.2	74.7
Himanchal Pradesh	973	976	75.36	52.13	63.2	63.0	60.01	50.94	93.8	87.6
Karnataka	963	960	67.26	44.34	60.0	63.6	54.97	49.03	76.4	64.4
Kerala	1032	1036	93.62	86.13	68.8	74.4	88.12	84.61	94.7	94.8
Madhya Pradesh	941	931	58.42	28.85	54.1	53.5	34.78	29.90	69.0	54.8
Maharashtra	937	934	76.56	52.32	63.1	64.7	64.67	53.87	86.2	76.6
Orissa	981	971	63.09	34.68	55.9	54.8	34.11	35.14	76.8	62.0
Punjab	879	882	65.66	50.41	65.4	67.5	61.21	50.09	83.4	77.8
Rajasthan	919	910	54.99	20.44	57.6	57.8	40.62	27.13	74.2	40.6
Tamilnadu	977	974	73.75	51.33	61.0	63.2	62.13	63.60	86.0	78.7
Uttar Pradesh	885	879	55.73	25.31	56.8	54.6	37.29	22.80	72.8	48.2
West Bengal	911	917	67.81	46.56	60.5	62.0	57.23	48.03	72.5	62.9

Source : Towards population and development goals, United Nations Populations Fund New Delhi 1997

## CHAPTER - 5

### BASIC MINIMUM SERVICES

The investment in Plan or otherwise is meant not only to improve economic development but also to reduce disparities prevailing in various socio demographic region. The objective of Basic Minimum Services is to give impetus on social development and strengthening of infrastructure wherever they are required fixing priorities, so as overall human resource development could take place.

2. The Minimum Needs Programme spelt out for the first time in Fifth Five Year Plan was only an expression of this recognition. The programme has continued since then as an important constituent of successive five year plans. A colossal amount has been spent in the State on Minimum Needs Programme, even before the introduction of Basic Minimum Service.

3. There were twelve components covered under the Minimum Needs Programme by the end of the Seventh Plan, with special focus on rural areas. While in some areas of Minimum Needs Programme significant achievements were made, in the case of other components the extent of achievement was far below acceptable levels. Therefore, an initiative was taken in July, 1996 with the introduction of the Basic Minimum Services (BMS) charter, focussing on seven components with the objective of achieving universal access of all to these Services in time-bound manner. The Minimum Needs Programme was thereafter replaced by the Basic Minimum Services.

#### Objectives

4. The broad objective of the programme is to ensure that our people have access to minimum infrastructural facilities for the provision of selected social services with a view to improving the quality of life of all sections of society. While contributing directly to social justice this would also improve the capacity to work and the employability of both men and women who have thus far not been able to participate productively in the development process.

5. The seven Basic Services identified for priority attention are:

- a) 100 per cent coverage of provision of safe drinking water in rural and urban areas.
- b) 100 per cent coverage of primary health service facilities in rural and urban areas.
- c) Universalisation of primary education.
- d) Provision of Public Housing Assistance to all shelterless poor families.
- e) Supplementary Nutrition via Extension of Mid-Day Meal Programme in primary schools to all rural blocks and urban slums and disadvantaged sections and supplementary nutrition programme implemented as part of ICDS.
- f) Provision of connectivity to all unconnected villages and habitations.
- g) Streamlining of the Public Distribution System with a focus on the poor.

6. The Basic Minimum Services programme focuses on taking up appropriate schemes which would reduce the existing infrastructural gaps as well improve delivery of services in each of the seventh identified areas.

## Provision of Drinking Water

### A- RURAL WATER SUPPLY

7. At present water supply programmes in the rural areas are being carried out mainly under BMS, which include Accelerated Rural water supply Programme (ARWSP), Water supply for Quality Problem village under centrally sponsored Programme, Externally aided Programme (EAPs) like the Indo Dutch Programme , the World Bank assisted UP Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project (SWAJAL).

8. To Assess the status of water supply in all habitations in the rural areas in the country, a survey was conducted as per guidelines of the Govt. of India. On the basis of the this survey in the State, out of the total 2,74,641 habitations, 1,36,877 habitations were fully covered upto 1993-94 with the drinking water facilities. Out of remaining 1,37,764 habitations, 45,339 habitations were totally uncovered and 92,425 habitations were partially covered. This State had 65% of the country's 1,40,975 uncovered habitations .Similarly, 7,724 very poorly covered habitations having water facilities only upto 10 lpcd in the state, were 13% of the 61,395 very poorly covered habitations in the country. The remaining 84,701 partially uncovered habitations were having drinking water availability between 10 to 40 lpcd.

9. The status as on 1.04.1997 as regards to habitations under different categories is as under :

Item	Status	Status	<u>Progress during</u>		<u>Target</u>
	as on 1.4.94	as on 1.4.97	1997-98	1998-1999	1999-2000
1. Total habitation to be covered	274641	274641			
2. Fully covered	136877	199055	212169	220622	226516
3. Balance to be covered	37764	75586	62472	54019	48125
Out of this					
-Non Coverd (NC)	45399	14349	1131	520	471
-Partially Covered (PC)	92425	61237	11983	7933	5423
a-less than 10 lpcd*	7724				
b-between 10-40 lpcd*	84701				

Breakup not available.

10. The financial and physical targets and achievement for Ninth Plan, Annual Plans 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000 are as under:

Item	Normal Programme		Water quality problem habitations	Total
	Not covered (NC)	Partially (PC) covered		
1	2	3	4	5
A.Physical(No.of Basties)				
<b>- Ninth Plan</b>	<b>14349</b>	<b>29187</b>	<b>1250</b>	<b>44786</b>
-1997-98	1131	11983	-	13114
-1998-99	520	7933	-	8453
-1999-2000	471	5423	45	5939
B- Financial(Rs. crore)				
<b>-Ninth Plan</b>				<b>1552.96</b>
- 1997-98				259.13
- 1998-99				241.74
-1999-2000				361.03

11. In the plains, habitation coverage are mostly by handpump schemes but in some difficult areas where handpumps are not successful, piped water supply is being provided. As the piped water supply in hill region is costly due to physical constraints such as requirement of pumping from lower level to higher level, heavy transportation cost, use of G.I. pipe etc, it may not be possible to cover all the remaining Non Covered (NC) habitations of hills by 2000 A.D.

## B-Urban Water Supply

12. There are 681 towns in Uttar Pradesh as per 1991 census. The status of coverage of towns as on 1-4-96 is as follows:

Population	Total No. of towns	Towns covered upto 3/96	Balance to be covered	Achievement			Target
				96-97	97-98	98-99	99-2000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
More than 5 lakh	8	8	-				
>1 lakh < 5 lakh	32	32	-				
> 20,000 < 1 lakh	176	175	1				
< 20,000	465	404	61				
Total:	681	619	62	3	6	3	3

13. During Ninth Plan all the remaining 59 Non Covered (NC) towns are proposed to be covered. Besides, another 12 towns will be covered under augmentation schemes to provide water supply as per norms.

## Provision of Primary Health Care

14. The programme emphasises provision of comprehensive and efficient primary health care, which is the main instrument for achieving the 'Health for All' goal by 2000 AD.

15. The main thrust of the programme is creating required infrastructures of Sub centres, Primary Health Centres, and Community Health Centres in the State. These centres are mainly responsible for ensuring availability of primary health care services in remote and difficult rural areas as well as covering hill and tribal population of the State. In setting up of these centres the inter-regional disparities will be kept in view so that the areas which have not yet been covered, are given priority. A total outlay of Rs.1017.12.crore. for Ninth Plan has been proposed

16. In urban areas also, primary health care services are inadequate. During Ninth Plan, it is proposed to extend primary health care services in the urban areas, particularly in slums by establishing urban primary health centres at the rate of one each for 50,000 population .Total expenditure on establishing in urban primary health care services during Ninth Plan will be around Rs.74.55 crore in Ninth Plan.

17. The emphasis has also been laid on consolidation and strengthening of existing rural health infrastructure by way of providing buildings, extra medicine facilities and additional staff in accordance with the prescribed norms.

18. Ambulance Services have also been proposed at all Community Health Centres.



19. Priority will also be given to ensure proper supply of water and electricity etc. at P.H.Cs and C.H.Cs.

20. Achievements and targets proposed under B.M.S. are as follows:-

Items	Likely Level at The end of VIII Plan	Required Numbers (1991 Population)	Targets		1997-98 Actual	1998-99 Actual	1999-2000 Target
			Ninth Plan	Annual Plan			
Sub.Centres	20153	23864	221	-	-	-	-
Primary Health Services							
A- Rural	3889	3883	-	-	9	-	9
B- Urban	-	526	526	-	-	-	44
Community Health Centres	288	907	214	-	22	8	32

21. Targets for construction of buildings of sub centres, P.H.Cs and C.H.Cs. proposed during Ninth Plan, progress during the first two years, 1997-98 and 1998-99 , and the targets proposed for Annual Plan 1999-2000 are as follows :-

Items	Likely Level at The end of VIII Plan	Proposed Targets	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000 Target
			Ninth Plan	Target	Actual	Target	
Sub.Centres	6182	47(s.o) 158 New Sanction	89(s.o) 375 New Sanction	365	274	203	43(H)
Primary Health Centres	1309	124 800 New Sanction	75 Comp. 57 New Sanction	112	72	42	55
Community Health Centres	321	200 Comp. 57 New Sanction	52 Comp. 22 New Sanction	27	29	20	32

22. Efforts will be made to provide the health infrastructure in all newly created districts in the Ninth Plan.

### **Housing for the poor**

23. There were 12.51 lakh houseless households as per 1991 census in U.P. The increase in housing requirement as per the National norm has been taken as 2.1 lakh houses per year. Between 1991 and upto March, 1996, 8,02,623 shelterless families have been provided houses under the rural housing schemes viz, centrally sponsored Indira Avas Yojana and State fund Nirbal Varg Avas Yojna, leaving about 15 lakh families yet houseless. By 2000 AD. this number of houseless families will go upto 25.5 lakhs.

24. It was estimated that in order to provide house to every shelterless family living below poverty line by 2000 A.D., about 5.1 lakh houses have to be constructed every year in coming 5 years. It will require financial allocation of Rs.824.16 crore by Central Government and Rs.206.04 crore by State Government every year at current unit cost of Rs.20 thousand for plains and Rs.22 thousand for hills and difficult areas at current price level. The Government of India had released only Rs.216.16,230.02 and 270.14 crore during the years 1996-97,1997-98 and 1998-99 as Central Share. During three years 1.08,1.37 and 1.81 lakh houses were constructed. A target for constructing 1.87 lakh more houses is proposed with a Central Assistance of Rs.248.00 crore during 1999-2000.

### **Rural Roads**

25. The State Government has declared its road development policy, according to which all the villages having population more than 1000 as per 1991 census are proposed to be connected by painted roads by the year 2005 and all the villages by the year 2010.

26. The State has in total 112803 no. of villages of different categories, out of which 56866 no. of villages were connected by roads by the end of Eighth Plan. In the Annual Plan of 1997-98, the target of connecting 2258 no. of villages was fixed (including 954 villages above 1000 population) and an outlay of Rs. 583.18 crore was kept, against which 1710 no. of villages(including 1019 villages above 1000 population) have been connected by PWD. For this, an expenditure of Rs. 420.39 crore was incurred during this period.

27. The target fixed for the year 1998-99 was to connect 2900 no. of villages (including 2400 villages above 1000 population) and an outlay of Rs.948.92 crore was approved under BMS programme. Against which 3299 no. of villages (including 2730 villages above 1000 population) have been connected during 1998-99. The target for year 1999-2000 has been fixed to connect 3300 villages including 2730 no. of villages above 1000 population with an outlay of Rs.1035.00 crore.

