

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN

1983-84

VOLUME I
(REVIEW)

NIEPA DC



D00982

GOVERNMENT OF UTTAR PRADESH, PLANNING DEPARTMENT

November, 1982

- 542
309.25
UT 7.0

This plan is being presented in two volumes, while the first volume contains descriptive portion of the Annual Plan 1983-84, volume II incorporates the prescribed statements

Sub. National Systems Unit,
National Institute of Educational
Planning and Administration
17-E, SriAurobindo Marg, New Delhi-110016
DOC. No..... 1-982.....
Date..... 30/1/84.....

CONTENTS

CHAPTER :	<i>Page no.</i>
Plan in Outline	
I. Development Situation	1
II. Sixth Plan—A Mid-term Review	29
(i) Financial Progress	29
(ii) Physical Progress	29
(iii) Power	32
(iv) Irrigation	34
(v) 1982-83 Plan—Some Salient Points	35
(vi) Case for Special Central Assistance	35
(vii) Summing up	36
III. 20-Point Programme	67
IV. Minimum Needs Programme	83
V. Perspective and Strategy of Development	91
VI. Spatial Profile and Strategies for Balanced Regional Development	95
(i) Hill Region	95
(ii) Eastern Region	96
(iii) Bundelkhand Region	96
(iv) Central Region	97
(v) Western Region	97
(vi) Measures for Reduction in Regional Imbalances	98
(vii) Decentralized Planning	99
Plan for Hill Region	105
VII. Employment and Manpower	171
VIII. Special Component Plan	183
Sectoral Programmes	
IX. Agriculture and Allied Services	
(1) Agriculture—	
(i) Agricultural Production	195
(ii) Cane Development	204
(iii) Horticulture	207

CHAPTER :	<i>Page no.</i>
(iv) Fruit Utilisation	210
(v) Extension and Farmers' Training Programme	211
(vi) Agricultural Marketing ..—	212
(vii) Storage and Warehousing	213
(viii) Sewage Utilization	215
(ix) Agricultural Research and Education	216
(2) Land Reforms	216
(3) Minor Irrigation—	
(i) Ground Water Survey	219
(ii) State Minor Irrigation	219
(iii) Private Minor Irrigation	225
(4) Soil and Water Conservation	230
(5) Command Area Development	234
(6) Animal Husbandry	236
(7) Dairying and Milk Supply	243
(8) Fisheries	248
(9) Forests	254
(10) Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	263
(11) Community Development and Panchayats	263
(12) Special Programme for Rural Development—	
(i) Integrated Rural Development	268
(ii) National Rural Employment Programme	269
(iii) Drought Prone Area Programme	270
(iv) Other programmes	271
X. Co-operation	273
XI. Water and Power Development—	
(1) Irrigation	289
(2) Flood Control	294
(3) Energy—	
(i) Power Development	296
(ii) Additional sources of energy	309

CHAPTER :						<i>Page no.</i>
XII. Industry and Mineral—	..	..	..	..	..	361
(1) Large and Medium Industry	..	..	..	..	..	362
(2) Sugar Industry	..	..	..	..	..	366
(3) Village and Small Industries	..	..	..	..	..	370
(4) Geology and Mining	..	..	..	..	..	386
XIII. Transport and Communication—						
(1) Roads and Bridges	..	..	..	..	..	393
(2) Road Transport	..	..	..	..	..	403
(3) Tourism	..	..	..	..	..	405
(4) Civil Aviation	..	..	..	..	..	407
XIV. Education—						
(1) General Education—						
(i) Education	..	..	..	..	..	409
(ii) Sports	..	..	..	..	..	420
(iii) Art and Culture	..	..	..	..	..	421
(2) Technical Education	..	..	..	..	..	422
(3) Scientific Services, Research Environment and Ecology	..	..	..	..	..	428
XV. Medical, Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply—						
(1) Medical and Public Health	..	..	..	..	..	437
(2) Sewerage and Water Supply	..	..	..	..	..	451
XVI. Housing and Urban Development—						
(1) Housing	..	..	..	..	..	461
(2) Urban Development	..	..	..	..	..	471
XVII. Other Social Services—						
(1) Information and Publicity	..	..	..	..	..	479
(2) Labour and Labour Welfare	..	..	..	..	..	480
(3) Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes	..	..	..	..	..	486
(4) Social Welfare	..	..	..	..	..	488
(5) Nutrition	..	..	..	..	..	489
XVIII. Economic and General Services	..	..	..	..	..	491

PLAN IN OUTLINE

The State's Draft Annual Plan of 1983-84 has been prepared keeping in view the following factors :

- (c) Even though the State has made significant progress in various directions, growth in its economy during 1980-82, when compared to the level already reached in 1978-79 (1979-80 being a drought year has been ignored) fell short* of the targetted rates of growth. The State can make up the shortfall only by accelerating pace of development in the next two years of the Plan and consequently by achieving in 1983-84 a growth** rate higher than what has been the achievement in the past two years.
- (v) For achieving a higher growth, production in agriculture and industry must increase substantially. Increase in agriculture and industrial production is dependant mainly upon increasing irrigation potential or irrigated area and raising generation of power. Consequently the programmes which can add to the State's irrigation potential and supply of power deserve a much higher priority.
- (v) The State is badly deficient in some of the basic amenities which poorer sections of the society require for raising their standard of life. The State is far behind the national norms laid down for these amenities in the country's Sixth Plan. The minimum needs programme which seeks to provide these amenities, therefore, needs special attention in the Plan.

- (d) On account of constraint of financial resources and some other reasons, a substantial part of the commitments on continuing projects of Irrigation, Power, Roads and Bridges is apt to spill-over to the State's Seventh Plan. This spill-over is going to be sizeable and will pre-empt a large chunk of the likely outlay of Seventh Plan, leaving inadequate resources for other programmes of economic and social development. It is necessary, therefore, to reduce as much as possible, the size of the spill-over by increasing investments on these projects in the remaining two years of the Plan.
- (e) The State's Sixth Plan outlay is Rs.6,200 crores against which Rs.3,320 crores only could be mobilized for three Annual Plans of 1980-83, leaving a balance of Rs.2,880 crores for the remaining two years of 1983-85. Even though the outlay of Rs.6,200 crores itself has now become inadequate on account of cost escalation, the State has to have at least an annual outlay of Rs.1,440 crores in the next two years to realize the Sixth Plan outlay.
- (f) Even otherwise it has been estimated† that for achieving a higher growth rate in 1983-84, investment in public sector has to be of an order of about Rs.1,650 crores.

2. Based upon considerations briefly referred to above, the Draft Annual Plan 1983-84 of a size of Rs.1,670 crores has been prepared. The sectoral break-up of the outlay is given at Annexure I. For the sake of comparison, the outlays of 1982-83 together with differences between them

*Chapter I

**Chapter II

†Chapter V

and outlays of 1983-84 have also been shown in this Annexure. A summary of this break-up is given in the following table :

Summary of outlays under Major Heads of Development

		(Rupees in Lakhs)	
Serial no.	Major head of development	1982-83 Outlay	1983-84 Proposed Outlay
1	2	3	4
1	Agriculture and Allied Services	22935 (19.08)	28211 (16.89)
2	Co-operation	1000 (0.83)	1030 (0.62)
3	Water and Power Development	58314 (48.52)	889784 (553.76)
	3.1. Irrigation	16536 (13.76)	222500 (113.47)
	3.2. Flood Control	1130 (0.94)	1300 (0.78)
	3.3. Power	40648 (33.82)	665984 (339.51)
4	Industry and Minerals	5830 (4.85)	7450 (4.46)
5	Transport and Communications	11313 (9.41)	112415 (7.44)
6	Social and Community Services	18616 (15.49)	227228 (116.31)
	6.1. Education	3664 (3.05)	4996 (2.99)
	6.2. Medical and Public Health	3135 (2.61)	5500 (3.30)
	6.3. Sewerage and Water Supply	5778 (4.81)	9236 (5.53)
	6.4. Other Social Services	6039 (5.02)	7496 (4.49)
7	Miscellaneous	2192 (1.82)	882 (0.52)
Total		120200 (100.0)	1657000 (1100.0)

3. It will be seen from the above as well as from Annexure I that while allocating outlays highest priority has been given to Irrigation and Power which together claim 53.76 per cent of the total outlay against a corresponding figure of 48.52 per cent for 1982-83. Even after allocating proportionately much higher outlays for Irrigation and Power, it might not be possible to utilize Sixth Plan outlays for these programmes. Similarly,

outlays for Minimum Needs Programmes have also been raised substantially. Consequently the share of outlay for social and community services in the total outlay of 1983-84 has risen to 16.31 per cent against a corresponding share of 15.49 per cent in 1982-83. As against an outlay of Rs.163.26 crores for Minimum Needs Programmes during 1982-83, an outlay of Rs.217.20 crores has been earmarked for these programmes during 1983-84.

These are critical sectors from the point of view of State's economic development and any reduction in their outlays are bound to have a very adverse effect on the State's overall progress.

4. The net increase in the outlay (Rs.1679 crores) proposed for 1983-84 over the outlay (Rs.1202 crores) of 1982-83 is Rs.468 crores. Out of this, a major chunk of Rs.315 crores have been allocated for Irrigation and Power followed by Social and Community Services which have claimed Rs.86 crores. Thus out of the net increase of Rs.468 crores as much as Rs.401 crores have gone to these two major heads only which have a direct bearing on the State's economic and social development.

5. The State has embarked upon a new experiment of decentralized* planning from 1982-83. A sizeable share of about 30 per cent of the total outlay is now set apart for district sector schemes. The respective shares of districts out of the amount thus set apart are worked out on the basis of an objective* criteria and are communicated to them in advance for allocation amongst district sector schemes. The districts are thus afforded an adequate opportunity to consider and weigh the respective claims of various departments and district sector schemes on their limited shares in district sector outlay and to allocate such outlays for them as they think appropriate and relevant on the basis of their perception of district priorities.

6. The process already initiated in 1982-83 is being continued for 1983-84. Detailed guidelines have gone out to districts for formulating their District Plans for 1983-84. The districts have nearly completed the work of formulating 'drafts' of their Annual Plans for 1983-84. The drafts are still under scrutiny at various levels and it will take some time before these drafts are finalized. It is expected that in the meantime a final decision on the size of the Annual Plan 1983-84 will also be taken. Depending upon the final size of the plan, which may be determined due course, district plans may undergo some modifications and alterations.

7. On account of the reasons stated above, it has not been possible to take into account the District Plans for preparing

the State's 'Draft' Plan of 1983-84. However, the trends emerging in District Plans of 1982-83 and the lessons drawn therefrom have been fully taken into consideration in preparing this Draft Plan. It is precisely for this reason that information required on proforma DP 1, DP 2 and DP 3 could not be given in this Draft. This information will be compiled soon and will be made available to Planning Commission separately.

8. The sectoral reviews and statement (GN-2 and GN-3) in Volume II of this Draft give details of sectoral outlays, programmes and targets. However, a brief description of the same in respect of most significant sectors is being given in the following paras also :

Irrigation

9. *Major and Medium Irrigation*—Against Sixth Plan outlay of Rs.1050.00 crores for Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes, Rs.369.52 crores has been utilized during 1980-82. An outlay of Rs.225.00 crores has been proposed for the year 1983-84 against the current year's (1982-83) outlay of Rs.165.36 crores.

10. The target of additional irrigation potential of 12 lakh hectares is proposed during 1980-85, out of which 5.31 lakh hectares of irrigation potential has been created during the year 1980-82. An additional irrigation potential of 1.35 lakh hectares is anticipated to be created during 1982-83 and the target for 1983-84 is to create additional irrigation potential of 1.05 lakh hectares.

11. *Minor Irrigation*—The pace of minor irrigation works is proposed to be stepped up in 1983-84 since they provide assured means of irrigation and there is virtually no time-lag between the creation and utilization of potential.

12. *State Minor Irrigation*—Under the State Works the Sixth Plan outlay is Rs.264 crores, out of which Rs.92.10 crores has been utilized during 1980-82. An outlay of Rs.79.65 crores is proposed for 1983-84 against the current year's (1982-83) outlay of Rs.44.77 crores.

13. The target of additional irrigation potential of 8.15 lakh hectares has been proposed for the Sixth Plan, out of which

irrigation potential of 3.12 lakh hectares has been created during 1980-82. An additional irrigation potential of 0.86 lakh hectares is planned to be created during 1982-83. The target for 1983-84 is to create an additional irrigation potential of 2.05 lakh hectares during 1983-84.

14. *Private Minor Irrigation*—An outlay of Rs.33.25 crores is proposed for the Sixth Plan, out of which Rs.10.35 crores have been utilised during 1980-82. An outlay of Rs.6.90 crores is proposed for 1983-84, against the current year's (1982-83) outlay of Rs.6.50 crores.

15. The net additional irrigation potential of 24.62 lakh hectares is proposed during the Sixth Plan, out of which 11.25 lakh hectares (net) has been created during 1980-82. An additional irrigation potential of 6.95 lakh hectares is envisaged to be created during the year 1982-83. It is proposed to create an additional irrigation potential of 5.81 lakh hectares during 1983-84.

Energy

16. Against Sixth Plan outlay of Rs.2,153 crores for energy, Rs.1,270.72 crores are meant for generation schemes, Rs.630 crores for Transmission and Distribution Works, Rs.237.28 crores for Rural Electrification and Rs.15 crores for others including Micro generation schemes. In 1980-81, an amount of Rs.275.89 crores was spent including Rs.12.05 crores which were utilised for renovation of some sick Thermal and Hydel Generation Schemes. Rs.353.75 crores were spent in 1981-82. The outlay for the current year has been approved for Rs.406.48 crores which includes Rs.0.25 crore for Additional Sources of Energy—a programme which has been introduced for the first time. A proposal for an outlay of Rs.659.84 crores has been made for 1983-84 in which the share of Additional Sources of Energy will be Rs.2 crores.

17. During Sixth Plan 2,144 M.W. were planned to be added to the installed capacity of 3 (254 M.W. at the beginning of Plan. In 1980-82, the works on two projects, viz. Garhwal-Rishikesh-Chilla (144 M.W.) and Obra Extension, Stages II and III (400 M.W.) were completed

adding 544 M.W. in the first two years in the installed capacity of the State's system. 110 M.W. are expected to be added during 1982-83 and a proposal of adding 530 M.W. and 640 M.W. in 1983-84 and 1984-85 respectively is on hand. Thus, total addition in the installed capacity during Sixth Plan will be 1,824 M.W.

18. The level of 10,124 Gwh of energy generation at the beginning of the Sixth Plan was planned to be increased to 20,651 Gwh. During 1980-81 achievement was 10,190 Gwh and in 1981-82 it was 11,348 Gwh. Target of 13,934 Gwh was fixed for 1982-83 against which 12,380 Gwh are likely to be generated. A target of 13,420 Gwh has been proposed for 1983-84.

19. During the Sixth Plan, 28,050 villages were proposed to be electrified out of which 3,795 villages in 1980-81 and 1,153 villages in 1981-82 have been electrified. In 1982-83, 4,000 villages are likely to be electrified and during 1983-84, 3,555 villages are proposed to be electrified. The target of energisation of private tube-wells during Sixth Plan was fixed at 2,77,870 and that for electrification of Harijan Basties was 15,450.

Agriculture Production

20. Against Sixth Plan outlay of Rs.65.00 crores for crop husbandry, Rs.25.36 crores has been utilized during 1980-82. The outlay during 1982-83 is Rs.16.60 crores and the outlay proposed for 1983-84 is Rs.17.55 crores.

21. The target of food production in 1984-85 is 279.79 lakh tonnes against which the highest level ever reached in 1980-81 was 249.46 lakh tonnes. The target for 1983-84 is 278 lakh tonnes. Efforts are being made to overshoot the target laid down for 1984-85 by increasing use of chemical fertilizers and creating more irrigation potential.

22. Against production of 20.64 lakh tonnes of oilseeds, 22.58 lakh tonnes of pulses, 716.70 lakh tonnes of sugarcane and 43.00 lakh tonnes of potato during 1981-82, the targets of 1982-83 are 20.50, 30.00, 672, 46.30 lakh tonnes and those of 1983-84 are 22.50, 32.30, 737 and 47.20 lakh tonnes respectively.

Animal Husbandry

23. Against Sixth Plan outlay of Rs.20.00 crores for Animal Husbandry programme, Rs.5.88 crores has been utilized during 1980-82. The outlay during 1982-83 is Rs.7.21 crores and the outlay proposed for 1983-84 is Rs.7.75 crores.

24. The target of milk production in 1984-85 is 6,830 thousand tonnes against which the highest level reached in 1981-82 was 5,953 thousand tonnes. The target for 1983-84 is 6,468 thousand tonnes. Against the production of 314 million eggs and 18.83 lakh kgs. of wool during 1981-82, the targets for 1982-83 are 327 million eggs and 19.44 lakh kgs. wool and those of 1983-84 are 342 million eggs and 20.97 lakh kgs. wool.

25. The number of veterinary hospitals upto 1984-85 is proposed to be 1,319 against which 1,224 hospitals could be established upto 1981-82. Similarly the number of stockmen centres upto 1984-85 is proposed to be 2,421 against which 2,251 stockmen centres could be established upto 1981-82. The target of opening new veterinary hospitals and stockmen centres for 1982-83 are 30 and 66 and those for 1983-84 are 60 and 70 respectively.

Forest

26. The Sixth Plan outlay for Forest is Rs.80 crores against which expenditure during 1980-82 was Rs.26 crores. The anticipated expenditure for 1982-83 is Rs.16 crores and the outlay proposed for 1983-84 is Rs.19 crores.

27. The cumulative target for 1980-85 under plantation of quick growing species is 11,200 hectares. During 1980-82 plantation was done in 6,300 hectares. During 1982-83, plantation will be done in 5,400 hectares. It is proposed to add 1,200 hectares of plantation in 1983-84.

28. Under Economic and Commercial Plantation Sixth Plan target is 37,000 hectares. During 1980-82, plantation was done in 19,500 hectares and it is expected that during 1982-83 plantation will be done in 10,100 hectares. It is proposed to further add 4,200 hectares of land during 1983-84.

29. Under Farm Forestry which is another important scheme of Forest Department, Sixth Plan target is 75,500 hectares. Upto 1980-82, 22,100 hectares of land has been brought under Farm Forestry. The anticipated achievement for 1982-83 is 17,700 hectares and it is proposed to further bring 18,100 hectares of land under farm forestry during 1983-84.

Integrated Rural Development Programme

30. Against Sixth Plan outlay of Rs.12,550.00 lakhs for IRD, Rs.5,290 lakhs have been utilized during 1980-82. The outlay for 1982-83 is Rs.4010 lakhs and the proposed outlay for 1983-84 is Rs.4046 lakhs.

31. The number of families benefited during 1980-81 and 1981-82 are 9.99 and 5.40 lakhs respectively. The anticipated achievement of 1982-83 is 5.31 lakh families and the target for 1983-84 is also to benefit 5.31 lakh families by bringing them above poverty line.

National Rural Employment Programme

32. The National Rural Employment Programme is basically a programme which aims at generating employment in rural areas. Against Sixth Plan outlay of Rs.100 crores for the programme Rs.2063.77 lakhs has been utilized during 1980-82. The outlay for 1982-83 is Rs.3650 lakhs and the proposed outlay for 1983-84 is Rs.3,500 lakhs.

33. In 1980-81 and 1981-82, 168.80 and 367.13 lakh mandays employment were generated. During 1982-83, it is proposed to create employment of 534 lakh mandays in the State. The target for 1983-84 is to create 525 lakh mandays.

Co-operation

34. The Sixth Plan outlay of Co-operation is Rs.57.39 crores, against which Rs.27.82 crores have been utilized during 1980-82. The anticipated expenditure of 1982-83 is Rs.10.00 crores. The proposed outlay for 1983-84 is Rs.10.30 crores.

35. The target for distribution of short term loans in 1984-85 is Rs.385 crores against which a loan of Rs.250 crores is expected to be advanced during 1982-83. The target for 1983-84 is to distribute Rs.300 crores of short-term loans.

36. The target of Medium term loans in 1984-85 is Rs.45 crores against which Rs.35 crores are expected to be advanced during 1982-83. The proposed target for 1983-84 is Rs.40 crores.

37. Under long-term loans the target for 1984-85 is to advance Rs.90 crores. The anticipated loan disbursement for 1982-83 is Rs.75 crores. The target proposed for 1983-84 is Rs.80 crores.

Flood Control

38. An outlay of Rs.134 crores is proposed for the Sixth Plan, out of which Rs.39.11 crores has been utilized during 1980-82. An outlay of Rs.13 crores is envisaged for 1983-84 against the current year's (1982-83) outlay of Rs.11.30 crores.

39. An area of 4.00 lakh hectares is proposed to be benefitted by Flood Control measures during the plan period (1980-85), out of which 1.21 lakh hectares area has been benefitted during 1980-82. An area of 0.30 lakh hectares is proposed to be benefitted during the Annual Plan 1983-84 against the current year's target of benefiting 0.30 lakh hectares.

Industry and Mining

40. The Sixth Plan outlay for Industry and Mining is Rs.331.10 crores out of which Rs.188 crores is for Large and Medium Industries, Rs.125 crores for Village and Small Industries and Rs.18.10 crores for Geology and Mining. Against the aforesaid outlay, expenditure during 1980-82 is Rs.132.25 crores. The outlay for 1982-83 is Rs.58.30 crores including Rs.37 crores for Large and Medium Industries, Rs.19.50 crores for Village and Small Industries and Rs.1.80 crores for Geology and Mining. The outlay for 1983-84 is Rs.74.50 crores including Rs.48 crores for Large and Medium Industries, Rs.24 crores for Village and Small Industries and Rs.2.50 crores for Geology and Mining.

41. In large and medium industries, textile and sugar industries are traditional industries of the State which are providing considerable direct and indirect employment. For ensuring supply of adequate yarn to weavers, expansion of eight existing spinning mills, installation of five

new mills in public sector and seven new mills in co-operative sector are proposed in the Sixth Plan. Beside these, fifteen joint sector projects of PICUP having a total investment of Rs.235 crores are in the advanced stages of implementation.

42. Under the new strategy a number of steps have been initiated by the State Government which have resulted in tremendous improvement in the industrial climate. A number of central sector projects have been approved for the State such as Gas Based Fertilizer Factories (Four), HAL Project, BHEL Project, HMT Watch Factory, Hindustan Photo Film Project, Telephone Equipment, Electronics Project and Aromatic complex. These projects will have an investment of Rs.3000 crores.

43. Sugar Industry has been playing a vital role in the industrial development of the State. A meagre outlay of Rs.40 crores could be allotted to the Sugar Industry out of the aforesaid outlay of Rs.331.10 crores during the Sixth Plan. Against this outlay, Rs.41 crores is likely to be utilized upto 1982-83. Under co-operative sector, out of the 12 new mills to be established during Sixth Plan, work on eight mills has already started. Beside this, expansion of five mills and installation of three distilleries is also taken up. During the Sixth Plan all the sick units of the U. P. State Sugar Corporation are being rehabilitated, modernised and expanded. For 1983-84 an outlay of Rs.10 crores only could be provided within the limited outlay.

44. During 1980-82 the number of industrial units established were 20,526. The target for 1982-83 is to establish 13,000 industrial units. For 1983-84, the target is to establish 13,000 industrial units.

Roads and Bridges

45. The Sixth Plan outlay for Roads and Bridges is Rs.415 crores out of which Rs.315 crores is earmarked for rural roads which is a part of Minimum Needs Programme. Against this outlay an expenditure during 1980-82 was Rs.184.65 crores out of which Rs.107.71 crores was spent on rural roads. The

outlay of 1982-83 is Rs.89.65 crores including Rs.67.78 crores for rural roads. The outlay proposed for 1983-84 is Rs.98 crores which includes Rs.70 crores for rural roads.

46. During 1980-82 about 4,732 km. surfaced roads and 92 bridges have been constructed raising length of 42,355 km. surfaced roads to 47,087 kms. at the end of 1981-82. The targets for 1982-83 is to construct 2,067 kms. surfaced roads and 67 bridges. For 1983-84 the targets proposed are construction of 1,310 km. surfaced roads and 45 bridges.

47. It has been estimated that the spill-over works of pre-sixth plan costing Rs.246.43 crores as on April 1, 1980, will be completed by the end of Sixth Plan whereas it is estimated that some new works costing Rs.17.63 crores taken up during current plan will remain incom-

plete and will spill over to the Seventh Plan.

Education

48. The Sixth Plan outlay for Education is Rs.175.00 crores out of which Rs.90.74 crores is mainly meant for Elementary and Adult Education which form a part of Minimum Needs Programme. Against the above outlay the total expenditure during 1980-82 was Rs.60.57 crores which includes Rs.19.93 crores spent on Minimum Needs Programme. The outlays for 1982-83 and 1983-84 are Rs.39.35 crores and Rs.56.10 crores, respectively. These outlays include Rs.19.51 crores and Rs.23.36 crores for Minimum Needs Programme.

49. The achievements of 1980-82 and the targets of 1982-83 and 1983-84 are given in the following table :—

TABLE 1—Education Targets and Achievements

Serial No.	Item	Unit	Sixth Plan 1980-85		Achievements 1980-82	Targets	
			Base Year level 1979-80	Terminal Year target 1984-85		1982-83	1983-84
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Primary Education</i>							
(1)	Enrolment in Classes I-V	.. '000	9317	11117	9865	10281	10888
<i>Middle Education</i> ..							
(2)	Enrolment in Classes VI-VIII	,000	2792	3672	3078	3276	3491
<i>Secondary Education</i>							
(3)	Enrolment in Classes IX-XII	.. '000	1837	2558	2052	2220	2388
<i>Adult Education</i>							
(4)	No. of participants in age-group 15-35.	'000	150	3207	354	561	1236

Medical

50. The Sixth Plan outlay for Medical and Public Health is Rs.150.00 crores including Rs.74.89 crores for various programmes of Rural Health which are a part of Minimum Needs Programme.

Against the above outlay expenditure during 1980-82 was Rs.46.25 crores which include Rs.21.26 crores of Minimum Needs Programme. The outlay for 1982-83 is Rs.31.35 crores inclusive of Rs.12.75 crores for Minimum Needs Pro-

gramme and the outlay proposed for 1983-84 is Rs.55.00 crores including Rs.27.50 crores for Minimum Needs Programme.

51. The main achievements of 1980-82 and the targets of 1982-83 and 1983-84 are given in the following table :-

TABLE 2—Health Targets and Achievements

Serial no.	Item	Unit	Sixth Plan 1980-85		1980-82 Achievements	1982-83 Target	1983-84 Target
			Base year level 1979-80	Terminal year Target 1984-85			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Hospitals and Dispensaries	No. (cumulative)	4209	5125	4588	4698	4856
2	Primary Health Centre						
	(1) Main Centres	.. ..	907	1087	927	944	987
	(2) Sub centres	.. ..	7640	15540	11192	12612	14527
	(3) Subsidiary Health Centres	.. ..	..	..	..	96	205

Considerable progress has been made in the direction of establishment of Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences which is likely to cost Rs.35.00 crores. At the same time, State Government is giving due weightage to the programmes of Rural Health constituting a part of Minimum Needs Programme.

Sewerage and Water Supply

52. The Sixth Plan outlay for sewerage and water supply is Rs.306 crores out of which Rs.220 crores is earmarked for providing safe drinking water in scarcity/problem villages which is a part of Minimum Needs Programme. Out of Rs.306 crores, Rs.289.50 crores is for schemes of sewerage/water supply being conducted by U. P. Jal Nigam and Rs.16.50 crores is for Harijan Water Supply Schemes.

53. *Jal Nigam*—The Sixth Plan outlay for U. P. Jal Nigam is Rs.289.50 crores, out of which Rs.203.50 crores is earmarked for Minimum Needs Programme. During 1980-82, the total expenditure was Rs.112.55 crores out of which Rs.64.11 crores were spent under Minimum Needs Programme. For the Annual Plan 1982-83, Rs.53.29 crores in-

cluding Rs.34.48 crores for Minimum Needs Programme has been provided. For Annual Plan 1983-84, Rs.89.76 crores has been proposed, out of which Rs.65.00 crores are for Minimum Needs Programme.

54. Out of the 644 towns in the State, 409 have been provided with piped water system upto March 1980. During 1980-82, 46 new towns were provided with piped water supply. Thus at the end of 1981-82, 455 towns were covered under piped water supply. During 1982-83 it is expected to cover 20 new towns and proposed target for 1983-84 is 20 towns.

55. Out of the 644 towns in the State, 42 towns have been covered under sewerage programme upto March, 1980. During 1980-82, 5 new towns were covered and thus 47 towns could be covered upto April 1, 1982. During 1982-83, it is expected to cover 2 towns and target proposed for 1983-84 is 2 towns.

56. Upto March, 1980, 10,056 villages have been provided with piped water supply, out of which 7,001 are problem villages. At the end of March 1982, 13,070 villages including 8,782 problem villages were covered. At the end of

1982-83, it is anticipated to cover 17,570 villages under piped water supply out of which 12,457 will be problem villages. The proposed target for 1983-84 is 27,820 villages including 21,957 problem villages.

57. *Rivian Water Supply*—The Sixth Plan outlay for this programme is Rs.16.50 crores. During 1980-82, an expenditure of Rs.3.82 crores was incurred. During 1982-83 an outlay of Rs.4.49 crores has been provided. The proposed outlay for 1983-84 is Rs.2.60 crores.

58. Thirty-four thousand, two hundred ninety-four wells, 3,608 hand pumps and 1,242 Diggies were constructed as on April 1, 1980. During 1980-82, 8,944 wells, 922 hand pumps and 936 Diggies were constructed. Thus 43,238 wells,

4,530 hand pumps and 2,178 Diggies were constructed upto April 1, 1982. The target for 1982-83 is 4,200 wells, 780 hand pumps and 400 Diggies. The proposed target for 1983-84 is 2,130 wells and 600 Diggies.

Housing

59. *Urban Housing*—The Sixth Plan outlay for Urban Housing is Rs.41.00 crores. Against this outlay an expenditure during 1980-82 was Rs.25.16 crores. The outlay for 1982-83 is Rs.10.85 crores. The outlay proposed for 1983-84 is Rs.11.51 crores.

60. The physical targets and achievements during 1980-82, anticipated achievements during 1982-83 and proposed targets for 1983-84 have been shown in the following table :

TABLE 3—*Housing—Physical targets/achievements*

Serial No.	Scheme	Unit	1979-80 Base Year level	1980-82 level	1982-83		
					Target	Anticipated achievement	Proposed target for 1983-84
1	2		3	4	5	6	7
	Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme.	No.	38781	40555	41975	41975	44625
	Low Income Group Housing	.. No.	14382	15395	16195	16195	16895
	M.I.G. Housing Scheme	.. No.	3334	3735	4095	4095	4295
	Land Acquisition	.. .. hect.	2760	3195	3695	3695	4195
	Slum clearance/improvement	.. House no.	8738	8775	8791	8791	8791

61. *Rural Housing*—The Sixth Plan outlay for rural housing is Rs.18.00 crores which is entirely a Minimum Needs Programme. Out of this Rs.75.00 lakhs are for allotment of house sites and Rs.17.25 crores for Rural House Construction Scheme.

62. Under allotment of house site programme during 1980-82 an expenditure of Rs.20.97 lakhs were incurred. Outlay for 1982-83 is Rs.2.07 lakhs. The proposed outlay for 1983-84 is Rs.15.00 lakhs. 12.36 lakhs house sites were allotted to targetted beneficiaries upto April 1, 1980. During 1980-82, 2.23 lakhs house sites were allotted and thus

making total of 14.60 lakh house sites. The targets for 1982-83 and 1983-84 are 70,000 and 10,000 house sites respectively.

63. During 1980-82 under Rural House Construction Scheme, an expenditure of Rs.5.78 crores was incurred. For the Annual Plan 1982-83 an outlay of Rs.3.52 crores has been provided. The proposed outlay for 1983-84 is Rs.4.27 crores. Upto March 1980, 1,793 houses were constructed. During 1980-82, 39,582 houses were constructed, thus making total of 41,375 houses at the end of 1981-82. For Annual Plan 1982-83 the target is 16,535 houses and proposed target for 1983-84 is 18,350 houses.

Urban Development

64. The Sixth Plan outlay for Urban Development is Rs.60.00 crores out of which Rs.10.00 crores is earmarked for environmental improvement of slums which is a part of Minimum Needs Programme. Against this outlay, expenditure during 1980-82 was Rs.14.92 crores, out of which Rs.4.00 crores is under Minimum Needs Programme. The out-

lay for 1982-83 is Rs.8.83 crores including Rs.2.32 crores for Minimum Needs Programme. The outlay proposed for 1983-84 is Rs.11.50 crores including Rs.2.50 crores for Minimum Needs Programme.

65. The physical achievements during 1980-82 and targets fixed for 1982-83 and proposed for 1983-84 have been shown in the following basis :-

TABLE 4—*Urban Development Physical Targets/Achievements*

Serial no.	Schemes	Unit	1979-80 Base year level	1980-82 Level	1982-83		Proposed Target for 1983-84
					Target	Anticipated achievements	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Financial Assistance to Local Bodies						
	(1) Remunerative schemes						
	(i) shops	No.	594	612	612	612	712
	(ii) others						
	(a) Offices ..	No.	28	32	32	46	46
	(b) Auditorium ..	No.	1	1	1	1	1
	(c) Guest House ..	No.	10	10	10	10	10
	(2) Non-Remunerative schemes						
	(i) Parks ..	No.	1	3	4	4	4
	(ii) Community Centre ..	No.	1	1	1	1	1
2	Town and Regional Planning						
	(i) Master Plans Prepared	No.	20	28	35	35	43
	(ii) Regional Plans	No.	6	8	8	8	8
3	Environmental Improvement of slums (persons benefited).	Lakh Nos.	6.78	8.93	10.51	10.63	12.38
4	Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (taken)	No.	3(part)	22(part)	23(part)	23	23 (part)
5	Kanpur urban Development Authority						
	(a) Sites and Services	No of Plots			3000	3000	3000
	(b) Slum upgrading (Households benefited).	No.		2415	6000	6000	10000

ANNEXURE

Sectoral Outlays of 1983-84 and their comparison with outlays of 1982-83

(Rupees in lakhs)

Head of Development	1982-83 outlay	1983-84 Proposed outlay	Difference	
			Absolute Col. (3-2)	Percentage increase
1	2	3	4	5
Research and Education	355	375	20	5.63
Crop Husbandry	1660	1755	95	5.72
Land Reforms	1053	1200	147	13.96
Minor Irrigation	5212	8750	3538	67.88
Soil and Water Conservation	1343	1992	649	48.32
Command Area Development	1200	1400	200	16.66
Animal Husbandry	721	775	54	7.48
Dairy Development	293	330	37	12.63
Fisheries	279	290	11	3.94
Forests	1582	1900	318	20.10
Investment in Agricultural Institutions	425	425	..	..
Marketing	52	60	8	15.38
Storage and Warehousing	25	30	5	20.00
Community Development and Panchayats	615	791	176	28.61
Special Programme for Rural Developments	8120	8138	18	0.22
<hr/>				
<i>I—Agriculture and Allied Services</i>	22935	28211	5276	23.00
<hr/>				
<i>II—Co-operation</i>	1000	1030	30	3.00
<hr/>				
Irrigation	16536	22500	5964	36.07
Flood Control	1130	1300	170	15.04
Power	40648	65984	25336	62.33
<hr/>				
<i>III—Irrigation and Power</i>	58314	89784	31470	53.96
<hr/>				
Village and Small Industries	1950	2400	450	23.07
Medium and Large Industries	3000	3800	800	26.67
Sugar	700	1000	300	42.86
Mining	180	250	70	38.89

ANNEXURE—(Concl'd.)

(Rupees in lakhs)

Head of Development	1982-83 Outlay	1983-84 Proposed Outlay	Difference	
			Absolute (Col. 3-2)	Per cent tag increa
	2	3	4	5
<i>IV—Industry and Minerals</i>	5830	7450	1620	27.7%
Roads and Bridges	8965	9800	835	9.3%
Transport	2040	2170	130	6.3%
Tourism	292	425	133	45.5%
Civil Aviation	16	20	4	25.0%
<i>V—Transport and Communication</i>	11313	12415	1102	9.7%
General Education	3664	4996	1332	36.3%
Art and Culture	54	64	10	18.5%
Technical Education	217	550	333	153.4%
Sub-Total	3935	5610	1675	42.5%
Scientific Services and Research	59	260	201	340.6%
Medical, Public Health and Sanitation	3135	5500	2365	75.4%
Sewerage and Water Supply	5778	9236	3458	59.8%
Housing and Police Housing	2605	3140	535	20.5%
Urban Development	883	1150	267	30.2%
Information and Publicity	39	42	3	7.6%
Welfare of Schedule Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Back- ward Classes.	1229	1250	21	1.7%
Labour and Labour Welfare	250	305	55	22.0%
Social Welfare	315	325	10	3.1%
Nutrition	388	410	22	5.6%
<i>VI—Social and Community Services</i>	18616	27228	8612	46.2%
<i>VII—Economic Services</i>	2082	762	(—)1320	(—)63.4%
<i>VIII—General Services</i>	110	120	10	9.0%
GRAND TOTAL	120200	167000	46800	38.9%

CHAPTER I

DEVELOPMENT SITUATION

Utar Pradesh, with more than 16 per cent of population and nine per cent geographical area of the country, is the most populous State and the requirement of resources for its economic and social development is naturally much greater than those required for other States.

1.2. The economy of the State is largely agrarian. It is evident from the fact that a little more than 55 per cent of the State domestic product, as against a much lower figure of 40 per cent only in the case of national domestic product, originate from agriculture and allied sectors. Similarly about 78 per cent of the State's total working force as against 72.1 per cent of the working force in the country, is engaged in agricultural and allied activities. The expansion of secondary and tertiary sectors in the State has been insignificant. The over-all growth in agriculture has also been slow. Consequently, U. P. which was above the national average in terms of *per capita* income and a number of other economic and social indicators at the beginning of the planning era is now far behind many other major States of the country in these respects.

1.3. The factors mainly responsible for Uttar Pradesh's backwardness are its vast population, too much dependence on agriculture which is always subject to vagaries of nature, preponderance of small holdings, inadequate infrastructure, slow industrial development and comparatively low investments in the past.

POPULATION AND ITS' GROWTH

1.4. The population of the State in 1981 (as per provisional results of 1981 census) was 110.9 millions which was spread over 294 thousand sq. km. The density of population was thus 377 persons per sq. km. as against all India density of 220 only. The corresponding figures of U. P and all India in 1971 were 300 and 178 persons per sq. km. respectively. The density of population* in U.P. in 1981 was the highest except Bihar (402), Kerala

(654) and West Bengal (614). The share of urban population in the State increased from 14 per cent in 1971 to 18 per cent in 1981 as against the corresponding figures of 19.9 per cent and 23.7 per cent at the national level. The sex-ratio also rose from 879 to 886 females per one thousand males during 1971-81. The corresponding increase in the country as a whole was from 930 to 936. The State's sex-ratio in 1981 was the lowest among all the major States with the exception of Haryana (877). The population of the State in 1983 (March 1, 1983) is likely to be about 1164 lakhs.

1.1.5. Higher growth of population is apt to have an adverse impact on demographic and economic development of the State. The annual growth rates of State's population during 1951-61, 1961-71, and 1971-81 were 1.5 per cent, 1.8 per cent and 2.3 per cent respectively. On the other hand, the population of the country during the same periods increased annually by about 2.0 per cent, 2.2 per cent and 2.2 per cent. This means that while during the decade ending 1971, population of the State increased at a rate lower than what was the rate in the country, during 1971-81 the State's population grew at a higher rate of 2.3 per cent as against 2.2 per cent of the country.

WORKING FORCE

1.1.6. The increase in population has a two dimensional effect on the economy of the State. While increase in population provides additional labour force required for development, at the same time it also results into an increase in the number of non-working population which has adverse impact on the State's economy.

1.1.7. Generally, persons in the age-group of 15-59 years actively participate in the labour force. Table 1 gives distribution of population by age groups, will show how non-working population has increased during the period

*Annexure I.

1951-71. The corresponding figures for 1981 census are still not available.

TABLE I—Percentage distributing of population in Uttar Pradesh by broad-age-groups

Census Year	Age groups (Years)		
	0-14	15-59	60 and above
1	2	3	4
1951	38.5	55.7	5.8
1961	40.6	53.2	6.3
1971	41.8	51.4	6.8

It is revealed from the above that population in the age-group 15-59 years in 1951 was 55.7 per cent which decreased to 53.2 per cent in 1961 and thereafter to 51.4 per cent in 1971. This also indicates that the proportion of non-working population (i.e. dependent population) has been increasing in the past from one decade to another. The latest estimates, as available from 32nd round of National Sample Survey (State Sample), also show that during 1977-78, the proportion of non-working population in the State was higher than its proportion in the country as a whole. It further reveals that the dependency per worker in the State was 2.47 as against 2.21 in the country. The increasing trend in the proportion of non-working population in the State is becoming a drag on the State's economy.

1.1.8. According to 1981 census, there were 323.03 lakh main workers (persons engaged in economic activities for more than six months during the reference year) and 29.65 lakh marginal workers (persons engaged in economic activities for some time but less than six months during the reference year) in the State. These constituted about 29.1 per cent and 2.7 per cent of the total population respectively. In other words, the total working population in the State constituted about 31.8 per cent in 1981. The working population in 1971 was about 31 per cent in the State against a corresponding figure of 37.6 per cent for the country.

AGRICULTURE

1.1.9. Agriculture is the main stay of the people of this State. It is for this reason that about 70 per cent of the total plan outlay is spent on various programmes for the development of agriculture and in creating other infrastructure for agricul-

tural development such as irrigation, power etc. Irrigation and fertilisers are the most important inputs for increasing agriculture production by raising crop productivity and intensity.

IRRIGATION

1.1.10. Irrigation is admittedly the most important input for increasing agricultural productivity and cropping intensity, consequently high priority is given to programmes for increasing irrigation potential in the State. The net area irrigated by different sources increased from 88.92 lakh hectares in 1978-79 to 89.12 lakh hectares in 1979-80 and then to 94.58 lakh hectares in 1980-81 recording an increase of 0.2 per cent and 6.3 per cent respectively over 1978-79. The net area irrigated in 1978-79 by canals and tube-wells as a percentage of total net irrigated area was about 35.1 per cent and 47.3 per cent respectively in 1978-79 and 33.6 and 53.5 respectively in 1980-81. Thus, while the net area irrigated by canals in 1980-81 increased by only 2.0 per cent over 1978-79, the corresponding increase in respect of net area irrigated by tube-wells was about 20.1 per cent. Further, the net area irrigated as a percentage of net area sown, increased from 50.9 in 1978-79 to 54.9 in 1980-81, the gross irrigated area as percentage to gross cropped area in 1978-79 and 1980-81 were 43.5 and 46.3 respectively.

1.1.11. An inter-State analysis of irrigation coverage shows that the net irrigated area as percentage of net cropped area in Uttar Pradesh during 1970-71 was 41.7 per cent which was lower only to the States of Punjab (71.3 per cent), Harvana (43.0 per cent) and Tamil Nadu (42.0 per cent). It increased to 50.9 per cent in Uttar Pradesh during 1978-79 but was still lower than Punjab (80.0 per cent) and Harvana (52.5 per cent). As regards percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area it was 43.5 per cent in Uttar Pradesh during 1978-79 which was lower only to the States of Punjab (83.1 per cent) Harvana (53.9 per cent) and Tamil Nadu (49.7 per cent). Although there has been large scale extension of irrigation facilities during the last decade, agriculture is still largely dependent upon rains and consequently agriculture production is prone to influences of weather.

FERTILISER CONSUMPTION

1.1.12. There has been a continuous rise in distribution of chemical fertilisers. Fertilisers distribution during 1981-82 was 12.70 lakh tonnes which was 10.3 per cent higher than 11.51 lakh tonnes of 1980-81. Percentage increase in distribution of chemical fertilisers in 1980-81 was 8.79 per cent in Uttar Pradesh against a corresponding figure of 5.0 per cent for the whole country. In 1981-82 also, percentage increase (10.35 per cent) in distribution of chemical fertilisers in Uttar Pradesh was higher than that of the country (7.3 per cent).

1.1.13. In terms of per hectare consumption of fertilisers, it is observed that fertiliser consumption per hectare of gross cropped area in this State during 1970-71 was 17.7 kg. only which increased substantially to 45.6 kg./hect. at the end of the Fifth Plan period (1978-79) and to 46.84 kg./hect. in 1980-81. It may be mentioned that in 1970-71 the position of Uttar Pradesh was lower than the States of Andhra Pradesh (20.4), Kerala (19.3), Punjab (37.5) and Tamil Nadu (35.0) but in 1980-81 this State is not only ahead of all India average but also most of the major States *except Punjab (117.9 kg. per hect.) and Tamil Nadu (63.2 kg. per hect.)

PRODUCTIVITY AND CROPPING INTENSITY

1.1.14. As a result of increase in irrigation facilities and higher doses of fertilisers, the average yield rates, particularly of rice and wheat, increased substantially by 43 per cent and 19 per cent respectively during the period 1970-71 to 1978-79. The productivity* of wheat increased from 15.50 quintals per hectare in 1978-79 to 16.50 quintals per hectare in 1980-81 but on account of adverse weather conditions in 1981-82, it dropped slightly by 0.5 per cent to 16.41 quintals per hectare. Thus, productivity per hectare of wheat in 1981-82 increased by 5.9 per cent as compared to 1978-79. Similarly, the average yield of rice which was 10.53 quintals per hectare in 1980-81 is expected to increase further to 10.79 in 1981-82. As regards, productivity of cash crops, in case of sugarcane it registered a decline of about 7.6 per cent in 1978-79 (381.46 quintals per hectare) over 1973-74 but increased to

470.90 quintals per hectare in 1980-81. Though, the productivity per hectare of sugarcane expected to be 462.70 quintals in 1981-82, it would be slightly lower than the level of 1980-81 but higher by 21.3 per cent in comparison to that of 1978-79. Similarly, the average yield rate of potato increased substantially during the Fifth Plan period and it was 155.10 quintals per hectare in 1978-79. It increased to 156.66 quintals/hectare in 1980-81 but is likely to be somewhat lower (151.49 quintals per hectare) in 1981-82. The productivity per hectare of oil seeds (pure and mixed) also exhibited an upward trend. In the year 1981-82 it is expected to be 4.89 quintals per hectare which would be higher by 21.0 per cent and 19.0 per cent than the yield rates for the years 1978-79 and 1980-81 respectively.