28. Year-wise and programme wise physical achievement and targets of village connectivity are indicated below:

Department/ Programme	Ninth Plan Target	Achievement		Target
		1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
1	2	3	4	5
PWD	27103	1710	3299	3300
EAS	19062			
Mandi Parishad	1000	658	283	390
Cane Deve.	450	323	125	55
Other	7620			
resources				
Total:-	55235	2691	3707	3745

### **Nutrition support to school children**

29. By the end of Eighth Five Year Plan, 469 blocks were covered under the scheme for which an expenditure of Rs.144.57 crore was made. The total number of beneficiaries during the Eighth Plan were 24.83 lakhs.

30. During the Ninth Plan an outlay of Rs. 232 crore is proposed for this programme. Expenditure of Rs.35.58 crore and Rs.45.00 crore were made during 1997-98 and 1998-99 respectively. The outlay proposed for the Annual Plan 1999-2000 is Rs.45.00 crore .

31. The target of opening new projects in unserved areas during the Ninth Plan are 465. Against this, 51 and 79 projects were implemented during the Annual Plans 1997-98 and 1998-99 respectively. It is proposed to open 111 new projects during the Annual Plan 1999-2000. The beneficiaries proposed during the Ninth Plan are 47.17 lakhs in which 5.53 and 18.18 lakhs were benefitted during the first two years of the Ninth Plan. The physical target for the Annual Plan 1999-2000 is to benefit 33.27 lakh women and children.

### **Public Distribution System-steps for restructuring**

32. The public Distributions System (PDS) is an integral element of the food security system in India which envisages to provide food grains at affordable prices to the bottom rungs of the population.

### **Identification of Target Population, below poverty line**

33. Identification of beneficiaries of the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) namely, the population below poverty line (BPL) under progress in all districts of the State.. Number of such families in Uttar Pradesh is 95.48 lakh having an annual income upto Rs.8000.00 per annum. So far 71.35 lakh

families in rural areas and 9.10 lakh in urban areas, amounting to a total of 80.45 lakh, have been identified.

### **Issue of Special Cards to the Identified below poverty line families**

34. New ration cards have already been issued to the District Authorities. The District Authorities are issuing these cards to the identified families through block level agencies in rural areas and area rationing offices in urban areas.

35. Under the TPDS scheme the Government of India has fixed a norm to provide 10 kgs. of foodgrains per ration cards per month. Taking into accounts the number of such of foodgrains would be required per year. The Government of India has also intimated that it will provide 391.37 thousand M.T. of foodgrains per year for families, above poverty line.

### **Universalisation of Primary Education (UPE)**

36. The programme ensures that a child in the age group of 6-14 years must have at least five years of primary schooling. The UPE could be broadly categorized into three components namely universal access, universal retention and universal achievement. The Ninth Five Year Plan treats education as one of the priority areas of development. This is evident from the fact that Prime Minister's Special Action Plan (SAP) has identified the expansion and improvement of social infrastructure in education as critical area.

37. During Eighth Plan 14717 Junior Basic and 3152 Senior Basic Schools were established. Thus the level of achievement by the end of Eighth Plan reached to 92423 and 18075 Junior Basic and Senior Basic Schools respectively.

38. The physical achievements, during first two year of the Ninth Plan in terms of establishment of Junior and Senior basic Schools are given in the table below:

Table  
Establishment of Schools

Item	Unit	1997-98		1998-99	
		Targets	Achievemnt	Targets	Achievement
<b><u>Schools</u></b>					
(a) Junior Basic	No.	94930	95516	97293	97293
(b) Senior Basic	No.	19379	20289	20678	20678

39. In pursuance of the policy universalisation of Elementary Education, despite of financial constraints an outlay of Rs.27388.00 lakh and Rs.38083.00 lakh including Uttrakhand was approved for the year 1997-98 and 1998-99 respectively. Against these outlays an expenditure of Rs. 29661.58 lakh and Rs.29808.39 lakh, inclusive of Uttrakhand, incurred in the respective years.

40. During the year 1999-2000 it is targeted to open 1052 junior and 488 senior basic schools.

### Financial Progress under Basic Minimum Services (BMS)

41. Financial progress during 1996-97 and Ninth Plan is as under:

Rs. in crore

Programme	Expenditure 96-97	Ninth agreed outlay	<u>Anticipated Expend.</u>		Proposed outlay 99-2000
			97-98	98-99	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Water Supply	291.91	5528.26	318.88	336.53	700.15
2. Houses for shelterless	353.68	5030.00	272.14	325.38	382.40
3. Primary Education	358.46	1293.30	305.34	297.84	461.76
4. Rural Roads	424.00	13163.42	598.23	951.58	1193.42
5. Primary Health Care	126.91	1017.12	130.37	94.32	349.03
6. Nutrition	42.12	232.00	5.36	24.73	45.00
Total- BMS	1597.08	26264.10	1630.32	2030.38	3133.76
7. Total State Plan	5863.25	46340.00	5652.34	6436.56	11400.00
8. Percentage	27.23	56.68	28.84	31.54	27.47

42. The spread of expenditure amongst different services follow more or less the same pattern which is observed from the above table. Percentage to that of the total state plan expenditure under these priority assigned services show increasing trend. It is felt that there is an urgent need for evolving a suitable formula for the devolution the assistance to the states in proportion to the gaps between the present status of these services and the norms which are required to be reached by 2000 A.D., failing which the states lagging behind like Uttar Pradesh, will be left far behind the norms.

## CHAPTER - 6

### EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS

Economic development has been slow in U.P. as compared to other states and India as a country. The per capita income growth of U.P. averaged less than 1% in the nineties. The State Government published a White Paper on the financial condition of the state in March 1998 to attract the public attention toward the hardships precipitated in development activities as a result of fiscal crisis being experienced by the State Government. Since then, a number of tax, expenditure, governance and sectoral reforms have been initiated and implemented. Keeping in view the backwardness of state and its lack of financial resources, the state government have put more emphasis on externally aided projects.

2. With the ultimate goal of poverty reduction in sight, a wide ranging multi sectoral approach has been adopted. This includes declaration of New Policies for various sectors like Energy, Medical and Health, Road, Tourism, Information Technology, Industries, Agriculture, Mines and Minerals, Small Industry and Export Promotion . Attempts have been made to strengthen the financial condition of the state by reducing revenue deficit from 7.9% to 6.3%, reform and privatization of public enterprises, strengthening tax collection and management, implementing financial discipline, reforms in civil services and governance etc.

3. All these efforts have resulted in an increased interest shown by foreign agencies regarding investment in the state. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), the single largest donor, has indicated an investment of more than Rs. 17100 Cr. in the Energy, Irrigation, Education, Medical and Health and Road sectors.

4. In the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002), an outlay of Rs. 13024.26 Cr. has been proposed for externally aided projects with a reimbursable portion of Rs. 9701.65 Cr. An outlay of Rs. 3454 Cr. was allotted for externally aided projects in the first two years of the Ninth Five Year Plan, against which an ACA of Rs. 2784.54 was targeted. The total expenditure over these years was only Rs. 1716.00 Cr. The actual ACA received during the period was Rs. 1186.00 Cr. which was approximately 43% of the target. The targets decided for the first two years of the Ninth Plan were not met. This was the main factor which influenced the State Government to decide and implement structural changes and policy reforms in important sectors. The results of these reforms will be visible in the remaining three years of the ninth plan.

Table-1 Outlay Expenditure and ACA received under Eap's (Rs. in Cr.)

Period/Year	State's total Plan Outlay	Outlay for EAPs (Total)	Reimb. amt. In EAP's Outlay	Actual expenditure	Amt. Of ACA received
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Seventh Plan (1985-90)	11000	2306 [20.96]	1461	1340	492 [33.68]
2. Eight Plan (1992-97)	25543	6385 [25.00]	5194	4487	2556 [49.21]
3. Ninth Plan					
1997-98	7163.03	1630 [22.76]	1274	892	721 [56.69]
1998-99	10260	1825 [17.79]	1510	824	465 [30.79]
1999-2000	11400	3174.38 [27.84]	2800	-	-

Note:- [1] Figures in parentheses in Col. 3 are percentages of the figure of Col.3 to the figures in Col.2.

[2] Figures in parentheses in Col. 6 are percentages of the figure of Col.6 to the figures in Col.4.

### Current Scenario

5. Keeping in perspective the financial and economic restructuring of the state, an outlay of Rs. 3174.38 Cr. with reimbursable portion of Rs.2800 Cr. is proposed in the financial year 1999-2000, for 22 continuing and 35 pipeline projects for the current financial year 1999-2000. A strategy has been prepared for timely achievement of the targets in the continuing projects. Out of the proposals posed to various donor agencies / countries for various pipeline projects, proposals for Energy, Irrigation, Medical and

Health, Road and Education sectors as well as for fiscal support loan for the state's Finance department, have reached an advanced stage of agreement with the World Bank and other donor agencies. If the pipeline projects are sanctioned, the target for ACA for the current year can be easily met with. Table 2 shows the details of sector wise outlay for the financial year 1999-2000.

Table 2 :  
Plan Outlays against Major Sectors corresponding to Broad Objectives of

(Rs. in Cr.)

SECTORS/ SUB-SECTORS	Ninth PLAN OUTLAY		1999-2000 OUTLAY	
	Total	Reimbursable	Total	Reimbursable
1	2	3	4	5
<b>1. ECONOMIC</b>				
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE</b>	<b>6483.48</b>	<b>4620.16</b>	<b>849.54</b>	<b>746.26</b>
1.1. Energy	4351.62	3076.73	361.40	357.40
1.2. Irrigation	47.31	38.20	58.20	48.02
1.3. Roads & Bridges	1559.00	1087.73	160.04	129.99
1.1. Road Transport	125.55	97.50	25.00	20.00
1.5. Tourist Infrastructure	400.00	320.00	100.00	80.00
1.6. Additional Source of Energy			144.90	110.85
<b>2. SOCIAL</b>				
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE</b>	<b>3315.43</b>	<b>2437.98</b>	<b>700.55</b>	<b>553.37</b>
2.1. General Education	621.50	523.00	290.00	201.00
2.2. Technical Education	55.80	47.40	15.00	13.00
2.3. Med. & Health and Med.Edu.	129.06	93.53	203.23	173.18
2.4. Water Supply & Sanitation	2509.07	1774.05	192.32	166.19
<b>3. AGRICULTURE, LAND DEVELOPMENT &amp; POVERTY ALLEVIATION</b>	<b>1238.61</b>	<b>1008.64</b>	<b>378.41</b>	<b>305.72</b>
3.1. Crop Husbandry	796.80	638.44	97.00	77.60
3.2. Soil Conservation	441.58	370.08	280.91	227.72
3.3. Fisheries	0.23	0.12	0.50	0.40
<b>4. ENVIRONMENT &amp; ECOLOGY</b>	<b>2086.74</b>	<b>1634.87</b>	<b>245.88</b>	<b>194.65</b>
4.1. Environment	1718.44	1407.31	177.56	140.00
4.2. Eastern U.P. Drainage	40.00	32.00		
4.3. Forestry	228.30	195.56	68.32	54.65
<b>5. FINANCE DEPARTMENT</b>			<b>1000.00</b>	<b>1000.00</b>
5.1. Loan for Fiscal deficit			1000.00	1000.00
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>13024.26</b>	<b>9701.65</b>	<b>3174.38</b>	<b>2800.00</b>

6. Project wise details of the outlays for the Ninth plan and financial year 1999-2000 are enclosed as Annex-1.



## **Ojectives Of The Plan**

7. The main objective of externally aided projects will remain to be augmentation of the state's development resources. However, the externally aided projects included in the Ninth plan conform well to the principal objectives of the plan, namely the development of infrastructural facilities, human resource development, alleviation of poverty and improvement in living conditions of the people, especially the vulnerable groups like Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Castes and women.

8. For attaining these objectives, special efforts will be made to ensure time bound execution of the continuing projects in accordance with the guidelines of the donor agencies. In a number of cases the execution of EAPs gets delayed due to procedural delays in procurement, execution of works by contractors and availability of equipment/material which are to be supplied by the donor countries.