1.1.15. The inter-State comparative figures of the productivity* of some of the important crops are available for the year 1978-79. It is observed that the yield rates of rice and wheat in this State are lower than the national average and, of course, much below than those in the neighbouring States of Punjab and Haryana. The average yield of rice in Uttar Pradesh in 1978-79 was 11.59 quintals/hectare being higher than Bihar (9.84 quintals/hectare) Madhya Pradesh (7.39 quintals/hectare), Orissa (10.07 quintals/hectare) and Rajasthan (11.12 quintals/hectare). The highest average yield was recorded by Punjab (29.38 quintals/hectare) followed by Haryana (26.78 quintals/hectare), Tamil Nadu (20.17 quintals/hectare) and Karnataka (19.80 quintals/hectare). Likewise, the average yield of wheat in Uttar Pradesh which was 15.50 quintals/hectare during 1978-79, was lower than the average yield of Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab, Orissa and West Bengal. The highest average yield was observed in Punjab (27.13 quintals/hectare) followed by Haryana (22.94 quintals/hectare), Gujarat (19.24 quintals/hectare) and West Bengal (19.16 quintals/hectare). With regard to the average yield of Sugarcane, it was 381 quintals/hectare in this State which was less than all India average of 491 quintals/hectare and much lower than the yields of Maharashtra (921 quintals/hectare). Tamil Nadu (999

quintals/hectare), and Karnataka (714 quintals/hectare). The States of Bihar (272 quintals/hectare), Haryana (363 quintals/hectare), Madhya Pradesh (290 quintals/hectare) and Rajasthan (368 quintals/hectare) were, however, behind the Uttar Pradesh in this respect.

1.1.16. The cropping intensity* in the State also increased by 3.6 per cent during the aforesaid period 1970-79. But it was only 139.0 per cent as against 157.2 per cent in Punjab, 151.3 per cent in Haryana and 166.7 per cent in Himanchal Pradesh during 1978-79. The cropping intensity of the State increased to 142.70† per cent in 1980-81 which is indicative of the fact that efforts are being made to bring more area under multiple cropping.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

1.1.17. The over-all impact of various development programmes in the field of agriculture was that production of food-grains† in Uttar Pradesh increased from 195.85 lakh M. T. in 1970-71 to 231.08 lakh M. T. in 1978-79 showing an increase of about 18.0 per cent. This increase was, however, lower than the increase of 21.7 per cent observed in the country as a whole during the same period. The percentage increase in foodgrains production during 1971-79 was highest in Maharashtra (79.2 per cent) followed by Punjab (59.8 per cent), Andhra Pradesh (44.0 per cent), Haryana (33.3 per cent), Bihar (26.6 per cent), and Karnataka (25.1 per cent). Due to severe drought in 1979-80, however, production of food-grains decreased to 164.39 lakh M. T. showing a decline of 28.9 per cent. The decline in production of food-grains was observed in almost all the major States except Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab and Tamil Nadu. In the subsequent year of 1980-81, when the conditions were favourable, food-grain production rose to a record level of 249.48 lakh tonnes which was higher by about 51.8 per cent and 8.0 per cent respectively than the levels achieved in 1979-80 and 1978-79. In 1981-82, although total food-grains production is expected to be slightly lower (242.0 lakh tonnes) mainly because of draught conditions on the one hand and excessive rains on the other, yet it would be higher by about 4.8

per cent than the earlier record production of 1978-79.

1.1.18. Sugarcane, potato and oil-seeds are the major commercial crops in the State. The production of sugarcane in 1978-79 was of the order of 623.24 lakh tonnes which suffered a set back in 1979-80 and came down to a level of 512.28 lakh tonnes in 1979-80, again moved up to 642.05 lakh tonnes in 1980-81, registering an increase of 25.3 per cent and 3.0 per cent respectively over 1979-80 and 1978-79. The production of sugarcane in 1981-82 is likely to be 768.08 lakh tonnes which would be about 19.6 per cent higher than its production in the previous year. The production of potato was 42.96 lakh tonnes in 1978-79 which after registering a decline of 26.4 per cent in subsequent year (1979-80) improved to 41.65 lakh tonnes and 45.90 lakh tonnes in 1980-81 and 1981-82 respectively. Thus, the production of potato in 1981-82 showed an increase of 10.2 per cent over the previous year and 6.8 per cent over 1978-79. The total oil seeds production in 1978-79 was 15.15 lakh tonnes which, after declining to 9.64 lakh tonnes in 1979-80, again rose to 15.64 lakh tonnes in 1980-81 and is further expected to reach a level of 19.43 lakh tonnes in 1981-82. This would be about 24.2 per cent and 28.3 per cent higher than levels of production already reached in 1980-81 and 1978-79 respectively.

1.1.19. The over-all effect of the increase in agricultural production expressed in terms of gross value of agricultural products at 1970-71 prices reveals that the annual growth rate during the Fifth Plan period i.e. 1974-75 to 1978-79 was 5.5 per cent, as against only 0.7 per cent during the Fourth Plan period. During the first year of the Sixth Plan i.e. 1980-81 it was 2.5 per cent over 1978-79. The quick estimates for 1981-82 indicate that the gross value of agricultural products during 1981-82 is likely to increase by 3.4 per cent over 1980-81.

1.1.20. The position of the State on the industrial map of the country has been discouraging. According to 1971 census only 7.1 per cent of the working force

was engaged' in Uttar Pradesh in household and non-household manufacturing industries as against the corresponding national figure of 9.5 per cent. In 1978, the number of registered factories in the State was only about 4 per cent of such factories in the country and 529 persons per lakh of population were employed in these factories in the State as against 1,024 persons in the country as a whole. The contribution of both the household and non-household manufacturing industries to the State's economy was about 10 per cent in 1980-81 whereas it was about 15 per cent in the country. Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal commanded a much higher status in this respect where the share of manufacturing sector in the State's economy was 29.2 per cent, 26.7 per cent and 18.9 per cent respectively. Productivity per worker employed in the registered factories in the State has been practically the lowest among the major States, mainly because they have been badly neglected over the years in terms of modernisation and introduction of technological improvements.

1.1.21. Sugar, Cement, Vanaspati and textile are traditional and important industries of Uttar Pradesh. The production of Sugar in Uttar Pradesh in 1970-71 was 13.01 lakh M.T. which was about 30 per cent of all-India production. The production of Sugar in 1970-71 was the highest in Uttar Pradesh followed by Maharashtra (10.55 lakh M. T.). The production of sugar in 1978-79 was 14.63 lakh tonnes which fell down to 9.96 lakh M.T. in 1979-80, because of severe drought in the year affecting adversely the production of sugarcane. It again rose to 12.24 lakh tonnes in 1980-81 and it is expected that there would be a record production of 20.80 lakh tonnes of sugar in 1981-82. This would be higher by about 42.2 per cent and 69.9 per cent in comparison to 1978-79 and 1980-81 respectively.

1.1.22. The production of cement in Uttar Pradesh during 1968-69 was 3.91 lakh tonnes which was lowest among all cement producing States. The relative position of the State did not materially change in 1978-79 in spite of 5.83 lakh tonnes of cement production. The high-

est production of cement was recorded in Tamil Nadu both in 1968-69 and in 1978-79 (19.89 lakh tonnes and 34.60 lakh tonnes respectively). Madhya Pradesh stood second with 33.78 lakh tonnes of cement production. The production of cement in Uttar Pradesh declined to 4.50 lakh tonnes in 1979-80 but increased to 5.25 lakh tonnes in 1980-81. With Kajarahat Cement Factory going into production in 1980-81, cement production in the year 1981-82 has gone up to 6.76 lakh tonnes, registering an increase of about 16.0 per cent and 28.8 per cent over 1978-79 and 1980-81 respectively.

1.1.23. The production of Vanaspati in the State was 1.20 lakh tonnes in 1978-79 which declined to 0.96 lakh tonnes in 1979-80. However, the position improved subsequently and production of vanaspati was 1.30 lakh tonnes and 1.52 lakh tonnes during 1980-81 and 1981-82 respectively. Thus, the production of vanaspati during 1981-82 was higher by 26.7 per cent and 16.9 per cent as compared with production of 1978-79 and 1980-81 respectively.

1.1.24. The production of cotton cloth fluctuated during the period 1978-82. While it was 228.7 million metres in 1978-79, it came down to 204.0 million metres in 1981-82, which was lower by 10.8 per cent and by 1.4 per cent as compared to the production of 1978-79 and 1980-81 (206.9 million metres) respectively. The production of cotton yarn during 1981-82 was 69 thousand tonnes. This was lower by 5.5 per cent as compared to 1978-79 (73 thousand tonnes) but higher by 4.5 per cent in comparison to 1980-81 (66 thousand tonnes).

1.1.25. An idea of general performance of organised and un-organised industrial sectors can also be had from the provisional results thrown up by the Economic Census conducted in the State in 1977 and in 1980. These results show that in the State the number of non-agricultural establishments (employing at least one hired worker) rose from 3.40 lakhs in 1977 to 4.67 lakh in 1980, indicating an increase of about 37 per cent. The

total number of non-agricultural enterprises in the State in 1980 was 20.81 lakhs employing about 54.70 lakhs persons. About 22.4 per cent (4.67 lakhs) of such enterprises employed at least one hired worker and the rest (77.6 per cent) were own account enterprises. Out of 54.70 lakh persons usually working in these enterprises, about 49 per cent belonged to the category of hired workers. It is further revealed that the average number of hired persons per non-agricultural establishment (enterprise with at least one hired worker) was 6 in the State and it varied from 3 in district Chamoli to 12 in Ghaziabad.

1.1.26. The overall growth[†] in industrial sector of the State's economy was quite significant during the Fifth Plan period when this sector registered a growth rate of 8.9 per cent per annum. However, there was a negative annual growth rate of 1.1 per cent during 1979-81 over 1978-79. But, with an expected growth rate of about 5.7 per cent in the organised sector in 1981-82 over 1980-81 it is expected that this sector would fare well in the ensuing years.

POWER

1.1.27. Power is the most important infra-structure for the development of agriculture and industries. Therefore, about 35 per cent of total outlay is allocated for power alone. The installed capacity of power in the State (excluding Renu Sagar) which was 3,076 MW at the end of the Fifth Plan period (1978-79), increased to 3,340 MW in 1979-80 and to 3,588 MW in 1980-81. But as against the installed capacities the power generated was 10139.5 Gwh, 10133.4 Gwh and 10190.5 Gwh. in these years. The generation during 1981-82 was 11348 Gwh. In this way power generation as a percentage of the available installed capacity remained 37.6 per cent, 34.6 per cent and 32.2 per cent respectively in 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81.

1.1.28. Although *per capita* consumption of electricity in Uttar Pradesh has increased from 60 kwh to 87 kwh during the decade ending 1980-81, the State is far behind many other States of the country in this respect. In

1980-81 the *per capita* power consumption** of 87 units was not only much lower than the national average (135 units) but also most of the major States except only Bihar (76 units), and Himachal Pradesh (66 units). Punjab with 315 units, Maharashtra with 272 units and Gujarat with 245 units occupied the first three positions in the scale of *per capita* consumption of electricity. Out of the total consumption of power (7,827.1 Gwh.) during the 1980-81, the percentage shares of industry and agriculture were 46.3 and 35.4 respectively. The rest was consumed for domestic and other uses. The corresponding figures for 1978-79 were 51.7 per cent, 31.4 per cent and 16.9 per cent respectively. It shows that the percentage share of power consumed for industry has decreased and that of Agriculture has increased in 1980-81 as compared to 1978-79.

1.1.29. In the matter of rural electrification the position** in this State is not very encouraging. Though the number of electrified villages increased from 36,298 in 1978-79 to 42,372 by the end of 1980-81 registering an increase of 16.8 per cent, yet the number of electrified villages were 37.6 per cent of the total villages at the end of 1980-81. In this respect the State is higher only than Bihar (31.8 per cent) and Madhya Pradesh (35.8 per cent) but much below the national average of 47.3 per cent. The States which are much ahead of other States are Haryana, Kerala, Punjab and Tamil Nadu (99.1 per cent and above). These States are followed by Maharashtra (77.2 per cent); Gujarat (68.5 per cent) and Andhra Pradesh (65.5 per cent). During 1981-82 the number of electrified villages rose to 47,525 which was 42.2 per cent of total villages.

ROADS

1.1.30. The length of surfaced roads maintained by Public Works Department in the State was 42,384 km. at the end of the Fifth Plan period (1978-79). This increased to 45,463 km. in 1979-80 and to 47,795 km. by the end of 1980-81 which was 12.8 per cent and 5.1 per cent higher in comparison to their length in 1978-79 and 1979-80 respectively.

††Annexure VII

**Annexure III

1.1.31. With respect to availability of roads, it is observed that the length of surfaced roads per hundred square kilometer of area in this State during 1970-71 was 12 km. which was lowest except the States of Gujarat (11 km.), Himachal Pradesh, (4 km.), Madhya Pradesh (8 km.), Orissa (9 km.) and Rajasthan (6 km.). The highest length of roads per hundred square kilometre was in Kerala (55 km.) followed by Tamil Nadu (39 km.) and Karnataka (26 km.). During 1979-80 the length of roads* in Uttar Pradesh was 23 km. per hundred sq. km. and although this was above the all-India average of 20 km. yet it was lowest except in Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan. The highest length was in Punjab (69 km.) followed by Kerala (62 km.) and Tamil Nadu (50 km.).

1.1.32. The road length* per lakh of population in the State was 76 km. in 1979-80. This was lower than all-India average (120 km.) as also almost all the major States except Bihar (48 km.), Orissa (72 km.) and West Bengal (74 km.). Punjab (258 km.), Karnataka (215 km.) and Haryana (187 km.) occupied the first three positions in this respect.

EDUCATION

1.1.33. The number of junior basic schools in the State was 69,244 in 1978-79 which increased to 70,931 in 1980-81 and 71,637 in 1981-82. Thus, the number of these schools in 1981-82 increased by about 3.5 per cent and about 1.0 per cent over 1978-79 and 1980-81 respectively. The number of senior basic schools in 1981-82 (13,852) also increased by 21.2 per cent over 1978-79 (11,428) and by 3.3 per cent over 1980-81 (13,407). The enrolment in junior basic classes in 1978-79 was 89.89 lakhs which increased by about 9.7 per cent in 1981-82 (98.65 lakhs). In 1981-82 this was higher by 4.4 per cent than that of 1980-81 (94.47 lakhs). Similarly, the enrolment in senior basic classes increased by about 18.7 per cent in 1981-82 as compared to 1978-79 and was also higher by 6.8 per cent than that in 1980-81. With regard to availability of junior basic schools and senior basic schools per lakh of population, it was 65 and 12 in 1981-82.

1.1.34. Although as a result of expansion of educational facilities in the State, literacy* increased from 21.7 per cent in 1971 to 27.4 per cent in 1981, yet it is much below all-India average of 36.1 per cent and is the lowest except Bihar (26.0) and Rajasthan (24.0). The highest literacy percentage is recorded in Kerala (69.2) followed by Maharashtra (47.0), Tamil Nadu (45.8) and Gujarat (43.8).

MEDICAL & HEALTH

1.1.35. The number of allopathic hospitals and dispensaries (including Primary Health Centre) has continued to increase since the end of the Fifth Plan. In 1978-79 their number was 2,982 which increased to 3,229 by the end of 1981-82. Likewise, the number of hospitals and dispensaries of indigenous systems also rose from 1,149 in 1978-79 to 1,269 by the end of 1980-81, registering an increase of 10.4 per cent. The number of beds available in the allopathic hospitals and dispensaries also showed an upward trend. Their number in 1978-79 was 52,627 which availability of such beds** per lakh of rose to 55,207 in 1981-82. This was 4.9 per cent and 0.2 per cent higher than those available in 1978-79 and 1980-81 respectively. With respect to the position of availability of such beds* per lakh of population in 1978-79, this State with 60 beds remained much below the national average (101) and some of the major States viz. Maharashtra (170) followed by Himachal Pradesh (150), Kerala (141), Punjab (128) and Tamil Nadu (112).

DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

1.1.36. According to a survey made in 1972, out of 1,12,561 villages, 35,506 villages were indentified as scarcity (problem) villages. Of these 7,001 villages had been covered with piped water supply by 1979-80 leaving a balance of 28,505 problem villages. Against the plan target of 12,600 villages, another 1,781 villages have been covered during first two years (1980-82). By the end of 1981-82, the number of villages covered has thus, risen to 8,782 leaving a balance target of 10,819 problem villages for 1982-85. Efforts are continuing to cover as many problem villages as possible by installing hand-pumps which would cost less than piped water supply.

STATE INCOME

1.1.37. The most suitable composite indicator for measuring over-all impact of various economic and social developmental programmes is the estimate of total and *per capita* State Domestic Product (S.D.P.) commonly known as State Income. Although this indicator does not throw light on the distribution of income, the sectoral distribution of the state domestic product does certainly bring out the impact of developmental efforts in various fields *viz.*, agriculture, industry, transport, trade, social services etc. it is for this reason that the estimates of sectoral and *per capita* State domestic products, despite their limitations, are used for comparing the levels of development at various points of time and in different areas. As such, raising of total as well as *per capita* income has in the the past, been one of the important objectives of the Five-Year Plans to be achieved with some specified growth rates in individual sectors of the economy.

Total S. D. P. and it's Growth

1.1.38. It is revealed from estimates of total and *per capita*** income of Uttar Pradesh and India at different points of time during the period from 1970-71 to 1980-81 that estimates of net State Domestic Products at current prices showed a continuous rising trend from Rs.4,256 crores in 1970-71 to Rs.13,508 crores in 1980-81. The increase in National Income during this period was 204 per cent against an increase of 217 per cent in the State. The State's *per capita* income also increased from Rs.486 to Rs.486 to Rs.1,287 during the same period, indicating an increase of about 165 per cent as against an increase of 143 per cent in the national *per capita* income.

1.1.39. The growth in the National State income at current prices is a composite effect both of real increase in goods and services as also in the prices, the major share being of the latter. As regards growth in the economy in real terms, the total State net Domestic Product at 1970-71 prices increased from Rs.4,256 crores in 1970-71 to Rs.5,523 crores in 1980-81. Thus the real total State income

rose by about 29.8 per cent during the period 1970-71 to 1980-81, giving a compound annual growth* rate of 2.6 per cent as against the growth of 3.3 per cent at the national level. The States of Punjab, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra registered higher growth rates of 4.8, 3.3, 3.2 and 4.6 per cent respectively during this period. But the growth rate in Uttar Pradesh was higher than some other States *viz.* Bihar (2.0 per cent), Karnataka (1.5 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (2.4 per cent), Rajasthan (1.3 per cent), Orissa (0.7 per cent), and Tamil Nadu (2.5 per cent).

1.1.40. It is also observed that the share of Uttar Pradesh in the total income of the country (at constant prices of 1970-71) has declined from 12.4 per cent in 1970-71 to 11.7 per cent in 1980-81, because of a relatively faster growth rate in the national income than that in the State income. It also shows that while the State's share in the total population of the country was about 16 per cent, the share of State income in the total national income has been much less.

1.1.41. A closer study of the annual variations of the total State income in real terms showed that the period 1971-72 to 1974-75 was characterised by low levels of income as these were the years of extreme economic strain on account of drought, crop failure, shortages and international oil crises, which resulted in the decline of production in agriculture and organised manufacturing sectors. On the other hand, the State's economy progressed very well during the Fifth Plan period (1974-75 to 1978-79) with annual growth rate of 5.8 per cent which was higher than the growth rate of 5.2 per cent in national economy. The economy of the State however, again suffered a severe setback in 1979-80 due to unprecedented drought. Although deficiency of rains was observed in all the northern States of the country but this State was affected worst by failure of rains. Agricultural production and industrial production in 1979-80 fell down in the State by about 30 per cent and 18 per cent respectively as against the corresponding fall of only 10 per cent and 1.5 per

*Annexure III

†Annexure IV

**Annexure V

cent in the country. The over-all impact of drought in 1979-80 was a fall of 17 per cent in state domestic product against a fall of about 3 per cent only in the national gross domestic product. This set-back naturally affected public investment capacity adversely in subsequent years also. The position, somewhat, improved in 1980-81. The growth rate of 1.4 per cent was recorded in the economy of the State during the period 1979-81. It was higher than the corresponding growth rate of 1.0 per cent observed at the national level. When compared with other States it was found to be lower than the States of Punjab (3.7 per cent), Maharashtra (1.7 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (3.2 per cent) and Assam (6.2 per cent). Rest of the States are trailing behind Uttar Pradesh in this respect. Further the estimates for 1981-82, based on tentative information and indicators, reveal that the growth rate during the first two years of the Sixth Plan i.e. 1980-81 and 1981-82 with 1973-79 as a base year would be 2.3 per cent. If the growth rate during the first two years is calculated with 1979-80 as a base year, it would turn out to be about 13.0 per cent annually. However, it should not be forgotten that 1979-80 was an extremely bad year and any comparison with that year would appear to be misleading.

PER CAPITA STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT

1.1.42. The *per capita* income* at constant (1970-71) prices in the State in 1970-71 was Rs.486 which increased to Rs.530 in 1978-79. After declining to a level of Rs.436 in 1979-80 the *per capita* income again increased to Rs.526 in 1980-81. Thus the increase in the State's *per capita* real income during the decade ending 1980-81 was Rs.40 which was much less than the corresponding increase of Rs.63 in national *per capita* income. In this way at 1970-71 prices the gap between *per capita* income of State and the country, which was Rs.147 in 1970-71, widened further to Rs.170 during 1980-81. It is also observed that *per capita* real income† (Rs.526) of this State (at 1970-71 prices) in 1980-81 was lowest except the States of Madhya Pradesh (Rs.491), Bihar (Rs.405)* and Orissa (Rs.435). The highest *per*

capita income at 1970-71 prices was recorded by Punjab (Rs.1,336) followed by Maharashtra (Rs.984), Haryana (Rs.931), Gujarat (Rs.861) and West Bengal (Rs.748).

SECTORAL STRUCTURE

1.1.43. As mentioned earlier, the economy of the State is predominantly agrarian. The contribution of agriculture (including animal husbandry) sector in the total income of the State during 1980-81 was 55.6 per cent, as against 40.0 per cent at the country level. The contribution of manufacturing sector in the State's economy was 10.2 per cent as against 15.4 per cent at the National level. The contribution of Agriculture (including Animal Husbandry) and of the Manufacturing sectors during 1970-71 in the State was 58.4 and 8.9 per cent respectively. The corresponding percentages at the country level were 47.4 and 13.4. It shows that there is gradual diversification in the economy of the State as well as of the country from agriculture to non-agriculture. This fact is also supported by the trend of contribution of primary, secondary and tertiary sectors. The contribution of Primary, Secondary and tertiary sectors in the State economy was 56.8 per cent, 17.3 per cent and 25.9 per cent in 1980-81 as against 60.2 per cent, 14.9 per cent and 24.9 per cent respectively in 1970-71. A similar trend is observed at the National level also.

1.1.44. The annual growth†† rate observed during 1971-72 to 1980-81 in Agriculture (including Animal Husbandry) sector was 2.1 per cent while that of manufacturing sector it was 4.0 per cent. The growth rate in rest of the sectors was 3.1 per cent. The quick estimates indicate that the corresponding increases during 1981-82 over 1980-81 would be 3.1, 5.7 and 3.7 per cent respectively.

PRICE TREND

1.1.45. Inflationary phenomenon is inherent in a developing economy and it affects different sections of people in different ways. The poor ones are particularly hard hit by the price-rise. The cost of various plan projects programmes goes up in money terms and the physical

†Annexure III

*Annexure V

††Annexure VIII

progress of development programme is hampered. It is, therefore, essential to study the price behaviour in the context of the performance of the State economy.

1.1.46. Since the beginning of the Planning era the whole country is experiencing the effect of rise both in whole-sale and retail prices of different commodities. However, the prices moved upward at a slower pace during 1981-82 in comparison to the rise in previous years. The wholesale price index (base 1970-71) in 1980-81 was 253.0 which was higher by 21.3 per cent in comparison to that of 1979-80. But in 1981-82 it rose to 270.4 recording an increase of only 6.9 per cent over 1980-81. Further, the whole-sale price index fell down to 264.8 during the quarter April-June, 1982, meaning thereby a decline of about 2.1 per cent. Similarly the rise in urban and rural prices in 1981-82 as reflected by the Urban and Rural Retail Price Indices was of a lesser degree (10.2 per cent and 7.9 per cent respectively), as compared with corresponding increases of 15.5 per cent and 14.5 per cent in 1980-81 over the previous year.

1.1.47. During the current year, 1982-83 a mixed trend is observed in the whole-sale and retail prices. The whole-sale prices of wheat, maida, gram, arhar (Dal), sugar, drv-chillies, vanaspati and coriander generally declined during the period April-June, 1982. The fall of 39.7 per cent, 18.3 per cent, 16.5 per cent and 4.8 per cent was significant in the whole-sale prices of onion, eggs, drv-chillies and arhar (Dal) respectively. The rise in case of rice, maize, gur, cement and turmeric was, however, 9.8 per cent, 10.9 per cent, 20.9 per cent, 3.0 per cent and 17.0 per cent respectively, during the same period.

1.1.48. The mixed tendency of rise and fall in the retail prices of essential commodities during the period April-September, 1982 was also generally in line with the changes in whole-sale prices. It is observed that the prices of foodgrains, potato, gur, dhoti, long-cloth, tea, anacin, copy, cement and spices increased comparatively at higher rate during the period April-September 1982 than that of during the corresponding period of the previous year, while the prices of the other commodities like mustard oil, meat, markin, yarn, soap, cycle tyre and tube

etc. increased at lower rates. On the other hand the prices of chillies, cotton, vanaspati, soft coke, kerosene oil, and deshi ghee decreased during the period April-September 1982, as against the increases in the prices of the above commodities during April-September 1981.

PLAN INVESTMENT

1.1.49. The total expenditure during the Fifth Plan period (1974-79) was Rs.2,924 crores which was about 2½ times of the expenditure incurred during the Fourth Five Year Plan. Further, against an outlay of Rs.6,200 crores allocated for the Sixth Plan, the anticipated expenditure during the first three years (1980-83) is likely to be of the order of Rs.3,265 crores (52.7 per cent) meaning thereby that the investment during the first three years of the Sixth Plan itself would be somewhat higher than the investment of the entire Fifth Plan period and it is likely to be more than double during the full period of the Sixth Five Year Plan. Even if the cost escalation due to rise in the prices is taken into account, the increases in the real investment during the successive plan periods has been substantial.

1.1.50. As will be seen from the foregoing paragraphs, the progress achieved by the State in agricultural and industrial production as also in other sectors of the economy, particularly from the beginning of Fourth Plan period, was fairly satisfactory inasmuch as the State achieved a growth rate during the Fifth Plan period, which was higher than the growth rate observed at the country level during the same period. The physical progress during 1980-83 has been also quite encouraging. In spite of this, *per capita* income of the State is lower than the national average and all other major States excepting Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. This is mainly attributable to comparatively lower *per capita* investment during the successive plan periods in this State.

1.1.51. Although the plan outlay of this State increased substantially during successive plan periods, the *per capita* outlays* has been generally lower than all States average as well as the *per capita* plan outlay of most of the States. During the period 1974-79, the *per capita* plan outlay was Rs.329 which was lower by

about 21.1 per cent than all-States' average of Rs. 417 and also lower than all the other major States except Bihar (Rs. 211) and Tamil Nadu (Rs. 279). It is also revealed from the figures that *per capita* plan outlay of Rs. 329 in this State was lower than *per capita* outlay of Punjab (Rs. 694), Haryana (Rs. 674), Maharashtra (Rs. 527) and Gujarat (Rs. 516) by wide margins of 52.6 per cent, 51.2 per cent, 37.6 per cent and 36.2 per cent, respectively. This trend continued to persist during subsequent years also.

1.1.52. Taking into account the aggregates of *per capita* Plan outlay since the beginning of the planning era (1950-51 to 1981-82), it is revealed that *per capita* plan outlay of Rs. 969 in this State is higher than that of Bihar (Rs. 707) and West Bengal (Rs. 926) only but considerably lower than of Punjab (Rs. 2 306), Haryana (Rs. 1,859), Gujarat (Rs. 1,673) and Maharashtra (Rs. 1,556) by wide margin of 58 per cent, 47.9 per cent, 42.1 per cent and 37.7 per cent. It was also lower by 11.5 per cent than all-States average (Rs. 1,095).

1.1.53. The plan outlays of States mainly depend upon States' own resources and Central Assistance. It may be mentioned that in spite of poor taxable capacity of the people of the State, the State Government raised its own financial resources by more than 130 per cent during the period 1973-74 to 1981-82 through additional tax measures. Considering the increase in the *per capita* tax burden in 1979-80 over 1973-74, it will be seen that the percentage increase of 129.7 observed in this State was not only higher than all States' average (121.2 per cent) but also higher than the States of Maharashtra (128.5 per cent) Punjab (125.2 per cent), Andhra Pradesh (123.0 per cent), West Bengal (121.7 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (114.9 per cent) Rajasthan (111.7 per cent), Bihar (84.9 per cent) and Tamil Nadu (64.2 per cent). However, the share* of the Central Assistance in the total State plan expenditure/outlay, has shown a declining trend during the past few years. Central Assistance, which was 63.6 per cent of the total State plan expenditure during the Third Plan period, continued to

decline in subsequent years and it is likely to be only 33 per cent during the Sixth Plan period.

1.1.54. The allocation of Central Assistance was expected to be made in such a manner as would have enabled the backward States like Uttar Pradesh to step up their level of developmental expenditure but the position of this State has generally been low in the scale of *per capita* Central Assistance. The *per capita* central assistance provided to this State during the Fifth Plan period was Rs. 144 which was less than all States' average of Rs. 147 as also many other States like Haryana (Rs. 178), Orissa (Rs. 169), Rajasthan (Rs. 150), Madhya Pradesh (Rs. 148), Punjab (Rs. 146) and Kerala (Rs. 145). It is further observed that increase in *per capita* central assistance allocated to this State for the Sixth Plan period over that provided during Fifth Plan period was 51.4 per cent only as against the corresponding increase of 62.5 per cent in the case all States' average. The percentage increase (51.4) in case of U. P. was much lower than of Gujarat (97.4 per cent), Bihar (89.8 per cent), Maharashtra (87.1 per cent), Orissa (78.1 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (63.1 per cent), Rajasthan (62.0 per cent) and Karnataka (61.4 per cent).

1.1.55. Similarly *per capita* market borrowing allowed during the Fourth Five-Year Plan was Rs. 10.81 which was lowest amongst all the 14 major States except Bihar (Rs. 9.89). During the Fifth Five-Year Plan it was also lowest (Rs. 24.36) amongst the major States.

1.1.56. Reduction of regional imbalances is one of the goals of national planning. The State of Uttar Pradesh which feeds about one sixth population of country is economically backward with lowest *per capita* income excepting Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. With a view to reduce regional disparities and to raise the income of the nation as whole, it is necessary to accelerate the pace of development of this State by diverting larger investment in the State. The State, with a low taxable capacity on account of its backwardness and recurring droughts and floods, is unable to make required investments out of its own resources for its rapid development.

ANNEXURE—I
Population Details

State	Population in Lakhs 1981†	Density persons/ Sq. Km. 1981	Percentage Urban/ Population 1981	Sex Ratio 1981	Annual Growth rate of population (Percent)		Population below poverty line 1977-78
					1961-71	1971-81	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Andhra Pradesh	536	195	23.2	976	1.9	2.1	42.2
2. Bihar	698	402	12.5	947	2.0	2.2	57.5
3. Gujarat	340	173	31.1	942	2.6	2.4	39.0
4. Haryana	128	291	22.0	877	2.8	2.5	24.8
5. Karnataka	370	193	28.9	963	2.2	2.4	48.3
6. Kerala	254	654	18.8	1034	2.4	1.8	47.0
7. Madhya Pradesh	521	118	20.3	941	2.6	3	57.7
8. Maharashtra	627	204	35.0	938	2.5	2.2	47.7
9. Orissa	263	169	11.8	982	2.2	1.8	66.4
10. Punjab	167	331	27.7	886	2.0	2.1	15.1
11. Rajasthan	341	110	20.9	923	2.5	2.8	33.8
12. Tamil Nadu	483	371	33.0	978	2.0	1.6	52.1
13. Uttar Pradesh	1109	377	18.0	886	1.8	2.3	0.1
14. West Bengal	545	614	26.5	911	2.4	2.1	52.5
All India	6581	220@	23.7@	936@	2.2	2.2	48.1

@Excluding Assam, Jammu and Kashmir. †Provisional

Source ; Col. 2,3, 5 Census of India 1981-P per III, p. 120-122
Col. 4—Census of India 1981-Paper II, p. 25 Col. 6.

ANNEXURE II
Selected Indicators of Development of Uttar Pradesh

Item	1970-71	1973-74	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Structure of economy ;					
1.1 Constant Price (1970-71) estimate (%)					
(a) Primary Sector	60.2	56.5	56.9P	50.8P	56.8Q
(b) Secondary Sector	14.9	16.5	17.3P	19.8P	17.3Q
(c) Tertiary Sector	24.9	27.0	25.8P	29.4P	25.9Q
1.2 Sectoral contribution at current prices (%)					
(a) Primary Sector	60.2	62.7	50.2P	45.4P	51.0Q
(b) Secondary Sector	14.9	14.1	17.5P	19.9P	17.8Q
(c) Tertiary Sector	24.9	23.2	32.3P	34.7P	31.2Q
2. Agriculture					
2.1. Average yield (Qtls./Hect.)					
(a) Wheat	13.02	9.78	15.50	13.14	16.50
(b) Rice	8.16	8.63	11.59	5.06	10.53
(c) Pulses	8.24	5.32	7.62	5.29	8.84
(d) Sugarcane	406.42	412.65	381.46	373.17	470.90
(e) Potato	92.00	92.04	155.10	130.81	156.66
(f) Oilseeds	4.71	4.32	4.04	2.68	4.11
2.2. Production (lakh M.T.)					
(a) Food grains	195.85	155.63	231.08	164.39	249.48
(b) Potato	14.86	17.21	42.96	31.63	41.65
(c) Oilseeds	18.52	15.54	15.15	9.64	15.64
(d) Sugarcane	546.72	607.73	623.24	512.28	642.05
2.3 Intensity of cropping (%)	134.11	134.01	139.01	139.09	142.70
2.4 Gross irrigated area as percentage to gross cropped area.	36.04	36.91	43.52	44.74	46.27
2.5 Consumption of fertiliser (Kg./Hect.) ..	17.71	20.13	45.60	43.30	46.84
3. Industries ;					
3.1 Production					
(a) Vanaspati ('000 M.T.)	103	71	120	96	130
(b) Sugar ('000 M.T.)	1301†	1295†	1463†	996†	1224†
(c) Cement ('000 M.T.)	358	560	383	450	525
(d) Cotton Text. (lakh Mtrs).	2531	1915	2287	1897	2069
(e) Cotton Yarn (lakh Kg.)	780	591	733R	581	669

ANNEXURE-II—(contd.)

Item	1970-71	1973-74	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
1	2	3	4	5	6
3.2 Industrial Production Index (at base 1970-71=100)					
(a) Total	100.0	111.4	178.8@	148.8@	151.2*
(b) Sugar	100.0	82.4	110.6@	80.2@	73.3*
(c) Cotton spinning and weaving in mills	100.0	75.7	91.5@	76.0@	82.2*
3.3 Value added per worker (Rs.)	6223	8545	11023	N.A.	N.A.
4. Power ;					
4.1 Electrified villages (No.)	20719	29765	36298	38577	42372
4.2 Electrified Harijan Basties (No.)	—	5960	12453	14014	16277
4.3 Per-capita power consumption (KWH)	60	58	90	87	87
4.4 Power consumption by categories(%)					
(a) Industry	64.01	58.88	51.69	47.93	46.27
(b) Irrigation	16.82	20.25	31.41	33.49	35.42
(c) Domestic use	8.63	9.73	9.85	10.59	10.21
(d) Others	10.54	11.14	7.05	7.99	8.10
5. Roads					
Length of Metalled roads per 100 sq. kms. of area	11.1	12.1	19.3	20.3	N.A.
6. Medical					
6.1 No. of Hospital/dispensaries per lakh of population.	2	3	3	3	3
6.2 No. of beds in Hospitals/dispensaries per lakh of population.	43	49	52	52	50
7. Education					
7.1 Enrolment in Junior Basic Schools ('000 No.)	10865	11799	8989R	9317	19447
7.2 Enrolment in Senior Basic Schools ('000 No.)	2218	2428	2593R	2792	12881

*Provisional.

⊙Partially revised.

††3 year year i.e. from October of previous year to September of current year.

R-Revised.

Q-Quick estimates.

ANNEXURE III

Economic and Social Indicators of some Major States

State	Literacy percentage 1981(P)	Per-capita State Domestic Product 1980-81 (Rs.)		Percentage shares in State Domestic Products at current prices 1980-81			
		At current prices	At constant prices 1977-78	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	
1	2	3	4A	4B	5	6	7
1 Andhra Pradesh	29.72	1313	649	50.1	18.0	31.9
2 Bihar	26.01	795*	405*	53.6*	22.5*	23.9*
3 Gujarat	43.75	1896	861	34.9*	26.8*	38.3*
4 Haryana	35.84	1867*	931*	51.8*	21.4*	26.8*
5 Himachal Pradesh	41.94	1458	691	52.1*	17.3*	30.6*
6 Karnataka	38.41	1352	652	49.9	21.3	28.8
7 Kerala	69.17	1056@	538@	46.1@	18.8@	35.1@
8 Madhya Pradesh	27.82	1177	491	57.4	18.9	23.7
9 Maharashtra	47.02	2277	984	27.9	35.8	36.3
10 Orissa	34.12	843*	435*	63.0*	14.0*	23.0*
11 Punjab	40.74	2642*	1336	50.1	20.6	29.3
12 Rajasthan	24.05	1227	553	58.4	15.5	26.1
13 Tamilnadu	45.78	1769	632	48.8	36.1	35.1
14 Uttar Pradesh	27.40	1287	526	51.0	17.8	31.2
15 West Bengal	40.88	1545	748	42.2	25.2	32.6
India	36.12	1537	696	38.8*	24.4*	36.8*

@Figure relates to 1978-79

*Provisional for 1979-80

Q—Quick Estimates.

ANNEXURE III—(Contd.)

Serial no.	State	Rate of growth of State economy 1980-81 over 1970-71	Average yield of wheat per hectare (in Kg.)		Average yield of rice per hectare (in Kg.)		Average yield of sugarcane per hectare (in Kg.)		Cropping intensity 1978-79 (percentage)	
			1978-79	1979-80*	1978-79	1979-80*	1978-79	1979-80		
1	2	8	9(A)	9(B)	10(A)	10(B)	11(A)	11(B)	12	
1	Andhra Pradesh	..	3.2	556	570	1868	1820	63557	74778	115.6
2	Bihar	..	2.0*	1385	1090	984	704	27233	32724	133.4
3	Gujarat	..	2.8	1924	1786	1164	954	56763	56091	108.7
4	Haryana	..	3.3*	2294	2232	2678	1851	36301	31102	151.3
5	Himachal Pradesh	..	2.3	1209	688	1247	876	@@	N.A.	166.7
6	Karnataka	..	1.5	678	683	1980	2062	71390	66130	107.9
7	Kerala	..	3.1@	—	N.A.	1583	1630	@@	N.A.	133.4
8	Madhya Pradesh	..	2.4	933	736	739	381	28969	20994	115.4
9	Maharashtra	..	4.6	802	864	1469	1231	92102	89276	108.9
10	Orissa	..	0.7*	1789	1632	1007	709	61087	60710	135.7
11	Punjab	..	4.8	2713	2784	2938	2606	56727	51039	157.2
12	Rajasthan	..	1.3	1444	1303	1112	540	36841	34299	113.1
13	Tamilnadu	..	2.5	@@	N.A.	2017	2185	99940	102756	122.9
14	Uttar Pradesh	..	2.6	1550	1314	1159	506	38146	37317	139.0
15	West Bengal	..	2.6	1916	1552	1401	1159	58720	48915	127.4
	India	..	3.3	1568	1437	1328	1082	49114	48005	120.5

*For 1971-72 to 1980-81

@For 1971-72 to 1978-79.

@@Unimportant Crop, Arg. yd. not calculated.

ANNEXURE III (Contd.)

Serial no.	State	Consumption of Fertilizers per hectare of gross cultivated area (in Kg./hec.) 1980-81			Average daily no. of workers in regd. working factories per lakh of population 1979*	Value added per industrial worker (Rs.) 1977-78	Per capita consumption of electricity (K.W.H.) 1980-81	Surfaced road length per hundred Sq Km of area 1979-80	
		Nitro-gen	Phos-phate	Potash					
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1	Andhra Pradesh	..	31.9	10.4	3.6	1020	8173	106	23
2	Bihar	..	13.9	2.6	1.3	565	14464	76	16
3	Gujarat	..	19.7	11.3	3.4	2016	16141	245	18
4	Haryana	..	34.5	5.8	2.2	1353	19798	213	43
5	Himachal Pradesh	..	13.2	2.5	1.7	341	29078	66	7
6	Karnataka	..	17.5	7.3	6.3	1434	14202	157	33
7	Kerala	..	14.3	8.0	11.1	1183	9980	109	62
8	Madhya Pradesh	..	5.7	2.8	0.7	670	16580	98	12
9	Maharashtra	..	13.3	4.6	3.3	2022	21853	272	24
10	Orissa	..	6.5	2.0	1.1	342	17600	116	10
11	Punjab	..	81.1	33.3	4.5	1219	13701	315	69
12	Rajasthan	..	6.3	1.4	0.3	475	15893	99	11
13	Tamilnadu	..	37.6	10.9	14.7	1349	14372	190	50
14	Uttar Pradesh	..	35.0*	8.5*	3.3*	552	9463	87	23
15	West Bengal	..	31.2	9.0	5.7	1655	12525	114	37
	India	..	21.3	7.0	3.6	1051	14628	135	20

*As per Directorate of Agriculture, U.P.

ANNEXURE III (concl'd.)

Sl. no. State	Surfaced Road length per lakh of population 1979-80	No. of recognised Primary/ Junior Basic schools per lakh of population on 1978-79R	No. of Allopathic Hospitals Dispensaries per lakh of population 1978-79R	Beds available in Allopathic Hospitals per lakh of population 1978-79R	Electrified villages as percentage of the total villages at the end of the year 1980-81	Per Capita plan outlay	
						1980-81	1981-82
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1 Andhra Pradesh ..	146	91	3	55	65.8	115	100
2 Bihar ..	48	N.A.	N.A.*	N.A.	31.8	85	80
3 Gujarat ..	136	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	68.5	196	186
4 Haryana ..	18	54	4	85	100.0	249	225
5 Himachal Pradesh ..	118	128	9	150	59.4	260	238
6 Karnataka ..	215	76	5	108	62.6	131	113
7 Kerala ..	114	33	4	141	100.0	128	108
8 Madhya Pradesh ..	128	128	2	41	35.8	130	123
9 Maharashtra ..	148	98	8	170	77.2	175	172
10 Orissa ..	72	146	3	55	40.0	114	105
11 Punjab ..	258	92	9	128	100.0	221	204
12 Rajasthan ..	145	81	N.A.	N.A.	45.4	130	100
13 Tamil Nadu ..	158	67	4	112	99.1	100	113
14 Uttar Pradesh ..	76	77	3	60	37.6	110	97
15 West Bengal ..	74	94	23	101	37.5	130	117
16 India ..	120	87	4	101	47.6	135	123

R—Revised on the basis of 1971 population.

N.A. Not available.

ANNEXURE IV

*Estimates of National/State Income at current and Constant (1970-71) Prices***(Rupees in crores)**

Year	Current price estimates		Constant price estimates	
	U. P.	India	U. P.	India
1	2	3	4	5
1960-61	1843	13263	3321	24250
1965-66	2986	20637	3601	27103
1968-69	3829	28607	3628	30513
1970-71	4256	34235	4256	34235
1971-72	4434	36573	4017	34715
1972-73	5491	40270	4254	34191
1973-74	6220	50424	4059	35967
1974-75	7154	59446	4237	36502
1975-76	7005	62069	4611	4006
1976-77	8135	67083	4745	40481
1977-78	9464	75935	5154	44062
1978-79*	9892	80992	5372	46306
1979-80*	10256	87253	4498	43822
1980-81 †	13508	104201	5523	47211

*Provisional estimates.

†Quick estimates

ce ;

National Accounts Statistics Government of India press

State Income Estimates of U. P. 1970-71 to 1980-81 Bulletin no. 186.

ANNEXURE V

Comparison of per Capita State Income to per Capita National income

Year	At current Prices			At constant price (1970-71)		
	Per capita income (Rs.)			Per capita Income (Rs.)		
	U.P.	India	U.P.'s Percentage to national average	U.P.	India	U.P.'s Percentage to national average
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1950-51	259	267	97.4	260†	248†	104.8†
1955-56	213	255	83.5	266†	268†	99.3
1960-61	252	306	82.4	453	559	81.0
1965-66	373	426	87.6	450	559	80.5
1968-69	453	552	82.1	429	589	72.8
1970-71	486	633	76.8	486	633	76.8
1971-72	497	660	75.3	451	627	71.9
1972-73	605	712	85.0	459	604	77.6
1973-74	673	871	77.3	439	621	70.7
1974-75	760	1006	75.5	450	618	72.8
1975-76	730	1024	71.3	481	661	72.8
1976-77	834	1082	77.1	487	653	74.6
1977-78	952	1198	79.5	519	695	74.7
1978-79*	977	1250	78.2	530	715	74.1
1979-80*	994	1316	75.5	436	661	66.0
1980-81††	1287	1537	83.7	526	696	75.6

†At constant (1948-49) prices

*Provisional.

††Quick estimates.

Source :

1. State Income Estimates of U.P. Bulletin no. 168 and 186.
2. National Accounts Statistics, Government of India.

ANNEXURE VI

Percentage distribution of total income at current prices

year	India				U.P.			Percentage share of U.P. to India		
	Primary	Secundary	Tertiary	Total	Primary	Secundary	Tertiary	Total	Secundary	Tertiary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1960-61	52.2	19.1	28.7	100.0	60.2	11.1	28.7	100.0	8.0	13.9
1965-66	49.0	20.3	30.7	100.0	61.2	12.5	26.3	100.0	8.9	12.3
1968-69	50.7	19.2	30.1	100.0	59.3	11.8	28.9	100.0	8.1	12.8
1970-71	50.1	19.7	30.2	100.0	60.2	14.9	24.9	100.0	9.4	10.1
1971-72	48.7	20.2	31.1	100.0	58.9	14.8	26.3	100.0	8.8	10.2
1972-73	48.7	20.3	31.0	100.0	62.6	14.3	23.1	100.0	9.6	10.1
1973-74	52.4	18.7	28.9	100.0	62.7	14.1	23.2	100.0	9.3	9.8
1974-75	48.4	20.1	31.5	100.0	60.0	14.1	25.9	100.0	8.4	9.8
1975-76	44.5	21.1	34.4	100.0	54.0	16.3	29.7	100.0	8.7	9.7
1976-77	42.5	22.4	35.1	100.0	54.5	15.7	29.8	100.0	8.5	10.3
1977-78	43.2	22.2	34.6	100.0	53.0	16.1	30.9	100.0	9.0	11.1
1978-79	40.9	23.6	35.5	100.0	50.2	17.5	32.3	100.0	9.1	11.1
1979-80	38.8	24.4	36.8	100.0	45.4	19.9	34.7	100.0	9.6	11.1
1980-81	39.8	23.5	36.7	100.0	51.0	17.8	31.2	100.0	9.8	11.0

Source :

State Income Estimates in U. P. Bulletin nos. 168, 175, 182, 186.

National Accounts Statistics, 1976, 1980 and 1981 Press note 27-1-1981.

ANNEXURE VII

District-wise per capita output, percentage share of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Forestry and Logging, and manufacturing sectors in total District net out put.

1978-79

(at current prices)

District/Region	Per-capita output (Rs.)	Percentage share in total output		
		Agr. and Animal Husbandry	Forestry and Logging	Manufacturing (Registered Unregistered)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agra	528.02	72.1	0.3	27.4
2. Aligarh	645.53	80.6	0.0	19.4
3. Bareilly	667.58	77.9	0.0	22.1
4. Bijnor	666.67	82.3	3.4	13.8
5. Badaun	557.55	97.9	0.1	2.0
6. Bulandshahar	563.26	87.2	0.2	12.6
7. Etah	559.71	86.5	0.0	13.5
8. Etawah	530.55	89.5	0.4	10.1
9. Farrukhabad	533.50	38.0	0.1	11.9
10. Mainpuri	571.42	86.2	0.1	13.7
11. Mathura	645.25	88.7	0.0	11.3
12. Meerut	710.25	67.8	0.2	32.0
13. Ghaziabad	1382.89	36.9	0.0	63.0
14. Moradabad	557.20	85.9	0.1	14.0
15. Muzaffarnagar	696.43	84.3	0.1	15.6
16. Pilibhit	1084.90	70.4	3.3	21.8
17. Rampur	551.01	90.0	0.3	9.7
18. Saharanpur	852.44	58.1	0.7	41.2
19. Shahjahanpur	679.00	95.2	0.1	4.6
Western Region	658.87	77.3	0.5	22.0
1. Bara Banki	614.68	84.9	0.1	15.0
2. Fatehpur	626.75	92.7	0.1	7.2
3. Hardoi	575.07	94.0	0.0	6.0
4. Kanpur	738.60	53.2	0.1	38.9
5. Kheri	713.23	93.4	2.7	3.8
6. Lucknow	464.56	61.9	0.1	38.0
7. Rae Bareli	628.07	85.3	0.1	14.6
8. Sitapur	609.36	89.9	0.0	10.1
9. Unnao	566.67	90.1	0.1	9.6
Central Region	625.29	79.3	0.4	18.5

ANNEXURE VII—(Concl'd)

(at current prices)

District/Region	Per-capita output (Rs.)	Percentage share in total output		
		Agr. and Animal Husbandry	Forestry and Logging	Manufacturing (Registered Unregistered)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Banda	746.08	92.2	1.9	5.5
2. Hamrpur	681.03	39.7	0.9	8.5
3. Jalaun	596.52	98.1	0.5	1.4
4. Jhansi	577.78	65.1	0.6	32.8
5. Lalitpur	686.45	86.5	1.8	7.4
Bundelkhand Region ..	663.00	87.3	1.2	10.4
1. Allahabad	668.68	69.4	0.1	30.4
2. Azamgarh	424.77	87.0	0.0	13.0
3. Bahraich	528.47	92.6	5.3	1.7
4. Ballia	316.79	93.3	..	6.7
5. Basti	420.21	97.0	0.1	2.6
6. Deoria	454.13	91.7	0.0	8.3
7. Faizabad	435.32	88.1	0.0	11.9
8. Ghazpur	450.32	86.4	..	13.5
9. Gonda	470.81	90.6	2.8	5.7
10. Gorakhpur	452.75	81.7	1.9	16.3
1. Jaunpur	412.25	95.0	0.0	4.8
2. Mirzapur	743.51	63.4	4.8	29.9
3. Prayagrah	478.05	92.1	0.0	7.8
4. Sultanpur	475.62	90.2	0.1	9.7
5. Varanasi	549.94	57.0	0.3	42.5
Eastern Region ..	486.77	82.3	1.0	16.4
1. Almorha	650.70	78.4	11.9	9.7
2. Pithoragarh	1207.82	79.4	9.1	11.5
3. Dehra dun	528.12	61.7	18.1	19.7
4. Garhwal	599.84	78.3	20.2	2.5
5. Chamoli	1155.83	65.1	33.6	1.3
5. Nainital	1111.86	77.1	14.7	4.3
7. Tehri Garhwal	726.14	76.2	22.5	1.2
8. Uttar Kashi	1678.70	45.8	53.5	0.7
Hill Region ..	854.56	72.6	19.9	6.3
Uttar Pradesh ..	598.18	79.5	1.9	18.0

ANNEXURE—VIII

Annual compound rates of growth in different Sectors

(Percent)

Sectors				During 1969-70 to 1973-74 (Fourth- Plan)	During 1974-75 to 1978-79 (Fifth- Plan)	1980-81 over 1978-79	During 1961-62 to 1970-71	During 1971-72 to 1980-81
	1			2	3	4	5	6
1. Agriculture and Animal Husbandry ..				0.8	6.2	1.3	1.5	2.1
2. Primary				0.9	5.9	1.3	1.6	2.1
3. Manufacturing				3.4	8.9	(—)1.1	5.1	4.1
4. Secondary.. ..				6.7	6.8	1.3	6.1	4.1
5. Other Sectors				2.9	4.8	1.6	3.0	3.1
6. All Sectors				2.3	5.8	1.4	2.5	2.1
7. Per Capita Income				0.4	3.9	(—)0.4	0.7	0.1

ANNEXURE—IX

*State-wise Irrigation coverage and Irrigation Intensity during 1978-79
(Provisional)*

State	Irrigation Coverage*	Irrigation Intensity†
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	32.2	128.5
2. Bihar	34.7	125.2
3. Gujarat	17.0+	112.9+
4. Haryana	52.5	155.3
5. Himachal Pradesh	16.0	175.3
6. Karnataka	13.7	121.9
7. Kerala	10.4+	N.A.
8. Madhya Pradesh	12.3	104.2
9. Maharashtra	10.4+	121.6
10. Orissa	18.6	138.8
11. Punjab	80.0	168.8
12. Rajasthan	18.7	119.2
13. Tamilnadu	46.0	132.9
14. Uttar Pradesh	50.9	118.9
15. West Bengal	24.1+	103.5+
India	26.5	126.9

*Percentage of net area irrigated to net area shown

†Percentage of gross area irrigated to net area irrigated-

+Relates to 1977-78

Source—Fertilizer Statistics 1979-80.

ANNEXURE—X

*Region-wise/Sector-wise Annual growth rates**

Region	Agricultural & Allied sector 1978-79		Manufacturing sector 1978-79		Total Income 1978-79		Per Capita Income 1978-79	
	Over year 1970-71	Over year 1973-74	Over year 1970-71	Over year 1973-74	Over year 1970-71	Over year 1973-74	Over year 1970-71	Over year 1973-74
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Western ..	2.2	5.9	5.9	8.9	2.8	6.4	0.8	4.3
Central ..	2.6	6.5	4.8	6.9	3.1	6.5	1.3	4.6
Eastern ..	2.4	6.7	4.5	10.1	2.6	7.1	1.0	5.4
Bundelkhand ..	1.4	5.2	7.1	12.2	1.9	5.8	(—)0.2	3.7
Hill ..	1.2	2.6	6.0	7.8	1.4	2.8	(—)0.7	0.6
U.P. ..	2.2	5.9	5.3	8.9	2.7	6.4	0.8	4.4

*Based on estimates of-District Domestic Product of Commodity producing sectors.

ANNEXURE—XI
State-wise Per Capita Plan Outlay

(Rupees)

State	First Plan	Second Plan	Third Plan	Three Annual Plans (1966—69)	Fourth Plan	Fifth Plan (1974—79)	Annual Plan			Total (First Plan to 1981-82)	Annual Plan 1982-83
							1979-80	1980-81	1981-82		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Andhra Pradesh	33	52	91	58	98	338	104	115	100	1004	112
2. Bihar	25	40	67	40	85	211	57	85	80	707	95
3. Guj-rat	58	76	108	84	204	516	171	196	186	1673	224
4. Haryana	@	@	@	91	358	674	202	249	225	1859	249
5. Karnataka]	46	62	100	70	128	369	108	131	113	1168	128
6. Kerala	31	49	101	73	156	313	105	128	108	1118	108
7. Madhya Pradesh	34	48	84	44	114	345	124	130	123	1088	139
8. Maharashtra	37	57	103	83	199	527	161	175	172	1556	216
9. Orissa	56	54	120	60	113	290	89	114	105	1022	114
10. Punjab	175	146	212	90	316	694	199	221	204	2306	231
12. Rajasthan	39	53	97	56	120	337	113	130	100	1125	100
12. Tamilnadu	28	57	98	71	134	279	90	100	113	1020	147
13. Uttar Pradesh	25	32	72	53	132	329	93	110	97	969	108
14. West Bengal	54	48	80	49	82	283	86	130	117	926	90
Total	27	39	77	56	120	417	110	130	119	1095	139

27

@ The State was not in existence.

ANNEXURE—XII

Per capita Central assistance and Central assistance as proportion of total States Plan outlay

States	First Plan		Second Plan		Third Plan		Three annual plans (1966-69)		Fourth Plan		Fifth Plan (1974-79)		Sixth Plan	
	Per capita C.A. (Rs.)	Proportion %	Per Capita C.A. (Rs.)	Proportion %	Per Capita C.A. (Rs.)	Proportion %	Per Capita C.A. (Rs.)	Proportion %	Per Capita C.A. (Rs.)	Proportion %	Per Capita C.A. (Rs.)	Proportion %	Per Capita C.A. (Rs.)	Proportion %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. Andhra Pradesh	19	57.0	28	53.2	58	64.0	39	68.6	53	54.6	138	41.0	208	29.2
2. Bihar	14	53.9	19	47.4	44	65.1	19	71.4	58	68.3	118	56.1	224	39.1
3. Gujarat	19	32.3	26	33.8	50	46.9	31	36.8	58	28.2	114	22.0	225	16.3
4. Haryana	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	54.9	97	22.6	178	26.3	231	13.1
5. Karnataka	23	50.0	30	48.7	63	62.4	40	56.8	57	44.7	114	30.9	184	23.8
6. Kerala	17	54.6	24	48.0	68	67.1	45	62.0	80	51.0	145	46.3	202	27.8
7. Madhya Pradesh	23	64.9	32	66.4	64	76.1	37	85.1	61	53.3	149	34.4	243	26.7
8. Maharashtra	14	38.4	20	34.7	39	38.5	24	28.6	47	23.8	93	17.6	174	14.2
9. Orissa	50	90.6	39	73.5	74	61.0	40	65.8	71	62.3	169	58.1	301	44.0
10. Punjab	152	86.5	50	58.3	67	52.9	38	42.5	72	22.8	146	21.2	221	15.3
11. Rajasthan	36	90.9	31	59.5	74	76.6	49	87.5	83	68.9	150	44.6	243	30.9
12. Tamilnadu	14	49.4	29	51.2	53	44.6	32	45.5	48	35.6	122	43.5	161	21.1
13. Uttar Pradesh	13	52.4	17	52.8	46	63.6	30	57.5	58	43.9	144	43.7	218	33.0
14. West Bengal	40	73.4	22	46.8	41	51.6	27	69.8	48	58.5	107	37.9	154	19.4
All States	24	61.8	26	50.8	55	60.4	36	58.6	65	46.1	147	40.2	258	31.6

C.A.=Central Assistance.

CHAPTER II

SIXTH PLAN—A MID-TERM REVIEW

1. FINANCIAL PROGRESS

The pace of expenditure against outlays of a plan is one of the indices to judge its performance.

2.1.2. Against an outlay of Rs.6,200 crores, expenditure during first two years 1980-82 of the Plan was Rs.2,118 crores (34 per cent). The outlay of third year (1982-83) is Rs.1,202 crores and including this amount the expenditure would go up to Rs.3,320 crores (53.6 per cent) at the end of third year.

2.1.3. Judging by norms of expenditure in terms of percentage shares of outlay during five year period of a plan 15 per cent, 18 per cent, 20 per cent, 22 per cent and 25 per cent, the pace of expenditure (53.6 per cent) in the first three years against a normative expenditure of 53 per cent would appear to be quite satisfactory.

2.1.4. Going through sector-wise outlays and expenditure,* it will be observed that :—

- (a) generally speaking, the pace of expenditure has been comparatively better in those sectors which promote growth and are vital to State's economic and social development,
- (b) the percentage expenditures in Agriculture and allied programmes (57 per cent) and Industry (57 per cent) are much higher than overall expenditure (53.6 per cent), and
- (c) it has not been possible to provide for higher levels of expenditure, as were desired, in Irrigation and Power mainly on account of State's obligations in respect of other sectoral programmes.

2.1.5. State's total outlay (Rs.6,200 crores) includes an outlay of Rs.570 crores (9.2 per cent) for Hills. Against this outlay, the first two years (1980-82) expenditure was Rs.194.08 crores (34.1 per cent). The outlay of third year is Rs.120 crores and including this amount,

the expenditure would be Rs.314.08 crores (55.1 per cent) at the end of third year. The expenditure in Hills during these three years works out to 9.6 per cent of the total expenditure (Rs.3,320 crores) and is a little higher than its original share (9.5 per cent) in outlay. The pace of expenditure in Hills is also quite satisfactory.

2.1.6. Going through sector-wise outlays and expenditure** of Hills, one would find that percentages of expenditure in forests, irrigation, roads, education etc., which are comparatively more crucial to development of U. P.'s Hills are higher than over-all expenditure.

2.1.7. An outlay of Rs.826.25 crores, as a part of State's total outlay (Rs.6,200 crores) and representing a percentage share of 13.3 per cent has been ear-marked for Minimum Needs Programme. An expenditure of Rs.241.94 crores was incurred on this programme during the first two years (1980-82). The outlay of third year (1982-83) for this programme is Rs.163.25 crores and including this amount, the expenditure at the end of third year would be Rs.405.19 crores which is 12.2 per cent of the total expenditure (Rs.3,320 crores). Minimum Needs Programme has thus received adequate attention while allocating outlays for different programmes during this period.

2.1.8. The programme-wise expenditure† will show that percentage expenditure in rural roads (55.7 per cent) and rural housing (52.9 per cent) are higher than over-all expenditure of 49.0 per cent against the outlay for Minimum Needs Programme.

2. PHYSICAL PROGRESS

2.2.1. Apart from maintaining a good pace of expenditure during first three years of the plan physical progress‡ during this period is equally encouraging. The achievements£ under Minimum Needs

*Annexure I

** Annexure II

† Annexure III

‡ Annexure VIII

£ Annexure—IX

Programme, despite the constraint of resources, are also quite satisfactory.

2.2.2. While salient achievements of power and irrigation are given separately some significant achievements of this period can be summed up as below :—

- (i) *Foodgrains production* rose to 249 lakh tonnes in 1980-81 registering an increase of 8 per cent over 231 lakh tonnes of 1978-79 and 51.8 per cent over 164 lakh tonnes of 1979-80. In 1981-82 however, owing to untimely rains and hailstorms foodgrains production came down to 244 lakh tonnes. The targets of current year (1982-83) and of 1984-85 are 260 lakh tonnes and 280 lakh tonnes respectively. With greater inputs of irrigation and fertilizers, these targets are likely to be achieved.
- (ii) *Productivity of foodgrains* has been continuously increasing since 1975-76 excepting the drought year 1979-80. From 11.6 Quintal per hectare of 1978-79, productivity rose to 12.19 quintal per hectare in 1980-81.
- (iii) *Sugarcane production* in 1981-82 was 717 lakh tonnes which was about 15 per cent higher than record production of 623 lakh tonnes in 1978-79. The target of 754 lakh tonnes for 1984-85 will be achieved by increasing productivity of sugarcane.
- (iv) *Potato production* in 1981-82 was 46 lakh tonnes, about 7.0 per cent higher than record production of 43 lakh tonnes in 1978-79.
- (v) *Oilseeds production* in 1979-80 was 9.64 lakh tonnes only. It rose to 20.64 lakh tonnes in 1981-82, which means that production rose almost 114.1 per cent during the first two years (1980-82). The target of 30 lakh tonnes for 1984-85 is likely to be achieved.
- (vi) *Chemical fertilizers*—There has been a continuous rise in distribution of chemical fertilizers. Fertilizer distribution during 1981-82 was 12.70 lakh tonnes which was 10.3 per cent higher than 11.51 lakh tonnes of 1980-81. Percentage increase in distribution of chemical fertilizers in 1980-81 was 8.79 in U. P. against a corresponding figure of 5.0 per cent in the whole country. In 1981-82 also, percentage increase (10.34 per cent) in distribution of chemical fertilizers in U. P. was again higher than that of the whole country (7.3 per cent). The consumption of fertilizer per hectare of gross cropped area in the State increased substantially from 17.7 kg. to 46.8 kg. per hectare during the decade ending 1980-81. It was above all-India average and also most of the major States.
- (vii) *Irrigation*—Irrigation potential created up to 1979-80 was 149.63 lakh hectares. During the first two years (1980-82) of the plan, additional irrigation potential of 19.68 lakh hectares was added raising the total irrigation potential to 169.31 lakh hectares. The target for major and medium irrigation projects is to add 12 lakh hectares of irrigation potential during the plan period, against which achievement of the first two years is 5.31 lakh hectares. The targets of current year (2.85 lakh hectares) and of the entire plan period are also likely to be achieved.
- (viii) *Power*—Generation of power rose from 10,124 M.U. of 1979-80 to 11,348 M.U. in 1981-82 registering an increase of 12.1 per cent during 1980-82. During these two years of the plan 534 M.W. were added to 3254 M.W. installed capacity of power.

(ix) *Roads*—4,732 Kms of surfaced roads were constructed during first two years (1980—82) of the plan raising their length from 42355 kms, in 1979-80 to 47087 kms. in 1981-82. The target of achieving a level of 52,090 kms. roads in 1984-85 is likely to be achieved. As regards availability of roads per hundred Square Kilometres of area and per lakh of population, it is still below all-India average and also many States.

(x) *Medical*—In the beginning of the Sixth Plan, the number of Allopathic Government hospitals/dispensaries was 2,096 of Ayurvedic/Unani dispensaries 1,731 and of Homoeopathic 382 making a total of 4,209. During the first two years (1980—82), 147 Allopathic, 111 Ayurvedic/Unani and 121 Homoeopathic hospitals/dispensaries were established raising their combined total to 4,588 at the end of 1981-82. The target for the plan is to be established 916 hospitals/dispensaries of all types against which 379 were opened during first two years. The number of beds per lakh of population in allopathic hospitals and dispensaries increased by more than 5 per cent during the period 1978-79 to 1981-82.

(xi) *Family Welfare*—Efforts are continuing to achieve national goal of bringing down birth rate from 33 per thousand in 1978 to 21 per thousand in 1996. The following achievements of sterilization, I.U.D., CC Users and M. T. P. in the first two years of the Plan would show an encouraging trend :

TABLE I—Physical Achievement

Year	Total sterilization	I.U.D.	C.C. Users (in lakh)	M.T.P.
1	2	3	4	5
1980-81	78,438	1,77,997	3.12	85,331
1981-82	1,57,226	2,21,770	4.02	92,029

The following is the target achievement for 1982-83 :—

Item	Target	(In lakhs)
		Achievement (up to July 1982)
Sterilization	6.21	0.31

(vii) *Water Supply*—According to a Survey made in 1972, out of 1,12,561 villages, 35,506 villages were identified as scarcity (problem) villages of which 7,001 villages had been covered with piped water supply by 1979-80 leaving a balance of 28,505 problem villages. Against the plan target of 12,600 villages, another 1,781 villages have been covered during first two years (1980—82). By the end of 1981-82, the number of villages covered has thus risen to 8,782 leaving a balance target of 26,724 problem villages for 1982—85. Efforts are continuing to cover as many problem villages as possible by installing hand-pumps which would cost less than piped water supply.

(xiii) *Intregated Rural Development*—Apart from the physical and financial achievements under the programme after its extension to all blocks in the State, State Government has been making vigorous efforts to ensure qualitative implementation of the programme by :—

- ensuring proper co-ordination between performance norms fixed for banks and those fixed for District Rural Development Agencies ;
- ensuring follow-up action on families already assisted by asking for quarterly statements regarding position of families assisted up to the end of the previous year ;
- a drive for physical verification of all assets provided under the programme is also being launched so as to ascertain that assets proposed to be provided have actually reached the projected beneficiaries.

3. POWER

2.3.1. U. P.'s *per capita* annual electricity consumption during 1980-81 was 87.44 units against all-India average of 134.82 units. To meet the requirements of agriculture and industry the State's generating capacity requires to be stepped up at a rate faster than all-India average.

2.3.2. *Capacity Utilization*—The following performance levels of major thermal power stations in UPSEB during last two years show a definite trend of improvement :

Plant load factor(%)	April-August	Full year April-March
1980-81 ..	36.7	38.6
1981-82 ..	37.7	40.1
1982-83 ..	41.3	45.0
<i>Percentage increase in 1982-83(%)</i>	<i>(Actual)</i>	<i>(Anticipated)</i>
(i) Over 1981-82	9.6	12.2
(ii) Over 1980-81	12.5	16.6

2.3.3. *Saving in fuel oil consumption*—There has been a reduction of 49,000 kilo litres of furnace oil costing Rs.15 crores approximately during 1981-82 compared to the previous year. Following are the consumption figures :—

Year	KL/MU
1980-81	25.7
1981-82	18.9
1982-83 April - July	18.9

2.3.4. *Renovation and Betterment Programmes*—To improve P.L.F., deficiencies in large indigenous thermal units have been identified and renovation and betterment projects have been prepared. Part renovations done on 100 MW units of Obra have started reducing the period of forced shutdowns due to tube leakages.

2.3.5. *Coal*—Timely and adequate availability of coal of proper quality for used in Obra boilers is another factor which could substantially improve the P.L.F. of these units as 1,550 MW out of 2,480 MW of thermal capacity is installed there.

2.3.6. *Other measures*—Recent recommendations by experts for measures to improve performance of Russian units of 50 MW at Obra and Harduaganj are being processed for implementation. M/s. United Engineers of U.S.A. have been engaged to suggest uprating the performance of 200 and 100 MW units at Obra.

Messrs Sycon Business Systems, Madras are being engaged to evolve an appropriate Plant Management System for Obra, which will be followed by development of similar systems for Panki and Harduaganj also.

2.3.7. The Sixth Plan envisaged addition of 1934 MW from on-going projects. Project-wise break-up of targets approved by Planning Commission *vis-a-vis* anticipated additions are as follows:

TABLE 2

Project-wise targets and anticipated additions from on going Projects

Name of project (with capacity in MW)	Addition of installed capacity (MW)		Latest commissioning targets
	As per Plann commission	As row anticipated	
1	2	3	4
<i>A Thermal—</i>			
1. 5×200 MW Obra stage II and III	400	400	Already Commissioned
2. 2×110 MW Parichha.	220	220	3/83 9/83
3. 3×210 MW Anpara 'A'	630	420	3/84, 12/84, 9/85
4. 4×110 MW Tanda.	330	220	6/84, 12/84, 6, 12/85
Total Thermal	1580	1260	
<i>B—Hydro</i>			
1. 4×36 Chilla	144	144	Already commissioned
2. 4×30 MW Khodri.	120	120	10, 11, 12/83, 1/84
3. 3×30 Maneri-I.	90	90	11, 12/83, 1/84
Total Hydro	354	354	
Total Addition	1934	1614	

2.3.8. The Planning Commission had approved Sixth Plan outlay of Rs.2,153 crores as below:

	(Rupees in crore)	
1. Generation	..	1270.72
2. Transmission and Distribution	..	630.00
3. Rural Electrification	..	237.28
4. Other Works	..	15.00
Total	..	2153.00

2.3.9. The Planning Commission, at the time of Annual Plan discussions 1982-83, however, had indicated that an additional outlay of Rs.348 crores would be needed over and above the approved Sixth Plan outlay to meet the targets. In view of cost escalations that have taken place, requirements of Power Sector for Sixth Plan worked on the basis of the latest projects costs available, are given in Annexure-10.

2.3.10. The summary of Generation projects is indicated below:

TABLE 3— Generation Schemes
(Rupees in Crore)

Generation Schemes	Sixth Plan 1980—85	
	Approved Outlay	Estimated Requirement
1	2	3
(A) Approved	1270.71	1633.78
(B) Others :		
(i) Renovation		110.01
(ii) Khara Hydel		55.04
(iii) Srinagar Hydel		9.92
(iv) Pela Maneri Hydel		17.63
(v) Other new schemes		5.50
Total 'B'	1	198.10
Total A+B	1270.72	1831.88

TABLE 4—Sixth Plan targets and achievements

Item	1980—85	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83	
	Target	Target	Actuals	Target	Actuals	Target	Anticipated achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Addition of installed capacity (MW)	2144	344	344	200	200	310	110
2. Construction of Transmission Lines (CKT. Kms.)							
(i) 400 KV lines	1122	395	395	160	..	160	160
(ii) 200 KV lines	2476	201	206	170	..	622	585
(iii) 132 KV lines	3642	800	546	780	262	495	378
(iv) 66 KV lines	15	15	..	..	..	..	..
(v) 33 KV lines	4951	900	430	643	523	502	370
3. Rural Electrification (Nos).							
(i) Villages electrified	29050	5100	3795	4000	5153	4000	4000
(ii) PTWs/Pumpsets energised	277870	50000	39914	41270	30994	36000	36000
(iii) Harijan Basties electrified	15450	2735	2263	2200	2581	2700	2700

2.3.11. The above requirements can be met only if:

- (i) Funds for Anpara 'B' are made available as additionality to the Plan outlay;
- (ii) An additional fund of Rs.489.88 crores (2,642.88—2,153.00) is made available for the Sixth Plan.

2.3.12. It would be possible to achieve the revised target of 1,614 MW of additional generating capacity, if Rs.451 crores are made available as explained above. However, Rs.110 crores for renovation and betterment works are quite essential for improving the P.L.F. of the operating units.

2.3.13. In case, however, the allocation for the Sixth Plan for power is limited to Rs.2,153 crores, the State will have to readjust allocations to ensure that projects covering 1,614 MW are fully funded.

2.3.14. Since only about 24 to 30 months are left in the Sixth Plan, it appears physically impossible to speed up progress of works to bring third machines of Anpara 'A' and Tanda within the Sixth Plan.

2.3.15. The Table 4 gives the U. P.'s Sixth Plan progress achieved during first two years 1980—82 and likely achievements during 1982-83.

2.3.16. An additional resources mobilization of Rs.98.73* crores (year-wise details given below) was anticipated during Sixth Five-Year Plan period in the course of exercise conducted in the Planning Commission on 19th and 20th September, 1980.

Year	(Rupees in crore)
1980-81	13.50
1981-82	16.39
1982-83	18.87
1983-84	22.86
1984-85	27.11
Total	98.73

2.3.17. The Board has revised its tariff during 1980-81 and 1981-82. Based on these revisions, it is anticipated that the Board's mobilization of additional resources would go up from Rs.98.73 crores to Rs.470.47 crores as per details given below :

Year	(Rupees in crore)
1980-81	18.76
1981-82	72.85
1982-83	100.67
1983-84	127.53
1984-85	150.66
Total	470.47

4. IRRIGATION

2.4.1. *Major and Medium Irrigation*—The plan envisages creation of additional irrigation potential of 12 lakh hectares with an investment of Rs.1,050 crores on major and medium irrigation projects.

2.4.2. The project cost is estimated on 1979-80 prices. Assuming a modest price rise to 10 per cent per year the actual requirement for creation of 12 lakh hectares potential works out to Rs.1,440 crores.

2.4.3. During 1980-81, a sum of Rs.186.55 crores, was spent creating a potential of 2.52 lakh hectares. During 1981-82, an additional 2.78 lakh hectares

potential was created with an expenditure of Rs.182.93 crores. The outlay of current year (1982-83) is Rs.165 crores and the target for creation of irrigation potential is 1.75 lakh hectares.

2.4.4. *State Minor Irrigation*—Apart from large and medium irrigation projects, State Minor Irrigation works are another source of creating irrigation potential. The plan outlay for these works is Rs.264 crores envisaging creation of an irrigation potential of 8.15 lakh hectares.

2.4.5. During 1980-81 an expenditure of Rs.45.61 crores was incurred and potential of 1.52 lakh hectares was created through State minor irrigation works. In 1981-82, an additional potential of 1.60 lakh hectares was created with an expenditure of Rs.46.50 crores. The outlay of current year (1982-83) is Rs.44.77 crores and the target for creation of potential is 1.65 lakh hectares.

2.4.6. Utilization of irrigation potential has been improving over the past few years. The position about utilization of irrigation potential created through Major, Medium and State Minor Irrigation Works is shown below :

TABLE—5 Utilisation of irrigation Potential
(In '000 hectares)

Item	Potential Utilized up to 6/81	Utilizable potential in 1981-82	Actual Utilization upto 1981-82	Utilization against utilizable potential
1	2	3	4	5
Major and Medium.	6281	5104	5012	98.2%
State Minor Irrigation works.	2818	2297	1600	70.0%
Total	9099	7401	6612	89.3%

2.4.7. The utilizable potential has been worked out on this basis that full utilization is achieved only after seven years of its creation. From the above figures, it will

*These estimates were based on the 1979-80 rates.

be seen that utilization of irrigation potential is satisfactory on Major and Medium Irrigation works. The short-fall in State Minor Irrigation Works is mainly due to shortage of power.

5. 1982-83 PLAN—SOME SALIENT POINTS

2.5.1. After a long period of seventeen years, the State has, at last, succeeded from 1981-82 onwards in reviving the old practice of timely passage of annual budgets, thereby providing full one year for a balanced and timely utilization of funds. Apart from enforcing a better financial discipline in government departments, it is also now enabling the State to derive full advantage in the course of the year itself, from whatever money is spent during the year on creation of new assets or services.

2.5.2. As a result of this development, the pace of expenditure during the current year is quite encouraging. Against the annual outlay of Rs. 1,202 crores, expenditure* during the first quarter of April—June, 1982 is Rs. 238 crores, which works out to 20 per cent of the outlay. Expenditure** on Minimum Needs Programme is also 19 per cent of its outlay. Expenditure by the end of second quarter ending September, 1982, is likely to be about 45 per cent of the outlay.

2.5.3. The pace of expenditure in different departments is monitored by the State Government on regular basis. Physical progress against targets is also reviewed along with this monitoring. The physical achievements*** of the first quarter also show an equally encouraging trend.

2.5.4. 1982-83 marks the beginning of a new phase in State's planning process. The planning process has been decentralized for the first time and about 30 per cent of the annual outlay has been distributed amongst districts, in accordance with an objective**** criteria for specific district sector schemes. Based upon their respective district sector outlays, the district Committees, representing various interests, have formulated their district plans. While working out sectoral out-

lays, in the State's current year's plan the allocations made at district level have been incorporated without any substantial modification. This process has not only injected a greater realism in the planning process but has also brought about the desired awareness in the district of various plans and schemes of the government, thereby giving reasonable opportunity to local representatives and officials to decide what is best for them and to react effectively to the manner in which government schemes and programmes are being implemented.

6. CASE FOR SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE

2.6.1. One of the most reliable indicators for comparing levels of economic development of different States is to compare their per capita incomes.

2.6.2. The per capita income (at current prices) of U. P. was Rs. 1,287 in 1980-81 as against all India average of Rs. 1,537 and Rs. 2,642 of Punjab, Rs. 2,277 of Maharashtra, Rs. 1,867 (1979-80) of Haryana, Rs. 1,896 of Gujarat and Rs. 1,545 of West Bengal.

2.6.3. The situation in which U. P. is placed to day vis-a-vis the country as a whole and some of the prosperous States, in particular, whether in terms of their *per capita* income or levels of development is the direct consequence of less investment made in the past for U. P.'s development either through various plans in the form of public sector outlay or in the shape of credit by the country's major lending institutions.

2.6.4. The *per capita* outlay of U. P. in the past have either been lowest† or higher only to one or two other States of the country. Unfortunately, this trend continues in Sixth Plan also. U. P.'s *per capita* outlay (Rs. 110) in 1980-81 is not only much lower than the country's average (Rs. 135) but lowest amongst all States except Tamil Nadu (Rs. 100) and Bihar (Rs. 85). Against in 1981-82, U. P.'s *per capita* outlay (Rs. 97) continued to be lower than country's average (Rs. 123) and was higher than Bihar (Rs. 80) only. The situation in 1982-83 is none too

*Annexure—IV
**Annexure—V

***Annexure—VI
****Annexure—VII
†Annexure—XII

different with U. P.'s *per capita* outlay of Rs.108 which is higher than Bihar, Rajasthan and West Bengal only. All other States have higher *per capita* outlays.

2.6.5. It is obvious that until some steps are taken to reverse this trend, U. P. will not only continue to lag behind other States but the present inequalities between U. P. and other States will go on widening. Besides on account of its size and population, U. P.'s inadequate growth will also have an adverse impact on the overall growth of the country.

2.6.6. As a result of inadequate investments in the past, the gap in *per capita* income of U. P. and all India at constant prices (1970-71) increased from Rs.182 in 1970-71 to Rs.185 in 1978-79, in spite of the fact that U. P. had a higher growth than all India growth during this period. This has been so, mainly on account of a comparatively higher growth in U. P.'s population.

TABLE--6 Per capita income at constant (1970-71=100) Prices :

(Rs.)			
Year	India	U.P.	Gap in per capita Income Col. (2-3)
1	2	3	4
1973-74	621	439*	182
1978-79	715	530*	185
Annual growth rate in total income (%)	5.2	5.8	

**Per capita* income based on the population as projected by the Government of India using 1971-81 Census population.

2.6.7. The growth in U. P. during 1978-79 to 1981-82 is likely to be about 2.3 per cent per annum. On the basis of the levels of production already achieved

upto 1981-82 in the fields of Agriculture and Industry, recent past trends, and likely achievements during the remaining part of the plan, the overall growth in Sixth Plan is not likely to exceed 4.6 per cent per annum. However, if the country grows 5.2 per cent per annum, as envisaged in the Sixth Plan, U. P. will have to achieve a much higher growth rate of 6 per cent to contain the disparity between its *per capita* income and of India at its present level.

2.6.8. However, growth at 6 per cent per annum is not possible on the basis of present rates of investment. Consequently on the basis of an annual growth of 4.6 per cent in U. P. and 5.2 per cent in the country, the gap in *per capita* income in U. P. and India will increase from Rs.185 in 1978-79 to Rs.230 at the end of the Sixth Plan. Even if there is a lower growth rate of 4.7 per cent in the country during the Sixth Plan which is said to have been income will still increase from Rs.185 to Rs.215.

2.6.9. It is a matter for serious consideration, therefore, if any steps can be taken in the course of mid-term review which may lead to reduction of this gap at the end of Plan, keeping in view the national goal of reduction of the imbalances. In case some steps can be taken for this purpose it is time to identify the same and initiate action accordingly. Broadly speaking, measures which can lead to this goal are to invest more for U. P.'s development during the remaining part of the Plan.

7. SUMMING UP

2.7.1. The State, with its present low *per capita* income and recurring droughts and floods, is unable to provide the required investments out of its own resources. The Centre alone is in a position to fill in this gap by providing on an *ad-hoc* basis, a higher central assistance than what was envisaged in the plan, for accelerating pace of development in some selected sectors such as power, irrigation, industry and roads. It is only in this manner that special problems of this State can be tackled.

2.7.2. The expenditure during 1980—83 against outlays, as indicated below, will show that its pace has been good and the requirements of special interests have been looked after adequately :—

Expenditure of Rs.3,320 crore (54 per cent) against Sixth Plan total outlay of Rs.6200 crore. The normative percentage expenditure in the first three years is 53 (15+18+20).

Expenditure of Rs.314.08 crores (55 per cent) against Hills outlay of Rs.570 crores included in the total outlay.

Expenditure of Rs.405.19 crores (49 per cent) against Minimum Needs Programme outlay of Rs.826 crores included in the total outlay.

Expenditure of Rs.238 crores (20 per cent) during first quarter (April-June) against 1982-83 plan outlay of Rs.1202 crores.

2.7.3. Physical progress during 1980—83 is also encouraging. Important targets of the plan relating to food production, irrigation, roads, medical and water supply are likely to be achieved. However, in regard to power generation and industrial production shortfalls are likely to take place until more investments are made during 1983—85 in these sectors. Similarly, national goals of Minimum Needs Programme will also not be achieved until investments in these programmes are stepped up substantially.

2.7.4. Power situation in this State is bleak. On account of cost escalations and growing needs of power for agriculture and industry, additional investment of Rs.490

crores over and above the approved outlay is required for power programmes.

2.7.5. Similarly, on account of cost escalation an additional amount of Rs.250 crores is required for major and medium irrigation projects over and above the approved outlay.

2.7.6. It is estimated that for achieving national goals of M. N. P. in important sectors, an additional amount of atleast Rs.350 crores* will be required over and above the approved outlays.

2.7.7. The State is mobilizing additional resources to meet its obligations for its planned development. However, there are limits to its resource raising capacity on account of low *per capita* income and frequent natural calamities of drought and floods.

2.7.8. U. P.'s *per capita* income is already low compared to all India average and most of other States. According to present indicators, the gap between U. P.'s *per capita* income and all-India average on the one hand and other prosperous and developed States on the other will further increase at the end of the Sixth Plan.

2.7.9. Reduction of regional inequalities is one of the cherished goals of national planning. It is time, therefore, that some measures are taken in the course of this mid-term review either by way of centre investing directly in the State for accelerating its pace of development or providing larger Central assistance on some *ad hoc* basis for certain selected programmes which have a direct bearing on social and economic development of the State.

(Rupees in crores)

*1. Rural Roads ..	110
2. Education ..	60
3. Rural Health ..	80
4. Rural water supply ..	100

ANNEXURE I

Sixth Five-Year Plan—Financial Progress

(Rupees in lakh)

Head of Development	Sixth Plan (1980—85) outlay	1980-81 Expenditure	1981-82 Expenditure	1982-83 Outlay	1980-83 Anticipated expenditure	Percentage utilization during 1980-83 against Sixth Plan outlay	Balance Outlay 1983-85	Annual average of balance outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Research and Education	2100	504	435	355	1294	62	806	403
Crop Husbandry	6500	1488	1048	1660	4196	65	2304	1152
Land Reforms	4800	9990	1093	1053	3136	65	1664	832
Minor Irrigation	30000	5148	5271	5212	15631	52	14369	7184
Soil and Water Conservation	6506	1208	1164	1343	3715	57	2791	1396
Command Area Development	9400	1266	1166	1200	3632	39	5768	2884
Animal Husbandry	2000	293	295	721	1309	65	691	345
Dairy Development	1500	201	272	293	766	51	734	367
Fisheries	670	75	95	279	449	67	221	110
Forests	8000	1168	1460	1582	4210	53	3790	1895
Investment in agricultural Financial Institutions	2500	422	342	425	1189	48	1311	656
Marketing	700	76	147	52	275	39	425	212
Storage and Warehousing	200	25	35	25	85	42	115	58
Community Development and Panchayats	2300	1171	415	615	2201	96	99	50
Special Programme for Rural Development	25600	3065	5463	8120	16648	65	8952	4476
I—Agriculture and Allied Services	102776 (16.58)	17100 (17.11)	18701 (16.72)	22935 (19.08)	58736 (17.7)	57	44040 (15.3)	22020
II—Co-operation	5739 (0.93)	1594 (1.59)	1188 (1.06)	1000 (0.83)	3782 (1.1)	66	1957 (0.7)	978
Irrigation	105000 (16.93)	18658 (18.67)	18294 (16.36)	16536 (13.76)	53488	51	51512 (17.9)	25756
Flood Control	13400 (2.16)	2059 (2.06)	1853 (1.66)	1130	5042	38	8358	4179
Power	215300 (34.73)	27589 (27.60)	35375 (31.64)	40648 (33.82)	103612	48	111688 (38.8)	55844
III—Irrigation and Power	333700 (53.82)	48306 (48.33)	55522 (49.65)	58314 (48.51)	162142 (48.8)	49	171558 (59.6)	85779

ANNEXURE I—(Contd.)

(Rupees in lakh)

Head of Development	Sixth Plan (1980-85) Outlay	1980-81 Expenditure	1981-82 Expenditure	1982-83 Outlay	1980-83 Anticipated expenditure	Percentage utilization during 1980-83 against Sixth plan outlay	Balance outlay 1983-85	Annual average of balance outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Village and Small Industry	12500	1788	2073	1950	5811	46	6689	3344
Large and Medium Industry	14800	2766	2709	3000	8475	57	6325	3163
Sugar	4000	1383	2007	700	4090	102	(—)90	(—)45
Mining	1810	210	289	180	679	38	1131	566
IV—Industry and Minerals	33110 (5.34)	6147 (6.15)	7078 (6.33)	5830 (4.85)	19055 (5.7)	58	14055 (4.9)	7028
Roads and Bridges	41500	9997	8468	8965	27430	66	14070	7035
Road Transport	12000	1415	1885	2040	5340	45	6660	3330
Tourism	1500	268	286	292	846	56	654	327
Civil Aviation	..	..	2	16	18	..	(—)18	(—)9
V—Transport and Communication	55000 (8.87)	11680 (11.69)	10641 (9.52)	11313 (9.41)	33634 (10.1)	61	21366 (7.4)	10683
General Education	16224 (2.62)	2321 (2.32)	3262 (2.92)	3664 (3.05)	9247 (2.8)	57	6977 (2.4)	3488
Art and Culture	276	45	55	54	154	56	122	61
Technical Education	1000	166	218	217	601	60	399	200
Sub-total	17500 (2.82)	2532 (2.53)	3535 (3.16)	3935 (3.27)	10002 (3.0)	57	7498 (2.6)	3749
Scientific Services and Research	275	45	48	59	152	55	123	62
Medical, Public Health and Sanitation	15000 (2.42)	1809 (1.81)	2816 (2.52)	3135 (2.61)	7760 (2.3)	52	7240 (2.5)	3620
Sewerage and Water Supply	30600 (4.94)	5438 (5.44)	6200 (5.54)	5778 (4.81)	17416 (5.2)	57	13184 (4.6)	6592
Housing and Police Housing	12000	3415	3527	2605	9547	80	2453	1226
Urban Development	6000	399	1094	883	2376	40	3624	1812
Information and Publicity	200	79	37	39	155	78	45	23
Labour and Labour Welfare	600	78	117	250	445	74	155	78

(Rupees in lakh)

Head of Development	Sixth Plan (1980-1985 Outlay	1980-81 Expenditure	1981-82 Expenditure	1982-83 Outlay	1980-83 Anticipated expenditure	Percentage utilization during 1980-83 against Sixth Plan outlay	Balance outlay 1983-85	Annual average of balance outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Welfare of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes	3500	819	659	1229	2707	77	793	396
Social Welfare	900	126	152	315	593	66	307	153
Nutrition	1000	140	137	388	665	67	335	167
VI—Social and Community Services	87575 (14.12)	14880 (14.89)	18322 (16.39)	18616 (15.49)	51818 (15.6)	59	35757 (12.4)	17878
VIII—Economic Services	1503 (0.24)	113 (0.11)	260 (0.23)	2082 (1.73)	2455 (0.7)	163	(—)952 (—)(0.3)	(—)476
VIII—General Services	597 (0.10)	135 (0.14)	108 (0.10)	110 (0.09)	353 (0.1)	59	244 (0.1)	122
Grand total	620000 (100.00)	99955 (100.00)	111820 (100.00)	120200 (100.00)	331975 (100.00)	54	288025 (100.00)	144012

ANNEXURE II

Sixth Five-Year Plan—Financial Progress in Hill Region

(Rupees in lakh)

Head of Development	Sixth Plan (1980-1985) Outlay	1980-81 Expenditure	1981-82 Expenditure	1982-83 Outlay	1980-83 Anticipated expenditure	Percentage utilization during 1980-83 against Sixth Plan outlay	Balance outlay 1983-85	Annual average of balance outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Research and Education	125	6	59	51	116	92.80	9	4
Crop Husbandry	1659	197	252	352	801	48.28	858	429
Minor Irrigation	3700	638	784	800	2222	60.05	1478	739
Soil and Water Conservation	3500	432	582	639	1653	47.22	1847	924
Command Area Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal Husbandry	750	87	103	150	340	45.33	410	205
Dairying and Milk Supply	100	2	3	25	30	30.00	70	35
Fisheries	15	2	4	5	11	73.33	4	2
Forests	1360	270	239	325	834	61.32	526	263
Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marketing	25	1	2	1	4	16.00	21	10
Storage and Warehousing	25	..	..	6	6	24.00	19	10
Community Development and Panchayat Raj	725	64	85	157	306	42.20	419	210
Special Programme for Rural Development	2835	202	348	939	1489	52.52	1346	673
Total—I : Agriculture and Allied Services	14819	1901	2461	3450	7812	52.71	7007	3504
II—Co-operation	358	24	29	72	125	34.91	233	116
Irrigation	200	38	46	40	124	62.00	76	38
Flood Control	300	71	55	50	176	58.66	124	62
Power	6050	801	803	1100	2704	44.69	3346	1673
Total—III Irrigation and Power	6550	910	904	1190	3004	45.86	3546	1773

ANNEXURE II—(Concl'd.)