9. Externally Aided Projects department, at the state level is working as a full fledged Project Management Unit (PMU). For this purpose, the Government of India has provided an elaborate monitoring and Information system (MIS) software and necessary computer hardware to the department. This has made the review and monitoring of EAPs more meaningful and effective. At the same time, the concerned departments are being impressed upon to keep themselves ready with shelf of projects, so that project proposals may be submitted for approval of donor agencies as and when required without delay.

10. Apart from the above, the department has also conducted workshops and conferences to increase awareness about various issues concerning EAPs and resolving problems of delays in project execution. It plans to organize more such workshops in the future.s

**Externally Aided Project : Outlay for Ninth Plan (1997-2002)**

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	Department/Project	Ninth Plan (1997-2002)		Annual Plan, 1999-2000	
		Agreed Outlay		Proposed Outlay	
		Total	Reimbursable	Total	Reimbursable
1		2	3	4	5
	<b>I- Crop Husbandry</b>	<b>79680</b>	<b>63844</b>	<b>9700</b>	<b>7760</b>
1.1	UP Diversified Agriculture Support Project (WB) (IN 3104)	79680	63844	9700	7760
	<b>II- SOIL CONSERVATION</b>	<b>44158</b>	<b>37008</b>	<b>28091</b>	<b>22772</b>
	<b>1. Agriculture Department</b>	<b>32858</b>	<b>28050</b>	<b>19635</b>	<b>16284</b>
2.1.1	UP Sodic Land Reclamation Project I (2510-IN) (WB-1992-93)	27390	23559	4346	3506
2.1.2	UP Sodic Land Reclamation Project II (3152 - IN) IDA 1-4-99			13723	11431
2.1.3	Pilot Project For Usar Recl. (NI)	1726	1498	628	599
2.1.4	Integrated Watershed Mgt. In ravinous eco System of Yamuna in districts Jalaun and Hamirpur (GERMANY)			500	450
2.1.5	Ravine Stabilisation Project (EEC) (1997-98)	3742	2993	438	298
	<b>(2) Uttranchal Vikas Vibhag</b>	<b>11300</b>	<b>8958</b>	<b>8456</b>	<b>6488</b>
2.2.1	Bhimtal Integrated Watershed Management Project(EEC,1990-91)	180	118		
2.2.2	Doon Valley Watershed Management project(EEC,1992-93)	6738	6000	2217	1937
2.2.3	Integrated Watershed Project 2 (Shivalik) ( WB)			3500	2360
2.2.4	Kuchgad Watershed Management Project (EEC)	1542	961	122	104
2.2.5	Benalgad Watershed Management Project ( EEC)	818	508	70	59
2.2.6	Agust Muni Watershed Management Project (EEC)	250	200	47	28
2.2.7	South Of Bhagirathi Watershed Management Project -III	1228	771		
2.2.8	Bhimtal watershed manegent -II	544	400		
2.2.9	Eco restoration and development of UP hills (WB)			2500	2000
	<b>III- FISHERIES</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>40</b>
3.1	Shrimp and Fish Culture Project (2329-IN) ( W B, 1992-93)	23	12	50	40
	<b>IV- FOREST</b>	<b>22830</b>	<b>19556</b>	<b>6832</b>	<b>5465</b>
4.1	UP Forestry Project ( WB )	22830	19556	6832	5465
	<b>V- IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL</b>	<b>8731</b>	<b>7020</b>	<b>5820</b>	<b>4802</b>
	<b>5.1 Major &amp; Medium Irrigation</b>	<b>8000</b>	<b>6400</b>	<b>5000</b>	<b>4000</b>
5.1.1	National Water Management Project	4000	3200		
5.1.2	Eastern U P Drainage Project	4000	3200		
5.1.3	UP Water Resource Consolidation Project			5000	4000
	<b>5.2 MINOR IRRIGATION</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>802</b>
5.2.1	Bundelkhand Water Resource Management Project(NI, 1997-98)	731	620	820	802
	<b>VI- ENERGY</b>	<b>435162</b>	<b>307673</b>	<b>50630</b>	<b>46825</b>
	<b>6.1 Power</b>	<b>434982</b>	<b>307563</b>	<b>36140</b>	<b>35740</b>
6.1.1	U.P.Power Project ( WB )	362500	250000	26516	26516
6.1.2	Anpara-B Thermal Power Project (IDP-88) (OEFC,1985-86)	19700	13400	1700	1300
6.1.3	Anpara Power System Transmi-ssion Project(IDP-65,108)(OEFC, 1991-92)	52369	43750	7606	7606
6.1.4	U.P Power Project-PPF	413	413	318	318

**Externally Aided Project : Outlay for Ninth Plan (1997-2002)**

(Rs. In Lakh)

Sl.No.	Department/Project	Ninth Plan (1997-2002)		Annual Plan, 1999-2000	
		Agreed Outlay		Proposed Outlay	
		Total	Reimbursable	Total	Reimbursable
1		2	3	4	5
	<b>6.2 Additional Source of Energy</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>14490</b>	<b>11085</b>
	6.2.1 Installation of SPV pumps for Irrigation and drinking water supply in remote areas (JICA)			1480	1480
	6.2.2 Electricity to 100000 household with SPV home lighting system (JICA)			960	960
	6.2.3 2MW Landfill Gas Power Project at Lucknow (JICA)			1100	700
	6.2.4 10MW Grid Connected Solar Thermal Power Generation (JICA)			5000	4000
	6.2.5 Abatement of green house gases (JICA)			3950	2945
	6.2.6 Promotion of Extension of NRSE based Power Generation (JICA)			2000	1000
	6.2.7 Photo Voltaic Pumps in Remote Rural Areas	180	110		
	<b>VII- TRANSPORT</b>	<b>168455</b>	<b>118523</b>	<b>18504</b>	<b>14999</b>
	<b>7.1 ROADS AND BRIDGES</b>	<b>155900</b>	<b>108773</b>	<b>16004</b>	<b>12999</b>
	7.1.1 State Road Project -II ( WB )	150000	105000	3380	2900
	7.1.2 EAP I			2500	2000
	7.1.3 EAP II			2500	2000
	7.1.4 EAP III			2500	2000
	7.1.5 EAP IV			2500	2000
	7.1.6 Third Road Project			2500	2000
	7.1.7 Second Road Project ( Varanasi-Shaktinagar Marg ) (ADB, 1991-92)	5900	3773	124	99
	<b>7.2 Non-Roadways</b>	<b>12555</b>	<b>9750</b>	<b>2500</b>	<b>2000</b>
	7.2.1 UP State Transport Research and Planning Institute ( OECF )	2505	1750	500	400
	7.2.2 U.P. Bus Terminal Authority(OECF)	10050	8000	1000	800
	7.2.3 Lucknow Kanpur Corridor			1000	800
	<b>VIII- ENVIRONMENT</b>	<b>171844</b>	<b>140731</b>	<b>17756</b>	<b>14000</b>
	8.1 Industrial Pollution Control Project (WB,1992-93)	540	339	256	
	8.2 Strengthening Of Laboratories For Industrial Pollution Control	1304	392		
	8.3 Taj Trapezium (ADB)	170000	140000	12500	10000
	8.4 Singrauli Project (WB)			5000	4000
	<b>IX- TOURISM</b>	<b>40000</b>	<b>32000</b>	<b>10000</b>	<b>8000</b>
	9.1 Buddhist Circuit -II	40000	32000	10000	8000
	<b>X- GENERAL EDUCATION</b>	<b>62150</b>	<b>52300</b>	<b>29000</b>	<b>20100</b>
	10.1 Education For All (2509-IN) (IDA,1993-94)	32150	27300	12000	8200
	10.2 Education For All -II	30000	25000	17000	11900
	<b>XI- TECHINAI EDUCATION</b>	<b>5580</b>	<b>4740</b>	<b>1500</b>	<b>1300</b>
	11.1 Strengthening of Technial Education System (2130-IN) (WB,1989-90)	5580	4740		
	11.2 Improvement of Technial Education for Women ((WB)			500	400
	11.3 Development of Engg Colleges/Institutes in UP (WB)			500	400
	11.4 Technical Education III (WB)			500	500
	<b>XII- MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH</b>	<b>12906</b>	<b>9353</b>	<b>20323</b>	<b>17318</b>
	12.1 Basti Hospital (OPEC,509-P,1990-91)	994	903	796	318
	12.2 SGPGI- Supply Of Equipment(France)	5150	5000	3150	3000
	12.3 Bareilly Hospital	3432	1750		
	12.4 Faizabad Hospital	3330	1700		
	12.5 State Health Project (WB)			4000	3200
	12.6 Establishment of state level Hospitals in three newly created districts. (JICA)			3167	3000
	12.7 Establishment of TB clinics in new districts. (JICA)			2000	1800
	12.8 Remaining work of SGPGI phase I and Phase II (OECF)			5000	4000
	12.9 Establishment of Accident and Trauma Center (JICA)			2210	2000

**Externally Aided Project : Outlay for Ninth Plan (1997-2002)**

(Rs. In Lakh)

Sl.No.	Department/Project	Ninth Plan (1997-2002)				Annual Plan, 1999-2000			
		Agreed Outlay		Proposed Outlay		Agreed Outlay		Proposed Outlay	
		Total	Reimbursable	Total	Reimbursable	Total	Reimbursable	Total	Reimbursable
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<b>XIII- WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>250907</b>	<b>177405</b>	<b>19232</b>	<b>16619</b>				
	<b>13.1 (1) Rural Development</b>	<b>44696</b>	<b>37628</b>	<b>10232</b>	<b>8619</b>				
	13.1.1 Rural Water supply Project (Dutch)	15930	13461	2517	2139				
	- Sub-Project- IV (1987-88)	597	506	103	87				
	- Sub-Project- VIII (1994-95)	4333	3620	963	819				
	- Sub-Project- VI (II Addendum) (1997-98)	632	536	94	80				
	- Sub-Project -I (A)	2042	1735	866	736				
	- Sub-Project -VII	4565	3888	300	255				
	- Sub-Project - X	2000	1700						
	- Sub-Project - XI	1349	1146						
	- Pilot project for O&M	412	330	191	162				
	13.1.2 Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation (WB, 1996-97)	28766	24167	7715	6480				
	<b>13.2 Urban Development</b>	<b>206211</b>	<b>139777</b>	<b>9000</b>	<b>8000</b>				
	13.2.1 Water Supply and Sanitation in Big Towns	184681	129277	5000	4000				
	13.2.2 Ganga Action Support Plan	21530	10500	4000	4000				
	<b>XIV- FINANCE</b>			<b>100000</b>	<b>100000</b>				
	Loan for fiscal deficit			100000	100000				
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1302426</b>	<b>970165</b>	<b>317438</b>	<b>280000</b>				

## CHAPTER - 7

# Empowering The People : Resurgence Of Self Governance Through Panchayati Raj

The two historic and much talked about 73rd and 74th amendments to the Constitution of India, envisaged a total change in the processes of self-governance and planning. The objectives of the amendments were loud and clear : a better plan and its better implementation. The objective was sought to be achieved by giving a constitutional status to elected Panchayats with a broad profile of the functions assigned to them in the selected few sectors of development followed up by the devolution of powers, both administrative and financial, to them by the state, commensurate with these functions. While the elected Panchayats came into being long ago in 1949. The more specific functions and responsibilities, which they were required to discharge in the new dispensation, were not spelled out nor the necessary administrative and financial powers given to them, for this purpose. In the absence of this part of the exercise, the elected institutions remained, more or less, inoperative during all this period. It was only in the more recent months that vigorous efforts were launched for the first time by the state government to go into these specifics and to make these institutions live and operative.