(Rupees in lakh)

Head of Development	Sixth Plan (1980-1985) Outlay	1980-81 Expenditure	1981-82 Expenditure	1982-83 Outlay	1980-83 Anticipated expenditure	Percentage utilization during 1980-83 against Sixth Plan outlay	Balance outlay 1983-85	Annual average of balance outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Large and Medium Industries ..	1662	90	81	175	346	20.81	1316	658
Sugar Industry ..	170	60	45	..	105	61.76	65	32
Village and Small Industry ..	1384	74	126	205	405	29.26	979	490
Geology and Mining ..	400	41	56	68	165	41.25	235	117
Total—IV : Industries and Mining	3616	265	308	448	1021	28.23	2595	1297
Roads and Bridges ..	12500	2801	2510	2500	7811	62.48	4689	2345
Transport ..	..	..	..	123	123	..	(—)123	(—)62
Tourism ..	750	132	130	140	402	53.60	348	174
Civil Aviation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total—V : Transport and Communication	13250	2933	2640	2763	8336	62.91	4914	2457
General Education ..	4779	934	1215	1120	3269	68.40	1510	755
Art and Culture ..	21	4	4	6	14	66.67	7	4
Technical Education ..	282	51	37	75	163	57.80	119	60
Scientific Services and Research ..	10	..	2	5	7	70	3	2
Medical and Public Health ..	1800	142	239	350	731	40.61	1069	535
Sewerage and Water Supply ..	9250	1720	2212	1943	5875	63.51	3375	1687
Housing ..	905	62	55	171	288	31.82	617	309
Urban Development ..	25	4	5	38	47	188.00	(—)22	()11
Information and Publicity ..	7	1	1	4	6	85.71	1	..
Labour and Labour Welfare ..	408	45	72	165	282	69.12	126	63
Welfare of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes	500	74	73	100	247	49.40	253	126
Social Welfare ..	120	14	18	56	88	73.33	32	16
Nutrition ..	190	21	24	34	79	41.58	111	55
Total VI : Social and Community Services	18297	3072	3957	4067	11096	60.64	7201	3601
Total VII : Economic Services	110	..	4	10	14	12.73	96	48
Grand Total	57000	9105	10303	12000	31408	5510	25592	12796

ANNEXURE—III

Financial Progress of Minimum Needs Programme During Sixth Plan

(Rupees in lakh)

Serial no.	Item	Sixth Plan (1980—85) outlay	1980-81 Expenditure	1981-82 Expenditure	1982-83 Outlay	1980—83 Anticipated expenditure (Col 4+5+6)	Balance outlay 1983—85 (Col. 3-7)	Annual average of balance outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Education	9074	1044	949	1951	3944 (43.5)	5130	2565
2	Rural Health	7489	852	1274	1275	3401 (45.4)	4088	2044
3	Water Supply	22000	2943	3846	3897	10686 (48.6)	11314	5657
4	Rural Roads	31500	5479	5292	6778	17549 (55.7)	13951	6975
5	Rural Electrification	8879	435	854	1470	2759 (31.1)	6120	3060
6	Rural Housing	1800	300	299	354	953 (52.9)	847	424
7	Environmental Improvement of Slums	1000	200	200	232	632 (63.2)	368	184
8	Nutrition	883	114	113	368	595 (67.4)	288	144
Total :		82625	11367	12827	16325	405.19 (49.0)	42106	21053

Figures in brackets indicate percentage utilization against Sixth Plan Outlay.

ANNEXURE—IV

Annual Plan 1982-83 Expenditure in April-June, 1982

(Rupees in lakh)

Head of Development	1982-83		
	Outlay	April-June, 1982 expenditure	Percentage Utilization
1	2	3	4
Research and Education	355	80.94	22.8
Crop Husbandry	1660	98.77	6.0
Land Reforms	1053	258.23	24.5
Minor Irrigation	5212	539.52	10.4
Soil and Water Conservation	1343	130.67	9.7
Command Area Development	1200	238.20	19.8
Animal Husbandry	721	32.69	4.5
Dairying and Milk Supply	293	9.01	3.1
Fisheries	279	31.58	11.3
Forests	1582	80.78	5.1
Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	425	22.98	5.4
Marketing	52	18.94	36.4
Storage and Warehousing	25	..	..
Community Development and Panchayats	615	79.70	13.0
<i>Special Programmes for Rural Development</i>			
N.R.E.P.	3650	402.64	11.0
I.R.D.	4010	114.72	2.9
Others	460	19.12	4.2
Sub-total	8120	536.48	6.6
Total-I : Agriculture and Allied Services	22935	2158.76	9.4
II—Co-operation	1000	265.66	26.6
Irrigation	16536	4741.59	28.7
Flood Control	1130	417.21	36.9
Power	40648	8133.04	20.0
Total—III : Irrigation and Power-	58314	13291.84	22.8

ANNEXURE IV— (Concl'd).

(Rupees in lakh)

Head of Development	1982-83		
	Outlay	April-June 1982 expenditure	Percentage Utilization
1	2	3	4
Large and Medium Industries	3000	1857.25	61.9
Sugar Industries	700	485.00	69.3
Villages and Small Industries	1950	313.49	16.1
Mining and Geology	180	28.08	15.6
Total-IV—Industry and Mineral	5830	2683.82	46.0
Roads and Bridges	8965	2518.00	28.1
Transport	2040	173.55	8.5
Tourism	292	34.08	11.7
Civil Aviation	16	..	..
Total-V : Transport and Communications	11313	2725.63	24.1
Education	3664	934.17	25.5
Art and Culture	54	4.69	8.7
Technical Education	217	98.49	45.4
Sub-total	3935	1037.35	26.4
Scientific Services and Research	59	..	..
Medical and Public Health	3135	261.54	8.3
Water Supply and Sanitation	5778	742.67	12.9
Housing including Police Housing	2605	27.93	10.4
Urban Development	883	46.20	5.2
Information and Publicity	39	1.77	4.5
Labour and Labour Welfare	250	33.28	13.3
Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes	1229	167.65	13.6
Social Welfare	315	15.45	4.9
Nutrition	388	2.95	0.8
Total-VI : Social and Community Services	18616	2579.79	13.9
Secretariat Economic Services	123	18.72	15.2
Economic Advice and Statistics	1948	26.09	1.3
Other Economic Services	11	0.31	2.8
Total-VII : Economic Services	2082	45.12	2.2
VIII-General Services	110	19.33	17.6
Grand Total	120200	23769.95	19.8

ANNEXURE V

Annual Plan 1982-83

Minimum Needs Programme—Progress during April-June, 1982

(Rupees in lakh)

Serial no.	Programme	1982-83 Outlay	April-June, 1982 expenditure	Percentage Utilization
1	2	3	4	5
1	Elementary and Adult Education	1951	578.60	29.7
2	Rural Health	1275	129.28	10.1
3	Rural Water Supply	3897	496.67	12.7
4	Rural Roads	6778	1688.00	24.9
5	Rural Electrification	1470	N.A.	..
6	Rural Housing	354	73.78	20.8
7	Environmental Improvement of slums	232	42.87	18.5
8	Nutrition	368	2.95	0.8
Total ..		16325	3040.15	18.6

N.A.=Not available.

ANNEXURE VI
Annual Plan 1982-83—Main Physical Targets and Achievements

Item	Unit	1982-83 Target	April- June 1982 Achieve- ment
1	2	3	4
<i>Production</i>			
Food grains	Lakh tonnes	260.00	..
Kharif	..	88.40	..
Rabi	..	171.60	..
Oilseeds	..	20.50	..
Sugarcane	..	762.00	..
Fish Production	'000 tonnes	40.00	..
Chemical Fertilizers	..	1590.00	154
<i>Cooperation</i>			
Short term Loan	In Crore Rupees	250.00	45.40
Cold Storage ..	Additional Nos.	7	..
<i>Irrigation</i>			
Additional Potential	Lakh Hect.	10.15	0.97
Major and Medium Irrigation	..	2.35	..
Minor Irrigation	..	7.80	.97
State Minor Irrigation	..	0.85	..
Private Minor Irrigation	..	6.95	0.97
<i>Power</i>			
Additional Installed Capacity	MW	310	..
Electricity generated	MKWH	2586	3083
<i>Electrification</i>			
Villages	Additional numbers	4000	1102
Harijan Basties	..	2700	85
<i>Energization</i>			
Private Tube-wells	..	36000	3044
State Tube-wells	..	1500	80
<i>Forestry</i>			
Plantation of Quick growing species	Hect.	5400	..
Economic and Commercial Plantation ..	..	10100	44
Soil Forestry	..	17700	..
Total		33200	44

ANNEXURE VI—

Item	Unit	1982-83 Target	April- June, 1982 Achievement
1	2	3	4
Command Area Development	'000 Hect.	555.00	2.47
Integrated Rural Development-Families Benefited	No. in Lakh	5.31	0.17
Employment created through National Rural Employment Programme	Lakh Man Days	624.00	31.08
Gobar Gas Plants	Nos.	18000	759*
Handloom Production	Million Metres	510.00	1295.25
Handicraft Production	In crore Rupees	210.00	50.00
District Industry Centres—Units assisted	Nos.	22500	4528
Surfaced Roads	K. Ms.	2067	268
Bridges	Nos.	67	3
<i>Education</i>			
<i>Elementary Education</i>			
Enrolment in Classes-I - V (age—group 6—11)	Lakh Nos.	102.81	..
Enrolment in Classes-VI- XI (age- group 11—14)	..	32.76	..
Adult Education—No. of participants (age—group 15—35)	'000 Nos.	561.00	..
<i>Health and Family Welfare</i>			
<i>Hospitals and Dispensaries</i>			
Allopathic	Additional Nos.	34	..
Ayurvedic/Unani	..	25	..
Homoeopathic	..	51	..
<i>Primary Health Centres</i>			
Main Centres	..	17	7
Sub-Centres	..	1420	..
Sterilisation	Lakh Nos.	6.21	0.33
<i>Water Supply</i>			
Urban Supply	Additional Nos.	20	1
Rural Supply	..	4500	268
<i>Rural Housing</i>			
Allotment of House sites	Additional Nos.	70,000	10,857
Housing for rural poor	..	16,535	3,016
<i>Urban Development</i>			
Environmental Improvement of slums-persons benefited	.. Additional Lakh Nos.	1.58	0.29

*Upto July.

ANNEXURE VII

Norms for allocation of district sector outlays

Item	Percentage share/ weightage
1. Total Population	50
2. Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	5
3. Marginal Farmers and Landless Labourers	10
4. Backwardness in :	
(i) Agriculture	5
(ii) Industries	5
(iii) Roads	5
(iv) Rural Electrification	5
(v) Hospital Beds	5
5. No of Scarcity Villages (drinking water)	5
Total	<u>95</u>

NOTE —Five per cent reserved for special problems of districts.

ANNEXURE VIII

Sixth Five Year Plan—Main Physical Targets and Achievements

Item	Unit	Sixth Plan (1980—85)		Level at the end of		
		1979-80 base year level	1984-85 Termi- nal year Target	1980-81 Achie- vement	1981-82 Achie- vement	1982-83 Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Production						
(a) Food grains	Lakh Tonnes	164.39	279.90	249.46	244.17	260.00
(b) Oilseeds	„	10.50	30.00	16.69	20.64	20.50
(c) Sugarcane (Reserved Areas)	„	512.00	754.00	577.00	716.70	762.00
(d) Fish Production	'000 tonnes	30.00	50.00	33.02	35.02	40.00
2. Chemical Fertilizers	„	10.10	19.00	11.51	12.70	15.90
3. Co-operation						
(a) Short-term loan	In crore Rs.	166.24	385.00	87.38	193.80	250.00
(b) Cold Storages	Nos.	44	100	47	51	58
4. Irrigation						
(A) Potential created	Lakh Hect.	149.63	194.40	160.66	169.31	179.46
(a) Major and Medium Irrigation		60.29	72.29	62.81	65.60	67.95
(b) Minor Irrigation	„	89.34	122.11	97.85	103.71	111.51
(1) State Minor Irrigation	„	26.66	34.81	28.18	29.78	30.63
(2) Private Minor Irrigation	„	62.68	87.30	69.67	73.93	80.88
5. Power						
(a) Installed capacity	M.W.	3254	5398	3588	3788	4098
(b) Electricity Generated	MKWH	10124	20651	10190	11348	13934
(c) Electrification						
(1) Villages	Nos.	38577	66627	42372	47525	51525
(2) Harijan Basties	„	14014	29464	16277	18858	21558
(d) Energisation						
(1) Private Tubewells	„	344135	622005	383949	414943	450943
(2) State Tubewells	„	17455	24655	18804	19706	21206
6. Forestry						
(a) Plantation of quick growing species	'000 Hect.	162.3	173.5	165.0	168.6	174.0

ANNEXURE VIII—(contd.)

Item	Unit	Sixth Plan 1980-85		Level at the end of		
		1979-80 base year level	1984-85 Terminal year target	1980-81 Achie- vement	1981-82 Achie- vement	1982-83 Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(b) Economic and Commercial Plantation	'000 Hect.	176.1	213.1	185.0	195.6	205.7
(c) Social Forestry	„	24.8	100.3	33.50	46.9	64.6
7. Command Area Development Field Channels	„	318.50	600.00	367.00	544.00	555.00
8. Integrated Rural Development Families benefited	Lakh Nos.	5.03	30.94	9.99	20.42	25.73
9. Employment created through National Rural Employment Programme	Lakh mandays	..	750	168.80	367.13	624.00
10. Gobar Gas Plant	Nos.	19583	50000	26944	38660	56660
11. Handloom Production	Million Metres	460	600	486	502	510
12. Handicrafts Production	In crore Rs.	180	230	198	208	210
13. District Industries Centres-Units, assisted	Nos.	19945	28000	23536	22604	22500
14. Surfaced Roads	Kms.	42355	52090	45101	47087	49154
15. Education						
(a) <i>Elementary Education</i>						
(1) Enrolment in classes 1-5 (age—group 6-11)	Lakh Nos.	93.17	111.17	94.47	98.65	102.81
(2) Enrolment in classes 6-8 (age—group 11-14)	„	27.92	36.72	28.81	30.78	32.76
(b) Adult Education—Number of participants (age—group 15-35)	'000 Nos.	150	3207	177	354	561
16. Health and Family Welfare						
(a) <i>Hospitals and Dispensaries</i>						
(1) Allopathic	Nos.	2096	2310	2166	2243	2277
(2) Ayurvedic/Unani	„	1731	2100	1792	1842	1867
(3) Homoeopathic	„	382	715	417	503	554
Total	..	4209	5125	4375	4588	4698
(b) <i>Primary Health Centres</i>						
(1) Main Centres	Nos.	907	1087	917	927	944
(2) Sub-Centres	„	7640	15540	8290	11192	12612
(c) Sterilisation done	Lakh Nos.	23.53	31.03	24.32	25.90	32.11

ANNEXURE VIII—(concl.d.)

Item	Unit	Sixth Plan 1980—85		Level at the end of		
		1979-80 Base year level	1984-85 Terminal year target	1980-81 Achie- vement	1981-82 Achie- vement	1982-8 Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17. Water Supply						
(a) Urban Supply	Nos.	409	509	434	455	475
(b) Rural Supply	„	10056	28606	11602	13070	17570
(c) Problem villages covered	„	7001	19601	7912	8782	12457
18. Rural Housing						
(a) Allotment of House-sites	„	1236545	1286545	1325792	1459587	1529587
(b) Housing for Rural Poors	„	1793	57793	20441	41375	57910
19. Urban Development						
Environmental improvement of slums- persons benefited	Lakh Nos.	6.78	13.48	7.63	8.93	10.51

ANNEXURE IX
Minimum Needs Programme
Physical Targets and Achievements

Programme	Unit	Sixth Plan 1980—85		Level at the end of		
		1979-80 Base year level	1984-85 Terminal year target	1980-81 Achie- vement	1981-82 Achie- vement	1982-83 Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Rural Electrification						
Villages covered	Nos.	1652	8864	2300	3041	3925
Pumpsets energised	'000 Nos.	1935	47155	2954	3445	6982
2. Elementary Education						
I. Enrolment to :						
(a) Classes I-V	Lakh Nos.	93.17	111.17	94.47	98.65	102.81
(b) Classes VI-VIII	"	27.92	36.72	28.81	30.78	32.76
II. Adult Education :						
(a) Numbers covered	'000	150	3207	177	354	561
(b) Centres opened—						
Central	Nos.	3655	76800	5908	9544	13500
State	"	..	17100	..	1652	1700
3. Rural Health						
(a) PHC's opened	Nos.	907	1087	917	927	944
(b) Sub-centres opened	"	7640	15540	8290	11192	12612
4. Rural Water Supply						
Problem villages covered	"	6251	14101	6942	7702	9006
5. Housing for Rural Landless						
(a) House-sites allotted	'000	1236545	1286545	1325792	1459587	1529587
(b) Construction of houses	Nos.	1793	57793	20441	41375	57910
6. Improvement of Urban Slums						
(a) Cities covered	"	7	22	7	7	11
(b) Slums ..	"	73	N.A.	474	572	N.A.
(c) Population covered	Lakhs	6.78	13.48	7.63	8.93	10.51

Not.—N. A. denotes Not Available.

ANNEXURE—X (A)

Sixth Five-Year Plan—Financial Progress under Power

(Rupees in lakh)

Project/Programme	Financial Progress									
	Latest estimated cost	Expenditure up to 1979-80	Sixth Plan Outlay	1980-81 Expenditure	1981-82 Expenditure	1982-83 Anticipated expenditure	1980—83 Anticipated expenditure	Balance cost at the end of 1982-83	Balance outlay for 1983-85	Requirement for 1983-85*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I—Generation										
<i>(a) Approved and ongoing Schemes :</i>										
1. Tehri	48130	2151	7500	554	108	200	862	45117	6638	5369
2. Lakhwar Vyasi	16585	645	4200	584	167	215	966	14974	3234	4224
3. Yamuna-II	14800	12651	1928	679	616	435	1730	419	198	450
4. Maneri Bhali-I	7300	4701	2110	239	701	700	1640	959	470	825
5. Maneri Bhali-II	19665	430	4500	245	993	1225	2463	16772	2037	6130
6. Vishnu Prayag	26664	214	3000	393	286	450	1129	25321	1871	1550
7. Parichha	16227	2335	10186	3633	4541	3616	10174	3718	12	2272
8. Tanda	29000	2346	17500	1231	2070	4000	7801	18853	9699	16321
9. Anpara 'A'	58000	2157	30000	3818	7472	11000	23290	32553	6710	30100
10. Unchahar	32544	..	12000	200	1183	1500	2823	29721	9117	21621
11. Anpana 'B'	81800	1190	27220	15	..	..	15	80595	27205	14573
Sub-Total (a)	350715	28820	120144	11591	18137	23341	52893	269002	67192	103435
<i>(b) Completed Schemes :</i>										
1. Panki Extension	7000	6483	120	32	210	63	305	(—)212	(—)185	..
2. Obra, Stage II and III	38000	32788	5214	1852	1113	9100	3965	1247	1249	1347
3. Harduaganj, Stage V and VI	10463	9759	1150	195	150	175	529	175	621	350

4. Garhwal—Rishikesh—Chilla	..	9776	8962	443	303	73	30	406	408	37	50
5. Ramganga	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	53	(—)3	(—)3	..
Sub-Total (b)	..	65239	57992	6927	2382	1558	1168	5208	2039	2089	1747
<i>(c) Unapproved and New Schemes</i>											
1. Khara	..	11077	497	1	706	242	750	1698	8882	(—)1698	3806
2. Pala Maneri	..	25907	..	..	5	50	..	55	25852	(—)55	1708
3. Srinagar	..	14425	..	..	..	..	..	..	14425	..	992
4. Rosa Kishau and others	..	..	100	..	50	..	..	50	(—)150	(—)50	500
Sub-Total (c):	..	51409	597	1	761	292	750	1803	49009	(—)1703	7006
Total I	..	467363	87409	127072	14734	19987	25259	59904	320050	70984	112188
II—Renovation of Power Stations											
1. Hydel	..	1525	..	..	..	173	150	323	1202	..	386
2. Thermal	..	8997	..	..	1205	888	1881	3993	5004	..	6318
Total II	..	10522	..	..	1205	1061	20531	4316	6206	(—)4316	6704
Total (I+II)	..	477885	87409	127072	15939	21048	27309	64220	326256	75300	118892
III—Transmission and Distribution											
(a) Transmission (work 132 Kv and above)	..	..	..	43200	4914	5805	6500	17219	..	25981	18926
(b) Distribution and secondary works (66 Kv and below)	..	..	..	19800	3448	4594	3183	11225	..	8575	13533
Total III	..	..	..	63000	8362	10399	9683	28444	..	34556	32459
IV—Rural Electrification	..	..	..	23728	3198	3844	3500	10542	..	13186	8700
V—Others	..	..	..	1500	90	84	150	349	..	1151	650
Total: Power	..	..	..	215300	27589	35375	40623	103555	..	124193	160701

*Includes additional requirement of Rs. 65 crores during 1982-83.

ANNEXURE—X(B)

Sixth Five-Year Plan—Physical Progress under Power

Physical Progress

Item	Installed capacity (MW)	Achievement up to 1979-80	Sixth Plan Target (Additional)	Physical Progress						Spill-over beyond Sixth Plan	Latest Schedule
				1980-81 Achievement	1981-82 Achievement	1982-83 Anticipated achievement	1980-83 Anticipated achievement	Sixth Plan Anticipated achievement during 1983-85	to the end of 1984-85		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I—Generation											
A. INSTALLED CAPACITY (MW)											
<i>(a) Approved and on-going</i>											
1. Tehri Dam	4×250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1991-92
2. Lakhwar Vyasi	3×100+4×30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	420	1991-92
3. Yamuna-II	4×30	..	120	..	..	..	..	120	120	..	10, 11, 12/83, 1/84
4. Maneri Bhali-I	3×30	..	90	..	..	..	..	90	90	..	11, 12/83, 1/84
5. Maneri Bhali-II	4×76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	304	1987-88
6. Vishnu Prayag	4×120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	480	1993-94
7. Parichha	2×110	..	220	..	..	110	110	110	220	..	3, 9/83
8. Tanda	4×110	..	330	..	..	..	..	220	220	220	6, 12/84, 6, 12/85
9. Anpara 'A'	3×210	..	630	..	..	..	..	420	420	210	3, 12/84, 9/85
10. Unchahar	2×210	..	210	..	..	..	..	210	210	210	12/84, 6/85
Sub-Total	4124	..	1600	..	..	140	110	1170	1280	2844	
<i>(b) Completed Projects</i>											
1. Panki Extension	*	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Already commissioned
2. Obra—II and III	5×200	600	400	200	200	..	400	..	400	..	3/81, 3/82
3. Harduaganj, V and VI	*	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Already commissioned
4. Rishikesh, Chilla	4×36	..	144	144	..	..	144	..	144	..	7. 7. 11/80. 3/81

D. Kamganga										
Sub-Total	1144	660	544	344	200	..	544	..	544	..
<i>(c) Unapproved New Projects</i>										
1. Khara	4x24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96 1986-87
2. Pala Maneri	4x93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	372 1988-89
3. Srinagar	4x50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200 1989-90
4. Rosa	2x210	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	420 1989-90
Sub-Total (c)	1088	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1088
Total I	6356	600	2144	344	200	110	654	1170	1824	3932
II—From existing Power Houses										
1. Hydel	1068	1068	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Thermal	1586	1586	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total-II	2654	2654	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retirement	(—)10	..	..	(—)10	..	..	..	..	(—)10	..
Commulative Total (I+II) 90 00		3254	5398	3588	3788	3898	3898	5068	5068	3932
B—ENERGY GENERATION (MU)										
III—Transmission and Distribution (CKT KM)										
1. 400 KV	..	762	1122	395	..	160	555	..	..	..
2. 220 KV	..	3210	2426	206	..	580	786	..	..	..
3. 132 KV	..	7476	3643	546	262	378	1186	..	..	..
IV—Rural Electrification (Nos.)										
1. Villages electrified	..	38577	28050	3795	5153	4000	12948	..	..	..
2. Harijan Basties electrified	..	14014	15450	2263	2581	2700	7544	..	..	..
3. Private Tube-wells energised		344135	277870	39814	30994	36000	106808	..	..	..

*Completed in Fifth Plan and included in II.

ANNEXURE XI 'A'
Major and Medium Irrigation—Financial and Physical Progress

A—FINANCIAL PROGRESS—

Serial no.	Name of Project	Latest cost	Year of completion	Expenditure upto 1979-80	Sixth Plan outlay	Expenditure		Outlay 1982-83	Expenditure 1980-83	Total Anti-cipated expenditure upto 1981-82 (5+10)	(Rupees in lakh)	
						1980-81	1981-82				Balance Cost (3—11)	Balance outlay for 1983—85 (6—10)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A Multipurpose Project												
1	Ramgarha	13562.00	1981-82	13124.44	195	284	153.79	1.00	438.79	13563.23	(—)1.23	(—)243.79
2	Tehri Dam	34600.00	1991-92	2976.08	14100	1764.92	2094.48	2500	6359.40	9335.48	25264.52	7740.60
3	Lakhwar Vyas	10081.00	1989-90	385.33	2900	300.47	597.99	500	1398.46	1783.79	8297.21	1501.54
4	Kishau Dam	22992.00	VII plan	213.46	2600	108.15	65.68	50	223.83	437.29	22554.71	2376.17
5	Kotli Bhel	92600.00	N. A.	..	1400	..	..	..	..	..	92600.00	1400.00
Total (A)		173835.00	..	16699.31	21195.00	2457.54	2911.94	3051.00	8420.48	25119.79	148715.21	12774.52
B—Major Irrigation Project												
1	Gandak Canal	9630	1982-83	6432.02	1700.00	615.36	488.06	364.00	1467.42	7899.44	1730.56	232.58
2	Sharda Sahayak	42600	1983-84	30351.92	4335.00	2545.65	2375.17	2300.00	7220.83	37572.75	5027.25	(—)2885.83
3	Kosi Irrigation	1538	1981-82	1158.84	105.00	115.73	132.57	30.00	278.30	1437.14	90.86	(—)173.30
4	Adua Dam	802	1982-83	667.98	25.00	47.32	33.76	15.00	98.10	766.00	35.92	(—)73.40
5	East Baigul Reservoir	767	1981-82	534.52	100.00	109.09	87.73	..	166.82	701.34	65.66	(—)66.82
6	Dohrighat Sahayak	1100	1981-82	957.50	30.00	75.00	50.60	2.50	128.10	505.60	14.40	(—)98.10
7	Increasing Capacity Narainpur pump canal	2034	1984-85	1091.25	405.00	95.33	93.47	70.00	258.80	1330.05	683.95	146.20
8	Strengthening of Sharada Sagar Dam	637	1981-82	575.33	23.00	23.55	38.04	..	61.59	636.92	0.08	(—)38.51
9	P.L.G.C.	4942.72	1982-83	3276.47	1666.00	1025.85	420.67	10.00	1456.49	4732.96	209.76	209.51

ANNEXURE XI 'B'

Major and Medium Irrigation—Financial and Physical Progress

(Rupees in lakh)

B—PHYSICAL PROGRESS

(Hectares in Thousand)

Serial no.	Name of Project	Total Irrigation Potential	Potential created upto 1979-80	Irrigation Potential Target 1980—85	Irrigation Potential created		Proposed target of Irrigation Potential 1982-83	Likely Achievement by 1982-83 (17+18+19)	Balance Irrigation potential for (1983—85)
					1980-81	1981-82			
1	2	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
A—Multipurpose Project									
1	Ramgang	591.11	591.11	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Tehri Dam	270.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Lakhwar Vyasi	49.57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Kishau	271.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Kotli Bhel	1000.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (A)		2181.68	591.11	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Major Irrigation Project									
1	Gandak Canal	308.39	307.37	1.02	1.02	..	..	1.02	..
2	Sharda Sahayak	1582.00	1069.00	513.00	200.00	187.00	100.00	487.00	26.00
3	Kosi Irrigation	48.80	48.80	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Adwa Dam	16.98	16.98	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	East Baigul Reservoir	15.35	15.35	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Dohrighat Sahayak	45.81	45.81	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Increasing Capacity Narainpur pump Canal	72.92	..	..	..	..	11.50	11.50	(—)11.50
8	Strengthening of Sharada Sagar Dam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	P.L.G.C.	90.00	..	90.00	2.00	38.00	..	50.00	40.00

A—FINANCIAL PROGRESS

Serial no.	Name of Project	Latest cost	Year of completion	Expenditure upto 1979-80	Sixth Plan outlay	Expenditure		Outlay 1982-83	Expenditure 1980-83	Total Anticipated expenditure up to 1981-82 (5+10)	(Rupees in lakhs)	
						1980-81	1981-82				Balance Cost (3—11)	Balance outlay for 1983-85 (6—10)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
10	Sone Pump Canal ..	3596	1982-83	961.89	338.00	247.41	127.40	50.00	424.81	1586.70	2209.30	(—)86.81
11	Raising of Meja Dam	1500	1983-84	487.91	495.00	160.94	157.53	80.00	398.47	886.38	613.62	96.53
12	Rajghat—											
	(i) Dam ..	6160	7th Plan	1540.47	5000.00	800.00	200.00	300.00	1200.00	2840.47	3319.53	3700.00
	(ii) Canal ..	2000		..	1000.00	184.28	210.45	118.00	512.28	512.74	1487.72	487.26
13	Shahzad Dam ..	1520	7th Plan	562.86	240.00	201.81	197.06	100.00	498.82	7861.73	458.27	(—)258.87
14	Jamarani Dam ..	6125	Do.	623.61	3020.00	145.79	63.84	100.00	309.63	933.94	5191.76	2710.37
15	Karhar Irrigation ..	5580	Do.	1294.82	2000.00	143.92	272.79	350.00	766.71	2061.53	3418.47	1233.29
16	Madhya Ganga Canal.. (Stage I)	16500	Do.	2729.93	6065.00	1635.14	519.39	2340.00	4494.53	7224.46	9275.54	1570.47
17	Maudha Dam ..	3000	1984-85	546.34	1800.00	173.94	173.47	120.00	467.21	1013.55	1986.45	1332.79
18	Saryu Nahar Pariyojana	29920	7th Plan	3092.84	14900.00	2214.75	2400.82	3000.00	7615.57	1070.41	19211.59	7284.43
19	Okhala Barrage ..	2697	1983-84	1114.11	1550.00	566.21	566.59	350.00	1082.80	2197.31	499.69	(—)366.80
20	Bansagar—											
	(i) Dam ..	2282	7th Plan	498.80	2100.00	150.00	..	350.00	500.00	998.80	1283.20	1600.00
	(ii) Canal ..	11794.60		..	3350.00	..	..	..	..	..	794.60	3350.00
21	Tajewala Barrage ..	622	N. A.	..	..	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	621.00	(—)1.00
22	Urmil Dam ..	1000	1984-85	158.66	697.00	17.23	92.77	46.00	156.00	314.66	685.34	541.00
23	Suheli Irrigation ..	640	1983-84	368.34	272.00	80.31	66.52	50.00	196.83	565.17	74.83	75.17
24	Increasing Capacity of Jamania pump canal	1553	1984-85	194.63	894.00	83.07	103.49	100.00	286.56	481.19	1071.81	607.46

B—PHYSICAL PROGRESS

(Rupees in lakh)

(Hectares in Thousand)

Serial no.	Name of Project	Total Irrigation Potential	Potential created upto 1979-80	Irrigation Potential Target 1980-85	Irrigation Potential created		Proposed target of Irrigation Potential 1982-83	Likely Achievement by 1982-83 (17+18+19)	Balance Irrigation potential for (1983—85)
					1980-81	1981-82			
1	2	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
10	Sone Pump Canal	31.27	..	31.27	..	..	2.50	2.50	28.77
11	Raising of Meja Dam	14.70	..	10.00	..	..	..	..	10.00
12	Rajghat— (i) Dam	142.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	(ii) Canal Shahzad Dam	20.24	..	20.24	..	..	..	..	20.24
14	Jamarani Dam	94.00	..	21.00	10.00	11.00	..	21.00	..
15	Kanhar Irrigation	32.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Mahdya Ganga Canal (Stage I).	178.00	..	98.00	..	..	..	..	98.00
17	Maudha Dam	27.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Saryu Nahar Pariyojana	1404.00	..	133.40	..	..	..	..	133.40
19	Okhala Barrage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Banasagar— (i) Dam	124.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(ii) Canal								
21	Tajewala Barrage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Urmil Dam	4.77	..	4.00	..	..	..	..	4.00
23	Suheli Irrigation	17.50	..	17.50	..	8.00	8.50	17.50	..
24	Increasing capacity of Jamania Canal pump	25.72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

A—FINANCIAL PROGRESS

(Rupees in lakh)

(Hectares in thousand)

Serial no.	Name of Project	Latest cost	Year of completion	Expenditure up to 1979-80	Sixth Plan outlay	Expenditure		Outlay 1982-83	Expenditure 1980-83	Total Anticipated expenditure upto 1981-82 (5+10)	Balance Cost (3—11)	Balance outlay for 1983—85 (6—10)
						1980-81	1981-82					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
25	East Ganga Canal	6500	VII Plan	119.15	3000.00	216.38	479.90	200.00	896.28	1015.43	5484.57	2103.72
26	Bewar Feeder	1748	Do.	64.14	625.00	132.31	253.38	100.00	485.69	549.83	1198.17	139.31
27	Madho Tanda Irrigation Scheme.	215	1983-84	34.82	145.00	57.12	39.17	45.00	141.29	173.11	38.89	3.71
28	Renovation of Bhimgoda Headworks	2026	1982-83	748.57	1000.00	461.21	459.44	300.00	1240.65	1984.22	41.78	(—)240.65
29	Arjun Sahayak	2322	N. A.	..	760.00	1.00	1.15	10.00	12.15	12.15	2309.85	749.55
30	Increasing capacity of Augasi Pump Canal	851	..	..	500.00	..	..	..	..	..	851.00	500.00
31	Increasing capacity of Chillimal Pump Canae	540	VII Plan	..	350.00	..	0.41	..	0.41	0.41	539.59	349.59
32	Lining of Lower Ganga Canal.	N.A.	Do.	..	549.00	..	..	..	..	..	N. A.	549.00
33	Panchnad Dam	57115	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57115	..
34	Madhya Ganga Canal (Stage II)	19800	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19800	..
35	Parallel Eastern Ganga Canal	2730	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2730	..
36	Sultanpur Pump Canal	637	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	637	..
37	Musafirkhana Pump Canal	794	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	794	..
Total (B) ..		255829.32	..	60182.72	58939.00	12324.68	12177.47	10701.50	35203.65	95386.37	160442.95	23735.35
(C) Medium Irrigation Project.		12626.00	..	4787.79	3767.00	735.61	849.37	828.00	2432.98	7200.77	5425.23	1899.58
(D) Modernisation Project		10603.60	..	2532.71	8482.00	1378.07	1129.93	1046.00	3554.00	6086.71	4516.89	4928.00
(E) Conjunctive use of Water		7508.00	..	1585.46	2525.00	387.91	449.02	380.00	1216.93	2802.39	4707.61	1308.07
(F) Water Development		..	..	..	3000.00	548.61	670.46	207.50	1426.57	1426.57	..	1573.43
(G) Other Schemes		30000.00	..	272.58	7092.00	824.65	105.33	122.00	1051.98	1324.56	28675.44	6040.02
GRAND TOTAL ..		490401.92	..	86060.57	105000.00	18656.00	18293.52	16536.00	53485.52	139546.09	350855.83	51514.48

B—PHYSICAL PROGRESS

(Rupees in lakh)
(Hectares in Thousand)

Serial no.	Name of Project	Total Irrigation Potential	Potential created upto 1979-80	Irrigation Potential Target 1980-85	Irrigation Potential created		Proposed target of Irrigation potential 1982-83	Likely Achievement by 1982-83 (17+18+19)	Balance Irrigation potential for (1983-85)
					1980-81	1981-82			
1	2	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
25	East Ganga Canal	1050.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Bewar Feeder	18.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Madho Tanda Irrigation Scheme	17.60	..	17.60	4.00	5.00	6.00	15.00	2.60
28	Renovation of Bhimgoda Headworks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Arjun Sahayak	65.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Increasing capacity of Augasi P.C.	37.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Increasing capacity of Chillimal P.C.	25.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Lining of Lower Ganga Canal.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (B) ..		4563.45	1503.31	957.03	227.02	249.00	129.50	605.52	351.51
(C) Medium Irrigation Project		352.79	151.55	153.34	8.59	17.14	35.50	61.23	92.11
(D) Modernization Project		356.23	321.00	47.33	17.06	12.00	10.00	39.06	8.27
(E) Conjunctive use of Water		202.92	31.30	42.30	..	..	..	..	42.30
(F) Water Development		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(G) Other Schemes		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL ..		7557.07	2309.27	1200.00	252.67	278.14	175.00	705.81	484.19

ANNEXURE—XII
Per Capita Plan Outlay—Plan-wise details

(In Rupees)

Name of the State	First Plan 1951—56	Second Plan 1956—61	Third Plan 1961—66	Three Annual Plans 1966—69	Fourth Plan 1969—74	Fifth Plan 1974—78	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Haryana	*	*	*	91	358	481	202	249	225	249
2. Punjab	175	146	212	90	316	531	199	221	204	231
3. Gujrat	58	76	108	84	204	376	171	196	185	224
4. Maharashtra	37	57	103	83	199	372	161	175	172	216
5. Madhya Pradesh	24	48	84	44	114	254	124	130	123	139
6. Tamil Nadu	28	57	98	71	134	201	90	100	113	147
7. Karnataka	46	62	100	70	128	276	108	131	113	128
8. West Bengal	54	48	80	39	82	200	86	130	117	90
9. Andhra Pradesh	33	52	91	58	98	236	104	115	100	112
10. Kerala	31	49	101	73	156	224	105	128	108	108
11. Rajasthan	39	53	97	56	120	237	113	130	100	100
12. Orissa	56	54	120	60	113	205	89	114	105	114
13. Uttar Pradesh	25	32	72	53	132	329	93	110**	97**	108
14. Assam	29	57	103	61	136	190	109	135	106	120
15. Bihar	25	40	67	40	85	155	57	85	80	95
16. Sikkim	*	*	*	*	*	1163 (b)	847	1001	771	804
17. Nagaland	*	*	280	400	747	1359	536	700	475	554
18. Meghalaya	*	*	*	*	358	705	303	429	358	386
19. Manipur	17	86	100	72	290	646	303	390	307	335
20. Jammu and Kashmir	39	77	166	152	351	603	268	319	267	281
21. Himachal Pradesh	21	64	127	119	328	467	230	260	238	283
22. Tripura	21	94	156	82	223	320	190	256	214	243
All States	38	51	92	61	142	269**	113	135**	123**	139

*These states were not in existence during this period.

**Revised.

(b) Pertaining to 1976-78.

ANNEXURE XIII
Financial Resources for Sixth Plan

(Rupees in crore)

Item	1980 85 Total	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Revised Estimates	1982-83 Annual Plan	1980-83 Anticipated	Col. 6 as Percentage of Col. 2	Balance for 1983-85 (Col. 2-6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Plan Outlay							
II. State's Budgetary Resources other than Negotiated Loans—							
1. Balance from current Revenues at 1979-80 rates of Taxes, Fees etc.	957.34	245.04	254.64	158.67	658.35		741.53
2. Contribution of Public Enterprises at 1979-80 rates of tariff and fares—							
(a) State Electricity Board	(—)40.37	(—)35.38	(—)99.89	(—)50.44	(—)185.71		145.34
(b) State Road Transport Corporation	8.14	(—)3.37	(—)17.04	(—)24.12	(—)44.53		52.67
3. Loans from Market by State Government S.E.B. and P.I.C.U.P. (Net)	695.00	64.30	116.26	139.12	319.68		375.32
4. Share of Small Savings	483.41	70.69	80.00	138.00	288.69		194.72
5. State Provident Funds (Net)	160.32	30.88	32.52	35.00	98.40		61.92
6. Miscellaneous Capital Receipts (Net)	(—)217.84	22.03	(—)19.95	(—)16.26	(—)14.18		(—)203.66
7. Buoyancy Economy etc.	442.54	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total (II) ..	2488.54	394.19	346.54	379.97	1120.70	..	1367.4
III. Additional Resources Mobilisation	1000.00	55.36	174.34	256.09	485.79		514.21
IV. Negotiated Loans	380.45	71.58	65.68	72.48	209.74		170.71
V. Drawing down of cash balance	51.97	..	..	..	..		51.97
VI. State's Total Resources	3920.96	521.16	586.56	708.54	1816.23	46.3	2104.73
VII. Central Assistance—							
(i) Normal	1827.12	339.64	382.91	406.82	1129.37		697.75
(ii) For Externally Aided Projects	101.92	8.96	11.11	16.64	36.71		65.21
(iii) Hills	350.00	41.02	54.96	70.00	165.98		184.02
Total V I ..	2279.04	389.62	448.98	493.46	1332.06		946.98
VIII. Aggregate Resources	6200.00	910.75	1035.54	1202.00	3148.29	50.8	3051.71

*Included in Item 1—Balance from current Revenues.
Source : Finance Department.

CHAPTER III

20-POINT PROGRAMME

Basically, the New 20-Point Programme is a Charter of National Action to Promote Social Justice with Economic Growth. The Programme has been devetailed into the over-all plan of development so as to provide special thrust in critical areas in order to achieve immediate tangible results for various segments of the population. The State Government has adopted the New 20-Point Programme in its true spirit and has taken up following measures to ensure the implementation of the programme effectively and smoothly so that the targets are achieved and objectives are fulfilled.

IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

3.1.2. To ensure proper implementation of programme and timely achievements of targets a system of monitoring at various levels has been introduced. The data from the district level is transmitted to the concerned departments of the State Government and to the District and Divisional level Review Committees. The District and Divisional level Review Committees meet once a month. The District Level Committees have, apart from the concerned departmental officers, selected members of State Legislature and Parliament and other non-officials and social-workers as members, who are committed to the programme. The Divisional Level Committee is presided over by the Commissioner of the Division and is attended by the District Magistrates and all the concerned zonal officers. The Divisional Level Committee reviews the progress of various districts and apart from providing guidance and solving problems sends its assessment report to State Government. At the State level every concerned department has a departmental committee which is headed by the concerned Secretary. This committee has the concerned Head of the department and other senior officers as its members. The departmental committees meet before the meeting of High Power Committee every month and reviews the progress of all the schemes under the 20-Point Programme which are related to the department. In order to

properly implement and monitor the schemes one officer in each concerned department has been made "Nodal Officer". "A High Power Committee" under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary has been constituted to review the progress of implementation and monitor the 20-Point Programme in the State. The Secretaries of all the concerned departments are the members of this committee. This Committee meets every month and thoroughly reviews the progress of individual programmes separately and the progress of Districts and Divisions under various programmes and 20-Point Programme as a whole, apart from providing specific guidance all inter-departmental issues are sorted out and solutions to all problems encounters in implementation of the programme are solved.

3.1.3. At the apex level a State level review committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister has been constituted. It has as its members the Ministers of all the departments concerned with the programme Legislatures, Parliament Members, social workers, educationists, specialists and several officers. This committee meets from time to time and reviews the progress of the programme and apart from giving guidance takes policy decisions also.

3.1.4. Following steps have also been taken to accelerate the achievements and improve the quality of performance :

- (i) District-wise dis-aggregation of the targets has been done and communicated to districts and other levels.
- (ii) Targets have been further broken down in monthly/quarterly/seasonal targets. Emphasis has been laid on the steady and progressive achievement according to schedule instead of completing the targets at the end of the year.
- (iii) Heads of Departments, Additional Heads of Departments and Regional Officers have been directed to undertake regular tours and make field visits to ensure quantitative and

qualitative achievement of the targets. Even Secretaries to Government have been asked to visit districts and supervise and correctly evaluate the performance of various programmes.

- iv) With a view to have maximum peoples participation and to enlighten the masses about the objectives and benefits of the various schemes under the 20-Point Programme; publicity is being organised at all levels *via* Radio, Television and Press media. Meetings and camps are being organised at Gaonsabha, Panchayat, Block and District level.

3.1.5. To ensure that the programme is being implemented properly and is being mentioned at various levels regularly a separate 20-Point Programme department with Planning Secretary as its Secretary, who is assisted by a Special Secretary and Deputy Secretary has been created in the Chief Secretary's Branch. This department functions as the Co-ordinating Department at the State level and provides necessary linkage between various departments involved in the implementation of the programmes. It also provides the linkage between State and field levels and sends necessary instruction to district and division levels. The 20-Point Programme department is being strengthened further to equip itself to become an effective organisation for the realisation of the tasks set.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND TARGETS FOR 1982-83 IN RESPECT OF VARIOUS POINTS

3.1.6. The annexure shows in brief targets and achievements under each and every point. However, the position with respect to each point is also being explained below :

Point No. 1—Increase irrigation potential, develop and disseminate technologies and inputs for dryland agriculture.

3.1.7. *Increase in irrigation potential—*At the end of 1981-82, a potential of 65.62 lakh hectares was created through major and medium irrigation schemes, 29.64 lakh hectares through State Minor irrigation and 88.75 lakh hectares through

private minor irrigation. During the year 1982-83 it is proposed to create 1.75 lakh hectares irrigation potential through major and medium irrigation, 1.65 lakh hectares through State minor irrigation works and 9.47 lakh hectares through private minor irrigation. Initially, the targets of major and medium irrigation was 1.39 lakh hectares and that of private minor irrigation was 7.67 lakh hectares. The targets have been raised in view of the emphasis laid down on New 20-Point Programme. The programmes are making good progress and it is expected that the targets will be achieved.

3.1.8. *Dry land farming—*The entire Bundelkhand region and a large part of Hill region is drought prone. Nearly 84 lakh hectare land is rainfed out of a total net cultivated area of 175 lakh hectares in the State. For the purposes of dry land farming the entire State has been subdivided into four agro-climatic zones and suitable varieties of crop have been identified for each zone. The emphasis is on short duration crops, in the cropping and mixed cropping. Village level development workers have been asked to organize demonstrations and give timely advice to the farmers. Micro-watershed management is being strengthened. Targets have been fixed for cultivation in micro-watershed areas, as well as, out of watershed. The total target for 1982-83 is 10.38 lakh hectares out of which 9.38 is out of watershed and one lakh hectare in micro-watershed area.

Point No. 2—Make special efforts to increase production of pulses and vegetable oil-seeds.

3.1.9. Uttar Pradesh is highest producer of pulses in the country. The average productivity is also higher than the national average. In 1981-82, total area under pulses was 30.99 lakh hectares and production was estimated at 22.70 lakh tonnes. During 1982-83, it is proposed to increase the area to 35.00 lakh hectares and rise the production to 30.00 lakh tonnes. The major oilseed crop of U. P. is mustard, where production is highest in this State. The total oilseed production during 1981-82 was estimated at 19.45 lakh tonnes. A target of 20.50 lakh tonnes oilseed production has been fixed for 1982-83.

Point No. 3—Strengthen and expand coverage of Integrated Rural Development and National Rural Employment Programmes.

3.1.10. *Integrated Rural Development Programme*—Integrated Rural Development Programme is being implemented in all 885 development blocks of the State from October, 2, 1980. During 1982-83, each block has been allocated Rs. 8 lakhs to support programmes designed to help the poorest families of rural areas. A target of benefiting 5.31 lakh families with an outlay of Rs. 70.80 crores has been fixed for 1982-83. A minimum of 50 per cent of total beneficiaries will be of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes communities. The beneficiaries under this programme will be assisted in utilizing productive assets acquired with the subsidy and loans for various rural activities such as agriculture dairying, poultry, piggery, village and small industries and trades through integrated support by way of credit, technical assistance including training, supply of inputs and marketing facilities. In 1982-83, 0.68 lakh families have been benefited by this programme by the end of September, 1982.

3.1.11. *National Rural Employment Programme*—National Rural Employment Programme has been launched from December, 1980, in place of earlier Food for Work Programme in order to remove the weaknesses of earlier programme and provide a permanent foundation so that durable assets may accrue to the local population. A total outlay of Rs. 73.00 crores has been provided for 1982-83 with the objective of generating employment of 662 lakh mandays. By the end of September, 73.94 lakh mandays employment has been generated.

Point No. 4—Implement agricultural land ceiling, distribute surplus land and complete land records by removing all administrative and legal obstacles.

3.1.12. With the enactment of U. P. Land Ceiling Act, 1972, nearly 2.50 lakh acres of land was expected to be declared surplus. Against this estimate more than 2.82 lakh acre of land was already declared surplus by the end of March, 1982. More than 2.33 lakh acres land has already been allotted up to March,

1982 to 1,90,468 persons of which 1,40,584 are Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe. Nearly, 40 thousand acres of land is under litigation. An effort is being made for early disposal of the cases and the land will be distributed as soon as the cases are disposed of by different courts.

3.1.13. For effective land reforms, ceiling land allottees are being given an assistance of Rs. 1,000.00 per hectare under centrally sponsored scheme. An outlay of Rs. 18.24 lakhs have been approved for the year 1982-83.

Point No. 5—Review and enforce effectively minimum wages for agricultural labour.

3.1.14. Minimum wages for agricultural labour were revised on January 9, 1981. The rates fixed for different regions are as follows :

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|----|----------------------------------------------|
| 1. Eastern Region | .. | Rs. 169.00 per month
or Rs. 6.50 per day. |
| 2. Central and Bundelkhand Region. | .. | Rs. 182.00 per month
or Rs. 7.00 per day. |
| 3. Western Region | .. | Rs. 221.00 per month
or Rs. 8.50 per day. |
| 4. Hill Region | .. | Rs. 208.00 per month
or Rs. 8.00 per day. |

For effective enforcement of these rates apart from Inspector of Labour Department Tahsildars, Naib-Tahsildars, Assistant Development Officers (Agriculture, Co-operative and Panchayat) have been given the right of inspection under Minimum Wages Act. From the date of last revision up to March, 1982, 24,038 inspections were made, 2,209 directional cases were filed and 23 prosecutions were made. During 1982-83, 23,217 inspections were made by the end of September, 1982.

Point No. 6—Rehabilitate Bonded Labour.

3.1.15. The scheme of rehabilitation of bonded labour is being executed in Dehra Dun, Uttar Kashi and Tehri-Garhwal districts of hill area and Allahabad and Banda districts of plain area. In all, 4,155 freed bonded labourer were rehabilitated by the end of March, 1982. During 1982-83, a target of rehabilitating 4,249 bonded labour has been fixed. With the achievement of this target, all the bonded labourers identified so far will be rehabilitated. This year 1,552 bonded labourers have been rehabilitated by the end of September, 1982.

Point No. 7—Accelerated programmes for the development of Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

3.1.16. In 1981-82, 3,60,586 scheduled caste families were assisted under special component plan for scheduled castes with a view to raise them above poverty line. For 1982-83, a target of assisting 450,000 families has been fixed with State outlay of Rs.121 crores and estimated Central assistance of Rs.28 crores. By September end 55,507 scheduled caste and 1,845 scheduled tribe families were assisted under this programme.

Point No. 8—Supply drinking water to all problem villages.

3.1.17. By the end of 1981-82, 8,782 problem villages have been provided with safe piped drinking water and it is proposed to cover additional 3,675 problem villages with safe drinking water facility during 1982-83. For achieving this target, an outlay of Rs.3448.19 lakhs has been proposed under M. N. P. Scheme and Rs.2115.00 lakhs under A. R. P. scheme. This year 487 villages have already been covered by the end of September, 1982.

3.1.18. Another scheme of providing drinking water in Harijan Bastis is being implemented by Rural Development department. By the end of March 1982, 43,235 drinking water wells, 4,530 hand-pumps and 2,183 diggis were constructed in Harijan Bastis. It is proposed to construct 4,200 wells, 780 handpumps and 400 diggis during 1982-83 with an outlay of Rs.448.05 lakhs. 1,308 wells, 7,305 hand-pumps and 181 diggis have been constructed by September end.

Point No. 9—Allot housesites to rural families who are without them and expand programmes for construction assistance to them.

3.1.19. The programme of allotment of house-sites to weaker section of the society was taken up in 1972. Since the inception of the programme in 1972 14,59,587 families have been allotted house-sites up to March, 1982, out of which 11,95,875 families are scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and remaining belong to other weaker section of society. A target of allotment of 70,000 house-sites has been proposed for 1982-83, against which 28,875 house-sites were allotted by September, 1982.

3.1.20. Apart from the house-sites a housing scheme for the rural poors is also being implemented. Under this scheme for construction of houses the limit of subsidy has been fixed upto Rs.2,000 or 75 per cent of the total cost of a house whichever is less in the plains and Rs.3,000 or 75 per cent of the cost in the hill areas. This subsidy is given in the shape of building material and the beneficiary is supposed to contribute 25 per cent of the cost in the shape of labour. The scheme was started in 1979 and 41,375 houses were constructed upto March 1982. During 1982-83, target of construction of 17,000 houses has been proposed with the budget provision of Rs.366.40 lakhs. Five thousand five hundred seventy-eight houses have been constructed upto September 1982.

Point No. 10—Improve the environment of slums implement programmes of house building for economically weaker sections and take measures to arrest unwarranted increase in land prices.

3.1.21. By the end of March 1982, a population of 8,92,800 has been benefited under this scheme and it is proposed to extent this benefit to 1,58,300 population during 1982-83. An outlay of Rs.232.40 lakhs has been proposed for this purpose.

3.1.22. Housing condition in big cities is far from being satisfactory. This is worse for economically weaker sections. Therefore, an ambitious scheme of housing for economically weaker section of the society has been formulated. During 1982-83 the State Government will construct 1420 houses for this section of society with the budget provision of Rs.125.50 lakhs other agencies like HUDCO, G. I. C. etc. are also constructing houses and are giving priority to this section of the society. The total target of houses for the weaker section through different agencies is 22,946 during 1982-83. More than 40 thousand houses were already constructed by the end of March, 1982.

Point No. 11—Maximise power generation, improve the functioning of electricity authorities and electrify all villages.

3.1.23. The installed capacity of the State grid at the beginning of Sixth Plan was 3254 M.W. Comprising of 1068

M. W. hydro and 2186 thermal power. During Sixth Plan period 2144 M. W. would be added. The installed capacity has been raised to 3494 M. W. by the end of March 1982. The *per capita* installed capacity in the State is below the National average and much less than the capacity in advanced States like Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat and Maharashtra.

3.1.24. Availability of power in rural areas is essential to increase productivity of land, rural based industries and other income generation activities. Out of the 1,12,561 villages in the State, 47,525 villages have been electrified till the end of March 1982. Harijan Basties are being given, priority in the electrification programme. Eighteen thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight Harijan Basties have been electrified till the end of March 1982 and 4,14,943 pumpsets/tube-wells have been energised till this date.

3.1.25. During 1982-83, it is proposed to install additional capacity of 310 M. W., electrify 4,000 villages and 2,700 Harijan Bastis and energise 36,000 pumpsets/tube-wells. An outlay of Rs.40,648.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1982-83 under Power sector. By September 1982, 1,413 villages and 3,041 Harijan Bastis have been electrified and 7,516 pumpsets/tube-wells have been energised.

Point No. 12—Pursue vigorously programmes of afforestation, social and farm forestry and the development of bio-gas and other alternative energy sources.

3.1.26. *Forestry*—The forest area of U. P. is about 17.4 per cent of the total land area, as against an optimum of 33 per cent prescribed by the National Forest Policy. The forests of U. P. are mostly confined to the hills and the narrow belt of Tarai and Bhabar tract lying at the foothills of Himalayan ranges and also in Vindhyan region of the State. The main

objective of forestry planning is 'development without destruction'.

3.1.27. Under different schemes of forestry, 10.06 crores trees were planted during 1981-82 and for 1982-83, an ambitious target of planting 21 crores trees has been fixed. By September 1982, 20.44 crores trees were planted. The achievement is commendable and highest of all the previous years. An outlay of Rs.2821 lakhs has been proposed for the year.

3.1.28. *Biogas*—During 1971-72, 11,748 biogas plants were set up in the State. The achievements was highest in the country. For 1982-83, a target of 14,000 biogas plants has been fixed for the State by the Government of India. One thousand two hundred and forty bio-gas plants have already been established upto September 1982.

Point No. 13—Promote family planning on a voluntary basis as a people's movement.

3.1.29. The demographic goal is to reduce the birth rate of U. P. from 40.4 (which is higher than the national rate of 33.0) to 30 per thousand by the end of the Sixth Five-Year Plan. To this objective vigorous efforts are being made to strengthen advance and develop various aspect of the programme. Leperscopic method of vasectomy is fast gaining popularity 67 leperscopic have been provided in the different hospitals of the State and leperscopic are likely to be supplied in recent future. Infra-structure facilities are being strengthened and doctors are being trained to cope with the demand and popularity of the programme. Other methods of sterilisation are also being given due attention. For propagating I. U. D., para-medical staff is being trained to insert it. Other contraceptive like Nirodh and oral pills are also being made available liberally. The achievements of these activities and efforts is given hereunder :

TABLE—1 *Achievements under Family Planning*

Serial no.	Item	Unit	Position as on 1-4-82	Achievement during 1981-82	Target 1982-83	Achievement upto September 1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Sterilisation	'000 No.	2589	159	621	118
2.	I.U.D.	"	2080	225	361	102
3.	C.C. Users	"	402	431	501	366
4.	Oral pills users	"	12	16	81	7

An outlay of Rs.4922.89 lakhs has been proposed for family planning activities during 1982-83.

Point No. 14—Substantially augment universal primary health care facilities and control of leprosy, T. B. and blindness.

3.1.30. There were 927 Primary Health Centres and 11,192 Sub-centres catering to the Health of rural areas by the end of 1981-82. During 1982-83, it is proposed to establish 17 Primary Health Centres, 1,420 Primary Health Sub-centres and 81 Subsidiary Health Centres. Administrative sanction for 7 P.H.C. all the sub-centres and Subsidiary Health Centres have been issued.

3.1.31. *Leprosy*—A Programme for control of Leprosy is being implemented as a centrally sponsored scheme funded by the centre in 100 per cent basis. The object of the programme is to detect at least 90 per cent of the cases and arrest the disease in at least 40 per cent cases. It has been decided to draw up and implement the an intensive programme for the eradication of this disease before the end of this Century.

3.1.32. A target of detecting 44,550 new cases has been fixed for 1982-83. It is planned to treat 22,350 patient fully this year. Voluntary agencies are doing good service in the control and treatment of this disease. At present, 27 voluntary agencies are serving the patients in U. P.

3.1.33. *T. B.*—T. B. control is one of the important Programme for which Government of India is sharing the expenditure 50 : 50 basis. Every district head-quarter of the State has a well equipped T. B. control centre. In addition, there are 40 other clinics/Centres in the State having preventive and curative facilities and facilities for specialised treatment. 56 B.C.G. vaccination team are also doing good preventive job. T. B. control programme would further be strengthened by providing second time T. B. drugs for the treatment of chronic T. B. patients under State Sector. During 1982-83, a target of 20 lakhs B.C.G. Vaccination and 1.50 lakh registration of new cases has been fixed under the programme.

3.1.34. *Blindness control*—A programme for control of blindness is also being implemented by 100 per cent assistance from Government of India. Under the programme, the emphasis is on the control of preventible blindness cataract operation and in supplementing nutritioned deficiency. Under the programme, 4 Medical Colleges, 15 District Hospitals and 125 P.H.C.'s have been provided with eye treatment facilities. In addition to this 5 mobile units and one Regional Eye Institute at Sitapur are being established in the State. During 1982-83, one Medical College and 15 District Hospitals will be strengthened for eye treatment. Four mobile units and two eye relief training centres are also proposed to be set up during the year. A target of 2.22 lakhs cataract operation and 0.23 lakh other operations has been fixed for the year.

Point No. 15—Accelerate programmes of welfare for women and children and nutrition programmes for pregnant women, nourishing mothers and children, specially in tribal, hill and backward areas.

3.1.35. In spite of expansion of the health infra-structure and educational programmes in the country, knowledge about health and nutrition education and child rearing practices continues to be quite low, particularly in rural areas. Infant mortality is very high amongst lower socio-economic groups. For tackling these problems, Government of India formulated a scheme of integrated child Development services in 1975-76 and three projects (Jawan in Aligarh, Dalmau in Rae Bareilly and Shankargarh in Allahabad) were initiated on experimental basis in U. P. out of total 33 projects in the country. With the success of the projects, the scheme has been expanded and 32 projects were set up by the end of 1981-82. During 1982-83, it is proposed to set up 57 new projects for which administrative sanction has already been issued. The scheme is being implemented by Harijan and Social Welfare department.

3.1.36. The Health department is taking care of health side of maternity and child welfare T. T. to pregnant woman

and D.B.T. to Children has increased the immunisation coverage considerably. Distribution of Iron folic acid and Vitamin A has risen significantly. During 1982-83, a target of 10 lakhs D.B.T. to pregnant women and 15 lakh D.B.T. to Children has been fixed. Twenty-five lakh doses of Vitamin A and nine lakhs of Iron folic acid have been fixed for the year.

Point No. 16—Spread universal elementary education for the age-group 6—14 with special emphasis on girls and simultaneously involve students and voluntary agencies in programmes for the removal of adult illiteracy.

3.1.37. According to the Fourth education survey of 1977, there were 13,982 villages of population more than 300 each in the State without any facility for Primary education. By the end of 1981-82, there were 84,489 junior and senior basic schools in the State imparting formal education to 129.43 lakh students in the age-group of 6—14. Primary education is being supplemented by non-formal education. There were 13,600 Centres imparting informal education to 2.77 lakh students in the aforesaid age-group.

3.1.38. Adult education programme is being accorded a high priority. There were 11,490 adult education centres by the end of 1981-82 in the State 3.23 lakh adults were being given non-formal education in these centres.

3.1.39. During 1982-83, it is proposed to open 685 new primary schools, 6,400 centres non-informal education to the age-group 6—14 and increase the adult education centres to 15,500. In addition 3,500 centres run by other agencies will also impart adult education.

Point No.17—Expand the public distribution system through more fair price shops, including mobile shops in far-flung areas, shops to cater to industrial workers, students hostels and make available to students text-books and exercise books on a priority basis and to promote a strong consumer protection movement.

3.1.40. By the end of 1981-82, there were 20,001 fairprice shops in the State out of which 10,737 shops were in co-

operative sector and 9,264 shops were in private sector. Number of shops in rural areas was 12,217 as against 7,784 shops in the urban area. During 1982-83, a target of opening 2,000 shops has been fixed. At present, foodgrains, levy sugar, Kerosene, edible oils, soft coke and controlled cloth are being distributed through fair price shops. The following instructions have been issued for the expansion of public distribution system:

(1) New shops be opened in co-operative sector in the areas where owing to physio-Geographical grounds one shop in a Nyaya Panchayat is inadequate.

(2) Mobile shops be opened in trans-Jamuna (Bundelkhand, Allahabad, Mirzapur, Varanasi) areas on experimental basis.

(3) Labour colonies of big irrigation power and P.W.D. project areas in industrial areas be served with fair price consumer goods through fair price shop.

(4) Shops in the premises of educational institution catering to students be declared a fair price shop and essential commodities be supplied to the shop on cheap rates.

3.1.41. Allahabad, Meerut and Bareilly branches of U.P. consumer co-operative union Ltd. are supplying the exercise books on controlled prices. The quantum of exercise books depends upon the allotment of paper from Government of India..

Point No. 18—Liberalise investment procedures and streamline industrial policies to ensure timely completion of projects. Give handicrafts, handlooms, small and village industries all facilities to grow and to up date their technology.

3.1.42. The State Government accord high priority to industrialisation to the State on account of its important role in accelerating the pace of economic development and creating avenues for employment of the increasing labour force of the State and diverting the pressure of economy from agriculture. Central Sector investment in the State is also very inadequate. So far as the liberalisation

of investment procedure and streamlining of industrial policy is concerned, the issue relates largely to the Government of India. However, the State Government is giving assistance to village and small industries liberally and investment in this sector is being encouraged. It has been decided to set up at least one large industry in each district. A task force has been appointed for the identification of suitable industries for the districts. In order to sort out problems expeditiously a high power committee viz., 'Udyog Bandhu' has been set up in the Chairmanship of Chief Minister. The number of small scale units till the end of 1981-82 was 68,426 in the State. It has been proposed to set up 13,000 new units during 1982-83. Against this target units were established by the end of September 1982. Handloom is the biggest decentralised sector of industry in the State. The production of handloom cloth has increased from 4,800 lakh metres in 1980-81 to 5,020 lakh metres in 1981-82. It is proposed to increase it further to 5,100 lakh metre in 1982-83 about 1,188.26 lakh metre handloom cloth was produced till September end against this target.

Point No. 19—Continue strict action against smugglers, hoarders and tax-evaders and check black money.

3.1.43. The Government of India has to play a major role in this respect. However, the State Government is also adopting every possible measure for checking black money. Custom department of Government of India takes action against smugglers under Custom Act. On receipt of proposal from Custom department the State Government passes restrictive orders under COFEPOSA Act. During 1981, 38

restrictive orders were passed and two more were added in March 1982.

3.1.44. Essential Commodities Act, 1955 is being affected against hoarders and black marketers. District Magistrates have been asked to intensify raids on commercial enterprises with doubtful precedence. Special courts being set up for hearing and disposal of economic offences.

Point No. 20—Improve the working of the public enterprises by increasing efficiency, capacity utilization and generation of internal resources.

3.1.45. There are 57 public sector enterprises in the State out of which 49 are registered under Companies Act. More than Rs.2,700 crores Government money was invested in these enterprises by the end of 1981-82 as share capital and long-term loan. Rs.2255 crores of loan has been advanced to State Electricity Board alone. A board categorisation of the public enterprises reveals that 8 enterprises are engaged in productive activities, five in financial assistance, twelve in regional development, thirteen in sectoral development, three in services of weaker section, two in manufacturing, eight in services, four in sugarcane development and two in other activities. The State Government have set up a Bureau of Public Enterprises to supervise and provide suitable guidance to these enterprises in improving their performance.

3.1.46. The targets of 1983-84 under various points will be finalized shortly in consultation with Departments concerned. However, some light has been thrown on these programme also by the Departments concerned in their sectoral reviews of the Draft Annual Plan.

ANNEXURE

Progress Report of 20-Point Programme

Point no.	Programme related to the Point	Unit	Position 1981-82		1982-83 (September, 1982)			Remarks
			as on 1-4-82	Achievement	Annual Target	Monthly Target	Percentage of Achievement against Annual Target	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I(A). Increase in Irrigation Potential								
	(a) Large and Medium Irrigation	Lakh Hect.	65.62	2.80	1.75	0.03	1.7	..
	(b) State Minor Irrigation	.. ..	29.64	1.60	1.65	0.125	12.4	..
	(c) Private Minor Irrigation	.. ..	88.75	9.83	7.67	0.38	29.0	..
	Total	.. ..	184.01	14.23	11.07	..	22.3	..
	(d) Govt. Tube well	.. No.	18406	1550	1897	125	10.8	..
1(B). Dry Land Farming								
	(a) Kharif Area	.. .. Hect.	.. ..	.. ..	2,30,000	..	98.7	..
	(b) Rabi Area	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	8,08,000	..	..	..
	(c) Short Term Paddy Nursery	.. ..	1,24,000	1,24,000	2,00,000	..	87.0	..
	(d) Area under micro planning	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	9,38,000	..	1.0	..
	(e) Area under micro shed	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1,00,000	..	30.0	..
2(A). Pulses								
	(a) Kharif Area	.. .. '000 Hect.	387	387	775	..	92.5	..
	Production	.. .. '000 M. ton	134	134	200	..	..	..
	(b) Rabi Area	.. .. '000 Hect.	2712	2712	27,25	..	8.0	..
	Production	.. .. '00 M. Ton	2136	2136	28,00	..	..	..
Total	} Area	.. .. '000 Hect.	3099	3099	3500	..	27.0	..
		.. .. '000 M. ton	2270	2270	3000	..	..	..
2(B) Oil Seeds								
	(a) Kharif Area	.. .. '000 Hect.	1024	1024	1100	..	93.9	..
	Production	.. .. '000 M.Ton	357	357	400	..	..	..
	(b) Rabi—Area	.. .. '000 Hect.	2803	2803	2900	..	5.0	..
	Production	.. .. '000 M.ton	1588	1588	1550	..	..	..
Total	} Area	.. .. '000 Hect.	3827	3827	4000	..	29.0	..
		.. .. '000 M.ton	1945	1945	2050	..	..	..

[ANNEXURE (contd.)]

Point Programme related to the Point no.	Unit	Position as on 1-4-82	1981-82		1982-83 (September, 1982)			Remarks
			Achievement	Target	Annual Target	Monthly Target	Percentage of Achievement against Annual Target	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3(A). Integrated Rural Development								
1. Families benefited	.. Lakh No.	21.20	5.40	6.31	0.50	12.8	..	
2. Families benefited S.C., S.T.	..	4.84	1.89	2.65	0.25	7.9	..	
3. Total loan distributed	.. Lakh Rs.	19806.37	9978.63	20000.0	..	12.9	..	
4. Amount of subsidy	..	9973.85	4873.12	7080.00	495.60	12.3	..	
3(B) National Rural Employment Programme								
1. Employment created	.. Lac Manday:	168.60	367.15	624.00	..	11.8	..	
2. Amount utilized	.. Lakh Rs.	..	4055.97	7800.00	..	12.6	..	
4(A). Agriculture Land Ceiling								
1. Land assumed	.. '000 Acre.	261.16	3.10	..	..	..	..
2. Land Allotted	..	233.46	4.10	..	..	..	..
3. No. of Allottees	.. No.	1904.68	4032	..	..	..	..
4. Allottees given possession	..	185340	1271	..	..	..	..
5. Financial Assistance to allottees								
(a) Amount	.. Lakh Fs.	234.16	40.00	96.24	1.00	19.0	..	
(b) Beneficiaries	.. No.	89713	10450	24000	2,50	19.0	..	
4(B). Compilation of Land Records								
1. Villages where land records complied.	No.	Information received from 19 districts according to which 6589 villager records completed.						
5. Minimum wages for Agricultural Labour								
1. Inspection	.. No.	24038	18046	..	..	..	..
2. Direction cases filed	..	1209	1703	..	..	..	..
3. Prosecution	..	23	23	..	..	..	..
6. Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour								
1. Labour rehabilitation	.. No.	4155	1869	4249	750	36.5	..	
2. Amount of economic assistance	Lakh Rs.	..	93.33	92.29	..	64.7	..	

ANNEXURE (contd.)

Point no.	Programme related to the Point	Unit	Position as on 1-4-82	1982-83 Achievement	1982-83 (September, 1982)			Remarks
					Annual Target	Monthly Target	Percentage of Achievement against Annual Target	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.	Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Development Programme							
	1. Electrification of Harijan Basties	No.	18858	2581	2700	135	11.2	
	2. Construction of Rural Houses	No.	36549	20211	13500	..	34.2	
3.	Drinking water facility in Harijan Basties :							
	(a) By Jal Nigam							
	1. Basti	.. No.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Population	.. Lakh	833	3.52	3.00	..	14.3	..
	(b) By Rural Development Department							
	1. Wells	.. No.	43235	4080	4200	157	31.2	..
	2. Hand mp	.. No.	4530	782	730	26	167.3	..
	3. Digg's in Hills	.. No.	2193	672	400	15	47.8	..
4.	Link Roads for Harijan Basties..	Kms.	250	250	315	..	..	..
5.	Primary Health Sub-Centres in Harijan Basties.	No.	1035	544	..	..	..	..
6.	Assistance rendered to bring above the poverty line :							
	(a) Scheduled Castes	.. No.	..	360586	450000	44950	12.4	..
	(b) Scheduled Tribes	.. No.	..	640	3000	..	61.5	..
8.	Drinking Water Supply to Villages							
	1. By Jal Nigam							
	(a) Total Villages	.. No.	13070	1468	4500	..	..	..
	(b) Problem Villages	.. No.	8782	870	3657	80	13.3	..
	2. Drinking Water facility in Harijan Basties							
	(a) Wells	.. No.	43235	4080	4200	157	31.2	..
	(b) Handpumps	.. "	4530	782	780	26	167.3	..
	(c) Diggis in Hills	.. "	2193	672	400	15	47.8	..

ANNEXURE (contd.)

Point no.	Programme related to the Point	Unit	Position as on 1-4-82	1981-82 Achievement	1982-83 (September, 1982)			Remarks
					Annual Target	Monthly Target	Percentage of Achievement against Annual Target	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9(A) House site allotment (Allottees)								
(a)	Total	.. No.	1459587	133795	70000	5000	41.2	..
(b)	Scheduled Caste/Schedule Tribes		1195885	89914	52500	3750	21.5	..
(B) Construction of Houses By Rural Development Department								
(a)	Total no. of Houses constructed	No	41375	20934	16277	539	34.3	..
(b)	Houses for Scheduled caste/Scheduled Tribes.	No.	35566	17475	12791	423	38.2	..
(c)	Amount Utilized	.. Lakh Rs.	905.31	466.31	366.40	12.21	36.3	36.3
10 Slum improvement								
1.	Population benefited	.. No.	892800	129700	169800	..	44.2	..
2.	Houses for economically weaker section.	No.	40555	100.76	22946		11.00	9540 houses under construction.
11. Power Generation								
1.	Capacity installed	.. M. Vatt.	3494	..	370	..	..	..
2.	Electricity generation	.. Million unit	11348	11348	12528	957	48.8	..
3.	Village electrification	.. No.	47525	5153	4000	200	35.3	..
4.	Electrification of Harijan Bastis	No.	18858	2581	2700	135	11.3	..
5.	Energisation of Pump sets	.. No.	414943	30994	36000	1800	20.9	..
12(A) Afforestations								
1.	Social Forestry	.. Hect.	261155	35005	41000	10250	95.9	..
2.	Total Plantations	.. Lakh No.	8502	1060	2116	557	96.6	..
12 (B) Biogas and Alternative sources of Energy								
1.	Bio-Gas/Gobar-Gas	.. No.	..	11748	14000	560	8.9	..
2.	Solar Photo Voltaic Pump	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Wind Mill	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Hydram	..	144	53	75	6	12.0	..

ANNEXURE (contd.)

Point no.	Programme related to the point	Unit	Position as on 1-4-82	1981-82		1982-83 (September, 1982)		Percentage of Achievement against Annual Target	Remarks
				Achievement	Annual Target	Monthly Target	Annual Target		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
13. Family Planning									
1.	Sterilisations	.. No.	2589	159	621	52	19.0	..	
2.	I.U.C.D.	.. "	2080	225	361	30	28.2	..	
3.	C.C. Users	.. "	431	431	501	501	73.1	..	
4.	Oral Pills Users	.. "	16	16	81	7	8.6	..	
14. Primary Health									
1.	Establishment of primary health Centre.	No.	927	10	17	..	100.00	..	
2.	Establishment of Primary health sub-centres	No.	11192	1445	1420	..	100.0	..	
3.	Establishment of subsidiary health centres.	No.	..	..	81	..	100.0	..
Leprosy Control									
1.	Leprosy unit set-up	.. No.	2821	..	75	..	74.7	..	
2.	Population Surveyed	.. '000 No.	34142	5042	..	..	..	..
3.	New patients indentified	.. '000 No.	357	36	70	6	32.9	..	
4.	Patients treated	.. '000 No.	330	35	70	6	32.9	..	
Blindness Control									
1.	Eye hospitals set-up	.. No.	156	7	22	..	100.0	..	
2.	Patients treated	.. '000 No.	..	328	..	..	..	..
3.	Cataract operations	.. '000 No.	..	10	222	15	4.5	..	
4.	Other operations	.. '000 No.	..	10	23	2	130.4	..	
T. B. Control									
1.	B.C.G. Vaccination	.. '000 No.	..	1942	2000	167	51.6	..	
2.	New Regd. patients	.. '000 No.	..	..	150	12	61.3	..
3.	Patients treated	.. '000 No.	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Women and Child Welfare Programme									
1.	Nutrition for preganent women								
	(a) Education Department	.. '000 No.	17	15	17	17	76.5	..	
	(b) Rural Development Department	.. "	16	16	13	13	161.5	..	

ANNEXURE (contd.)

Point no.	Programme related to the Point	Unit	Position	1981-82	1982-83 (September, 1982)			Remarks
			as on 1-4-82	Achievement	Annual Target	Monthly Target	Percentage of Achievement against Annual Target	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.	Nutrition for children below 6 years							
	(a) Education Department	'000 No.	148	140	148	148	77.0	..
	(b) Rural Development Department	'000 No.	32	36	27	27	155.6	..
3.	Nutrition for school going children	'000 No.	875	825	875	875	76.7	..
4.	I.C.D.S. Setting up of New centres under I.C.D.S.	No.	32	10	57	..	..	..
5.	T.T.	Lakh no.	..	6.75	10.00	0.83	34.4	..
6.	D.P.T.	..	..	7.76	15.20	1.27	24.3	..
7.	D.T.	..	..	10.14	15.00	1.25	34.9	..
8.	Ironopholic acid							
	(i) Mother	..	..	6.76	9.00	0.75	55.4	..
	(ii) Children	..	..	9.01	9.00	0.75	45.4	..
9.	Vitamin A							
	(i) First dose	..	..	18.61	25.00	2.08	44.00	..
	(ii) Second dose	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16.	Education							
	A. Formal Education (6-14 age group)							
1.	New Schools opened	No.	59489	642	685	685	100.0	..
2.	Boys enrolled	'000 No.	9933	9933	9623	9623	99.2	..
3.	Girls enrolled	'000 No.	3910	3910	4092	4092	96.9	..
4.	Total enrolment	'000 No.	12943	12943	13715	13715	98.7	..
	(B) Informal Education (6-14 age group)							
1.	New Centres opened	No.	13600	13600	20000	17200	72.0	..
2.	Boys enrolled	'000 No.	181	181	312	246	58.7	..
3.	Girls enrolled	'000 No.	96	96	123	98	65.9	..
4.	Total enrolment	'000 No.	277	277	435	3044	60.7	..
	(C) Adult Education							
1.	New centres opened	No.	11490	11490	15500	3100	55.6	..
2.	Total enrolment	..	210	323	465	93	47.3	..

ANNEXURE (contd.)

Point no.	Programme related to the Point	Unit	Position as on 1-4-82	1981-82 Achievement	1982-83 (September, 1982)			Remarks
					Annual Target	Monthly Target	Percentage of Achievement against Annual Target	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
17 (A) Increase in fair price shops								
	1. New Shops opened	.. No.	..	..	1300	..	8.8	..
	2. Mobile Shops	.. No.	..	..	25	..	76.0	..
	3. Shops in educational institutions (Hostels)	No.	..	20001	450	..	6.9	..
	4. Shops opened in Industrial Area	No.	..	..	225	..	58.7	..
	5. Shops against which action taken	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 (B) Distribution of Text Books								
	1. Text Books distributed at cheap rates (Allotment paper).	M. Ton]	..	7393	14500	4980	8.1	..
	2. Exercises books distributed at cheap rate (Allotment of paper.)	M. Ton	..	10058	20000	6353	7.4	..
18. Handicrafts, Handlooms and Village Industries Programme								
	1. Setting of Village and small Scale Industries.]	No.	68426	12530	13000	1300	36.3	..
	2. Employment in these Industries	No.	547408	90287	185000	15850	30.8	..
	3. Setting up of Handloom units							
	(a) Looms brought under co-operative Fold	No.	330418	7179	7500	350	25.7	..
	(b) Looms adopted by Handloom Corporation	No.	55186	11842	9450	Not fixed	64.8	..
	4. Handloom cloth production	Lakh Meter	5020.00	5020.00	5100.00	400.00	43.0	..
	5. Handloom training centre	.. No.,	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6. Handicrafts Units							
	(a) Sales by Export Corporation	Lakh Rs.	..	580.50	868.00	8.00	50.6	..
	(b) Assistance provided by the Le ther Corporation (Beneficiaries No.).	No.	..	4170	11250	750	14.5	..
	7. Loan applications sanctioned by commercial banks under I.R.D. Programme.	No.	..	..	66735	6600	9.7	..
	8. Person trained under TRYSEM	No.	..	..	22125	1500	9.6	..

ANNEXURE (contd.)

Point no.	Programme related to the Point	Unit	Position as on 1-4-82	1981-82	1982-83 (September, 1982)			Remarks
				Achievement	Annual Target	Monthly Target	Percentage of Achievement against Annual Target	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
19. Action against Smugglers, Hoarders and Tax Evaders								
(Food and Civil Supplies Department)								
1.	Raids conducted	... No.	...	33902	—	—	—	—
2.	Persons arrested	No.	..	2507	—	—	—	—
3.	Licence Suspended	.. No.	..	1337	..	..	...	...
4.	Licence Cancelled	.. No.	..	1023	..	..	...	...
5.	Value of goods confiscated	.. Lac Rs.	..	435.00	...	—	—	..
<i>Tax Department :</i>								
(Transport Department)								
1.	No. of cases detected for Tax evasion	No.	..	23393	..	..	...	...
2.	Tax amount realised	.. Lakh Rs.	..	₹37.40	...	—	—	...
3.	Vehicles caught for tax evasion	No.	..	8023	..	...	—	—
4.	Realised Amount							
	(1) Tax	.. Lakh Rs.	..	24.15	..	—	—	...
	(2) Penalty	.. „	..	0.81	..	—	—	—
<i>Home Department :</i>								
1.	Detention orders passed	.. No.	..	..	..	...	...	...
2.	Persons Arrested	.. No.	..	..	..	...	...	..
3.	Value of goods confiscated	.. Lakh Rs.	...	...	..	..	...	..

CHAPTER IV

MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

4.0.1. The adoption of the National Minimum Needs Programme is an important step towards improving the quality of life and ensuring a balanced and integrated development of rural areas. The programme seeks to provide minimum level of social consumption by establishing a network of certain essential services. The Sixth Five-Year Plan of the country lays down specific goals* of various programmes covered under Minimum Needs Programme and targets* to be achieved all over the country by 1984-85. Adherence to these goals and targets would go a long way in

removing regional inequalities in the matter of provision of these basic amenities.

4.0.2. The State Sixth Plan outlay for Minimum Needs Programme is Rs.826 crores. This constitutes about 13.32 per cent of the total Plan size (Rs.6.200 crores) of the State. The following table gives a broad break-up of the outlay earmarked for different programmes under M. N. P., expenditure incurred during 1980-81 and 1981-82 and outlay of 1982-83 for purpose of comparison, outlays proposed for 1983-84 are also given in the table.

TABLE 1—Outlay and Expenditure

Name of the Programmes/ Schemes	Sixth Five year Plan 1980—85	1980-81 Actual expenditure	1981-82 Actual expenditure	Annual Plan 1982-83		1983-84 Proposed outlay	
				Approved Outlay	Antici- pated expenditure	Total	Capital Content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Education							
1. Elementary Education	8592.44	1023.68	912.58	1872.55	2067.00	2215.01	11.30
2. Adult education	481.24	19.90	36.65	78.69	101.83	121.05	..
Total ..	9073.68	1043.58	949.23	1951.24	2168.83	2336.06	11.30
II. Rural Health ..							
	7489.00	851.80	1274.32	1275.00	1327.54	2750.00	2497.15
III. Water Supply							
1. Rural Water Supply	20350.00	2742.99	3663.28	3448.19	3448.19	6500.00	6500.00
2. Harijan Drinking water scheme.	1650.00	200.00	182.50	449.05	440.70	260.00	260.00
Total ..	22000.00	2942.99	3845.78	3897.24	3888.89	6760.00	6760.00
IV. Rural Roads							
V. Rural electrification ..	31500.00	5479.00	5292.00	6778.25	6778.25	7000.00	7000.00
VI. Rural Housing	8879.00	435.00	854.00	1470.00	1470.00	1800.00	1800.00
VI. Rural Housing							
1. Rural Development Department.	1725.00	289.00	289.00	351.78	351.78	427.00	427.00
2. Revenue Department	75.00	10.97	10.00	2.07	2.07	15.00	..
Total ..	1800.00	299.97	299.00	353.85	353.85	442.00	427.00
VII. Environmental Improve- ment of slums.							
	1000.00	200.00	200.00	232.40	232.40	250.00	..
VIII. Nutrition.							
1. Rural Development	215.00	41.09	37.00	45.00	45.00	50.00	..
2. Social Welfare ..	355.00	46.00	55.00	287.29	287.29	295.00	..
3. Education ..	313.00	26.54	21.20	35.63	35.63	37.00	..
Total ..	883.00	113.63	113.20	367.92	367.92	382.00	..
GRAND TOTAL ..	82624.68	11365.97	12822.53	16325.90	16587.68	21720.06	18634.45

*Appendix

4.0.3. The details of financial and physical progress are given in GN-4 and G. N. 5. However the following paragraphs give a brief resume of the progress made in respect of various programmes.

Elementary Education :

4.0.4. For bringing about qualitative and quantitative improvement in the field of elementary education the programme seeks to remove the inter-district disparities and provide certain identified facilities upto a certain minimum level to all the districts of the State. For achieving this objective in the sector of elementary education, it was proposed to provide the facility of Junior Basic School in a manner that would ensure that every village would have a Junior Basic School within a radius of 1.5 km. in plains and 1 km. in hills. New Senior Basic Schools are to be provided within a radius of 3 kms. of all the habitations of over 800 populations :

- (i) Universal enrolment of Children in the age-group of 6—11 years and 50 per cent in the age-group of 11—14 years.
- (ii) Maintenance of regular attendance in Schools through the provision of incentives like free text books, uniforms, stipends and Scholarships mid-day meals and provision of buildings (with handpumps) specially for the children of weaker sections of the society.

4.0.5. Keeping the above norms and requirements of educational facilities for all the enrolled boys and girls is estimated to be 113.17 lakhs in the Class I—V (age group 6-11 years) and 36.72 lakhs VI—VIII (age-group 11—14 years) by the end

of 1984-85. The scheme-wise details of financial outlays and expenditure and the physical targets and achievements made so far are given in G. N. 4 and G. N. 5.

4.0.6. As regards enrolments 94.47 lakhs boys and girls in the Class I—V (age-group 6—11 years) were going to school at the end of 1980-81 in the Junior Basic School of the State. It is expected that the number of enrolment in the above age-group would have increased by 4.18 lakhs by the end of 1981-82.

4.0.7. The total enrolment of children in the Class VI—VIII (age-group 11—14 years) is also likely to rise from 28.81 at the end of 1980-81 to 30.78 lakhs at the end of 1981-82.

Adult Education :

4.0.8. Along with universalisation of elementary education it is essential to cover the uneducated adult population to enable them to develop their full potentialities and play an active role in the economic, social and cultural development. A target of 76800 centres from the Central Government and 17100 centres from the State Government for educating 5.82 lakhs adults are proposed to be opened at the terminal year 1984-85.

4.0.9. An outlay of Rs.4.81 crores has been proposed during Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980—85) under this programme. Against which Rs.36.65 lakhs has been utilized by the end of 1981-82. During the year 1982-83 an expenditure of Rs.101.83 lakhs is likely to be incurred against the approved outlays of Rs.78.69 lakhs. For the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs.121.05 lakhs is proposed under this programme.

The scheme-wise details of financial and physical progress are given in G. N. 4 and G. N. 5.

Rural Health :

4.0.10. The main thrust under this programme is on making up of deficiencies in the existing coverage of centres and sub-centres. Under Rural Health Programme Schemes are divided into nine categories viz. (1) Spill-over Scheme, (2) upgrading of Primary Health Centres into 30-bedded Rural Hospitals, (3) Construction of Primary Health Centre, (4) Establishment of additional sub-centres and construction of building of sub-centres, (5) Establishment of additional Public Health Centres, (6) Community Health Volunteers Schemes, (7) Training of multi-purpose workers, (8) Renovation and expansion, electrification and water supply to the existing Public Health Centres, (9) Establishment of subsidiary Health Centres.

4.0.11. The outlay for Sixth Five-Year (1980-85) Plan for the Rural Health Sector under Minimum Needs Programme was 74.89 crores of which a sum of Rs.21.25 crores has been utilised till 1981-82. An other Rs.13.27 crores is likely to be spent during 1982-83. For the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs.27.50 crores has been proposed which includes Rs.24.97 crores of capital content.

4.0.12. The schemewise details of financial outlays and expenditure and physical targets and achievements are given in statements G.N. 4 and G.N. 5 in Vol. II.

Rural Water Supply

4.0.13. *Piped Water Supply*—With the launching of new 20-point programme the rural water supply has been given great importance and high priority. Point 8 of the above programme envisages to cover all the problem villages by the end of the Sixth Plan. Till the end of the year 1981-82, coverage of villages was mainly by piped water supply, except in UNICEF assisted programme of hand pumps in rocky areas of Bundelkhand, Mirzapur, Varanasi and Allahabad districts of the State.

4.0.14. Based on the field survey of the remaining problem villages carried out by the Jal Nigam revealed that out of the remaining 26724 problem villages as on April, 1982, 5618 villages will have to be provided water with pipes because of high salinity/floride contents or non-availability of the sources and the remaining i.e. 21106

will be covered by hand pumps, as sanitary dug wells fitted with hand pumps workout to be costlier. To achieve the coverage of these problem villages in the Plan, about Rs.260 crores will be required when villages to be covered by hand pumps will be provided on an average three hand pumps in the first phase, including one for Harijans. Against this requirement, about Rs.215 crores (Rs.140 crores in the State Plan under the Minimum Needs Programmes and Rs.74 crores under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Programme) are expected to be made available. This leaves a gap of about Rs.45 crores for which additional allocation will be needed either from the Centre or State or both.

4.0.15. In view of the above Rs.65 crores which are almost twice than the provision made in any of the past years of this Plan are being proposed in the year 1983-84 in the State Sector for the Rural Water Supply Programme. Of this Rs.23.76 crores are earmarked for the Hill Region of the State, while the first priority has been given for the completion of the on-going schemes, a sizeable amount has been kept for covering of the new villages. With this allocation 4300 problem villages will be covered. The break-up of the coverage by piped water supply and hand pumps would be 1300 (including 700 villages in Hill Region) and 3000 by handpumps. Besides these problem villages about 700 non-problem villages will also be benefited by the piped water supply, making a total of 5,000 villages which is about two and half times of the target during the year 1982-83.

4.0.16. Out of the above allocation about Rs.6 crores are proposed to be spent on the schemes in the districts Varanasi, Allahabad, Rae Bareli, Mathura, Agra and Etawah and the 'Dutch Credit Programme'. This allocation is subjected to the provision to be made by the District Plan Committee in the above districts.

4.0.17. *Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme*—The Government of India has anticipated that Rs.83.78 crores will be made available during this Five-Year Plan under the above programmes. Till the end of this year, Rs.29.51 crores are likely to be made available. The Plan for the year 1983-84 has been framed presuming that Rs.30 crores will be available in this programme by the Government of India against

the balance amount of the Sixth Five Year Plan. With this allocation all the 198 on going piped rural water supply schemes, covering about 2000 villages sponsored in the year 1978-79 will be completed and new schemes mainly with the hand pumps will be taken up. In the year 1983-84 about 5200 problem villages are proposed to be covered under this programme. Out of these villages only 200 shall be covered by the piped water supply, which reflects that highest priority has been given to spot sources for covering the villages.