2. The State government with a view to bringing about a sustained process of decentralization and people's participation in 1999-2000, have accordingly devolved a large number of more specific functions and powers to Panchayats to enable them to play their rightful role in the process of development of the State. This chapter gives a brief description of these functions and powers together with the changes brought about in the methodology and the process of formulation of District Development Plan:

### **New Responsibilities assigned to Gram Panchayats**

#### **Education**

3. Functions relating to primary schools, upper primary schools and non-formal education centres have been handed over to Gram Panchayats. The buildings of primary schools and upper primary schools will now be the assets of Gram Panchayats and the head-masters, teachers and instructors of these schools will work under the control of Gram Panchayats. Funds for construction of buildings of existing and new schools, construction of additional rooms, maintenance of school buildings and educational material will now directly be given by the Government to the Gram Panchayats.

#### **State Tubewells**

4. Decision has been taken to hand over the State tubewells to the Gram Panchayats. Now the gram panchayats will be the owner of their respective State tubewells. The funds for maintenance of State

tubewells will now be provided to Gram Panchayats, but in the first year the fund will be made available to the Irrigation Department under the 'Maintenance Contract'. After one year with full preparations, Gram Panchayats themselves will perform the maintenance work of State tubewells and for this purpose the Government will provide separate fund to the Gram Panchayats. The Government will directly pay electricity bills of State tubewells to the State Electricity Board.

### **Hand Pumps**

5. All the existing and new hand pumps will be the assets of Gram Panchayats. Funds for the repair and maintenance of hand pumps will directly be made available to the Gram Panchayats by the Government in accordance with norms fixed for this purpose with effect from October 1999.

### **Youth Welfare**

6. The Gram Panchayats will maintain/organise arena, gymnasium, sports, Yuvak Mangal Dals and Mahila Mangal Dals and the Government will directly give/provide funds for this purpose to the Gram Panchayats.

### **Medical and Health**

7. All the village-level functions related to medical, health and family welfare will be performed under the full control of Gram Panchayats. Mother and Child Welfare Centres at the village level will be handed over to the Gram Panchayats. Health Workers (Woman) and midwives will work under the control of Gram Panchayats. Necessary funds for the village level works related to medical, health and family welfare and medicines, other materials etc. will directly be provided to Gram Panchayats.

### **Woman and Child Development**

8. All the village level functions of woman and child development will be done under the full control of Gram Panchayats. Anganbari workers and assistants have been transferred to Gram Panchayats and honorarium admissible to them will be paid by the Gram Panchayat. Funds for this purpose will directly be given by the Government to the Gram Panchayats.

### **Animal Husbandry**

9. 'Live-stock Centres' of Animal Husbandry Department and the veterinary hospitals of 'D' category and their employees have been transferred to the Gram Panchayats and necessary funds for operation of live-stock centres and veterinary hospitals and required materials will be directly made available by the Government to the Gram Panchayats.

### **Fair-Price Shops**

10. For proper operation of Public distribution system, now the powers of allotment and cancellation of fair-price shops has been given to Gram Panchayats.

## **Agriculture**

11. All the village-level functions related to agriculture will be done by the Gram Panchayats. Necessary funds for this purpose will be given directly to Gram Panchayat by the Government.

## **Rural Development**

12. All the village-level functions related to the Rural Development Department will now be performed by the Gram Panchayats. Necessary funds for this purpose will directly be provided by the Government to the Gram Panchayats.

## **Panchayati Raj**

13. All the village-level functions related to Panchayati Raj Department will be done through the Gram Panchayats and necessary funds for this purpose will directly be provided to the Gram Panchayats.

### **Power to Sanction and disbursement of all PENSIONS to Gram Panchayats**

14. Gram Panchayats have been given power to Sanction and disburse "Old Age Pension", "Widow Pension" and "Handicapped Pension".

15. For already sanctioned old cases of pension, the cheques of individual beneficiaries would be directly sent to Gram Panchayats and it would distribute cheques to the beneficiaries in its meeting. While distributing cheques, the Panchayat will also check eligibility and also the fact that beneficiary is alive.

16. For new cases of pensions, a list of eligible persons would be prepared by Panchayats keeping poorest person at number one place and complete the list of eligible persons in this order. Pensions would be sanctioned by Gram Panchayats out of this list starting with the person whose name is at number one place in the list and so on for the target of new cases of pensions received by the Gram Panchayat. If a pensioner dies or his/her pension is cancelled due to ineligibility, new cases in their places would also be sanctioned the pension in similar manner. The Government would provide funds for new cases also.

### **Power to Sanction and distribution of all Scholarship to Gram Panchayats**

17. Gram Panchayats have been given powers to sanction and distribute all types of Scholarships to students of class 1 to class 8. This will be done by the "Education Committee" of Panchayat.

18. The existing list of schools and number of children enrolled in these schools would be provided to Panchayats with money of Scholarship. The Education Committee after scrutiny will sanction and distribute scholarship to students in its meeting.

## **Financial Powers**

### **Transfer and Maintenance of Assets:**

19. All those assets which are related to the functions given to gram panchayats and located in the village will be transferred to the gram panchayats on a date fixed by the district magistrate after wide publicity in this regard. The amount which was so far being spent by the concerning departments on maintenance of these assets will be given directly to gram panchayats. A committee headed by the District Magistrate will be set up at district level for transfer of assets. The district level officers of the concerning departments will be members of this committee; while District Panchayat Raj Officer will be its convenor.

### **Allocation of Funds to Gram Panchayats**

20. Gram Panchayats will be provided funds in the following manner: -

#### **Funds for works handed over**

21. Funds would be provided to Gram Panchayat by the Government for those works, which have been transferred to them.

#### **Funds for the maintenance of assets**

22. Funds would be provided to Gram Panchayat by the Government for the maintenance of those assets, which have been transferred to them.

#### **Funds for Salary to existing staff**

23. Funds would be provided to Gram Panchayat by the Government for paying salary to the staff given to them.

#### **Funds for Salary to new staff**

24. Funds for payment of honorarium to teachers and gram panchayat vikas adhikari appointed by Gram Panchayats would be provided by the Government.

#### **Funds through Devolution**

25. Besides the funds to be given for execution of the works entrusted to Gram Panchayats, these institutions are also being given directly four per cent share in total tax revenue of the State Government for development of villages. The increase in the state's tax revenue will automatically raise the amount of funds being devolved to Gram Panchayats.

26. Among all the states in the country, Uttar Pradesh is the first state, to have taken the historic decision in 1997-98 to transfer four per cent of the State's total tax revenue direct to Gram Panchayats. The funds being received directly by the Gram Panchayats have witnessed unprecedented increase following this decision.



27. Following table bears testimony to this fact:

Year	Amount
1996-97	Rs. 20 crore
1997-98	Rs 255 crore
1998-99	Rs 300 crore
1999-2000	Rs 328 crore

28. Apart from this, direct funds out of the rural development schemes are also being provided to the Gram Panchayats. The funds being received from the Central Government are also being transferred direct to the Gram panchayats as recommended by the Tenth Finance Commission.

29. In addition to the funds to be given for execution to the works handed over to the Gram Panchayats, following amounts will be received directly by them in 1999-2000: -

Through devolution of 4 per cent of the State's total tax receipts	Rs. 328 crore
From rural development schemes	Rs. 583 crore
As per recommendations of the 10th Finance Commission	Rs. 189 crore
Total amount to be received thus directly by Gram Panchayats in 1999-2000.	Rs. 1100 crore

### **Gram Panchayat's Control Over Village Fund**

30. The money received by Gram Panchayats through all sources will be deposited in the Village Fund and this amount will be drawn from the fund through the joint signatures of the village pradhan and the panchayat secretary.

### **Irrigation Tax Revenue to Gram Panchayat**

31. Gram Panchayat have been empowered to collect irrigation tax from State tubewells, so that they can increase their income. The amount thus collected will be deposited in 'Village Fund'.

### **Right To Impose Surcharge on Land Revenue**

32. Gram Panchayats have been empowered to impose surcharge on land revenue. The income received by collection of surcharge will be deposited in 'Village Fund'.

## **Up-keep and Audit of Gram Panchayat Accounts**

33. Gram Panchayats will maintain a detailed account of all their activities, income and amount received and expenditure, and this account will be presented in the half-yearly meetings of the Gram Sabha. The accounts of gram panchayats will also be audited. The government will soon prepare a manual for up-keep and audit of these accounts.

## **Step for Introducing Transparency in Gram Panchayat Works**

34. Both rights and responsibilities have assumed greater significance under the decentralised system. The Government intends that the gram panchayats accomplish their task with the participation of all and bring about transparency in their functioning. For bringing transparency in functioning, the Government has decided that all villagers living in a Gram Sabha be given the right to obtain a copy of any document of the gram panchayat by depositing prescribed fee which is Rs. 5 upto five pages and Rs. 1 per page beyond 5 pages.

## **Meetings of Gram Panchayat**

- ◆ It has now been made compulsory that there would be minimum one meeting of gram panchayat to be held every month. One such meeting of gram panchayat would be held on second Wednesday of every month.
- ◆ Where women are Pradhans of gram panchayats, clear instructions have been given that their male relatives will neither attend any meeting nor visit Pradhan's office frequently. When relatives visit Pradhan's office, their entry would be recorded in a Register mentioning the purpose of visit.

## **Execution of Works by Committee**

35. The works entrusted to gram panchayats will be done through committees. For this purpose, following 6 committees have been constituted: -

1. Planning and Development Committee
2. Education Committee
3. Construction Work Committee
4. Health and Welfare Committee
5. Administrative Committee
6. Water Management Committee

36. In place of giving powers to any 'Person' or 'Office Bearer', those committees of the gram panchayat have been empowered to execute works of gram panchayat, so that decision can be taken collectively and in a transparent manner.

37. The details of the functions of the Gram Panchayat are given in Appendix-1; Appendix-2, gives the composition and functions of the six committees of gram panchayat.

## **Functions and Powers**

### **Responsibilities Handed Over to Kshetra Panchayats**

#### **Programmes of Rural Development**

38. Proper implementation, monitoring and evaluation of different rural development programmes being run at the Kshetra Panchayat level will be done through Kshetra Panchayats. All the block-level officers and employees performing the works of rural development will work under the control of Kshetra Panchayat. Necessary funds for implementation of block-level rural development programmes will directly be provided to Kshetra Panchayats.

#### **Primary Health Centres**

39. Primary Health Centres at the block-level will be under the ownership of Kshetra Panchayats. Primary Health Centres will be run by Kshetra Panchayats. All the doctors and staff of primary health centres will work under the control of Kshetra Panchayats. Necessary funds, medicines and other material for the works related to medical, health and family welfare will be made available through the Kshetra Panchayats.

#### **Veterinary Hospitals**

40. Veterinary hospitals at the block-level will be under the ownership of Kshetra Panchayats. Veterinary hospitals will be run through the Kshetra Panchayats. All the doctors and staff of veterinary hospitals will work under the control of Kshetra Panchayat. Necessary funds, medicines and other material for the works related to veterinary hospitals will now be made available through the Kshetra Panchayats.

#### **Seed Stores**

41. Seed Stores at the block-level will be under the ownership of Kshetra Panchayats. Seed Stores will be run by the Kshetra Panchayat. All the staff of seed stores will work under the control of Kshetra Panchayat. Necessary funds and other material for the works related to seed stores will be made available through the Kshetra Panchayats.

#### **Marketing Godowns**

42. For smooth operation of public distribution system, the right to supervise marketing godowns at block-level will be vested in kshetra-panchayats.

### **Works Covering More Than One Gram Panchayats**

43. Such works as are to be implemented in more than one Gram Panchayat will be implemented by the Kshetra Panchayats. Necessary funds for execution of such works will be made available by the Government to the Kshetra Panchayats.

### **Maintenance of Assets**

44. Departmental assets related to the works entrusted to the Kshetra Panchayats will be handed over to them. Kshetra Panchayats will be responsible for maintenance of these assets. Necessary funds for maintenance of assets handed over to the Kshetra Panchayats will be provided by the Government to them.