4.0.18. *Wells and Diggis*—The Drinking water scheme of Rural Development Department aims at providing drinking water facility to the localities of Harijans in the rural areas of the State. The scheme was introduced for the first time in the year 1971-72 and was included under the Minimum Needs Programme in the Fifth Five-Year Plan. Under the Scheme, Drinking Water wells/hand pumps (Hand Pumps in Deoria and Kheri districts) are constructed in the rural areas of the Plain districts and Diggis in the Hill districts.

4.0.19. In the year 1982-83 against the outlay of Rs.463.97 lakhs a sum of Rs.449.05 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Government. Out of which 4200 wells, 780 hand pumps and 400 diggis are to be constructed. Efforts are being made to achieve the targets by the end of this current financial year.

4.0.20. For 1983-84 an outlay of Rs.260.00 lakhs has been proposed by the Government. Proposed targets out of this fund for construction of wells is 2,150 and for diggis 600. These targets can suitably be changed according to the District Plan on the basis of decentralisation of Planning Scheme.

4.0.21. The cost of construction of Diggis was fixed in the year 1972 to be maximum cost of Rs.10,000 per Diggi. Due to heavy increase in the cost of material as well as labour charges it is not at all possible to construct Diggi with in the prescribed cost from a distance of water resources.

4.0.22. The details of outlays and expenditure and physical targets and achievements under the schemes of Jal Nigam and Rural Development Depart-

ment are shown in Statements GN-4 and G. N. 5.

Rural Roads

4.0.23. The National Programme of Revised Minimum Needs requires of linking of all the villages having a population of 1,500 and above and fifty per cent of the Villages having a population between 1,000 and 1,500 with the main roads during the Sixth Plan period. In order to achieve the desired objective the provision of Rs.315.00 crores have made during 1980-85. It is proposed to utilize the allocation in the following programmes :

- (1) To construct new roads of 1,573 kms. in plains and 340 kms. in hills.
- (2) To construct 300 Km. Missing links in plains and 80 Km. in hills.
- (3) to provide 43 Missing bridges in plains and 50 in hills.
- (4) to construct 243 Km. of roads in plains and 100 Km. of roads in hills in the background areas of tribal region.
- (5) to construct 200 Km. of new sanctioned roads in plains and 159 km. in hills in Sheducaed Castes areas.

4.0.24. Out of Rs.315.00 crores proposed outlay for the Sixth Plan a sum of Rs.52.92 crores has been utilized up to 1981-82. Another Rs.67.78 crores is likely to be spent during 1982-83. For the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs.70.00 crores has been proposed. The year-wise financial outlays and expenditure are shown in the Statement GN-4 while the Physical targets and achievements are shown in Statement GN-5.

Rural Electrification

4.0.25. The Rural Electrification Programme is a versatile input in the economic development of the rural areas. It is also an essential input for the development of agro-based industries, rural industries and better living conditions. It is also well known that rural electrification entails uneconomic cost, at least, initially, both in terms of capital expenditure as well as operating expenses. Out of 1,12,561 Villages (as per 1971 Census) in U. P. Only 38,577 were electrified (as per CEA definition) at the Commencement of Sixth Plan, which amount to 34.27

per cent as against All India average of 43.4 per cent.

4.0.26. In the Sixth Plan, it had been targetted to achieve village electrification level of 59.2 per cent by electrifying 28,070 villages. The achievements during the first two years (1980-82) have been 8,948 villages and there by a village electrification level of 42.2 per cent has been reached at the end of March 1982. During the current years 1982-83, a target of electrification of 4,000 villages has been fixed which is likely to be achieved fully. Thus the likely progress during the first three years of the Sixth-Five Year Plan is merely 46.2 per cent of the target leaving out balance 53.80 per cent to be achieved during the period 1983-85.

4.0.27. An outlay of Rs.88.79 crores was earmarked for rural electrification works under the Minimum Needs Programme in Sixth Plan (1980-85). Against the outlay and amount of Rs.8.54 crores has been spent up to 1981-82. Further an amount of Rs.14.70 crores is expected to be spent during 1982-83 and outlay of Rs.18.00 crores is being proposed for the year 1983-84.

4.0.28. The year-wise financial outlays and expenditures are shown in Statement GN-4 while the physical targets and achievements are shown in Statement GN-5.

Rural Housing

4.0.29. Under this scheme only the housing needs of the poorest section of rural population consisting of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, landless agricultural labourers and other backward classes which is eligible for the allotment of house-sites will be covered. Every family consisting of husband, wife and minor children having no house of its own is entitled to an allotment of about 83.61 to 125.42 sq. m. of land. A fresh survey is being conducted throughout the State to prepare the up-to-date list of persons who have become eligible for the allotment of house sites. A timebound programme has been started by the Board of Revenue for the survey. The allotments of house-sites to new eligible families for the allotment as well as those whom allotment will be made, will naturally increase during 1983-84.

4.0.30. An outlay of Rs.75 lakhs has been proposed for the Sixth Five-Year Plan under the revised Minimum Needs Programme for the development of house-sites. Against the above outlay Rs.10.00 lakhs have been spent by Revenue-Department during the year 1981-82. An outlay of Rs.2.07 lakhs is expected to be spent during the year 1982-83. Further Rs.15.00 lakhs is being proposed for the year 1983-84 by the Revenue Department.

4.0.31. So far as the Physical programme is concerned a target of allotment of 1 lakh house-sites was proposed for 1981-82. Against which 1,35,725, house sites were allotted. The target proposed for 1982-83 was the allotment of 10,000 house sites (revised 70,000). For the Annual Plan 1983-84 it is proposed to allocate an outlay of Rs.15 lakhs against which 10,000 house-sites allotment have been proposed.

4.0.32. The year-wise financial outlays and expenditures are shown in Statement G.N-4 while the Physical targets and achievements are shown in Statement G.N-5 in Volume II.

Environmental Improvement of Slums

4.0.33. With the increase of population in urban areas the slums are also growing on account of inadequate housing facilities. In view of the magnitude of some problems and rapid increase in value of land and lack of sanitation, water supply and absence of seweres and pucca drainages, it appears necessary that along with the construction of houses the condition of existing slums should also be improved in order to benefit the poorer sections. The scheme for environmental improvement of slums was started in year 1972-73 by the Government of India which was transferred in the State sector during Fifth Five-Year Plan and up to 1981-82 only 12 cities having population more than two lakhs as per 1971 census, were being covered. The coverage of this scheme has now been extended to 23 more cities with population less than one lakh. These cities have been approved by the Government of India under the Centrally sponsored "Integrated Development of small and medium towns". Scheme with the condition that State Government will provide fund for slum

improvement programme as State Component. This Scheme is under "Minimum Needs Programme" and is a part of new 20-point Programme. An outlay of Rs.10 crores has been proposed for the Sixth Plan (1980-85) to cover about 13.5 lakh persons living in slums Rs.200.00 lakh was spent during the year 1981-82 benefiting 8.93 lakh persons. The likely expenditure for the year 1982-83 is Rs.232.40 lakh and proposed outlay for the year 1983-84 is Rs.250.00 lakhs. With this allocation 10.62 lakh persons living in slums are expected to be benefited during 1982-83 and a target for the year 1983-84 is 12.38 lakhs. The proposed environmental improvement programme is to provide basic amenities like pure water supply, sewerage, the paving of streets, drains, street lighting, public latrines and bathrooms.

Nutrition :

4.0.34. It is recognised that nutritional improvement has a dual relationship with economic and social development of any geographical entity. In order to attack the problem of malnutrition at the root it will be necessary to take care of pregnant women and lactating mothers in Tribal Areas, Urban slums and chronically drought prone areas and preprimary school children particularly of weaker sections. The problems of providing nutritious food to the above sections of the society, is all the more acute and pressing for the State because of very low economic level. There is no doubt that the problem is gigantic and to cope with the existing situations would involve colossal resources. It has also been recognised that there should be a better integration of six different disciplines related to nutrition namely nutrition, agriculture, health, education, economics and sociology. The objective of such a policy is to accelerate the progress in various fields including food production, storage, marketing, distribution, consumption, extension, education and feeding programme so that the programme of distribution can be supported wherever necessary with programme of production, processing and supply.

4.0.35. The revised Minimum Needs Programme has defined specific targets. It aims at providing mid-day meals for one-fourth of children in the age-group of 6-11

years and supplementary feeding programme for under nourished children in the age-group of 0-6 years; pregnant women and nursing mothers in the C. D. blocks with high concentration of Scheduled Castes and Tribal population.

4.0.36. The schemes under this programme are being implemented by the education, rural development and social welfare departments. The department-wise progress in brief, is given below :

4.0.37. *Programme of Rural Development Department*—At present the programme is being implemented in 99 blocks during the year 1983-84. An outlay of Rs.215.00 lakhs has been fixed for the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980-85) to cover 2.11 lakhs under nourished children in the age-group 0-6 years under special nutrition programme. Against the above outlay Rs.37.00 lakhs was spent during the year 1981-82 benefiting 47,800 children including pregnant and nursing mothers to whom the foodgrains have been distributed. Similarly an outlay of Rs.45.00 lakhs was approved during 1982-83 for 62,700 beneficiaries of the above type. For the Annual Plan 1983-84 it is proposed to allocate an outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs for 51,100 beneficiaries of the above type.

4.0.38. *Activities of the Social Welfare Department*—Supplementary nutrition is required to be provided to the children below 6 years of age and to nursing and expectant mothers from low income families for 300 days in a year. The average cost of food provided for beneficiary is at a flat rate of 25 paise per day. Children who are found on medical check up to be suffering from malnutrition are given supplementary nutrition based on the recommendation of the doctor. The average costs per beneficiary in such cases is around 60 paise per day.

4.0.39. The details of outlays and expenditures under this scheme is given in Statement GN-4 while the Physical programme is shown in Statement GN-5.

4.0.40. *Activities of the Education Department*—The Education Department has been implementing the mid-day meals programme in many of the districts along

with the special nutrition programme in some of the districts of the State.

4.0.41. Under special Nutrition Programme the total number of beneficiaries at the moment is 1.52 lakhs, Further 11400 pre-school going children is likely to be benefited during 1981-82 and a target of

benefiting 11,400 pre-school going children is fixed for the year 1983-84.

4.0.42. An outlay of Rs.35.63 lakhs have been fixed for the year 1982-83 for the nutritional programme run by education department. An outlay of Rs.37.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1983-84.

APPENDIX

1. Elementary education to hundred per cent children in the age-group of 6—14 years (90 per cent coverage by 1983) and half of the additional enrolment in the non-formal system.
2. Coverage of all adults in the age group 15—35 years under the adult literacy programme.
3. One community health worker in each village, fully cover and provide services for sanitation immunisation, simple remedies and referral service under the rural health programme and establishment of one primary health centre for every fifty thousand population and a sub-centre for every five thousand population.
4. Assured supply of safe potable water to all left over problem villages.
5. Linking up of villages with a population of one thousand or more with the rural roads on a larger scale.
6. Electricity supply to at least fifty per cent of the villages of the State.
7. Financial assistance for construction of rural dwelling to all the landless rural households.
8. Environmental improvement of urban slums in terms of expansion of water supply, sewerages, paving of streets and provision of community latrines as well as improvement of areas inhabited by Scheduled Castes particularly scavengers on priority basis.
9. Mid-day meals for one-fourth of the children in age group 6—11 years and supplementary feeding programme for under nourished children in the age-group of 0 to 6 years, pregnant women and nursing mothers, particularly in blocks of high concentration of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population.

CHAPTER V

PERSPECTIVE AND STRATEGY OF DEVELOPMENT

The significance of perspective Planning in the development process, itself long term in nature, for bringing about structural changes in the economy hardly needs any emphasis. In a backward economy like that of Uttar Pradesh, a perspective Plan enables one to take timely and efficient decisions in the matter of allocating its scarce resources, while preparing the Five Year and the Annual Plans for different sectors on the basis of their *inter se* priorities and inter-sectoral linkages. However, the task of economic forecasting and formulating perspective plan becomes difficult due to inherent future uncertainties as also because of unpredictable behaviour of prices and uncertain supplies of goods. The exercise gets still complicated because of openness of the economy. Notwithstanding these limitations, an attempt was made by the State to prepare a development perspective of the period 1980-90 after thorough assessment of the past performance of the State's economy, and careful evaluation of the future needs, existing constraints and potentialities in the overall national objective of future development.

OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

5.1.2. Based on the above considerations, the following objectives have been set out for the perspective plan of Uttar Pradesh for the decennial ending 1989-90 :

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

5.1.3. In order to realize these objectives, strategy adopted for the Sixth Plan has been to accelerate growth of the economy, particularly by increasing the

output in agricultural and industrial sectors along with the maximisation of employment opportunities specially in rural areas through labour intensive programmes. Infra-structural facilities have to be strengthened for greater utilization of the existing production potentials.

INVESTMENT REQUIREMENT

5.1.4. To realise these objectives, specific targets of growth rates for the overall economy as well as for important key sectors were quantified for the perspective period. The "Sixth Five-Year Plan 1980-85" of the State contains various assumptions, bases and approaches adopted for the quantification of specific growth rates.

5.1.5. A minimum growth rate of 6 per cent per annum was considered reasonable and necessary for the period 1980-85, which required an investment of Rs.19,732 crores in the economy (at 1979-80 prices) and a Plan of Rs.9,661 crores for the State's Sixth Plan period. As against this and based upon estimates of resources the State's Plan was finally approved for Rs.6,200 crores amounting to a reduction of 36 per cent in the plan originally envisaged.

5.1.6. A growth rate of 6 per cent per annum, for the period 1980-85, is necessary to bridge the widening gap between the *per capita* income of U. P. and the country. With this in view, the State decided not to change this targeted growth rate. In order to fill-up the gap between the required outlay and the one allocated by the Planning Commission, efforts would be made to mobilize resources from private sector and financial institutions and to make maximum use of the potentials already created.

5.1.7. While examining the performance of the State's economy during the first three years of the Sixth Plan, i. e. 1980-83, it may be mentioned that base year 1979-80 was an unprecedented drought year. It would, therefore, be proper to judge the individual year's performance

in relation to the year 1978-79. On this basis, the growth rate of the State's economy during 1980-81 and 1981-82 works out to 1.4 per cent and 2.3 per cent respectively.

5.1.8. The estimates of State income for the year 1982-83 would be available only next year. However, drought followed by severe floods are estimated to have caused 25 per cent to 30 per cent damage to the Kharif crops and would naturally retard the growth rate of the economy this year also.

5.1.9. The performance of the economy in terms of targets and achievements of food production of 1980-81 and 1981-82 is given in Table I :

TABLE I—Targets and achievement of Agriculture Production
(Lakh M. T.)

Item	Base year level (1979-80)	1980-81		1981-82	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6
Food-grains.	164	232	249 (107.3)	242	242 (100.0)
Sugar-cane	512	589	642 (109.6)	620	717 (115.6)
Oil-seeds.	11	23	17 (73.9)	24	19 (79.2)
Potato	32	44	42 (195.5)	45	46 (102.2)

N.B. : Figures in brackets denote percentages to their respective targets.

5.1.10. The above table indicate quite encouraging trend in case of foodgrain production during both the years 1980-81 and 1981-82, the former being record production. Except oil-seeds, the production targets of sugarcane and potato have also been achieved.

5.1.11. The performance of the economy in the industrial sector, however, is not so encouraging. The industrial production index taking 1970-71 as 100, was 148.8 in 1979-80, which rose to 151.2 in 1980-81 and further to 159.8 in 1981-82 depicting a growth rate of 3.6 per cent in the production during 1980-82 as against 10.9 per cent annual growth rate targeted for the period 1980-85.

5.1.12. It was envisaged to create an additional irrigation potential of 44.50 lakh hectares during the Sixth Plan period. As against this target, the potential likely to be created during the first three years, i.e. 1980-83 works out to 32.54 lakh hectares, constituting 73 per cent of the Sixth Plan target. Its break-up in different sources is as follows :

Source	Irrigation potential (Lakh hect.)	
	1980-85	1980-83
Major/Medium Irrigation ..	12.00	7.05
State minor irrigation ..	8.15	4.76
Private minor irrigation ..	24.35	20.73
Total ..	44.50	32.54

5.1.13. As regards progress in power sector, the installed capacity is expected to increase to 3898 MW in 1982-83 as against 3254 MW in 1979-80. The number of electrified villages is expected to increase to 51,525 by 1982-83 as against 38,577 in 1979-80. The achievements for the period 1980-83 are as under :

TABLE II—Achievement under Power Sector

Item	Achievement (additional)			
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5
Installed capacity(M.W.)	3,340	1,272	200	310
Electrified villages(Nos.)	38,577	3,795	4,000	3,700
Energisation of pumping set and tube-wells. (Nos.)	3,61,750	39,814	34,295	41,000

5.1.14. In 1982-83, the State had to face severe floods and droughts resulting into extensive damage of crops. It is estimated that an area of 16.04 lakh hectares remained unsewn due to drought and 28.97 lakh hectares of crops were affected by floods. The total loss due to devastating floods in the State is estimated to be about Rs.383.73 crores. Due to such extensive loss because of floods and droughts, the targets of agriculture production may not be achieved this year.

5.1.15. From the above, it emerges that growth rate envisaged to be achieved (4 per cent) during 1982-83 is not going to be realised. The performance of economy during the first three years of the Sixth Plan, as analysed above, provide enough indication that the overall annual growth rate of 6 per cent, stipulated for the period 1983-84, would not be achieved. Co-ordinated efforts are, therefore, called for substantial investment in the economy as well as tightening of loose ends in implementation in the remaining two crucial years of the Sixth Plan, particularly during 1983-84, in order to create favourable conditions, so that economy may witness a reasonable high growth rate atleast, in the neighbourhood of the one which it has already achieved during the period 1974-78.

5.1.16. The analysis of the performance of the economy during the first three years of the Sixth Plan, as given in preceding paragraphs, may provide a basis for visualising the efforts needed to be made during 1983-84 and 1984-85 in the overall perspective of the Sixth Plan. As mentioned earlier, the State's economy witnessed a growth rate of 3.5 per cent during 1981-82 over the preceding year. The estimates of State income for 1982-83 being not available as yet, it would be reasonable to assume an average growth rate of the order similar to that achieved in 1981-82 for the 1983-84 over 1981-82. This assumption is based on the fact that State's economy suffered huge losses during the year 1982-83 due to floods and droughts. Had there not been such severe losses in the economy, the growth rate, which the economy would have witnessed during the year 1982-83, must have been of a higher order as compared to that of 1981-82. The economy will have to put additional efforts during the year 1983-84 in order to recoup these losses. The growth rate for the year 1983-84 has therefore been assumed to be 3.7 per cent. A higher growth rate of 4.3 per cent has been assumed for the year 1984-85 keeping in view the stipulated growth rate 6 per cent during the Sixth Plan period.

5.1.17. With the above mentioned assumed growth rates, the estimates of State income for 1983-84 and 1984-85

works out to Rs.14,111 crores and Rs.14,720 crores at 1979-80 prices. Consequently, the *per capita* income of the State works out to Rs.1,279 and Rs.1,313 in 1983-84 and 1984-85 respectively.

5.1.18. The picture of State's economy, thus emerging out in 1983-84 and 1984-85 is as follows :

Sector	State Income Rs. in crore)	
	1983-84	1984-85
Agricultural and allied	7,055	7,216
Manufacturing	1,665	1,926
Others	5,390	5,578
Total Income	14,111	14,720
Per capita income (Rs.)	1,279	1,313

5.1.19. Having arrived at the estimates of State income for the year 1983-84, the size of State's Plan outlay for the year 1983-84 was worked out on the basis of results thrown up by a study done by the State from which it has emerged that the share of State sector investment (public sector outlay) in the economy works out to 29 per cent of the total investment excluding the power sector. Further, it was observed that during the decade ending 1979, current expenditure was, on an average, 15 per cent of the total expenditure. Keeping in view, the employment generation and distributive objectives, the prospects of change in the mix of projects in favour of those which are labour intensive and with a lower capital content, an increase in the proportion of current expenditure from 15 per cent to 20 per cent was assumed to arrive at an estimate of current expenditure. The State's Plan outlay for 1983-84, thus, works out to about Rs.1650 crores.

5.1.20. Viewed from another angle, an outlay of the order of Rs.1650 crores for the year 1983-84 is the barest minimum. During the first three years of the Sixth Plan, Rs.3.320 crores are anticipated to be utilized as against the total Sixth Plan outlay of Rs.6,200 crores. An outlay of Rs.2,880 crores thus remains to be available for the remaining two years, i.e., 1983-84 and 1984-85. Out of this amount, a larger cake should be available for the

year 1983-84, being the penultimate year of the plan. The year 1983-84 assumes crucial significance because of the implicit need of taking stock of the physical progress made in the different plan programmes and putting every effort to make good of the shortfalls in different targets in this very year, so that it could be ensured that the remaining targets are achieved in the final year i.e. 1984-85.

5.1.21. Another cogent reason, making strong case for higher outlays for the

year 1983-84, is the additional developmental efforts that have had to be essentially made to re-structure the damaged infra-structure to create favourable condition for accelerated development not only for the year 1983-84 but also to provide a solid base leading to realization of set targets for the Sixth Plan. The strategy for 1983-84 that has to be accordingly adopted in order to ensure proper and speedy implementation of the programmes and realization of the set goals.

CHAPTER VI

SPATIAL PROFILE AND STRATEGIES FOR BALANCED REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Regional imbalances have been agitating the minds of planners ever since the planning started in this country and despite Government's policy of giving more weightage to backward regions in the allocation of financial resources, regional imbalances continue to exist. The approach of regional planning was adopted by the State Government during the Third Five Year Plan and accordingly, the whole State was divided into five regions viz. Western, Central, Eastern, Hills and Bundelkhand on the basis of contiguity, cropping pattern and geographic and economic factors. A glance at the basic data and important indicators of development relating to the above regions (Annexure I) show that there are wide disparities among these regions in respect of economic development, resource development and socio-economic infrastructure.

6.0.2. The regionwise details are given in the following paragraphs :

HILL REGION

6.0.3. The Hill region (eight districts) comprises three geographical tracts viz. (i) Higher Himalayas (ii) Lower Himalayas, (iii) Sub-Himalayas. The entire region is hilly except for a few valleys between the ridges and the sub-mountainous plateaus of Dehra Dun and Naini Tal. The region has a rugged topography and the attitudes range from 300 to 7,800 metres. The soils of this region are sandy, porous and devoid of humus. A few portions of valleys have rich fertile soil. The brown forest soils are good for orchards. The percentage of area under forest to total reporting area is 64.57 in the Hill region as against 17.21 per cent for the State as a whole. The important minerals like lime stone, marble, magnesite sand stone, gypsum and dolomite are generally found in the region which play an important role in scientific and industrial exploitation. The region has 4.41 per cent of the total

population and 17.36 per cent of the total area of the State. The Hill region is sparsely populated and average density of population is only 94 persons per square km. as against an average of 377 for the State. Although agriculture including horticulture is the main occupation of the region, agricultural operations are considerably difficult due to rocky land and cultivation is done only in the valleys and slopes of hills. The percentage of net area sown to total reporting area is only 13.27 as against 57.14 per cent in the State. Per cultivator net area sown in the region is 0.64 ha. while in the State, it is 0.91 ha. which shows the predominance of the small holdings. The average size of holding in the region is 1.03 ha. as against 1.18 ha. in the State. Eastern and Central regions lag behind the Hill region in this respect. The net irrigated area as percentage of net area sown was 28.62 which is very low as compared to 54.89 per cent in the State during 1979-80. Consumption of fertilizers was also very low in the region during 1980-81, viz. 33.00 kg. per hectare as compared to 47.35 kg. per hectare in the State. Intensity of cropping and Gross value of agricultural produce per net hectare of area sown were the highest in this region as compared to the State.

6.0.4. Although the hill region is rich in forest resources and substantial mineral resources are also available, the region is not industrially developed. This is evident from the fact that the number of workers employed in the registered establishments per lakh of population during 1978-79 was only 384 in this region as against 651 persons in the State. The percentage of manufacturing sector to total income (at current prices) during 1976-77 was 9.66 while this figure for the State was 15.27 per cent. The percentage of electrified villages to total inhabited villages up to March 1982, was 29.85 while the percentage for the State

as a whole was 38.82. As regards consumption of electricity, the Hill region barring Bundelkhand region lags behind the remaining regions of the State. The *per capita* consumption of electricity in this region was 78.53 K.W.H. as compared to 87.71 K. W. H. in the State during the year 1979-80. The length of P.W.D. roads per lakh of population during 1980-81 in the Hills was 174.29 km. which is the highest as compared to the other regions of the State. As regards availability of educational facilities the region with 148 Junior Basic Schools, 29 Senior Basic Schools and 15 High/Higher Secondary Schools per lakh of population was on the top amongst all the regions of the State. There were 11.92 allopathic hospitals/dispensaries and 128.97 beds in allopathic hospitals per lakh of population in this region while the State averages were only 2.87 and 49.71 respectively.

EASTERN REGION

6.0.5. The Eastern Region (15 districts) is traversed by the Ganga, Ghaghra, Gandak and Gomti rivers and by their tributaries. The tract slopes generally from north-west to south-east. The elevation of the area varies from 75 to 150 metres above the sea level. The area has a tropical monsoon climate. The soil of the region from agriculture point of view is very rich. Only 9.59 per cent of the total reporting area is under forests as compared to the State average of 17.21 per cent. The region is not very fortunate in respect of mineral resources. The lime-stone and some other minerals are found in Mirzapur, while glass sand is available in some places in southern part of the region. According to 1981 Census, 37.55 per cent of the total population of the State resides in this region. The density of population per sq. km. of area is the highest (i.e. 485 persons) in this region as compared to other regions of the State. Main occupation of the region is agriculture and about 90 per cent population lives in rural areas. According to 1971 census, 83.2 per cent of the total workers of the region were engaged in agriculture and allied activities which shows that pressure on land is very high in this region. The number of small

and marginal framers is also very high. The average size of holding in the region is 0.82 hectare as against 1.18 hectare for the entire State. During 1979-80 net area sown in the region per cultivator was 0.80 hectare as compared to 0.91 hectare in the State. Intensity of cropping (139.68 per cent) in the region was little higher than the State average of 139.09 per cent during 1979-80. The value of agriculture produce per net hectare of area sown in 1978-79 was Rs.2,830 while for the State as a whole it was Rs.2,918. The *per capita* net domestic output in 1976-77 at current prices was only Rs.408 against Rs.520 for the State as a whole. Only 35.64 per cent of the inhabited villages of the region were electrified up to March 1982 as compared to 38.82 per cent in the State. The *per capita* consumption of electricity during 1979-80 was 93.24 KWH which was the highest amongst the other regions of the State. The length of P.W.D. roads per lakh of population up to March 1981 in the region was 34.85 km. whereas for the State as a whole it was 43.10 km. The length of P.W.D. roads per 1,000 sq. km. of area was 168.76 km. which is the highest in the State. During 1981-82, 57 Junior Basic Schools, 11 Senior Basic Schools and 4 High/Higher Secondary Schools per lakh of population were available in this region which were the lowest as compared to the number of schools available in the other regions of the State. The region also lags behind the State in the matter of medical facilities. The number of allopathic hospitals/dispensaries and number of beds in allopathic hospitals per lakh of population were 2.24 and 40.15 respectively while the State averages were 2.87 and 49.71 respectively. Scarcity of drinking water in rural areas is another major problem of this region. Out of 27,604 scarcity villages in the State, as many as 13,543 villages are situated in the eastern region. During 1979-80, the average population served by a bank branch was 23,151 persons while the average population served by a bank branch for the State as a whole was 19,340 persons only.

BUNDELKHAND REGION

6.0.6. Bundelkhand region includes five districts. The topography of the

region comprises Southern hills and part of the Central Indian Plateau, south of the Yamuna. The soil of the region is mixed red and black. The region has low round hills, ravines and crags. The provision of irrigation facilities is costlier and intensity of irrigation is consequently very low in this region. According to 1981 census, the population of the region is 54.4 lakhs which is 4.91 per cent of the total population of the State. The region is sparsely populated and the density of population per sq. km. of area is 185 persons as against the State average of 377. Agriculture is the principal source of livelihood of the people in the region. The size of holdings in the region is generally large. The productivity is low due to low intensity of cropping (ie. 113.59 per cent only) and low consumption of fertilizers. As a result of this, the gross value of agricultural produce per net hectare of area sown was Rs.1629.30 only in the region as against Rs.2,918.63 for the State as a whole during the year 1978-79.

6.0.7. Lack of infra-structural facilities is also responsible for the backwardness of the region. Only 26.96 per cent of the inhabited villages of the region were electrified up to March 1982 as against 38.82 per cent in the State. The *per capita* consumption of electricity in the region was only 27.94 KWH during 1979-80 as against 87.71 KWH for the State. Means of communication are also very poor in this region. The length of P. W. D. metalled roads per 1,000 sq. km. of area during 1980-81 was only 130.53 km. as against 162.34 km. for the State. The region has 28.72 per cent literate persons as compared to 27.38 per cent in the State and 38.98 per cent in the Hill region. The number of allopathic hospitals per lakh of population during 1980-81 was 3.20 in the region as compared to 2.87 in the State as a whole. The provision of drinking water facilities is very costlier due to topography of the region.

CENTRAL REGION

6.0.8. The central region with nine districts covers the central Gangetic Plain and its northern part comprises the area between Sarda and Gomti rivers. The region has a tropical

monsoon climate. According to 1981 census, 17.55 per cent of States population resides in this region. The density of population of the region is 429 persons per sq. km. of area as compared to 377 in the State. About 80 per cent of the total population resides in the rural areas and 77.40 per cent of the total workers were engaged in agriculture and allied activities in the year 1971. The percentage of small and marginal holdings to total holdings was 87.13 as compared to 85.77 per cent in the State as a whole. During 1979-80, net area sown per cultivator was 0.80 hectare against the State average of 0.91 hectare. Intensity of cropping during 1979-80 in the region (133.56 per cent) was lower than the State (139.09 per cent) with the result that the value of agricultural produce per agriculture worker during 1976-77, was also low (Rs.2,103) as compared to State's figure of Rs.2,220.00 in this respect. Credit-deposit ratio (52.79) was maximum in comparison to other regions as well as the State average in December 1978. The percentage of electrified villages was 40.66 during 1981-82, whereas this percentage for the State was 38.82 and only the Western region with 50.09 per cent was better than this region. During 1980-81 the length of P. W. D. roads per lakh of population was 34.93 km. as against the State average of 43.10 km. There were 63 Junior Basic Schools, 13 Senior Basic Schools and 5 High/Higher Secondary Schools per lakh of population available in this region which were more than the State averages of 65, 12 and 5 respectively. As regards the medical and health facilities, during 1980-81 the number of allopathic hospitals/dispensaries available per lakh of population was 2.90 against the State average of 2.87. The average population served by one fair price shop during 1979-80 was much higher than the other regions of the State. The central region is a relatively developed region of the State.

WESTERN REGION

6.0.9. The region with 20 districts consists of western part of Gangetic plain and is the most developed region of the State. The land of this region is very fertile and climatic conditions are also generally

favourable for agriculture. The main rivers of the region are Ganga and Yamuna. Other rivers which traverse the region are Hindan, Kali and Ram Ganga. According to 1981 census, 35.48 per cent of the States population resides in this region. The density of population per sq. km. of area was 479 persons as against 377 persons in the State as a whole. The percentage of urban population was 23.8 which is the highest in the State.

6.0.10. The region is agriculturally most developed. The value of agricultural produce per agricultural worker during 1976-77 was Rs.3,117.00, which was the highest as compared to other regions of the State. The intensity of cropping in the region during 1979-80 was 146.99 per cent against State's figure of 139.09 per cent. About 72.36 per cent of the net area sown was irrigated in 1980-81 which was much higher than the State average of 54.17 per cent. The percentage of villages electrified up to March 1982 was 50.09 whereas the State average was 38.82 per cent. This region occupies the first position as regards the length of P.W.D. roads per thousand sq. km. of area during 1980-81. However, the length of P.W.D. roads per lakh of population was only 36.06 km. as compared to 43.10 km. in the State as a whole. By the end of March 1982, there were 60 Junior Basic, 11 Senior Basic and 5 High/Higher Secondary Schools per lakh of population which were slightly less than those available in the State as a whole. The region appears to be deficient in the matter of medical and Health facilities as only 2.38 hospitals/dispensaries and 43.10 beds in allopathic hospitals per lakh of population were available during 1980-81 as compared to the State's average of 2.87 and 49.71 respectively.

6.0.11. In addition to Annexure I, showing inter-regional disparities, thirty-one graphics have also been appended to illustrate the existing disparities among the various regions of the State.

MEASURES FOR REDUCTION IN REGIONAL IMBALANCES

6.0.12. The regionalisation of the State and allocation of more financial

resources to comparatively backward regions i.e. the Eastern, Bundelkhand and the Hill did not have the desired impact in reducing regional disparities. This widening gap may be attributed mainly to the adoption of similar strategy of development for all the region of the State excepting the hill region in which case, separate Hill Development Department is operating for its economic and social development.

6.0.13. The new planning process should enable planners to formulate the plans in such a manner that these ensure adequate attention to special problems of development of the backward areas, optimum use of existing resources, spatial convergence, inter-sectoral balancing and logical sequencing. In methodological pursuits of this type, the pre-requisites would involve the fulfilment of two major conditions. The first would be the designing of a multi-level planning framework for the State as a whole which would optimise an overall growth rate through appropriate measures for functional specialization based on comparative advantage to various regions due to variations in resource endowments, infra-structural development and agro-climatic conditions. This multi-level planning framework has to be developed in such a way that there would be a continuum from the district as a unit of planning right up to the State level. The second condition pertains to a necessity of evolving a decentralised process of planning and implementation at the micro-level which would ensure an active involvement of the local people in the formulation and execution of plans. It would be possible to do so only if adequate autonomy is provided to the local level functionaries to carry out the functions of planning and implementation.

6.0.14. The existing practice of viewing the State as an entity comprising five economic regions viz., the Western the Central, the Eastern, Bundelkhand and the Hill needs some readjustments since these do not have the entire characteristics of homogeneity. But the major problem likely to be confronted in having the regions delineated on the basis of the criterion of homogeneity would be in the matter of implementation of the plans

prepared at the proposed regional levels. The proposed arrangement would also require creation of new institutions and administrative organisations which would duplicate and overlap the existing administrative and organisational structures since the proposed regions would cut across the present administrative boundaries of the Divisions. The best alternative would, therefore, be to accept and recognise the multi-level planning framework in the State starting from block to district and then to division and to the State. The block and the district have since long been recognised as the most appropriate and complementary units of planning and implementation. The only step needed in this regard is to develop the division as an effective planning and implementation unit to provide necessary guidance and act as an effective co-ordinating link between districts placed under it and the State. At the divisional level, there already exists a fairly superior and specialised administrative complex and almost every development department has its subject-matter specialist at this level who are responsible to provide technical guidance to the district level officers placed under them. By accepting the division as a planning region for all practical purposes, the whole planning and implementation process would be rejuvenated and re-activated.

DECENTRALISED PLANNING

6.0.15. The State Government are committed to reduce inter-regional disparities through its policies of regional planning and making adequate resources available for backward regions. The Government have, therefore, now decentralised the existing planning process. The plan schemes have been classified into the following two categories :

- (a) District Sector Schemes ; and
(b) State Sector Schemes.

On the basis of this classification, 30 per cent of total plan outlay has been earmarked for district sector schemes and the rest 70 per cent has been set apart for the State sector schemes. In order to distribute the divisible District Sector outlay amongst the various districts of the State, a formula based on the population and level of deve-

lopment was adopted with the following indicators :

	Per cent
(a) Total population	50
(b) Population of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes	5
(c) Number of landless labourers and marginal farmers	10
(d) Backwardness in :	
(i) Agriculture	5
(ii) Industrial development	5
(iii) Roads	5
(iv) Electrified villages	5
(v) Number of beds in allopathic hospitals/dispensaries	5
(e) Number of scarcity villages	5
Total	95*

*The remaining five per cent outlay has been set aside for special problems or any other anomalies that may arise in this connection.

The salient features of this formula are given below :—

1. The formula is most favourable for rural people as it includes most of the indicators relating to rural areas only ;
2. In this formula, stress is more on the economically weaker sections of the society ;
3. The formula also takes care of the social and infra-structural development.

6.0.16. The regionwise (excluding the Hill region) entitlements for the year 1982-83, based on the adopted formula, are shown in the table below :

TABLE I—Region-wise entitlements of divisible outlays

Sl. no.	Regions	Percentage of population (1971)	Percentage entitlement	Actual allocation (lakh Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Western	37.04	31.73	88.832 (31.73)
2	Central	18.64	17.43	48.809 (17.43)
3	Eastern	39.24	43.38	1 21.463 (43.38)
4	Bundelkhand	5.08	7.46	20.896 (7.46)
Total plains		100.00	100.00	280.000 (100.00)

NOTE—Figures in parentheses show percentages.

6.0.17. The above table shows that among the above regions, two backward regions of the State, viz. the Eastern and Bundelkhand are entitled to larger share in outlays as compared to their percentage share in the total population.

6.0.18. In order to implement decentralized planning process in the State, the districts have been identified as the basic units of planning and implementation. Similarly the existing administrative divisions have been accepted as effective planning and implementation units to provide necessary guidance and act as co-ordinating links between the district and the State. At the district level, two committees have been formed namely the District Plan Co-ordination and Implementation Committee under the chairmanship of District Magistrate and District Plan Advisory Committee under the chairmanship of the Divisional Minister. The main functions of these committees are to formulate the district plan and put it before the Divisional Committee for approval. In order to appraise and approve the schemes and programmes and to monitor the progress of programme implementation, a committee at the divisional level under the chairmanship of the Divisional Minister has also been constituted.

6.0.19. *Advantages of Decentralised Planning*—As already explained in the preceding paragraphs, decentralised planning process in the State has ushered in a new era in effective planning and implementation of district sector schemes at the micor-level. For the first time, the district planners have been given a reasonable freedom to formulate plan programmes after due consideration of local situations and potentials available for achievement of optimum results. In addition, the other advantages of decentralised planning in the State may be enumerated as below :

1. In the decentralised planning process, a provision has been made to make a proper evaluation of the on-going schemes/programmes in the district itself. The District Committees has been authorized to recommend abandonment of unsuitable district sector schemes and in their place induct new schemes, programmes or projects which may

be found more useful in the district. The scrutiny of the schemes by local representatives before any provisions are made for them out of district sector outlays would keep everybody concerned with these schemes on toes and introduce a certain degree of accountability on the part of those who are implementing these schemes.

2. The process has opened a new channel of communications and understanding between the State planners and the district level planning units. The senior administrative officers and the sectoral district level officers are now under obligation to familiarize themselves with of the fundamental techniques of financial planning and priorities assigned to various programmes.
3. The new process enables districts to know in advance of the resources of the ensuing year in accordance with the entitled percentage-shares as calculated on the basis of the adopted formula. It has also hastened the process of issue of administrative and financial sanctions by the State Government to the respective sectoral departments for onward communication to the districts.
4. The present system of formulation of plans under 'resource ceiling approach' may be regarded as an important advancement in the techniques of sub-State level planning inasmuch as it enables the entire district planning machinery to formulate feasible, realistic and operational programmes within a framework of given resources and in process assign priorities to competing claims of different sectoral programmes.
5. The formula adopted would help, over a period of time in reducing interdistrict disparities in the State as backwardness in agriculture industrial development and social infra-structural facilities (like roads,

power, hospital beds and scarcity villages) have been given due weightage. The formula also takes care of the upliftment of economically weaker sections of the society.

6. The decentralised planning process has brought in motion the steps for strengthening the planning machinery at the district and divisional levels. At the State level also, a suitable organisational structure has been raised in the State Planning Commission to deal with the formulation and implementation of district plans.
7. The decentralised planning process has forced sectoral departments at the State level to be more alert and conscious for procuring maximum outlays in their district sector schemes and a new rapport is fast developing between the sectoral departmental heads and district planning agencies.

6.0.20. The formulation of district plans under the decentralised planning system was taken up for the first time in the State of Uttar Pradesh during 1981-82. The district plans formulated in this year have on the whole proved to be of a reasonable standard and good quality.

6.0.21. *Some suggestions*—In order to improve the quality of district plans, the following suggestions have been mooted in various forums :

- (i) It is recommended that need-based and resource-based integrated area plans may be prepared for a perspective of 5-10 years and the annual Plans may suitably be tailored in accordance with the resources available for the execution. The annual plans should be viable and operationally feasible.
- (ii) Planning from below requires preparation of block/district plans on the basis of integrated area development approach which seeks to assess the present level of social and economic development, short and long term developmental needs and potentials available in the form of

fiscal, physical, human and infra-structural resources, undertake spatial planning and finally integrate the financial resources, spatial plans and sectoral programmes in a phased manner to have a feasible and operational plan for effective implementation. Since the Economics Officers and District Statistics Officers, who have already been trained in techniques of planning, the formulation of the annual district plans would also become easier.

- (iii) Economics Officers, District Statistics Officers and the regional Deputy Directors, Economics and Statistics have already been trained in the formulation of Block/District Plans during the years 1978-79 and 1979-80. In the same way, during 1981-82, 12 training courses on the subject were organised by the Training Division of the State Planning Institute and 290 district level officers were trained. With the introduction of decentralised planning process in the State during the year 1981-82, a series of 12 training courses, (10 of one week duration and two of 2 weeks duration) would be held by the end of current year 1982-83 out of which 9 training courses have already been organised by the Training Division with the active involvement of the Area Planning Division, specifically on the Decentralized planning and implementation process. Already 265 officers posted at the district and regional levels and belonging to various development departments have been trained for the formulation of Block/District Plans. Similar training courses of shorter durations may be organised at the divisional and district levels.
- (iv) The State Government have already taken a decision for the preparation of Resource Inventory in every district of the State

The formats developed by the Area Planning Division in consultation with the heads of the departments give all the necessary information required for the preparation of integrated area plans both for the blocks/districts. The Resource Inventory being the major component for the formulation of area plans, the information available in it, would also help in doing cartographic exercises successfully for depicting existing and proposed location specific infra-structural and major programmes. It is suggested that efforts undertaken in the preparation of resource inventory should be linked with the preparation of integrated district plans and annual district plans.

- (v) It is high time that along with decentralisation of planning process, appropriate financial and administrative powers may now be delegated to district and divisional level functionaries. The divisional level organisation is becoming more pronounced with the advent of decentralised planning process and as such needs appropriate strengthening in order to deliver maximum results in the overall development of the division as well as in the reduction of inter-block and inter-dis-

trict disparities.

- (vi) Earmarking 30 per cent of total plan outlay alone for district sector schemes would not act as a major catalyst in bringing about a rapid pace of development in the district. Besides district sector outlay, the financial resources should also be mobilized through financial institutions, co-operative cane development unions, co-operative institutions, gram samaj bodies, Gram Panchayats, Forest Panchayats, Divisional Development Corporations, other corporate bodies and voluntary institutions. The lead banks in the districts formulate district credit plans with yearwise phasing to fulfil the targets of loaning under various sectors of development. The public sector outlays and programmes should be linked with these of financial institutions and private sector. The resource diversification should be such that their separate identity remains intact but the financial arrangements and physical programmes are dovetailed in such a manner that the joint investments should have a maximum multiplier effect in boosting the overall economy of the district and reduction in the intra and inter district disparities.

ANNEXURE—I

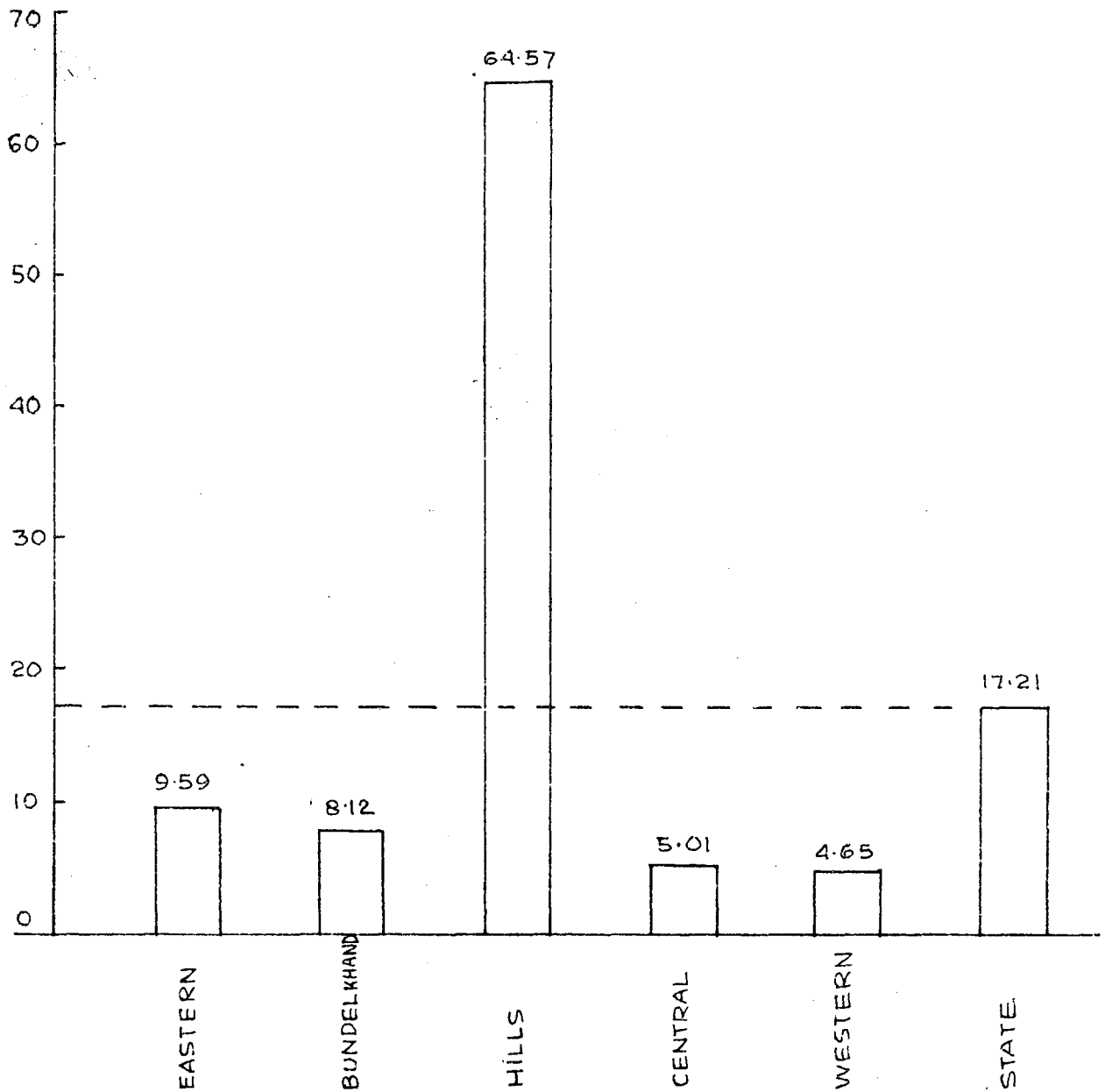
Region-wise indicators of development

Serial no.	Items	Region					U.P. State
		Hill	Eastern	Bundelkhand	Central	Western	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Reporting area 1979-80 (in '000 hectares)	5323.2	8641.0	2968.9	4600.6	8212.4	29746.1
2	Percentage of area under forest to total reporting area (1979-80)	64.57	9.59	8.12	5.01	4.65	17.21
3	Percentage of population (1981)	4.41	37.55	4.91	17.55	35.48	100.00
4	Density of population per sq. km. (1981)	94	485	185	429	479	377
5	Percentage of urban population to total population (1981)	18.4	10.7	19.9	21.4	23.8	18.0
6	Percentage of net area sown to total reporting area (1979-80)	13.27	64.35	60.77	65.41	72.05	57.14
7	Per cultivator net area sown (ha.) (1979-80)	0.64	0.80	1.89	0.80	1.00	0.91
8	Percentage share of net area sown to cultivable area (1979-80)	65.73	85.52	75.88	83.86	88.16	83.92
9	Percentage of small and marginal holdings to total holdings (1976-77)	72.82	90.82	64.34	87.13	80.77	85.77
10	Percentage of area under small and marginal holdings to total area under holdings (1976-77)	46.22	54.62	22.52	52.62	41.10	45.56
11	Average size of holding (1976-77) (ha.)	1.03	0.82	2.35	1.00	1.31	1.81
12	Intensity of cropping (1979-80)	161.01	139.68	113.59	133.56	146.99	139.09
13	Percentage of area under commercial crops to gross cropped area (1979-80)	6.45	7.60	6.46	14.30	17.29	12.15
14	Per tractor gross cropped area (Ha.) (1979-80)	1726.40	585.45	427.05	624.94	228.05	373.92
15	Per ha. consumption of fertilizers in kg. (1980-81)	33.00	49.61	13.44	39.40	58.54	47.35
16	Gross value of agricultural output per ha. of net area sown in Rs. (1978-79)	3636.52	2830.40	1629.30	2951.30	3294.25	2918.63
17	Gross value of agricultural output per capita Rural In Rs. (1978-79)	676.38	474.21	710.15	620.88	678.96	589.51
18	Value of agricultural produce per agricultural worker in Rs. (1976-77)	1968.00	1610.00	2471.00	2103.00	3117.00	2220.00
19	Percentage of balance under ground water to total safe yield as on 1-4-80	81.21	73.86	78.69	70.51	55.24	65.69
20	Source wise percentage of irrigation to net irrigated area (1979-80)—						
	(i) Canals	49.88	24.16	64.59	46.94	28.23	31.47
	(ii) State Tubewells	26.53	60.96	6.56	43.35	57.69	54.17
	(iii) Others	23.59	14.88	28.85	9.71	14.08	14.36
21	Percentage of net irrigated area to net area sown	28.62	52.74	23.95	48.77	72.36	54.89
22	Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area	27.68	40.36	22.59	40.91	61.69	46.27

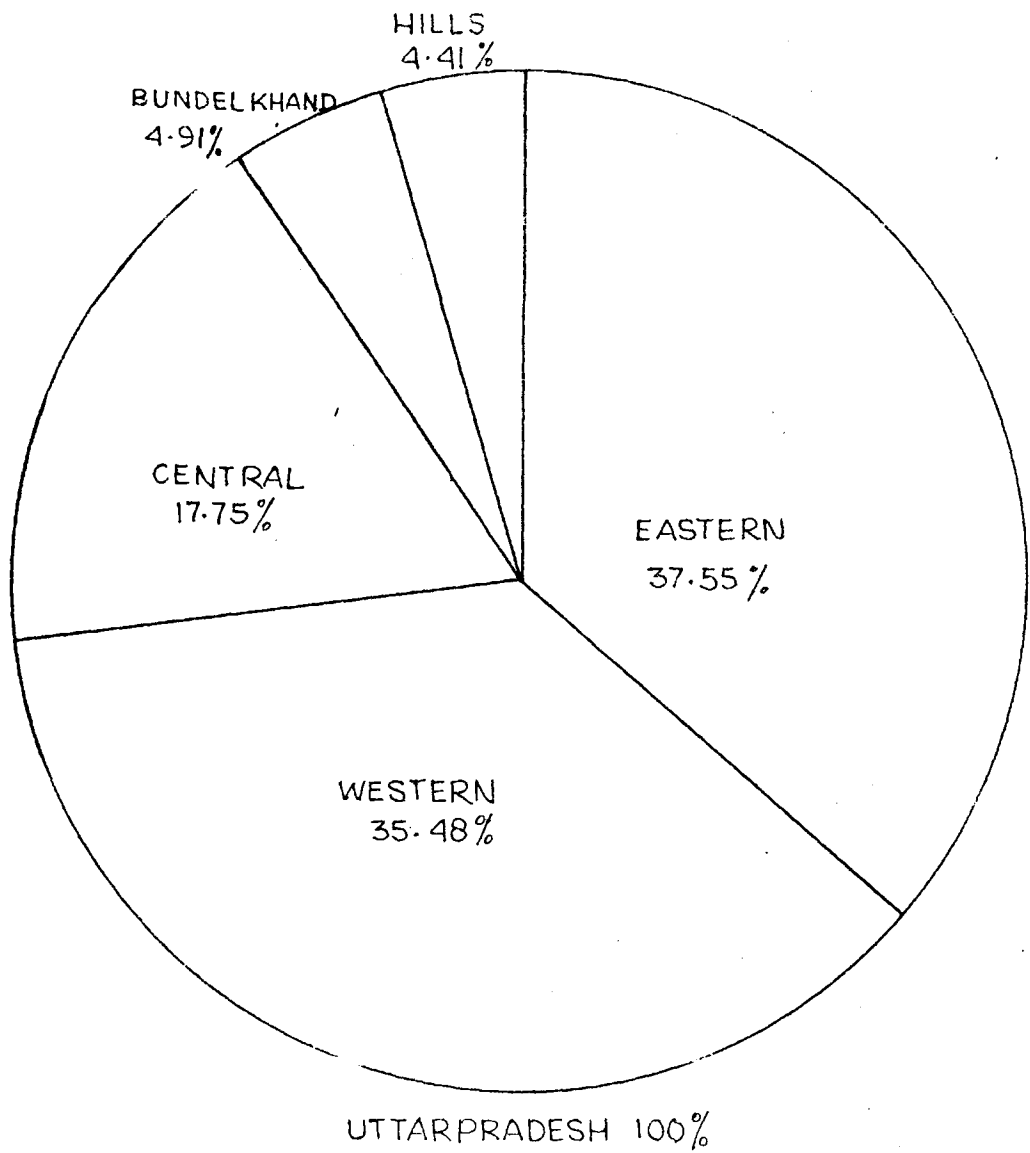
ANNEXURE—I (Concl'd)

Serial no.	Items	Regions					U.P. State
		Hill	Eastern	Bundel- khand	Central	Western	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23	Credit deposit ratio December (1978)	32.34	35.47	29.12	52.79	51.25	45.13
24	Net domestic output per capita at current prices 1976-77 (in Rs.)	708.28	408.20	555.10	524.60	006.14	520.16
25	No. of workers registered industrial establishments per lakh of population (1978-79).	384	298	188	1240	824	651
26	Value added per industrial workers in '000 Rs. (1978-79).	8.21	14.35	12.52	11.10	9.92	11.02
27	Percentage of manufacturing sector to total net output at current prices (1976-77).	9.66	14.12	6.38	15.56	17.86	15.27
28	Percentage of electrified villages to total villages (1981-82).	29.85	35.64	26.96	40.66	50.09	38.82
29	Percentage consumption of electricity in agriculture to total consumption (1979-80).	7.72	23.16	32.60	14.15	41.49	28.04
30	No. of energised private pump sets/tubewells (1980-81).	3859	135149	3990	44067	209280	396345
31	Per capita consumption of electricity (K.W.H.)- (1979-80).	78.53	92.28	27.94	86.00	91.92	87.71
32	Length of pucca roads per thousand sq. km. of area (1980-81).	164.15	168.76	130.53	150.18	172.66	162.34
33	Length of pucca roads (P.W.D.) per lakh of population (1980-81).	174.29	34.85	70.63	34.93	36.06	43.10
34	Literacy percentage (1981)	38.98	24.56	28.72	28.58	28.18	27.38
35	Number of schools per lakh of population (1981-82)—						
	(i) Junior Basic Schools	148	57	85	63	60	65
	(ii) Senior Basic Schools	29	11	18	13	11	12
	(iii) High/Higher Secondary Schools	15	4	5	3	5	5
36	No. of allopathic hospital /dispensaries per lakh of population (1980-81).	11.92	2.24	3.20	2.90	2.38	2.87
37	No. of beds in allopathic hospital per lakh of population (1980-81).	128.97	40.15	51.30	63.25	43.10	49.71
38	No. of scarcity villages (March 1981)	2985	13543	1892	2810	6364	27604
39	Population per bank branch (1979-80)	10092	23151	21096	18903	18317	19340
40	Population per fair price shop (1979-80)	1214	5843	3849	6657	5453	4875
41	Population per cinema house (1979-80)	72919	257678	162645	190821	116421	157165

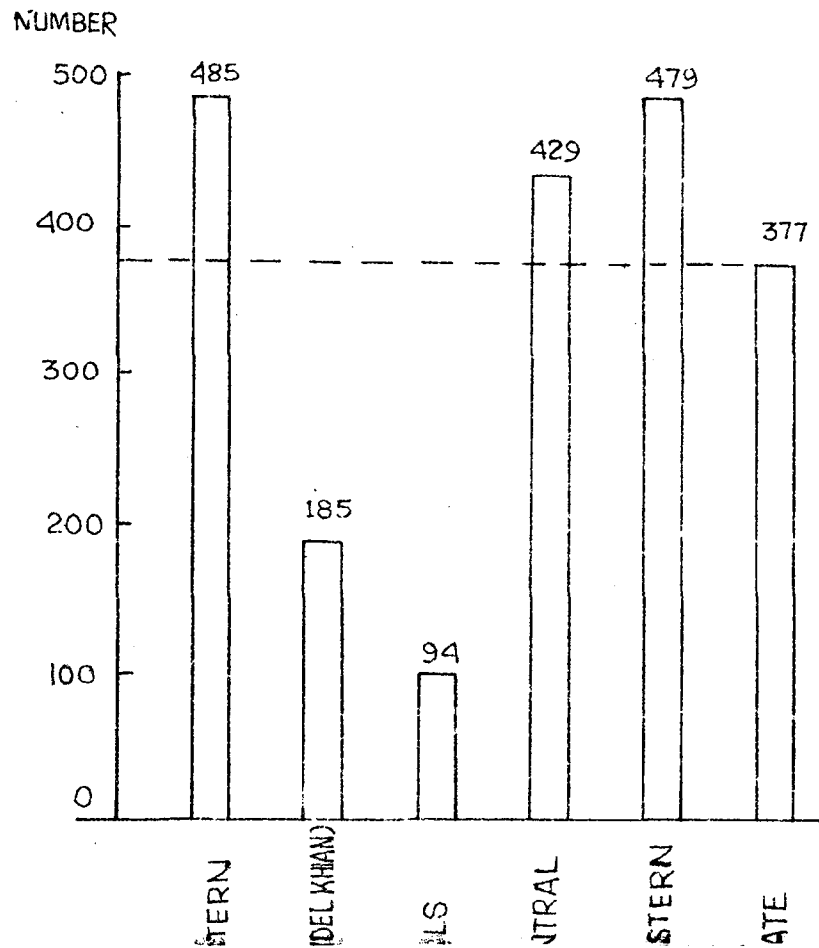
PERCENTAGE OF AREA UNDER FOREST
TO TOTAL REPORTING AREA
1979-80



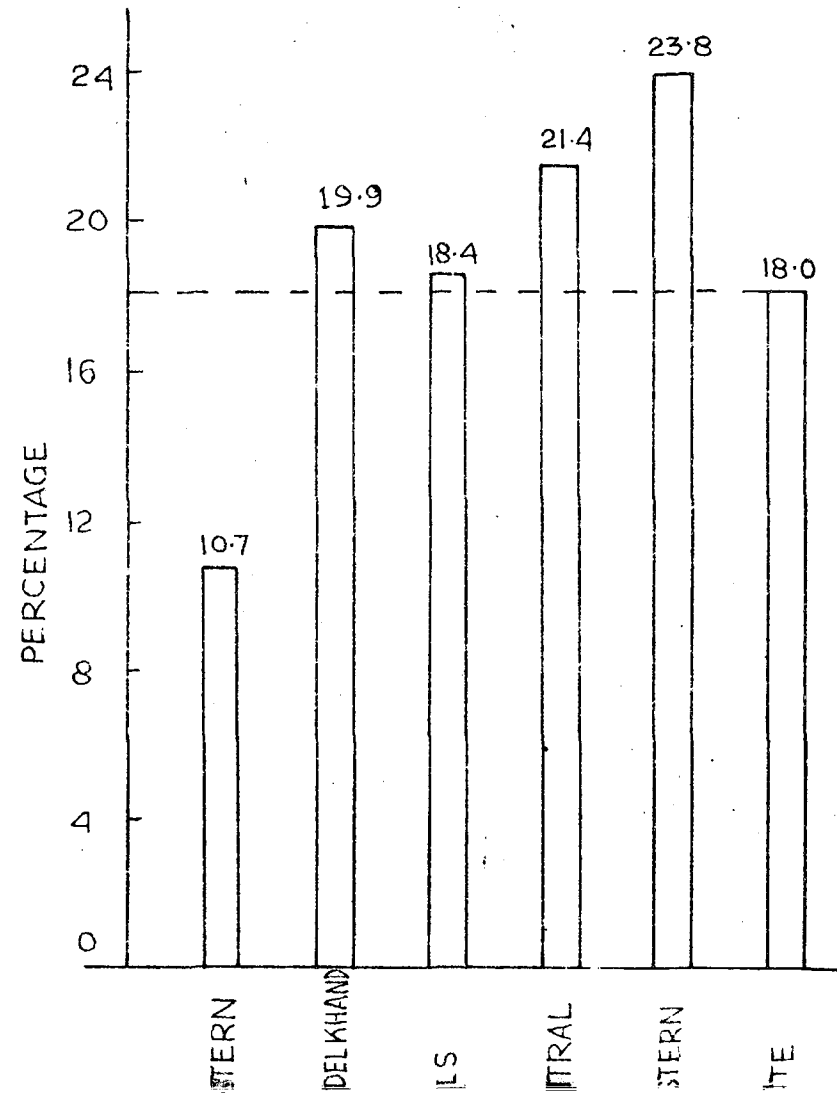
POPULATION PERCENTAGE (1981)



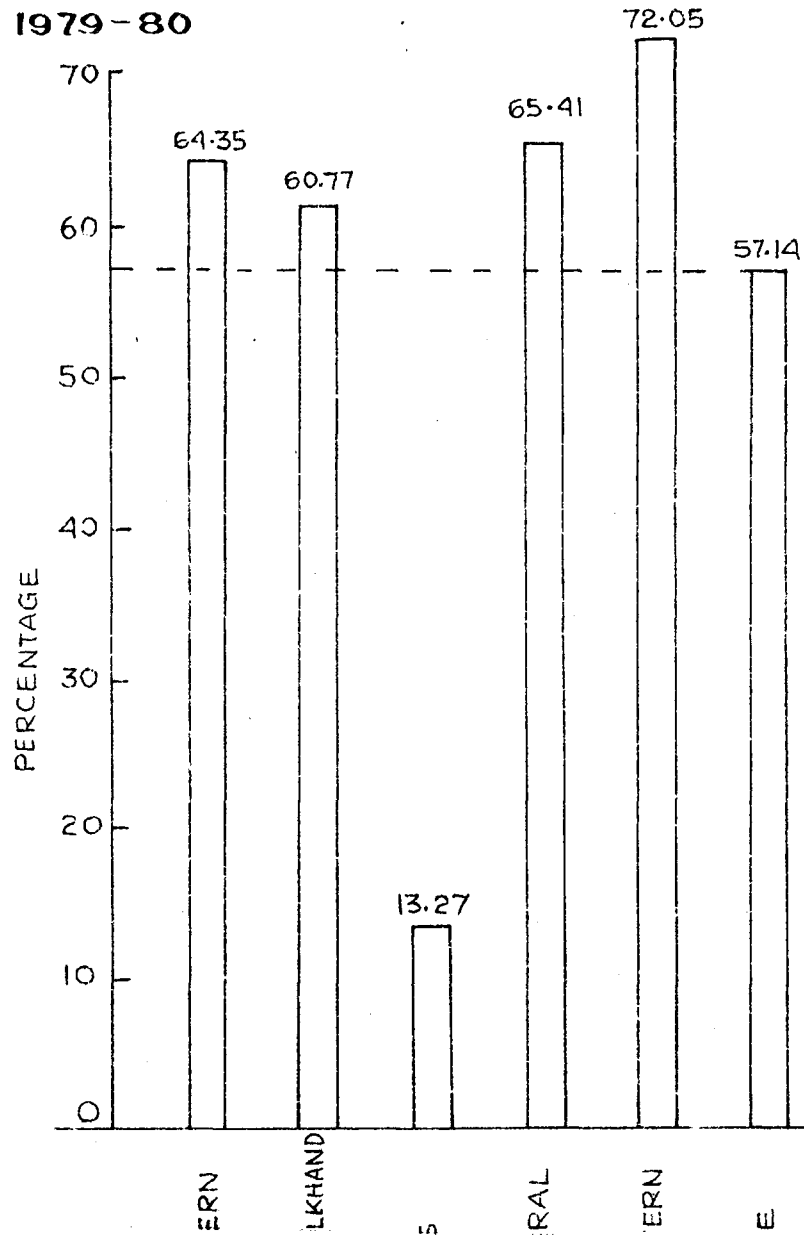
DENSITY OF POPULATION (PERSONS PER SQ. K.M.) 1981



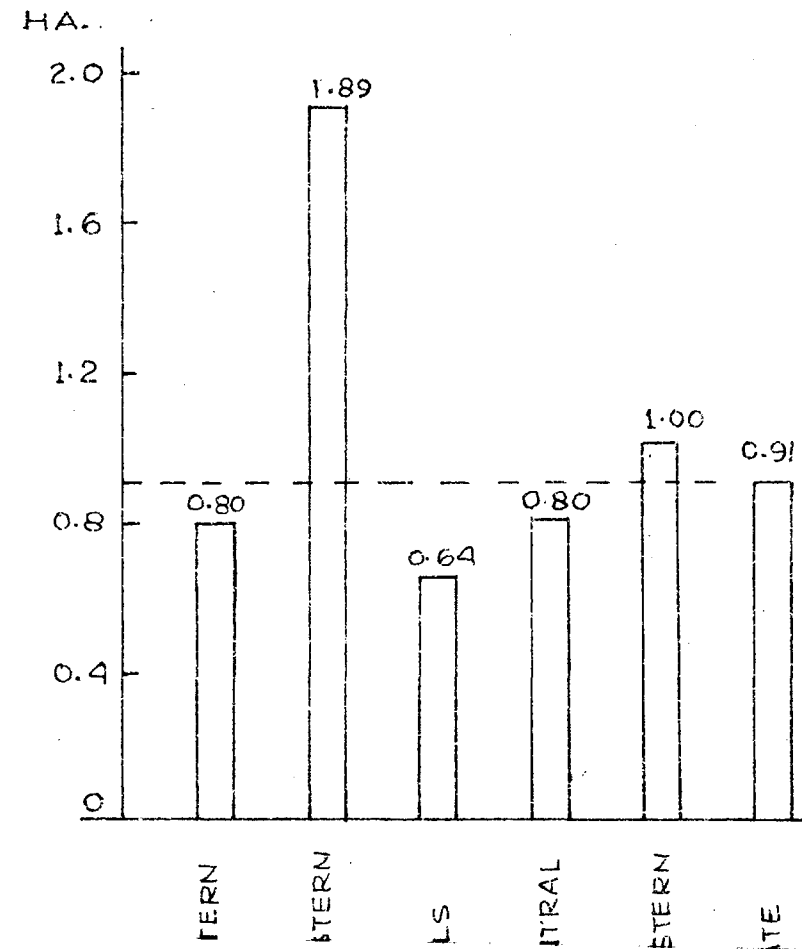
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION (1981)



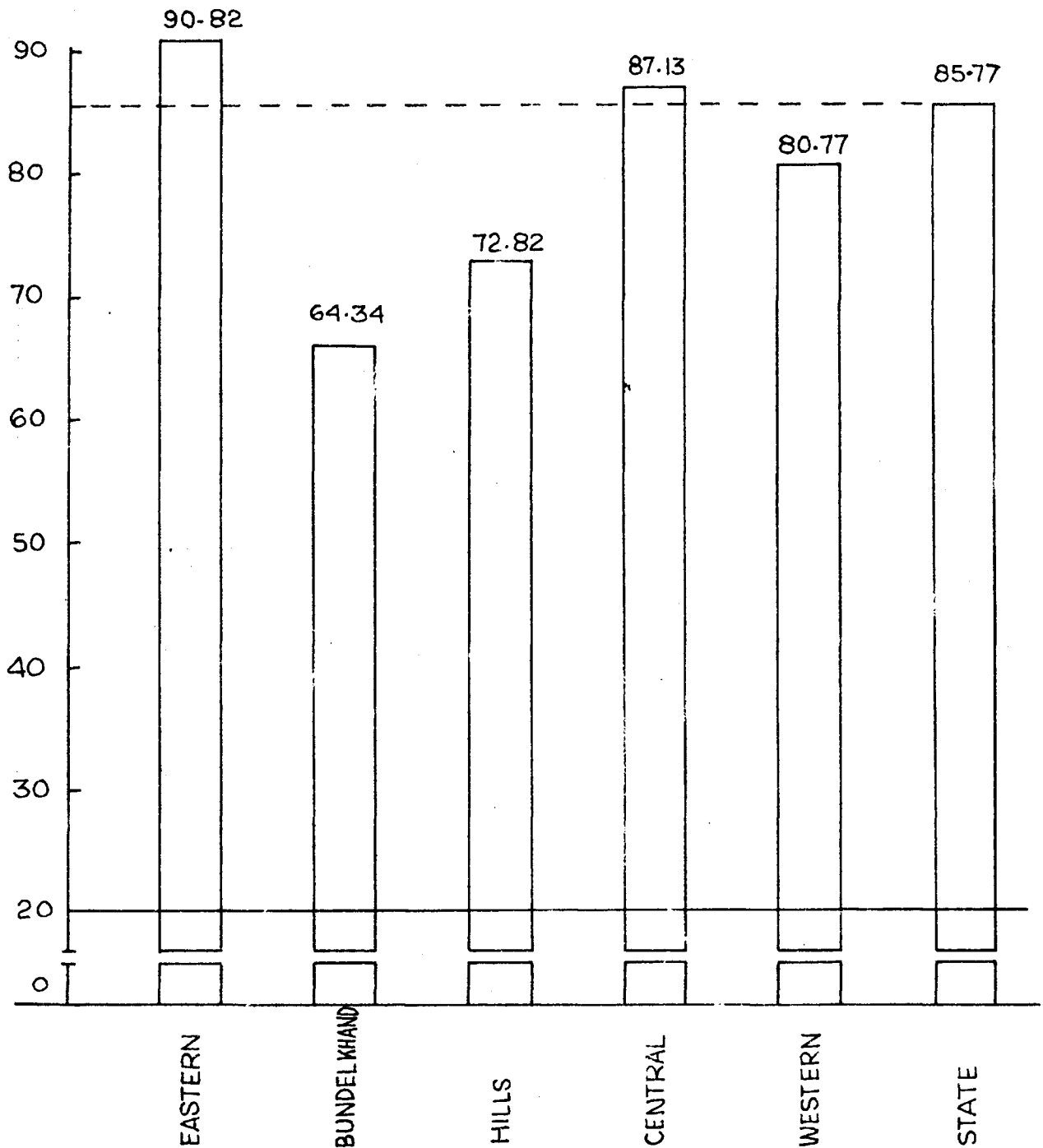
**PERCENTAGE OF NET AREA SOWN TO
TOTAL REPORTING AREA
1979-80**



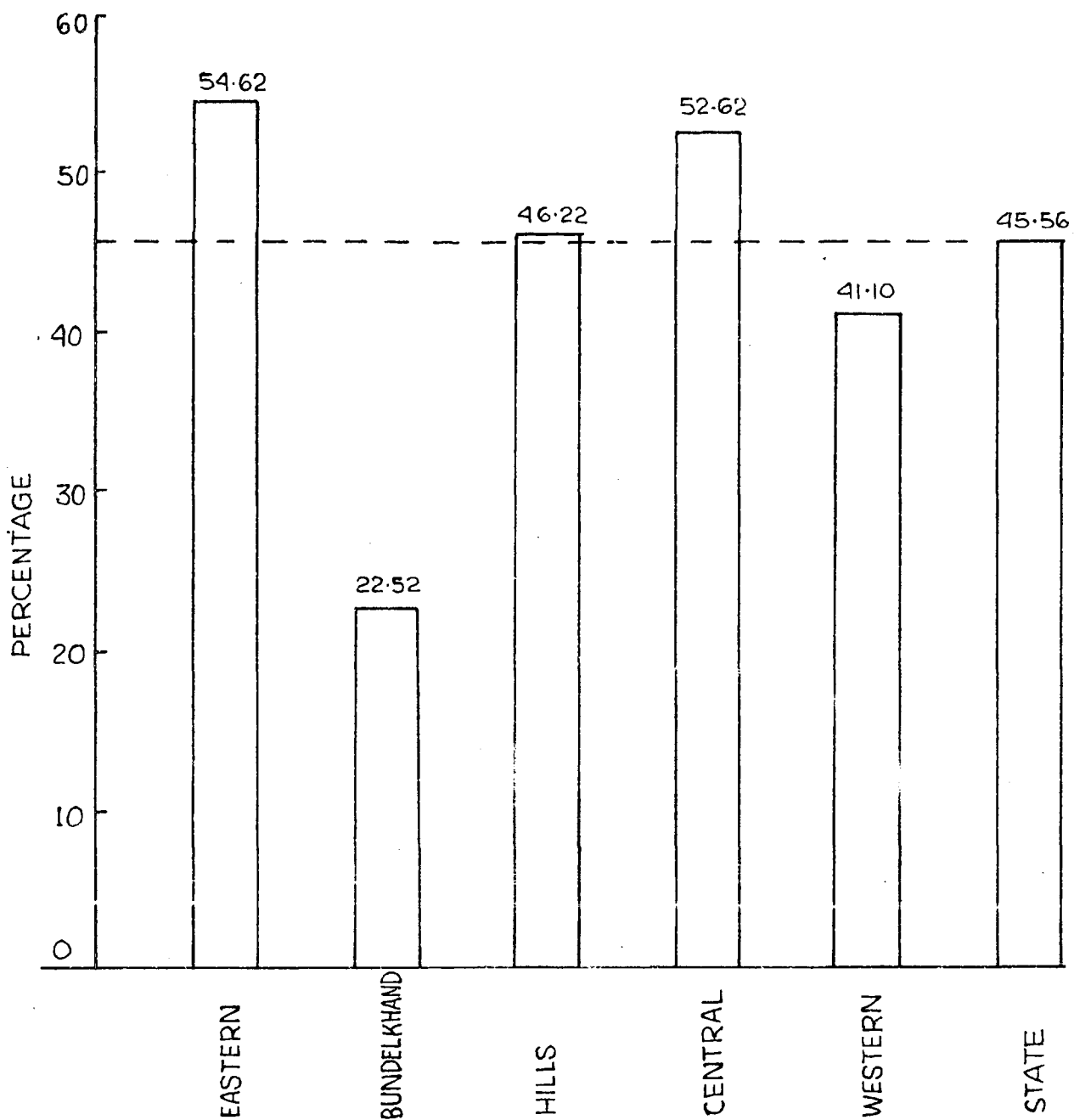
**PER CULTIVATOR NET AREA SOWN (HA.)
1979-80**



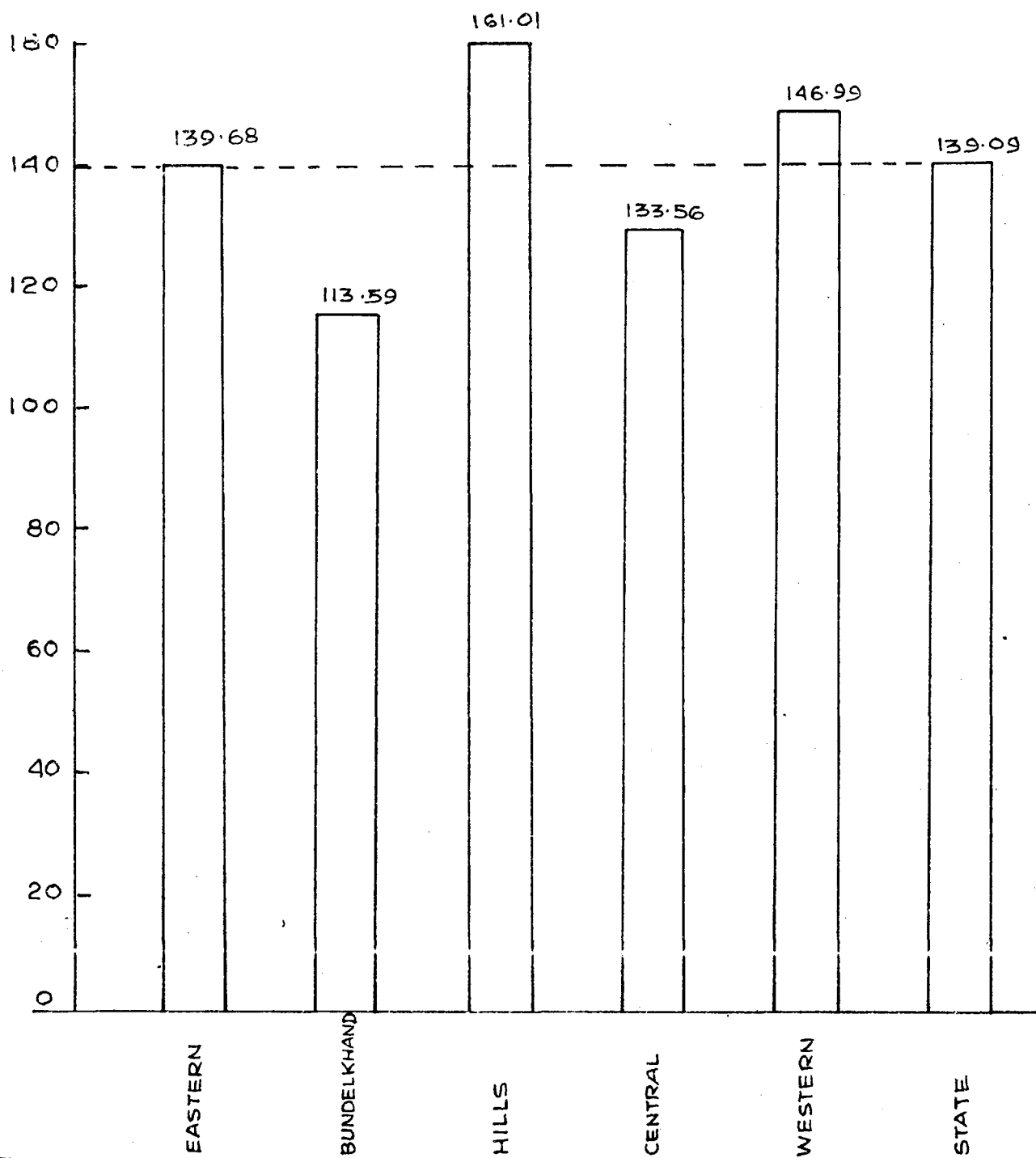
PERCENTAGE OF SMALL AND MARGINAL HOLDINGS TO TOTAL HOLDINGS 1976-77



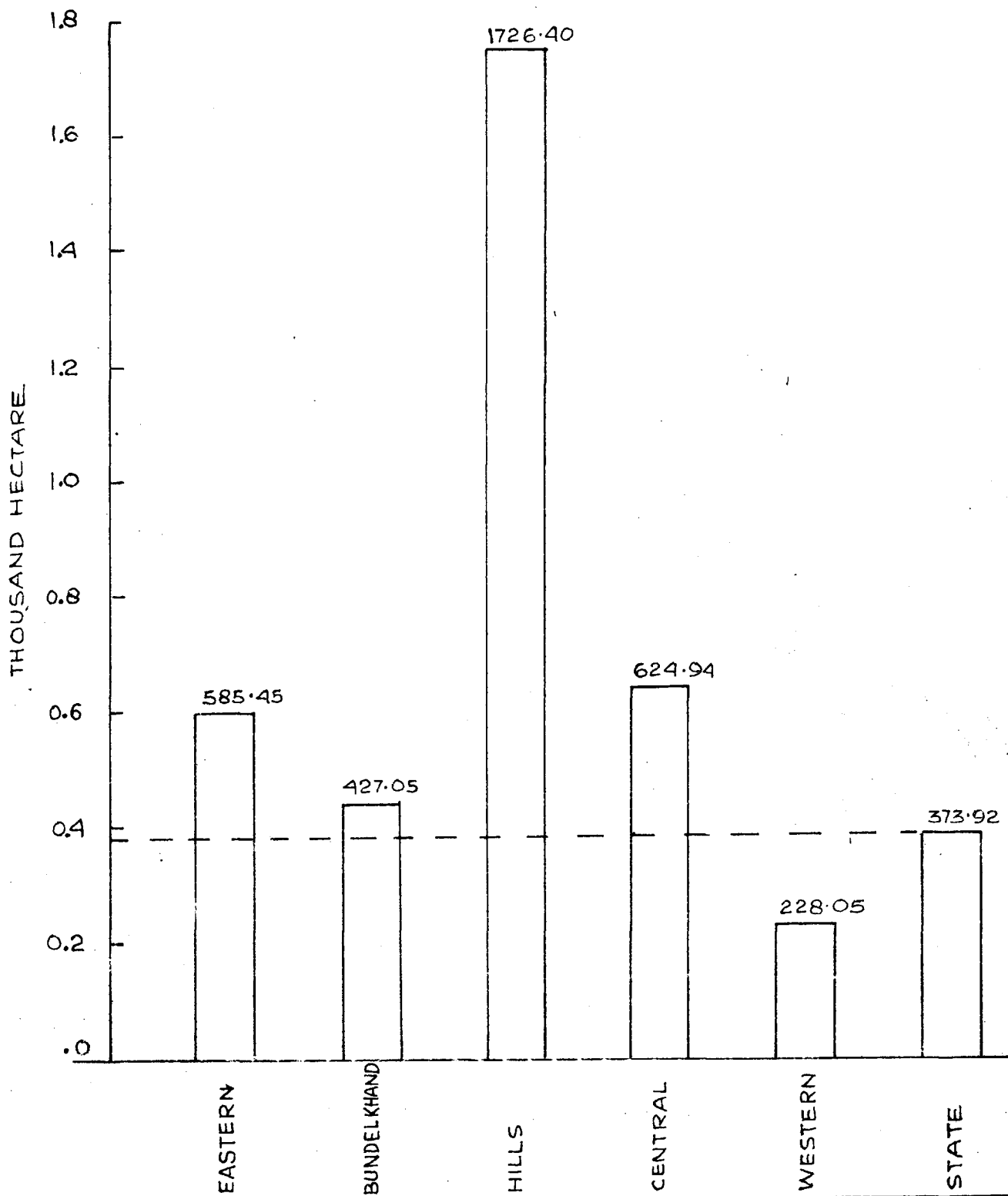
PERCENTAGE OF AREA UNDER
SMALL AND MARGINAL HOLDINGS
TO TOTAL AREA UNDER HOLDINGS
1976-77



INTENSITY OF CROPPING 1979-80

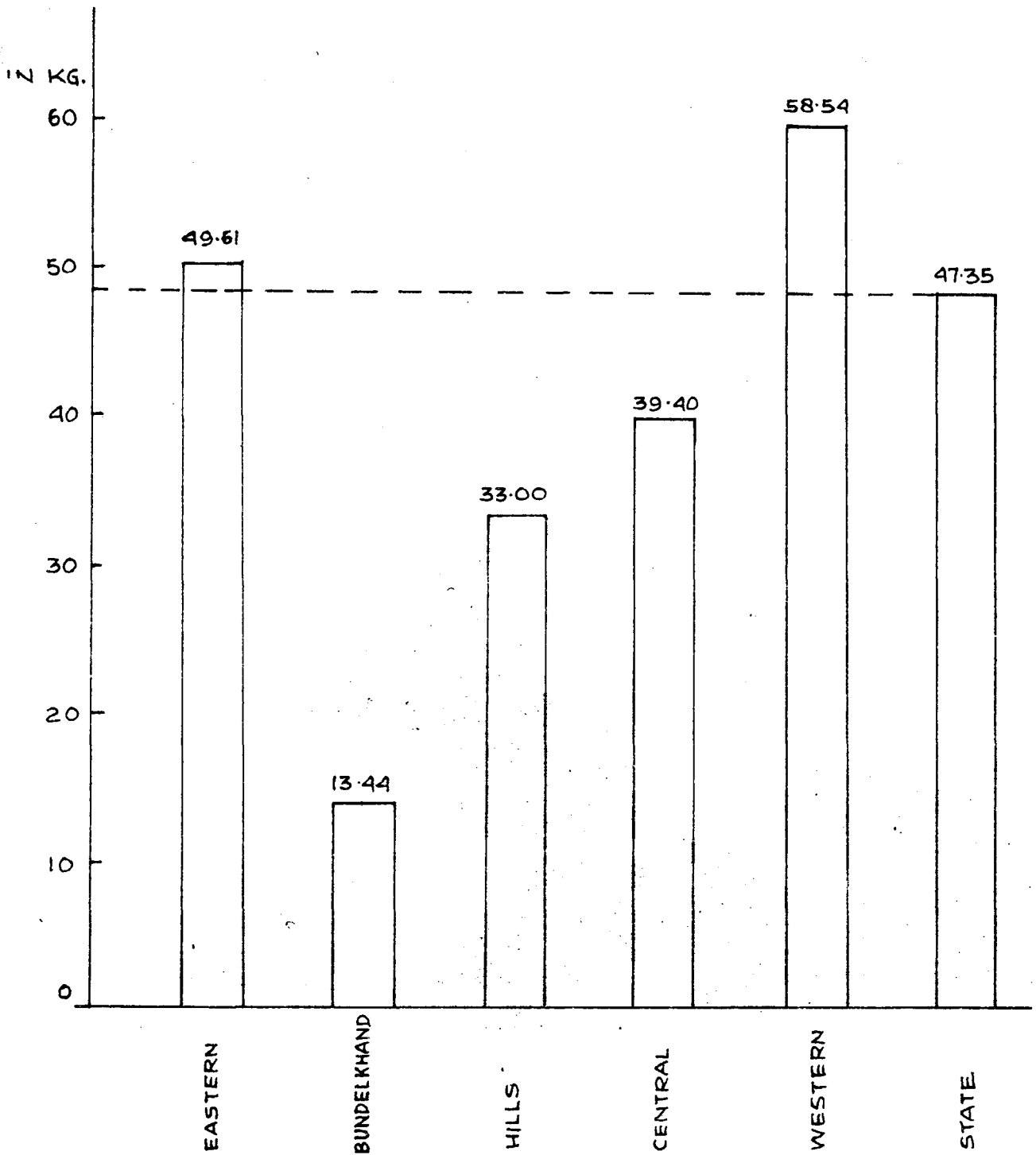


PER TRACTOR GROSS CROPPED AREA (HA.) 1979-80



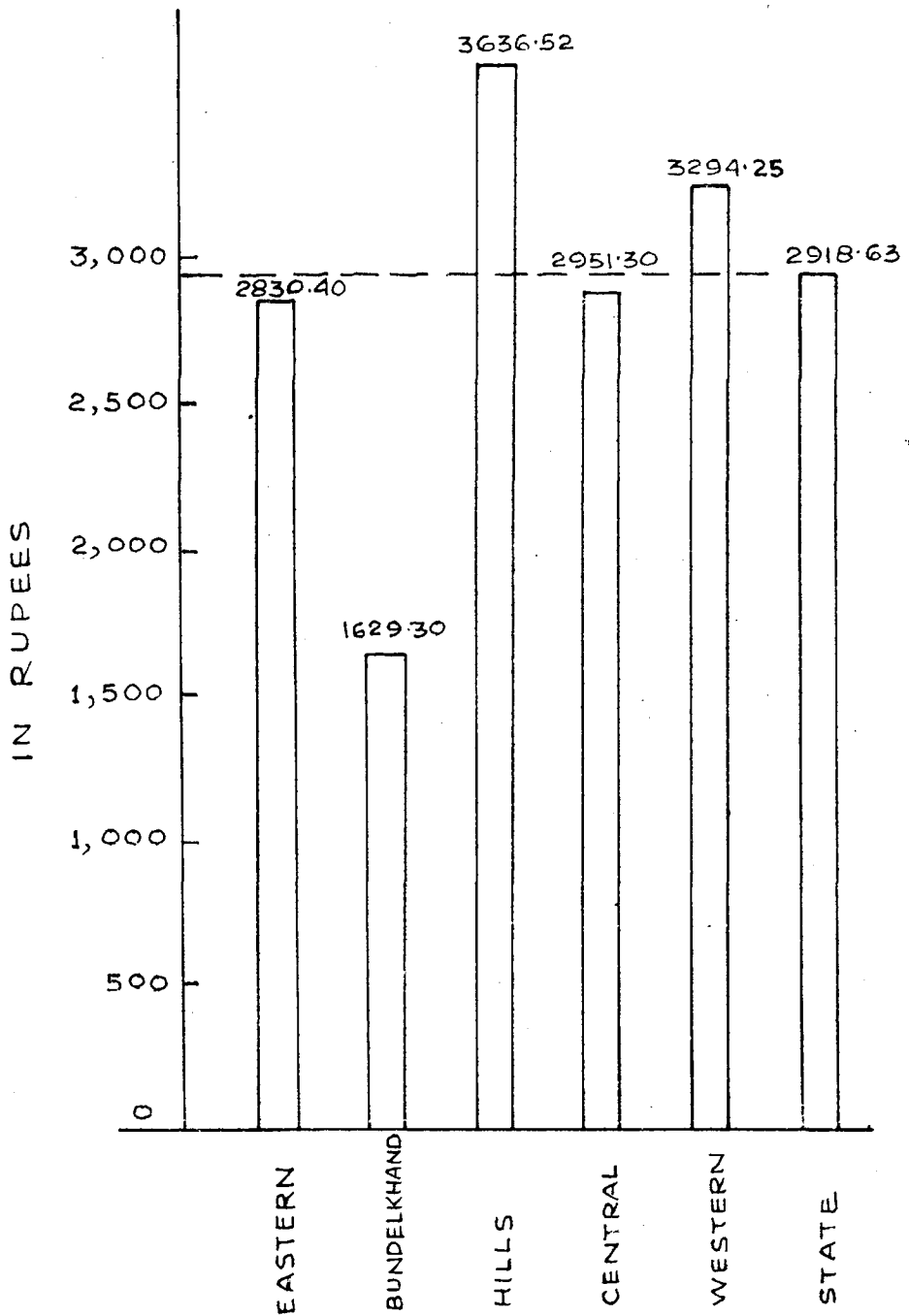
PER HA. CONSUMPTION OF FERTILIZER IN KG.