### **Kshetra Panchayats Also To Get Share In Devolution**

45. Kshetra Panchayats will also be given ten per cent share in the amount devolved to the local bodies out of the State's tax receipts. The kshetra panchayats will implement with this amount such projects as are related to more than one village. Since devolution process for the year 1999-2000 has been completed, this dispensation will come into force from the year 2000-2001.

### **Administrative Arrangements at Kshetra Panchayat Level**

#### **Committees to Execute Works**

46. Kshetra Panchayats will execute all works through the committees. For this purpose, following 6 committees will be constituted:

- (1) Planning and Development Committee
- (2) Education Committee
- (3) Construction Work Committee
- (4) Health and Welfare Committee
- (5) Administrative Committee
- (6) Water Mangement Committee

47. Instead of giving powers to any 'person' or 'office-bearer', these committees will be empowered to execute the works of kshetra panchayats, so that decision can be taken collectively in a transparent manner.

## **Operation of Kshetra Panchayat Fund**

48. At present, the block development officer operates Kshetra Panchayat Fund at the Kshetra Panchayat level. This system has now been abolished. Thereafter, the Kshetra Panchayat Funds will be operated with the joint signatures of Pramukh, Kshetra Panchayat and block development officer.

## **Empowerment of Zila Panchayats in First Phase of Decentralisation**

### **DRDAs Reconstituted**

- ☞ Now the Zila Panchayat Chief in place of District Magistrate will be the Chairman of DRDA.
- ☞ The governing body of DRDA will have following members, besides the existing ones,
  - ⇒ Chairpersons of Six standing committees of Zila Panchayat, and
  - ⇒ 50 per cent of the Pramukhs of Kshetra Panchayat in alphabetical order by rotation for a period of one year.

### **Fisheries Farm Development Agency Reconstituted**

- ⇒ The Zila Panchayat Chief in place of District Magistrate will now be the Chairman of Fisheries Farm Development Agency.
- ⇒ The governing body of the Fisheries Farm Development Agency will have following members in addition to the existing ones :-
  - Chairpersons of six standing committees of Zila Panchayat, and
  - 50 per cent of the Pramukhs of Kshetra Panchayats in alphabetical order by rotation for a period of one year.

### **Sinchai Bandhu**

49. Now the Zila Panchayat Chief will also be the chairperson of 'Sinchai Bandhu'.

### **Chief Officer in Place of District Magistrate for Developmental Works**

- ⇒ A separate officer designated as Chief Officer will be posted in place of District Magistrate for developmental works.
- ⇒ Chief Officer will work under Zila Panchayat.
- ⇒ Chief Officer will look after the works of both DRDA and Zila Panchayat.

### **Provision for ‘Vidhayak Nidhi’ / ‘Purvanchal Vikas Nidhi’ / ‘Bundelkhand Vikas Nidhi’ And Assured Employment Scheme (SRY)**

50. These Nidhis and the SRY will be implemented through the District Rural Development Agency by the chief executive officer/ chief development officer in place of the district magistrate.

### **Provision for Members of Parliament Local Level Area Development (MPLAD) Programme**

51. Since, the Government of India has authorised only the District Magistrate for operation of the MPLAD fund, this fund will remain under the control of district magistrate as hitherto.

### **Committees for Execution of Works**

52. Zila Panchayat will perform its duties through following 6 standing committees: -

- (1) Executive committee (which will also work as administrative committee)
- (2) *planning and Finance committee*
- (3) Industry and Construction work committee
- (4) Education committee
- (5) Health and Welfare committee
- (6) Water Management Committee

53. The number of committees for specific works can be increased, if needed.

### **District Planning Committee**

54. The State Government has made provision for constitution of a district planning committee under the Uttar Pradesh District Planning Committee Act, 1999. The salient features of this committee are as follows: -

### **Constitution of the District Planning Committee**

- The four-fifth members of the committee will be elected amongst the members of Zila Panchayats and municipalities in accordance with the ratio of rural and urban population.
- The one-fifth members of the committee will be nominated by the state Government. These include :-

⇒ A Minister of the Council of Ministers. The Minister will head the committee.

- ⇒ Zila Panachayat chief.
  - ⇒ 'Nagar Pramukh' or Chairman of Nagar Palika Parishad as the case may be, of the urban local body at the district headquarters.
  - ⇒ District Magistrate – ex- officio member.
  - ⇒ Other members nominated by the State Government.
- The committee in each district will have a minimum 20 and a maximum 40 members.
  - All the MPs and MLAs of the districts will be permanent invitees of the committee.
  - The Chief Officer will be the ex-officio secretary of the committee, while District Economic and Statistics Officer will be its ex-officio joint secretary.
  - The election for the members of the committee will be conducted by the State Election Commission.

### **Innovations in the Planning Process**

- The Gram Panchayat will prepare its developmental plan every year.
- The Kshetra Panachayat will prepare the development plan of the Block by consolidating the developmental plans of the Gram Panchayats.
- The Zila Panachayat after consolidating the developmental plans of Kshetra Panchayats will send it to the district planning committee.
- The urban bodies of the district will prepare their developmental plans and refer them direct to district planning committee.
- The district planning committee will consider the developmental plans received from the panchayats and urban bodies.
- After properly considering the developmental plans prepared by the Zila Panchayats and municipalities by taking into account their mutual interest, specially regional planning, share in water and other physical and natural resources and integrated infrastructure and environmental development, the district planning committee will finalise the district plan at district level itself.

## **Functions of District Planning Committee**

- District Planning Committee will perform following duties: -
- To ascertain local requirements and objectives in perspective of national and state level objectives.
- To collect, compile and update data pertaining to natural and human resources for planning and prepare a blueprint of the districts' block-wise resources.
- To list and formulate facilities available at village, block and district levels.
- To work out policies, programmes and priorities for development keeping in view the optimum and judicious utilisation / exploitation of natural and other resources.
- To formulate, revise and consolidate the draft of annual and five-year plans in accordance with objectives and strategies of plan.
- To prepare employment plan for district.
- To estimate financial resources for financing of the district plan.
- To monitor, review and evaluate all the schemes being implemented in the district.
- Allocation of outlays for sectoral and sub-sectoral schemes within the parameters of the district development plan.
- The committee shall meet at least once in a quarter.

55. With the formation of the District Planning Committee, the existing dispensation at district-level, "District planning and monitoring committee" and "District Planning Co-ordination and Implementation Committee" will no longer be there.

### **District plan outlay to be directly placed at the district level through the State Budget and sanctions also to issue at district level**

- The outlay of the whole state under the district plan will be divided by the Government among districts as per prescribed norms.
- Under the new dispensation, district-wise fixed outlays will be made available by the Government direct to districts. (lump sum/instalments)
- Budgetary provision will be made for total outlay under the district plan.



- District plans will be prepared at the district level and it will be finalised by the district planning committee.
- District plan will be prepared in accordance with the guidelines of the State Government.
- After finalisation of district plan by the district planning committee, the district magistrate will issue sanctions and release funds at the district level itself to the extent of the District plan indicated in the state budget. At the time of issuing sanctions, the district magistrate will ensure that the district plan is in accordance with the Government's guidelines.
- District Planning Committee will also have right to change, revise or re-appropriate the district plan.
- This dispensation will come into force from the year 2000-2001.

#### **Benefits from New Methodology of District Planing :**

- Preparation of district plan will take lesser time.
- The local priorities and requirements of the district can easily be incorporated in the district plan.
- Sanctions of district plan will be issued at district-level itself.
- The uncertainty between the outlay and the budgetary provision of district plan will not be there.
- There will be no difficulties pertaining to deduction/ revision at the government level in district plan, as the plan will be finalised at district level itself.
- The district officers now will be relieved of seeing at heads of the Departments and the Governments for sanction and release of funds relating to District Plan
- There will be no room for red-tapism.
- Following the fix district plan outlay and an equal budgetary provision, there will be an element of certainty in the district plan.
- Work would be started just after passing of the budget.

56. It is hoped that 'decentralized planning' will have far reaching effects on the quality of plan and its implementation. Some of the benefits likely to be accrue are described below:

#### **Benefits of the New Decentralised System**

57. There will be following important benefits when local works will be done by gram panchayats at local-level itself:

- (1) Local problems will be understood and solved easily at the local-level.
- (2) Priority of development works will be fixed at local level.
- (3) Development works will not be thrust from above, but these will be worked out at local level as per local requirement.
- (4) Implementation of developmental works at local-level will ensure their effective supervision.
- (5) Effective supervision at local level will lead to improvement in the quality of works and services.
- (6) Decision-making process at the local level will accelerate the pace of works and there will be no delay in their implementation.
- (7) The funds made available for developmental works will be utilised at local level under local supervision, leaving no room for corruption.
- (8) Execution of works by gram panchayats through local resources and under their own supervision at local level will reduce cost of work.
- (9) The funds made available for developmental works will be properly utilised.
- (10) Gram Panchayats will not depend on the officers of district headquarters or the Government for minor works such as repairing of hand pumps, state tubewells and school buildings etc.
- (11) Rural Development will be freed from red-tapism and bureaucracy.

58. Since the gram panchayat staff will work in a single gram panchayat under the local supervision, they will be made accountable in a clearer and more transparent manner.

59. Empowering the people through revitalising the Panchayati Raj Institution. and bringing about novel methodology of decentralized planning would surely make people partners in their own development.

60. This is now the beginning towards decentralization. The concept of decentralization and 'Gram-Swaraj' will be developed further. Actions have been initiated to implement the first phase of decentralization. Decentralization would ensure effective supervision of departmental works at local level itself. This would not only improve the quality of works and services but would also ensure proper utilization of the funds made available for developmental works and check corruption.

61. The new dispensation of decentralization is not only an important opportunity for people to ensure development of their area by themselves, but also a stupendous challenge; On the one hand, the local

bodies are being empowered with more rights and powers and on the other, they are being entrusted with added responsibilities.

62. The process of this renewal of the capabilities of the local people through the mechanism of Panchayati Raj would be observed with interest by all.

List of the works, which shall be done either by Gram Panchayat Development Officers themselves, or with the help of Gram Panchayats and their Committees

- 1- To prepare list of natural resources, Government, semi- Government and Cooperative infrastructures and assets vested in Gram Panchayat area.
- 2- To prepare family and economic register of the Gram Panchayat area and keep it updated.
- 3- To coordinate and seek cooperation of the departmental block-level officers and NGOs in preparation, implementation, monitoring and assessment of various schemes.
- 4- To document various schemes/ programmes in the prescribed way, to maintain account of village fund and get it audited.
- 5- To ensure dispatch of reports on time in the prescribed proforma regarding various schemes / programmes to kshetra panchayats.
- 6- To secure necessary technical assistance from Kshetra Panchayats for implementation of various programmes.
- 7- To take action regarding surveys and control of insects and diseases affecting agricultural crops.
- 8- To maintain registers of cane survey, seed nurseries and field demonstrations, to display final survey and cane bonding list for transparency purpose and get them approved in the meetings of Gram Panchayats.
- 9- To prepare 'Jamabandi' of the area irrigated by the state tube-wells and realise water charge accordingly.
- 10- To organise meetings of Gram Sabha, Gram Panchayat and their committees on time, to document decisions taken, implement and monitor them.
- 11- To keep posted all in the meetings of Gram Sabha, Gram panchayats and their committees with various schemes, their physical and financial targets and achievements.
- 12- To maintain service-related documents of the Gram Panchayat staff.
- 13- To report atrocities on Scheduled Castes/Tribes and women.
- 14- To keep themselves posted with occurrences of birth and death and register them.

- 15- To prepare guard-files of the orders and guidelines issued by the Government regarding various schemes/programmes and other subjects related to panchayats and maintain them in a systematic way.
- 16- Any other work of the referred departments assigned by Gram panchayat.
- 17- Any other work assigned by the State Government / prescribed authority

### **General**

- 1- To prepare annual plan and budget in accordance with the local problems needs and resources for integrated development of Gram Panchayat area and help in preparation of long-term plans, as required.
- 2- To help in selection of the persons eligible in accordance with the relevant guide lines with respect to various projects/programmes or formation of self-help beneficiary groups and empower them by imparting training.
- 3- To help in better implementation of the schemes on time.
- 4- To help in promotion of community efforts for execution of various programmes and management of collective assets.
- 5- To help in ensuring proper maintenance of the assets vested in Gram Panchayat/Gram Sabha.
- 6- To help in organisation of marts, markets and fairs for marketing of rural products and creation of necessary infrastructures.

### **Agriculture**

- 1- To Help in popularisation of improved seeds, plantation material, improved implements, sprinklers, drip irrigation system and new techniques as also in demonstration of improved techniques.
- 2- To assist in water management, soil and moisture conservation.
- 3- To assist in development of problematic land.

### **Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Milk**

- 1- To assist in the breed improvement programmes of existing cattle-stock.
- 2- To assist in control and eradication of cattle epidemic and contagious diseases.
- 3- To assist in intensive development of ponds and promotion of pisciculture.

- 4- To help in implementation of intensive Mini dairy and women dairy schemes.

### **Rural Development**

- 1- To help in preparation of schemes as per guide lines for various Programmes such as Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana, Swarna Jayanti village self employment scheme, national improved chulha programme, assured employment scheme, Indira housing scheme, bio-gas, rural drinking water, silk development, minor irrigation, rural sanitation, etc. and in approval of these schemes by Gram Sabha / Gram Panchayat as also in their implementation.
- 2- To help in formation of Yuwak Mangal Dals and in organisation of sports and cultural programmes through them.

### **Irrigation ( Canal )**

- 1- To help in formation of water users groups and in execution of following works through them :-
- ◆ Review of current level with regard to maintenance of guls, desilting, extension, etc.
  - ◆ To ensure necessary action against unauthorised cuttings.
  - ◆ To ensure water distribution in accordance with osarabandi.
  - ◆ Management of Kulabas.

### **State Tubewells**

- 2- To operate the state tubewells himself if there is one such state tubewell in the gram panchayat area and to help in its maintenance.
- 3- To prepare osarabandi and help in water distribution accordingly.
- 4- To supervise and maintain water distribution system and help in mobilisation of required resources, if necessary.

### **Social welfare:**

- 1- To help in ensuring proper distribution of old-age pension, widow pension and disabled pension as also distribution of scholarships admissible to scheduled caste/scheduled tribe/denotified tribe/ backward class/minorities students.
- 2- To help in setting up of Anganbari centres and also implementation of mahila mangal dal,

mother and child welfare and Balika Samridhi schemes.

- 3- To help in school nutrition and school supplementary nutrition programmes.
- 4- To help in self-employment and Swachhakar Vimukti schemes.
- 5- To help in implementation of the national social assistance programme.

**Cane Development and Sugar Industry :**

- 1- To help in enrolment of new and successor members of cane societies, verification of membership and fixation of credit limit.
- 2- To help in regulated cane supply to sugar mills.
- 3- To help in popularisation of new cane varieties, agricultural inputs and improved methods among farmers.

**Food and Civil Supplies :**

To help in appointment of license holders for Government fair price shops as per Government orders or cancellation of license.

**Medical and Health:**

- 1- To help in implementation of the national family welfare programme.
- 2- To help in distribution of health education material, anti-malaria drugs ORS and bleaching powder.
- 3- To report epidemics and help in controlling them.

## Committees of Gram Panchayats and Kshetra Panchayats

S.N.	Name of Committee	Work of Committee	Formation of Committee
1-	Planning and development committee	To prepare plan for gram panchayat. Implementation of agriculture, animal husbandry and poverty alleviation programmes	1- Pradhan-Chairman 2- 6 other members (One member compulsorily belonging to SC/ST, woman and backward classes)
2	Education committee	Works related to primary, higher primary and non-formal education and literacy	1- Up-Pradhan-Chairman 2- 6 other members (one belonging to SC/ST, woman and backward classes) 3- 3 parents co-opted 4- Head Master co-opted.
3	Construction work committee	To execute all construction works and ensure their quality.	1- Member nominated by gram panchayat-Chairman 2- 6 other members (one belonging to SC/ST, woman and backward class)
4	Health and welfare committee	Implementation of Schemes pertaining to medical, health, family welfare, and social welfare, specially those of woman and child welfare. To ensure development and protection of SC/ST and backward classes.	1- Member nominated by gram panchayat-Chairman 2- 6 other members (one belonging to ST/ST, woman and backward class)
5	Administrative committee	All the matters pertaining to staff.	1- Pradhan-Chairman 2- 6 other members (one compulsorily belonging to SC/ST, woman and backward classes)
6	Water Management Committee	Operation of State Tube wells Works related to drinking water	1- Member nominated by gram panchayat – Chairman. 2- 6 other members (one belonging to SC/ST, woman and backward classes) 3- 2 Consumers from each tube well's command area



## CHAPTER - 8

### Good Governance: The Reform Path

Development is the result of a large number of inputs while some of these are quantifiable, there are several others which can not be quantified but yet their impact on development is very large. The good governance is also one among these inputs . Unfortunately, however, its role in development is often is not understood and consequently it receives far less attention than what it deserves. With the result that a lot of effort and money spent on development often fails to achieve the desired results in the absence of a congenial and supportive environment in government. Good governance is a very comprehensive concept, encompassing a large area. But its main ingredients are rule of law; transparency ; mutual trust; disciplined and corruption free environment and people's participation etc. There are matters which require very careful consideration and a series of measures including several changes in the existing rules , procedures and practices. This is a long term exercise and will take some more time for the Government to come up with some concrete proposals.

2 As a first step, in this direction, the state government have introduced definite basic and structural reforms for a balanced, speedy and over-all sustainable development of the state. The reforms cover a wide range of activities and it is not possible nor it is necessary to spell out all of them at this place. All that we propose to do in this chapter is to cover briefly the more salient features of these reforms in selected areas as described below, having a very close bearing on the development of the state.

1. Fiscal Reforms
2. Energy Sector Reforms
3. Administrative Reforms
4. Public Enterprises Reforms
5. Panchayati Raj Reforms
6. Policy initiatives

3. Uttar Pradesh at 160 million population is the most populous state in India. One of every sixth Indian lives in Uttar Pradesh. It has vast natural endowments such as fertile soil, water, forest and livestock which sustains 75% of the employment in the agriculture sector. Notwithstanding its rich natural resource base, UP is one of the poorest states in the country having a 42% of the rural population living below the poverty line. It compares rather poorly with other states on the social indicator scale also. The sex ratio of 88 females to 100 males is about the lowest in the list of Indian states. Its literacy rate (41.6 percent) is below the national average and its infant mortality rate at 98 is higher than the national average of 79.

### **Fiscal Crisis**

4. Uttar Pradesh has been facing fiscal crisis of unprecedented proportions. As a result of high deficits for more than a decade, debt service has increased its claim on total state revenue from 13% in 1985-86 to 32% in 1997-98. This crisis has intensified over the last two years, with the deficit likely to reach about 8% of Gross State Domestic Product in 1998-99, among the highest across India. Servicing of the state's debt is estimated at 37% of total state revenue in 1998-99. Total debt and contingent liabilities are estimated at 40% of GSDP. These debt and debt servicing ratios are among the highest in India. Capital expenditures and maintenance have been and continue to be squeezed to all time lows. As a result, serious gaps now exist between the required and existing levels of public expenditure in key sectors.

5. Behind the fiscal crisis is a combination of stagnant revenues and rapidly rising current expenditures. This can be explained in terms of the deficiencies of tax and expenditure policy and administration, but three other interrelated factors have also been at work. First, slow growth has itself made increasing the revenue yield difficult. Second, financially weak infrastructure sectors have placed a massive burden on the state, the fiscal stress caused by the setting of tariffs well below cost-recovery levels has been added to by the deepening culture on non-payment by customers to public utilities. And third, the state's governance problems have accelerated the fiscal crisis both directly and indirectly. UP is now caught in a vicious circle, with low growth not only holding living standards down but also reducing revenue yields, and the fiscal crisis preventing the state from investing enough to provide the foundation for growth and lift social indicators to acceptable levels. Many of the State's constraints to growth are also factors worsening the fiscal crisis; poor governance is undoubtedly harming both the Government's capacity to collect revenue and economy's capacity for growth; and financially-weak infrastructure sectors are damaging fiscal stability as well as growth prospects.

### **FISCAL REFORMS**

#### **Reform Initiatives**

6. Realising the unsustainability of past trends and the need for reforms, the Government of Uttar Pradesh published a "White Paper" on the fiscal situation in March 1998, to mobilize public opinion and to create a congenial environment for reforms. The steps in this direction were announced in the Budget of 1998-99 to re-establish the foundations of renewed growth. These were further consolidated in the Budget of 1999-2000.

## **State Budget 1999-2000 and Reform Measures**

7. The Budget 1999-2000, emphasises the need for financial discipline as a measure of development strategy. Measures have been taken to augment financial resources and capital investment. Structural reforms in key sectors such as Power, Irrigation, Roads Education and Health have led to decentralization of powers, functions and responsibilities.

### **Tax and Non-Tax Measures**

8. State Government had appointed a Resource Mobilization and Taxation Reforms Committee for suggesting ways of augmenting resources for financing of the Ninth Plan. The committee suggested many measures in its report. After considering the report, the State Government have revised the rates of royalty on mines and minerals, electricity duty and power tariff as well as irrigation rates. Some rationalization of rates of trade tax has also been done along with some amendments in the Stamp and Registration Act. Other Additional Resource Mobilisation. measures are also under active consideration of the State Government.

9. Very recently, the State Nazul Land policy has been revised by the State Government and it has been made more attractive and it is hoped that more and more people will come forward to get the nazul land converted into free hold land. The State Government will be able to generate good revenues from this measure.

10. In the area of Trade Tax, the State Government has made necessary amendment in the Trade Tax Act for the introduction of Value Added Tax alongwith full computerization. of the Trade Tax Department is also being undertaken. It is also necessary for successful implementation that it should be implemented in all the States.

11. Similarly, in the matter of Motor Vehicles, goods and passenger tax, integrated motor vehicle taxation has been introduced and the rates have also been rationalized. This will facilitate the owners of vehicles in depositing their taxes at one place and at a time also.

12. Alongwith the rationalization of tax rates and structure, vigorous campaigns have been launched to increase the revenue by better collection, specially the collection of arrears. The Department of Revenue under the Revenue Act has delegated the powers to the trade tax officials in the fourteen districts of the state to send the recovery certificates directly instead of sending them through District Magistrates.

### **User Charges**

13. Some of the charges for the public services like education and health have been revised upwards which will increase the receipts under user charges at the same time giving also the users a stake in maintenance of these facilities.

## **Expenditure Rationalization**

14. Side by side, attempts are also being made to restrict the revenue expenditure, specially the non-plan revenue expenditure. Measures enumerated below have been taken by the State Government in the recent past in this direction:

- (a) Economy measures in the miscellaneous expenses by the ministers themselves.
- (b) 15% cut in P.O.L expenditure.
- (c) No filling up of vacancies due to retirement.
- (d) Withdrawal of encashment of leave facility.
- (e) Zero based budgeting on non-plan side.
- (f) To restrict the wage component to 15% in the engineering departments, specially Irrigation & Public Works Departments.
- (g) Across the board cut of 10% on non salary component of non-plan expenditure.
- (h) Ban on new recruitment in 1999-2000 except those of those of teachers and primary health workers.
- (i) Abolition of posts vacant for more than a year excepts posts of teachers. These posts to be identified by the concerned departments.

15. These measures will help in minimising the revenue expenditure, specially the non-plan revenue expenditure in the medium term.

## **Expenditure Management**

16. Personal ledger accounts, thereby inflating the accounted expenditure and weakening expenditure management has been curtailed in 1998-99 The practice of transferring unspent amounts at the end of the year to and completely done away with from the year 1999-2000.

## **Fiscal and Growth Framework**

17. The fiscal situation narrated above, if allowed to continue, will result in slowing down of growth as is evident from the No Reform Scenario (NRS) projections.

18. This is the likely outcome of the further reduction in public investment, further widening in the demand-supply gap for power and worsening climate for private investment.

19. This is based on the assumption that (a) growth in the size of civil service, contained at 1.5% in 2000-01, would revert to its historical rate of 2.5% annually starting in 2002-03; (b) average civil service wage rate rises at 1.55% annually in real terms; (c) tax buoyancy remains at or below Unity; (d) explicit subsidies and budgetary transfers grow at the same rate as nominal GSDP; (e) inflation declines gradually from 8% to 6% (f) interest rate on the most expensive new loans is 5% above inflation; (g) central tax devolution and Central assistance to the State Plan grow at the same rate as all-India GDP (assumed to grow at 5% in real terms); and (h) the GOUP will continue to stretch the limit on its net borrowing each year, hence the fiscal deficit will continue to remain around 6% of GSDP in 1999-2005, but not exceed 7% , a reflection of the ultimate hardness of the budget constraint.

## **Energy Sector Reforms**

20. An Electricity Regulatory Commission has been constituted and Electricity Reform Bill has been passed by the State Legislature. Measures are being initiated to make different functional units financially independent. The basic objectives of the reform bill are (a) increase in generation (b) assured and quality supply of power (c) private sector initiative in power generation (d) to reduce loss and theft of energy.

21. The reforms in the power sector will be implemented in a phased manner with the setting of three Corporations in thermal generation, hydroelectric generation, Transmission and Distribution. Three separate corporations will be created subsequently for transmission and distribution sectors. Therefore , the transmission corporation will be split into separate companies. In the last phase, the distribution corporation will be separated into smaller companies. Later these will be privatised.

22. The State Government has established the following organizations to manage and implement the Power Sector Reforms in U.P

- (a) A Steering Committee with the Chief Secretary, U.P. Govt. as Chairman to provide overall guidance and to ensure that decisions on policy matters are implemented expeditiously.
- (b) An implementation Task Force with the Secretary Energy as Chairman to manage the reforms process.
- (c) A Board's Restructuring Committee headed by Member (F & A), UPSEB to assist and monitor overall restructuring process at Board's level.
- (d) A "Reform Action Group (RAG)" now renamed Reform Project Management Organization (RPMO)" headed by a Director General, of the rank of Chief Engineer (UPSEB) for providing day to day support to the Task Force, managing the PPF loan and co-ordination with various wings of UPSEB for preparation of Implementation Plan.

23. In the process of restructuring , it is necessary that the present day valuation of entire assets of UPSEB is to be carried out.

## **Civil Services Reforms:**

24. The State Government has commissioned the U.P. Academy of Administration, Nainital to prepare a comprehensive Civil Services Renewal programme. It has also implemented a number of steps to initiate the process of renewal, including (a) establishing a transparent process of recruitment to the civil service, (b) setting up of policy making, cells comprising external experts in key departments, (c) establishment of technology missions in seven departments and (d) development of an annual and five-year training calendar for each department, including mandatory computer training for all staff. Measures such as ban on new recruitment and creation of new posts etc. have also been taken to reduce unproductive administrative expenditure.

- **Anti Corruption Strategy:** The Chief Minister has, in his budget speech, attributed the “top down” approach of governance to be the cause for bureaucratization and development of vested interests. Measures that have already been implemented as part of the efforts to reduce corruption include (a) wide distribution of information in rural areas on development schemes and their funding, (b) development of “citizen’s charter” for public service oriented departments and (c) payment of scholarships and sugar cane dues through cheques instead of cash.
- **De-regulation of Administrative Laws:** A decision has been taken to constitute a De-regulation Committee with the objective of undertaking review of administrative laws, regulation and procedures administered by the State and the follow-up steps thereafter for repeal and amendment of these laws etc.
- **Citizens Charter:** In pursuance of the recommendations of the Chief Minister’s conference held in New Delhi on 24th May, 1997, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh issued detailed instructions to the various departments having public inter-face to prepare Citizens Charters including the standards of services to be provided and time schedule for the same for the benefit of the public. In October, 1998, it was resolved to adopt Citizens’ Charters in the 18 departments of the Govt. So far the following departments have finalised their Citizens’ Charters:

- (1) Food & Civil Supplies
- (2) Irrigation
- (3) Housing
- (4) Energy
- (5) Panchayati Raj
- (6) Medical, Health & Family Planning
- (7) Transport
- (8) Urban Development

- (9) Public Works Department
- (10) Backward Classes Welfare
- (11) Land Development & Water Resources
- (12) Revenue

25. The other departments are likely to finalize their Charters very soon.

- **Formation of Policy Planning Cells:** In order to tone-up the policy planning capabilities and to improve the quality of decision making in the various department of the Government, a decision has been taken to create Policy Planning Cells under each departments by way of selecting the specialized expert and officials having wide experience in the relevant fields. These special purpose cells are functioning in 50 departments of the State Government. The remaining 7 departments are in the process of constituting such Cells.
- **Transparency and Right to Information:** The State Government is fully determined to provide the “Right to Information” to the public, to root-out corruption in official dealings. State Law Commission is studying the various aspects pertaining to the Rights of Information before an enactment in this regard. All the Principal Secretaries/Divisional Commissioner, Head of the Departments and the Districts Magistrates have been instructed to effect transparency in the function of Government; to achieve this, it has been decided that the policies relating to Public Welfare activities should be communicated to the people via Department of Information. Besides, such information should also be provided to people’s representatives at all levels. The aforesaid channel of information would be routed through the departmental/districts/block and village level officials, so that people can know the progress and quality of public work and can keep a vigil eye on these works. If there is a complaint, lodged by the people or their representatives in the Programme/Implementation of Policies of Government, then there should be speedy redressal of the same.
- Information would be given to the people through publications like booklets and brochures. Informations regarding the plan, budget, targets and achievements should be displayed at the Notice Boards in the Important offices of District/Tehsils/Block levels.
- Arrangements have also been made by the Administrative Reforms Department for the wide publicity of Village Development Programmes/Schemes, Information in printed form should be made available at the panchayat level so that information of programmes can be given to the people through ‘KISAN SEVA KENDRA’ . In this regard, effective monitoring will be done by the concerned Administrative Department.

- It has been further decided to establish 'MODEL OFFICE' and "Computerized information and Facilitation Centre' at the District Headquarters having NICNET Links. Such Centres have already been established at Uttar kashi, Bijnore, Moradabad and Ghaziabad. Efforts are on to cover other areas and the remaining district headquarters.

## **Public Enterprises Reforms**

26. The state of Uttar Pradesh has been a pioneer in the area of privatisation and has, set up several public enterprises in various areas of activity over the years.

27. Initially, Public Enterprises established in the selected areas of economic activity in the discharge of social responsibility of the State With this perspective in view not only where new public sector units /Enterprises set up but also old and sick sugar , textile units were also taken over to protect the worker's interest and also to rehabilitate and revive then .

28. The public sector in the state mainly encompasses

- (1) Sewage etc.Development of infrastructure & utilities such as Power, Transport,
- (2) Social Sector e.g. development of Scheduled Castes and Tribes, Backward Classes, Minorities, Women.
- (3) A few corporations were established in the manufacturing sector e.g. Sugar, Cement and Textiles.

29. The changing economic scenario, the liberalization process and the onset of economic reforms has had a great impact on the Public Sector in general and the State Level Public Enterprises in particular.

30. The State Government has in the last 7-8 years initiated some changes in the area of Public Sector management. U.P. State Textile Corporation, U.P. State Cement Corpn. U.P. Sugar Corpn. and Indian Turpentine & Rosin Co were referred to BIFR. Rehabilitation/Restructuring/windingup is accordingly being undertaken. To provide the necessary impetus, the then Chief Secretary formed a Task Force under the Chairmanship of the Principal Secretary, (Industrial Development) to identify areas for privatisation, restructuring and closure of State Level Public Enterprises. The recommendations of the Task Force were submitted to the cabinet which constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of the present Chief Secretary to finalize these recommendations and to submit them to the Economic Development Sub-Committee of the Cabinet.

31. The major recommendations of the Committee are.

- (a) Those activities which are in competition with the private sector, purely commercial activities, and production related activities, which are no longer required to be in the Govt. Sector, should be privatised and if that is not found to be feasible; these units should be closed.



- (b) In those sectors, where Govt. intervention is considered desirable, a detailed cost reduction and restructuring exercise should be undertaken. This includes reduction in manpower and adoption of cost effective systems and techniques.
- (c) Financing of the restructuring exercise should as far possible be from the funds generated out of disposal of assets.
- (d) Independent Regulatory Authorities should be set up in the Public Utilities sector.

32. Besides the above guiding principles, recommendations for each enterprise have also been separately made and are being processed by the respective Administrative Departments . As stated above, these fall into three broad categories – (1) Out right closure (2) Disinvestment (3) Restructuring through , down sizing, consolidation of activities, , effecting synergies etc. Progress as follows has been made on all these fronts in the recent past.

33. The ten Area Development Corporations in the plains, UPAI Ltd, HORTICO, UP Chalchitra Nigam and U.P. State Brassware Corporation were closed between 90-91 and 96-97. Auto Tractors Ltd. was transferred to the Joint sector. It has also been decided to close the activities of U.P. Pashudhan Udyog Nigam, Mineral Dev. Corporation and Cement Corporation. As U.P. State Textile Corpn. and U.P. Sugar Corporation have several units under them., Hence selected mills are being closed in a phased manner. 4 mills of Textile Corpn. and 5 of Sugar Corpn. have been closed.

34. The Task Force has identified several Corporations for disinvestment. The major ones are UPRNN, U.P. State Bridge Corporation, UPSIDC, UPFC & PICUP. The constitution of a Disinvestment Commission has been approved by the Cabinet.

35. The remaining Corporations need to be restructured through transfer of similar activities to one or two viable entities, and by reducing surplus staff. One major sector which has been identified for consolidation is the weaker section's development sector comprising Mahila Kalyan Nigam, U.P. Anusuchit Jati Vitta Evam Vikas Nigam, Alp Sankhyak Vitta Nigam, Pichra Varg Vitta Nigam etc.

36. The major problem being faced by these State Level Public Enterprises is overstaffing. Hence a policy for staff reduction and arrangement for financing needs is to be made. A State Renewal Fund is proposed to be set up to facilitate the retrenchment, retraining and Voluntary Retirement Scheme in the State.

37. Taking into consideration the above mentioned problems, the State Government is contemplating to take the following measures:

(a) **The short term (1999-2000):**

- issuance of a policy on PEs indicating disinvestment from commercial activities or where the private sector already operates:
- establishment of an implementation framework for the program;

- prioritization of enterprises within the programme and
  - closure and/or disinvestment of 8 enterprises;
- (b) **2000-2001**
- closure and/or disinvestment of a further 8 enterprises; and agreement upon a programme for the withdrawal of the government from the remaining enterprises; and
- (c) **2001-2005**
- complete in a manner the closure/disinvestment of the remainder of the enterprises identified as being non-social. This would include the cooperative/federations operating in the sugar and textiles.

38. The Government has approved the constitution of a disinvestment commission for the State Public Sector Units. A core group will recommend the names of the enterprises whose shares have to be disinvested. An inter-departmental committee will be responsible for the implementation of the decision of disinvestment.

39. The present disinvestment will deal with shares only while the proposed Disinvestment Commission will have a wider scope. The former has two committees to assist it, while the later is to have only one committee responsible for implementation. The overlap and additional scope of the present and proposed commission is being to be resolved and finalised .

### **Panchayati Raj Reforms(Year 1999-2000)**

**1999-2000 has been declared as the “year of decentralization and the people’s participation,”**

40. Following the Constitution (Seventy Third) Amendment Act 1992, the U.P. Panchayati Raj Act, 1947 and the U.P. Kshetra Samiti and Zila parishad Adhiniyam, 1961, were amended and came into force on 22.4.1994. In conformity legislation extends the spirit of the Seventy-third Amendment, by providing for reservation for Scheduled Castes, other Backward Castes and Women at all levels of the three-tier Panchayati Raj structure. In the light of the provision of the amended Acts, election to the three tier Panchayati Raj bodies were held in 1995 and 58,620 Gram Panchayats, 904 Kshetra panchayats, and 83 Zila Panchayats were constituted.

41. The State Government is committed to devolve administrative and financial powers to Panchayati Raj Institutions and strengthen these, institutions of local self Government. Hence, the State Government has declared Gram Sabha as the unit of development and 1999-2000 as the year of decentralization and people’s participation. In the first Phase State Government have transferred selected activities/functions of the eleven departments and during 1999-2000, nearly 10% of the annual state plan. An outlay i.e. Rs. 1100 crores will be directly transferred to the Village Panchayats:

42. The assets of those departments, whose selected functions have been transferred to village panchayats, within the territory of Village Panchayat, along with funds are being handed over to concerned Village Panchayat for its maintenance. The detailed account of the measures in this important sphere is given in the chapter on.

### **Policy Initiatives**

43. The ideal planning process is supposed to lay emphasis on measures to ensure sustainability of the developing process not only in economic terms but also in terms of social and environmental factors. The Planning System is to evolve shared vision of and a shared commitment to the national objectives and the development strategy not only in the Government at all levels but also among all other economic agents. No development strategy can be successful unless each component of the economy works towards a common purpose with the full realisation of the role that has to be played within an over all structure of responsibilities. Coincidentally, due to certain laxity, the development process in the state was not methodologically and properly planned over the several years. Consequently the state has failed in achieving the desired level of development and efficiency in the State's economy. The State Government has decided to evolve certain policy measures in the critical areas of the State's Economy so as to give a proper orientation and perspective to realisation of short, medium and long term goals in core areas of Government functioning. This would also go alongwith to ensure not only good governance but also fresh capital investment and its sustainability in various areas of economy.

44. With this objective in view the major policies declared by the State Government are :

### **Energy Policy**

According to a study, about 14500 MW of additional capacity will be required by the end of year 2001. It will require a vast investment of about Rs. 69000 cr. to create this capacity and associated transmission and distribution system and also to reduce the existing line losses. It has been felt that the U.P. State Electricity Board is not able to deliver goods as per expectations of the masses and society. This is mainly due to inadequate investment in the power sector and sharp decline in the work culture. Due to serious financial conditions of the State Electricity Board, the development process of the state has also affected adversely. In this context, it has now become imperative to re-structure the power sector and to resort on privatisation.

In pursuance of the above, Uttar Pradesh Electricity Reforms Act has been notified on 7-7-1999. Under this proposed policy statement, the U.P. State Electricity Board will be split vertically in three Government owned legal entities in the first phase viz.:

1. U.P. Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam
2. U.P. Jal Vidyut Nigam

### 3. U.P. Power Corporation Ltd.

In addition to it, Electricity Regulatory Commission has also been constituted by the State Government.

## **Industrial Policy**

New industrial policy of the State has been announced with a mission to revitalize the existing industrial activities and to promote new investment in the State. This policy aims at achieving 12% annual rate of growth in the Industrial sector from present level of 10%, increasing employment in industrial and allied sector to 15% from 8% at present and raising the share of industry in the Net Domestic Product from existing 20% to 25%.

In order to achieve the aforesaid targets, the new policy promises to create industry oriented and investment friendly environment through several measures as indicated below:

## **High Lights of the Policy**

### **Strategy:**

- Formulation of industry specific tailor made packages;
- Review of tax structure;
- Preservation of environment and cultural heritage;
- Revitalisation of existing investments to make them productive;
- Upgradation of technical entrepreneurial skills

## **Infrastructure**

- Upgradation of existing infrastructure in general and major exporting areas in particular;
- Corridors to develop as areas of excellence;
- Industrial co-operative societies for maintenance of industrial estates;

- All future industrial areas to be developed as integrated industrial townships;
- Industry associations to distribute power in industrial areas;

## **Export Policy**

Export Policy of Uttar Pradesh aims at achieving exports worth Rs. 20,000 crores by 2002. The policy is the first of its kind prepared by a State, and offers a comprehensive package of programmes and incentives.

### **Export Policy High Lights**

- Trade Tax exemption on raw materials and packaging materials used in export productions.
- Market development scheme for small scale exporters;
- Abolition of inspector raj, and simplification of labour laws;
- Public utility service status to units exporting 50% or more of their production;
- Green card to exporters having a turnover of Rs. 2.00 lakh and above;
- Uninterrupted power to export oriented units (EOU);

### **Information Technology Policy**

- To harness the advantages offered by the State of Uttar Pradesh and to place it on the global map of Information Technology as the new Silicon Valley of India, a proactive, responsive and action oriented I.T. Policy has been formulated. The highlights of the Policy are as follows:
  - Accelerated development of Information Technology Industry in the State and to increase both domestic and export earnings in the software and hardware sector in I.T.
  - To create a SMART Government, Smart Government means, use of I.T. for speedy, transparent accountable and efficient conduct of the Government systems and services.
  - To encourage and accelerate the use of Information Technology in schools, colleges and educational institutions in the State, to enable the youth of the State, to acquire necessary skills and knowledge of I.T. , thereby making them highly employable.

The I.T. Sector will be developed in order to provide increased employment opportunities.

- ❑ To bring I.T. within the easy reach of the common man and make it useful to his daily need.
- ❑ The State will endeavour to create a high speed Telecom back-bone to match the national Telecom back-bone. For this the already existing facilities of Railways, Power Department and other National entities will be optimally employed. Impetus will be provided for creation of a reliable and cheap communication link between the State headquarters and district headquarter, sub-divisions and blocks.
- ❑ Earth Stations: Earth Stations at NOIDA/Dehradun /Lucknow/Allahabad/Varanasi and Agra.
- ❑ I.T. Cities: Electronic Cities at Noida and Agra and a Cyber City at Kanpur by NOIDA/UPSIDC.
- ❑ I.T. Parks: Software Technology parks at NOIDA, Dehradun, Moradaba, Agra, Lucknow, Kanpur, Allahabad and Varanasi in joint sector.

## **Mineral Policy**

46. The highlights of the mineral policy are as under:

1. Mining activity and mineral development declared as an industry. Facilities available to industry would also be available to mining.
2. Facility for mortgaging of mining leases for term loan assistance through financial institutions.
3. Simplification of procedure and time bound disposal of mineral concession application within 60 days.
4. To provide infrastructure facilities such as road, power water and communication etc. under the existing schemes.

## **Tourism Policy**

With a view to encourage more tourist inflow in the state and to make the tourist places more attractive , State Government has declared the Tourism Policy in the year 1998

### **Objective:**

- To develop the requisite infrastructure facilities for tourists and passengers.
- To increase the number of banks in the hotels of the state.
- To provide the direct employment to around 5 lakh people

### **Strategy**

- To encourage and invite the participation of public and private sector for development of infrastructure facilities for the development of tourism industry.
- To ensure the wide publicity of tourist places.

## **Population Policy:**

47. State has given the highest priority to population control beginning 1999-2000, and this will be a community based approach involving NGO's PRI's and teachers. The strategy will focus on the increase in the literacy rates and reduction in the infant mortality rate because these are two critical factors in the control of population. The results of low population growth will be reflected in around improvement in social indicators. The population policy has already been drafted and it is in the process of getting approved by the State Government.

## **Road Development Policy:**

- Salient Features: A timebound programme has been drawn up to connect 19,814 villages having a population of more than one thousand by the year 2005 and 34,414 villages having population of the less than one thousand will be connected by link roads by the year 2010.
- Canal patris in the state will be metalled in a phased manner so that the villages lying along the canals are connected with metalled roads.
- To keep roads free from pot-holes and patches
- Maintenance of Natioinal Highways, State Highways, and Village Roads.
- Construction, reconstruction of bridges, railover-bridges, under-bridges and fly-overs.
- Construction of bye-passes, ring roads and express-ways.
- Development of roads in urban areas
- Construction of roads and bridges by private sector.
- Quality control in construction and maintenance works.

## **Agricultural Policy**

48. The State Government has declared its Agriculture Policy wherein a holistic approach has been adopted for the development of the agriculture sector in the state. The infrastructure development which commensurate the pace of growth of agriculture has also been proposed in this policiy. Following specific areas have been given priority in the state policy:

- Identification of food grain cropping systems to ensure food security,
- Diversification of farming systems for greater employment generation, higher household incomes and reduction of poverty.
- Sustainable use of land and water, with emphasis on dry land rainfed farming.



- Strengthening agricultural research and education.
- Restructuring agriculture extension.
- Expansion of rural infrastructure by increasing Public and Private Sector investment in agriculture.
- Revitalization of rural credit institutions.
- Mobilizing resources for increased public investment in agriculture
- .Promotion of agricultural exports.
- Fostering greater participation of user communities and safeguarding the interest of the poor.

49. Some of the major issues which are being undertaken are as follows:

- A new Agriculture University is proposed to be established to cater the requirements of Western Uttar Pradesh.
- A non-government extension worker is proposed to be empowered by way of intensive training for latest technology dissemination. This non-government worker will be known as a Kisan Mitra and will be posted in each village. This fellow farmer is being selected from among the enthusiastic and unemployed educated farmer youth who have willingness for sharing latest technology with the fellow farmers.

50. It is hoped that the above mentioned reform measures in the different sectors of the economy will help in achieving the desired level of development in the State. Nevertheless, if we can possibly operationalise the different component of the good governance, we are sure that we will be able to accelerate the growth process of the state's economy. Simultaneously, the different policy initiatives declared by the State Government will also definitely improve the health of the state's economy and at the same time we will be able to bear the fruits of the reforms undertaken by the State Government.



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## ERRATA

Sl.No.	Page.No	Para No.	Line No.	In place of	Read as
1	2	5	13	6.1%	0.7%
2	2	5	13	95.91 lakh tonnes	90.79 lakh tonnes
3	3	7	11	for	far
4	3	7	12	After	after
5	3	7	15	aborted	averted
6	3	8	6-10	has risen... faster pace	deleted
7	3	8	16-21	high at .... special attention	deleted
8	4	10	last line	also	deleted
9	4	10	15	is eased	eases
10	4	10	last line	also	deleted
11	5	13	16	has	is
12	5	13	17	meaning	indication
13	7	18	3	forth	fourth
14	7	19	5	place on	place mainly on
15	7	19	last line	Further... document	deleted
16	9	22	last line	deals with these issues	describes some of these measures
17	9	23	4	is	deleted
18	9	23	4	Cr. of	Cr. , is 23% of
19	9	23	last line	with aspects of these	with this aspect
20	10	25(i)	3	contribution source	contribution from this source
21	11	26	2	to a fairly	to Rs.5810.19 Cr.,a fairly
22	11	28(1)	2	Aggregated	aggregate
23	27	Annexure-1	Col.-4	(+) 7.5	(+) 4.9
24	27	Annexure-1	Col.-4	(-) 14.6	(-) 5.4
25	27	Annexure-1	Col.-4	(+) 5.3	(+) 4.4
26	27	Annexure-1	Col.-4	(-) 12.2	(-) 5.1
27	27	Annexure-1	Col.-4	(+) 0.4	(+) 3.5
28	27	Annexure-1	Col.-4	(-) 3.2	(-) 12.2
29	27	Annexure-1	Col.-4	(-) 5.5	(-) 35.6
30	27	Annexure-1	Col.-4	(-) 146.7	(-) 9.9
31	27	Annexure-1	Col.-4	(-) 0.7	(-) 0.7

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