1980-81



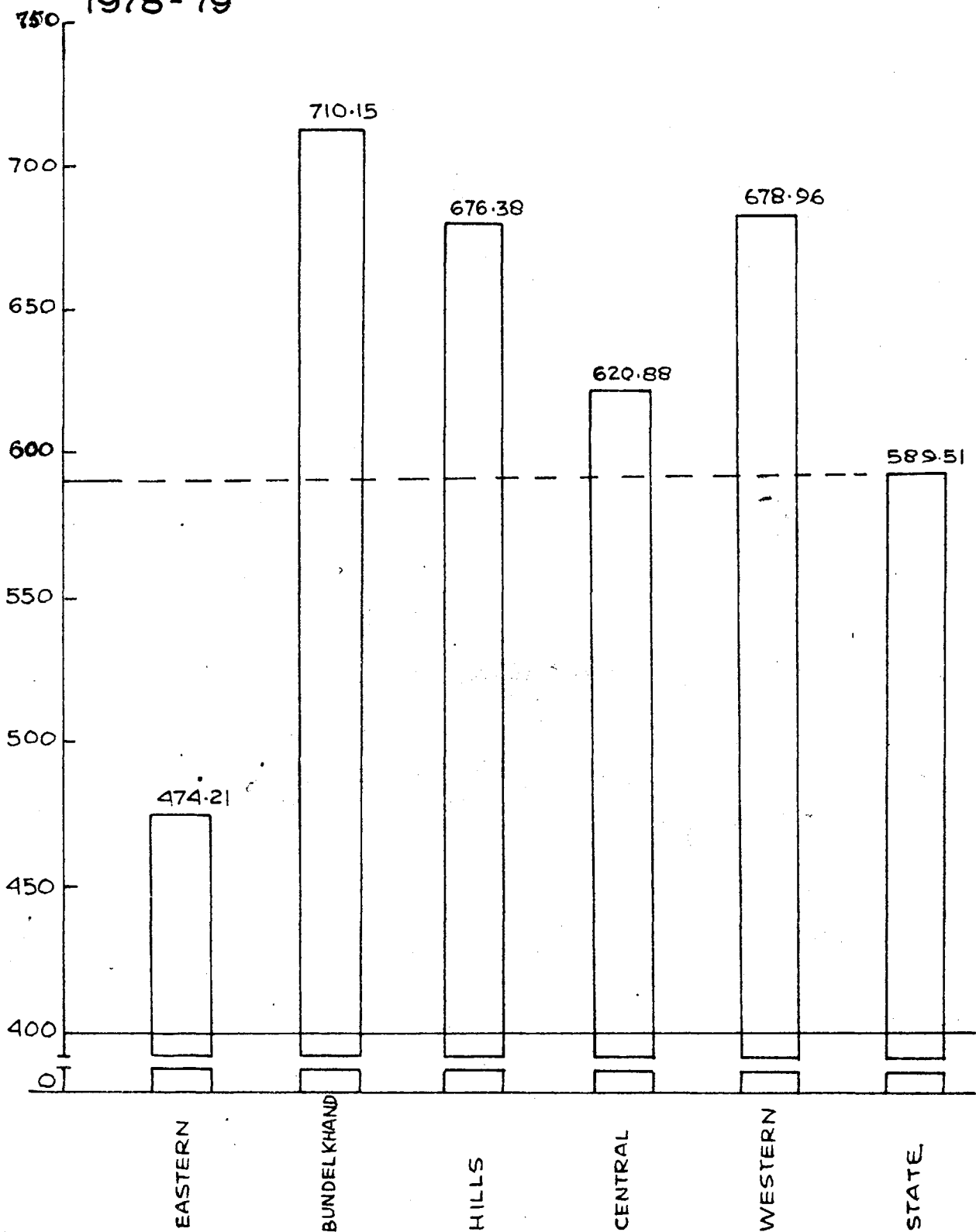
GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURE OUT PUT
PER HA. OF NET AREA SOWN IN Rs.

1978-79

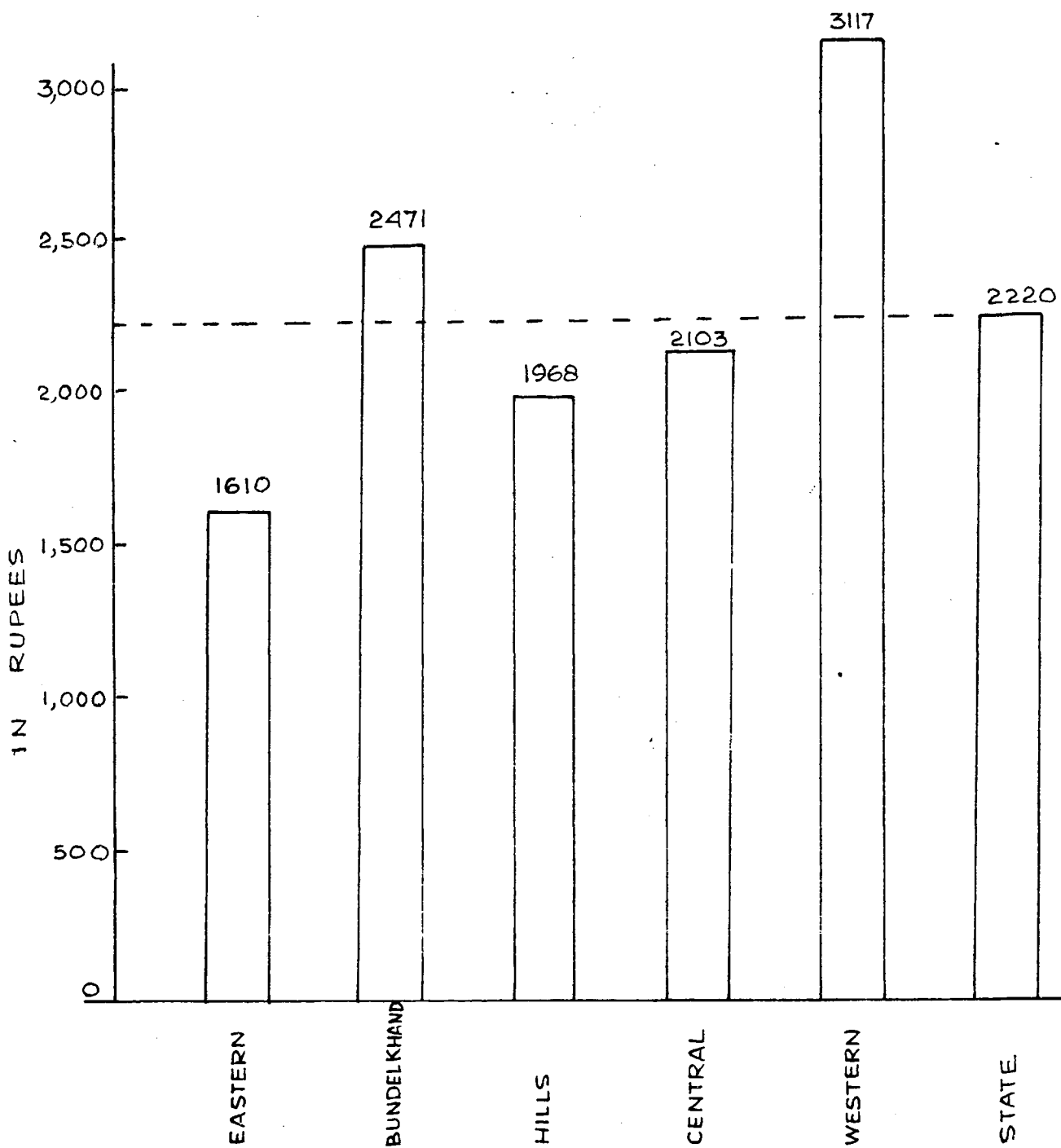


GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURE OUTPUT
PER CAPITA (RURAL) IN Rs.

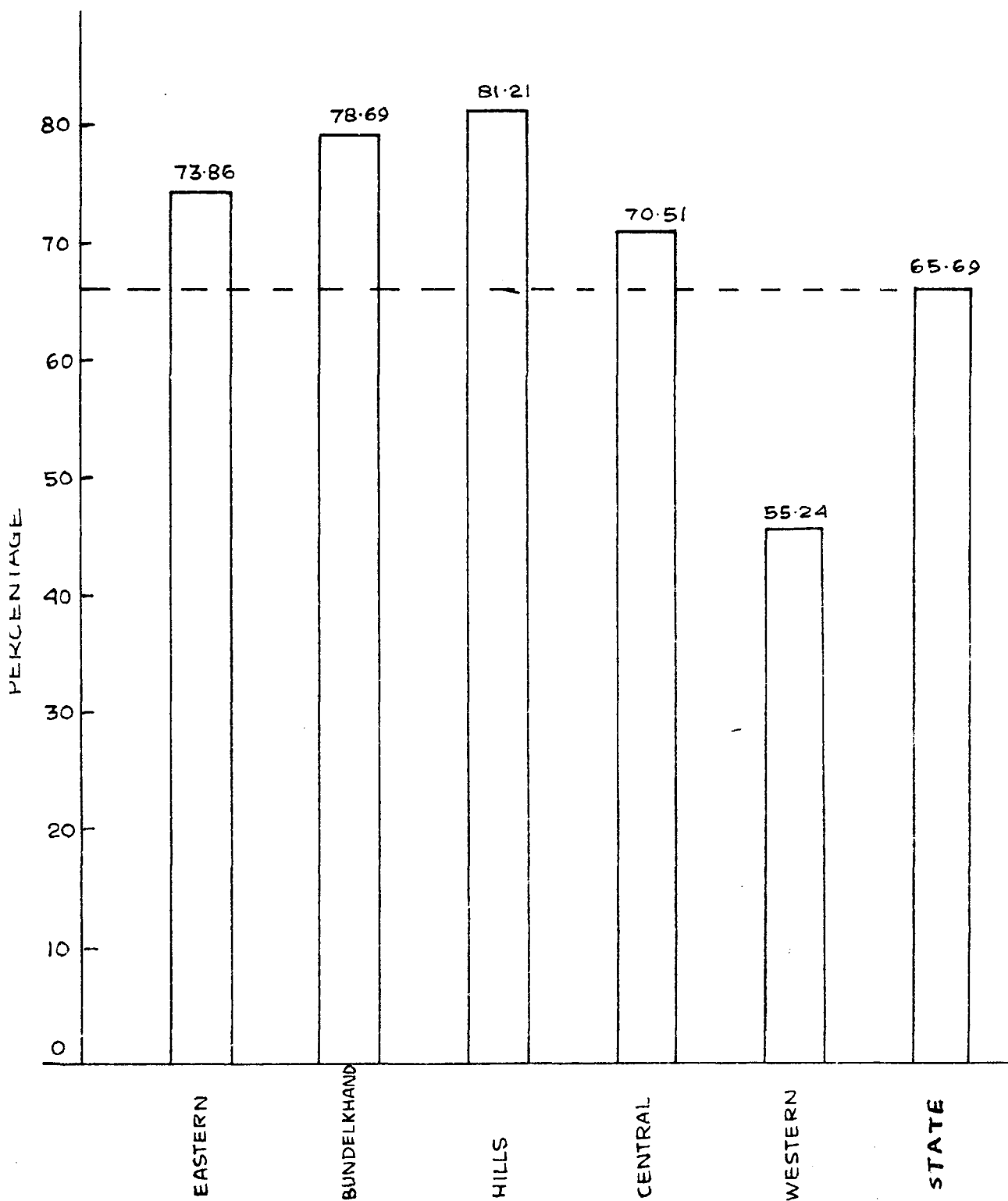
1978-79



**VALUE OF AGRICULTURE PRODUCE
PER AGRICULTURAL WORKER IN Rs.
1976 - 77**

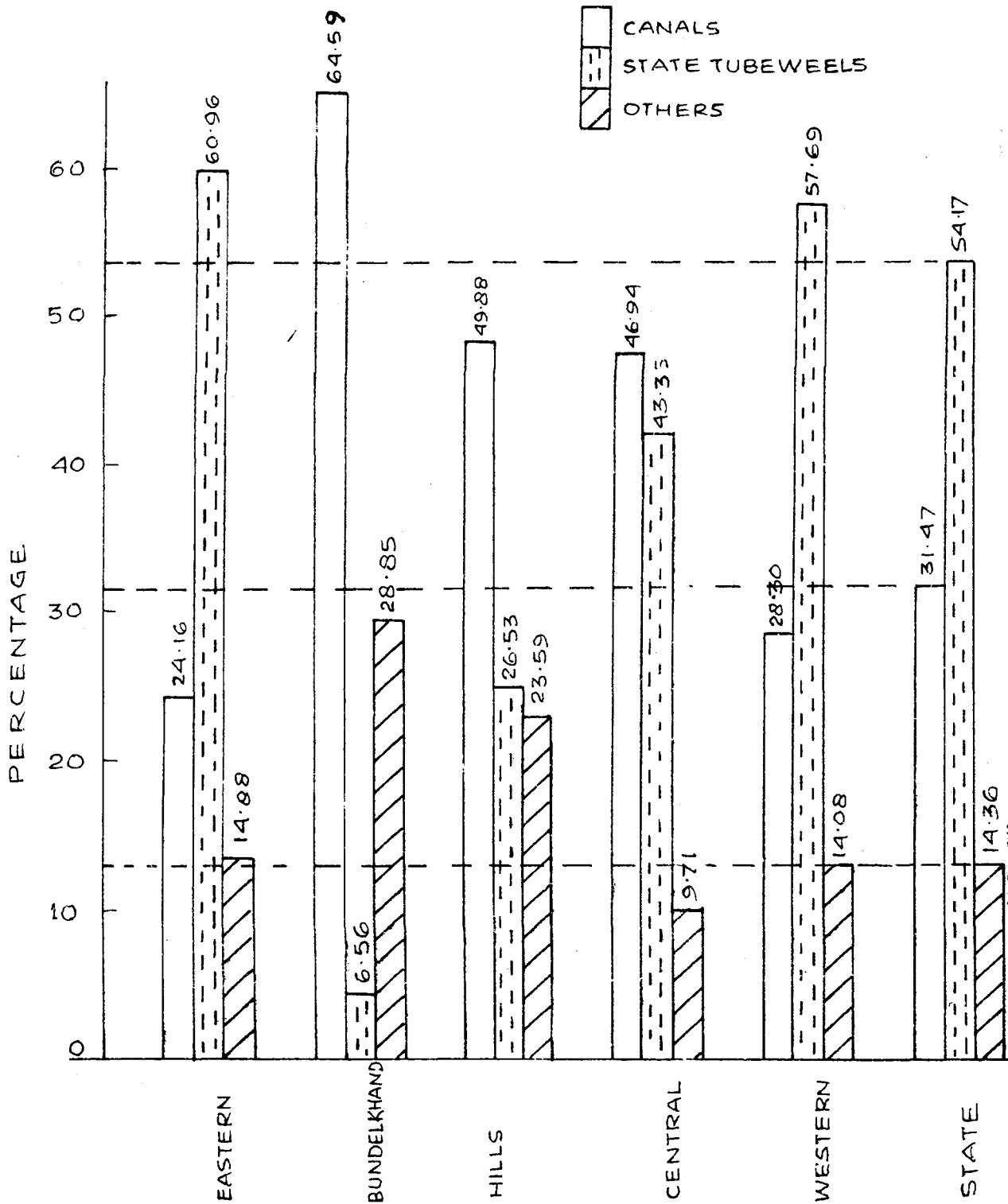


PERCENTAGE OF BALANCE UNDER GROUND
WATER TO TOTAL SAFE YIELD
1.4.80

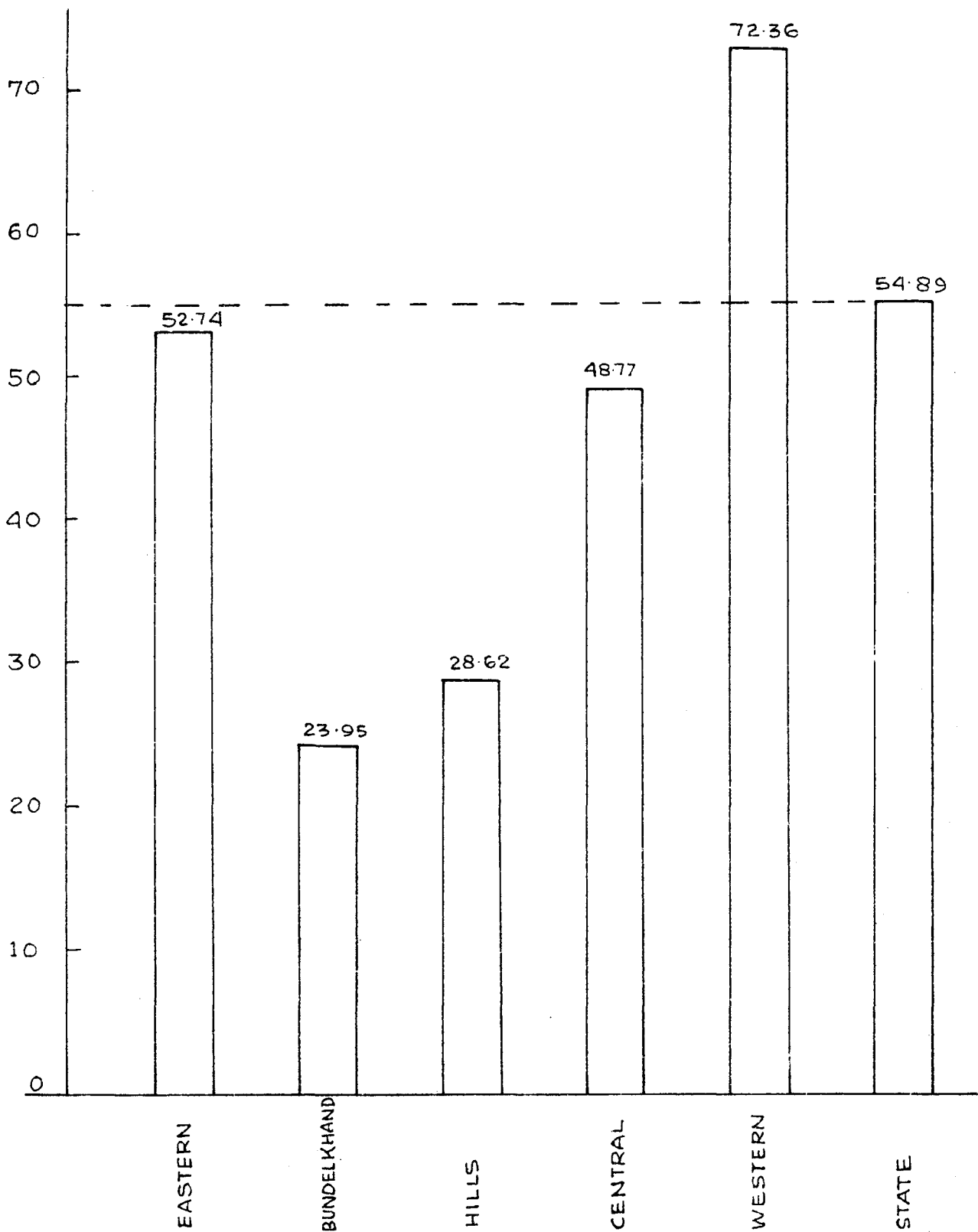


SOURCE WISE PERCENTAGE OF IRRIGATION TO NET IRRIGATED AREA.

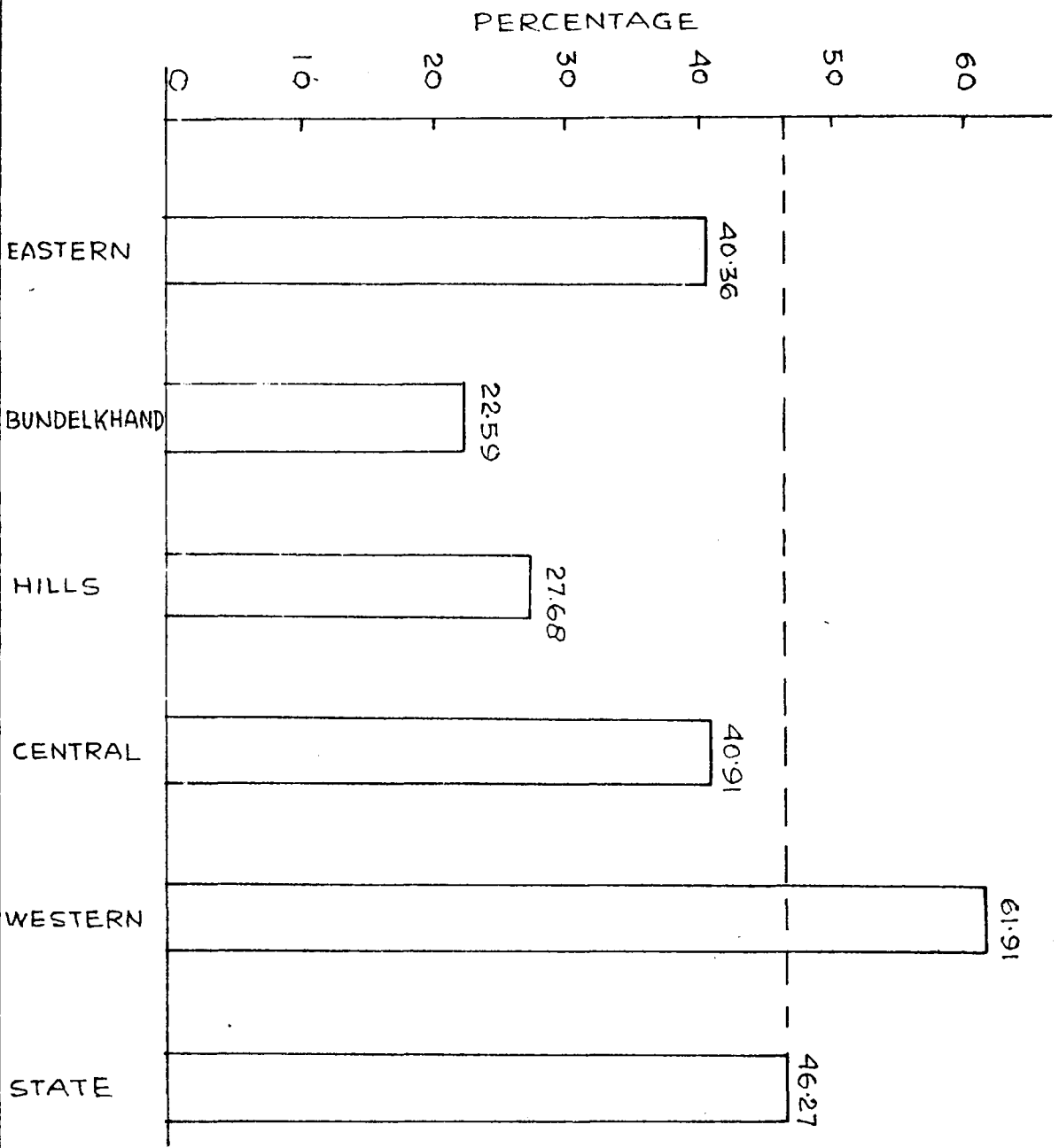
1979-80



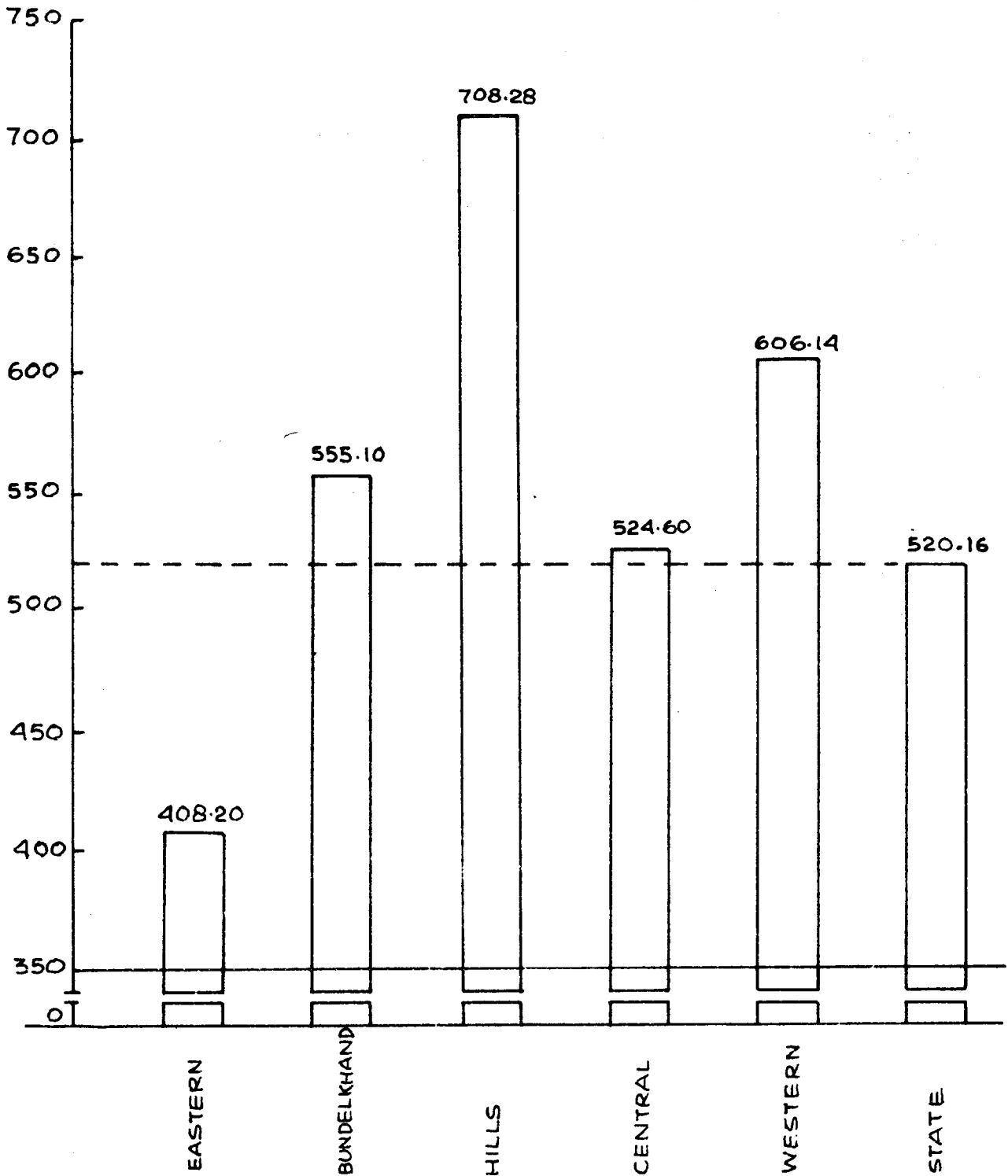
PERCENTAGE OF NET IRRIGATED AREA
TO NET AREA SOWN
1980-81



PERCENTAGE OF GROSS IRRIGATED AREA
TO GROSS CROPPED AREA
1980-81

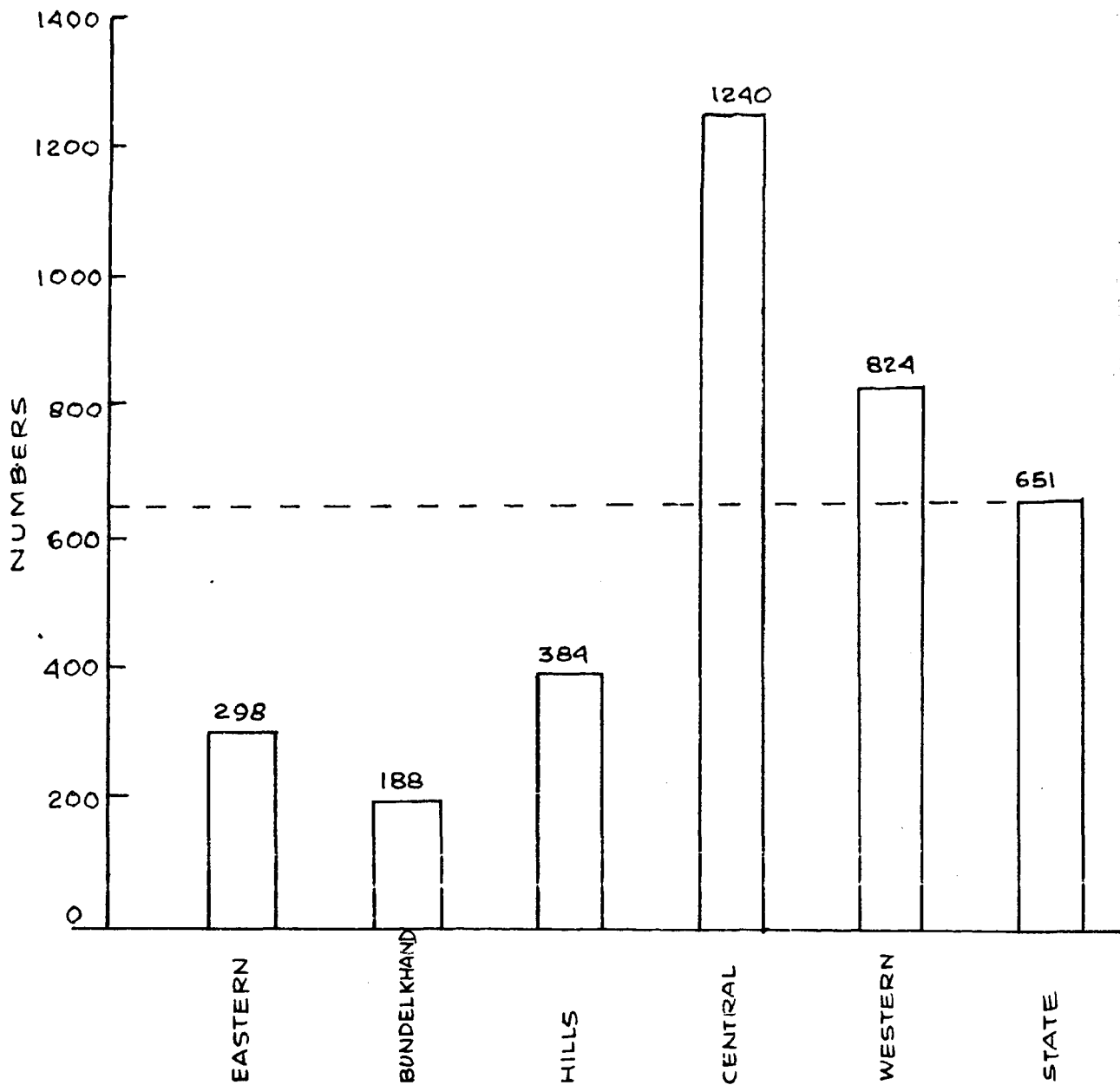


NET DOMESTIC OUT PUT PER CAPITA
AT CURRENT PRICES IN Rs.
1976-77

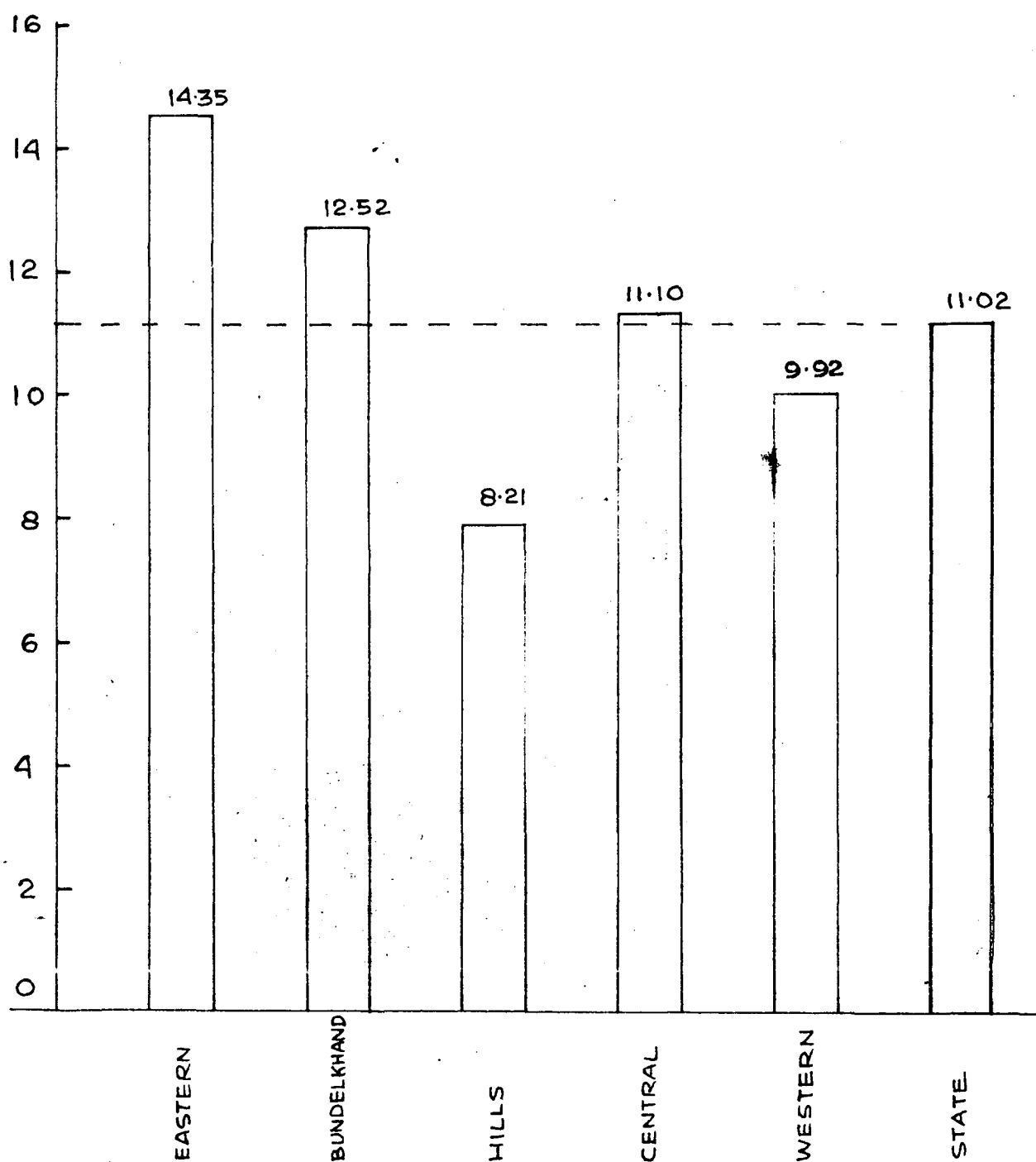


NUMBER OF WORKERS IN REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENT PER LAKH OF POPULATION

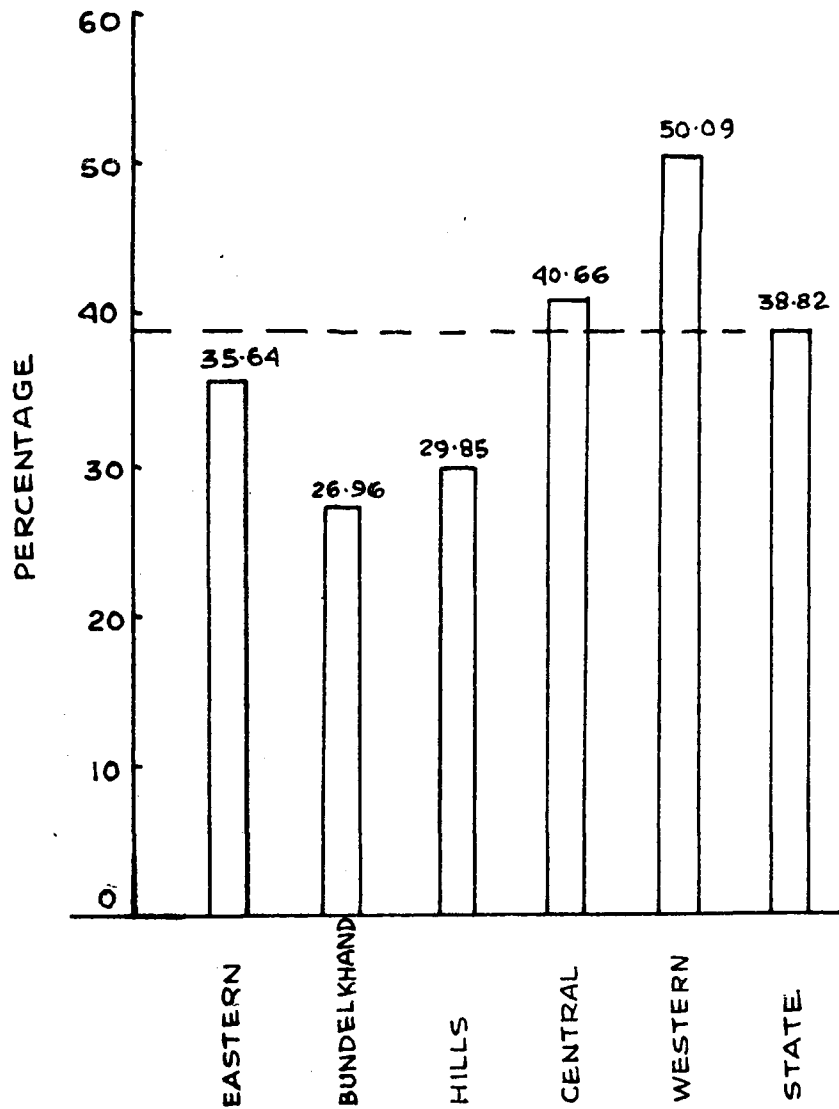
1978-79



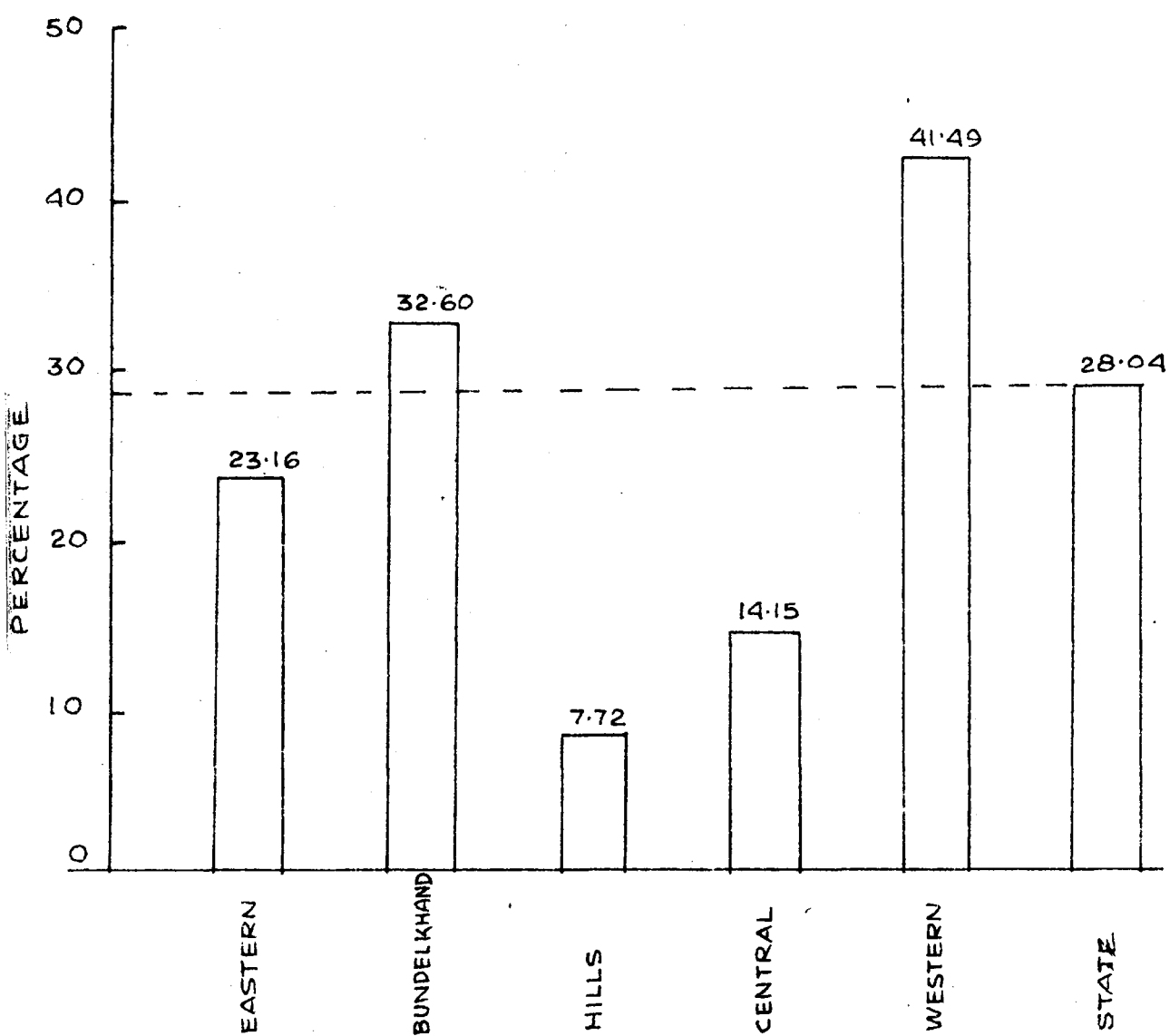
VALUE ADDED PER INDUSTRIAL WORKER
IN '000 RS.
1978-79



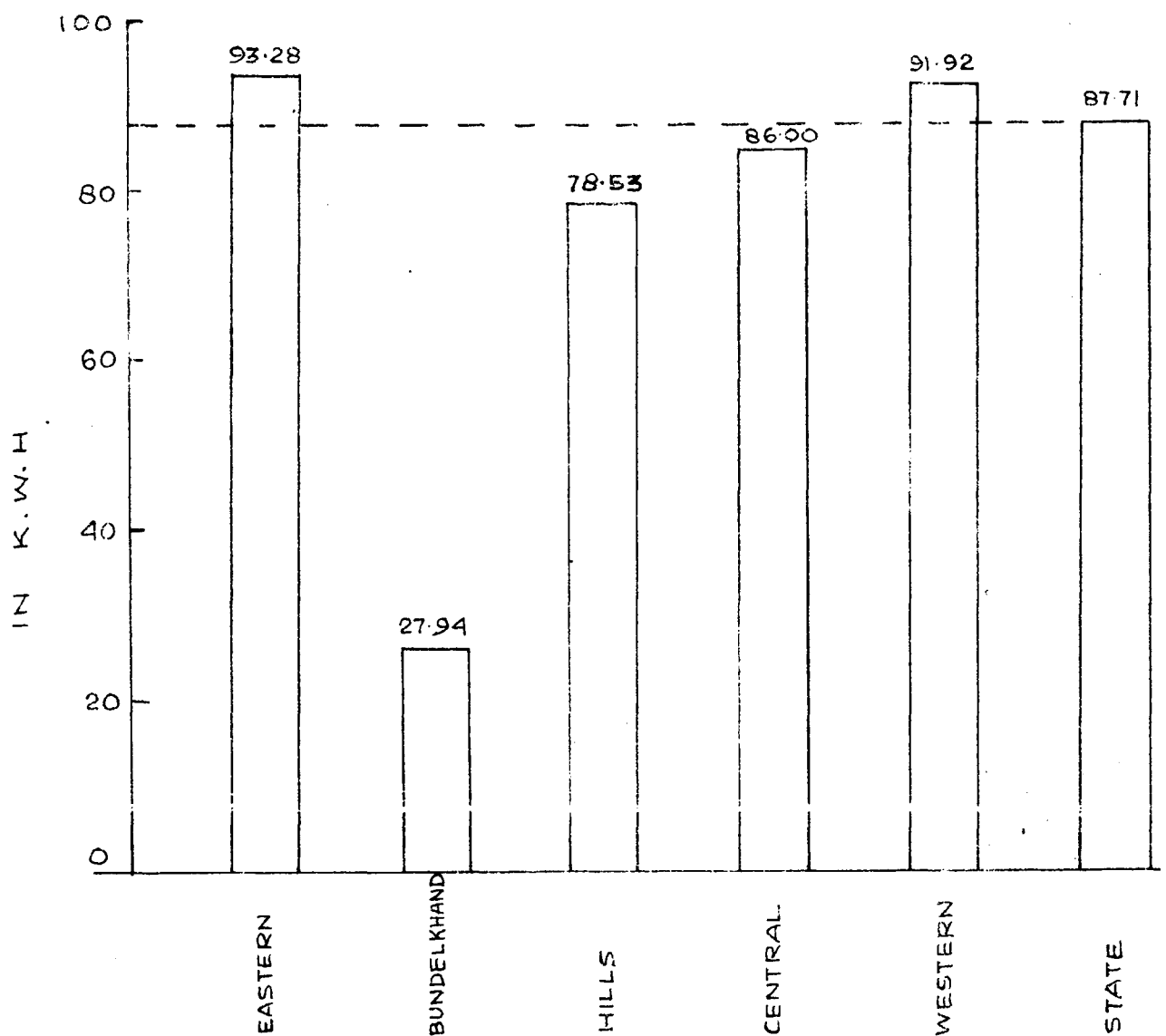
PERCENTAGE OF ELECTRIFIED VILLAGES TO TOTAL VILLAGES 1981-82



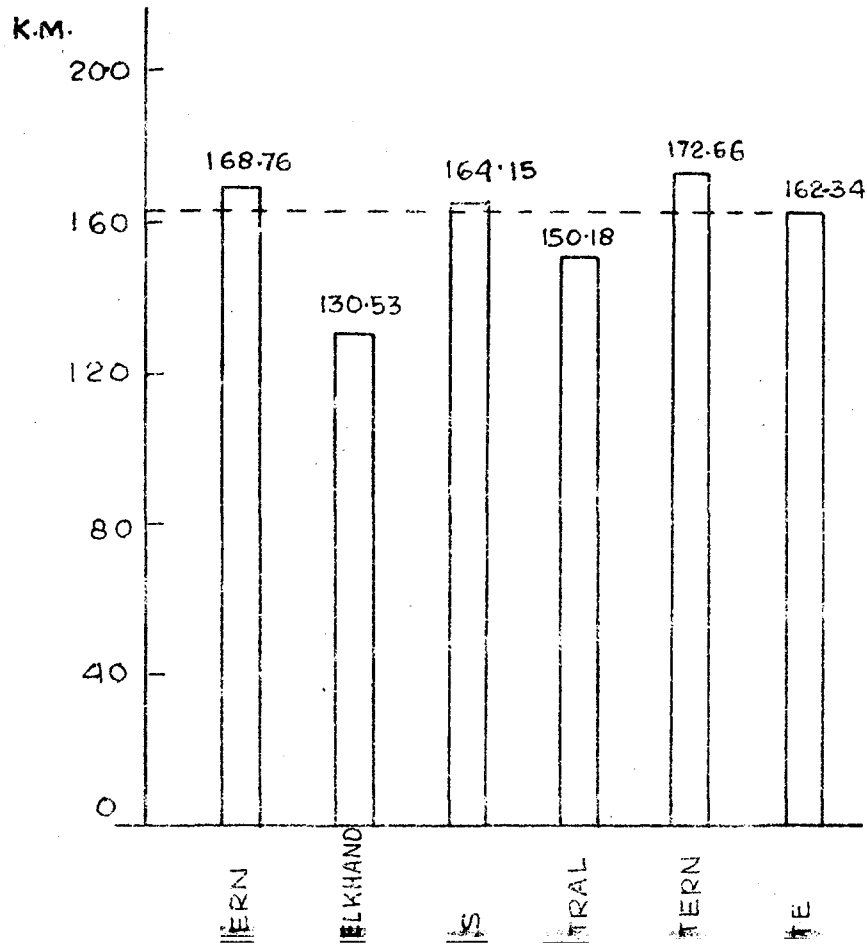
PERCENTAGE CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY IN AGRICULTURE TO TOTAL CONSUMPTION 1979-80



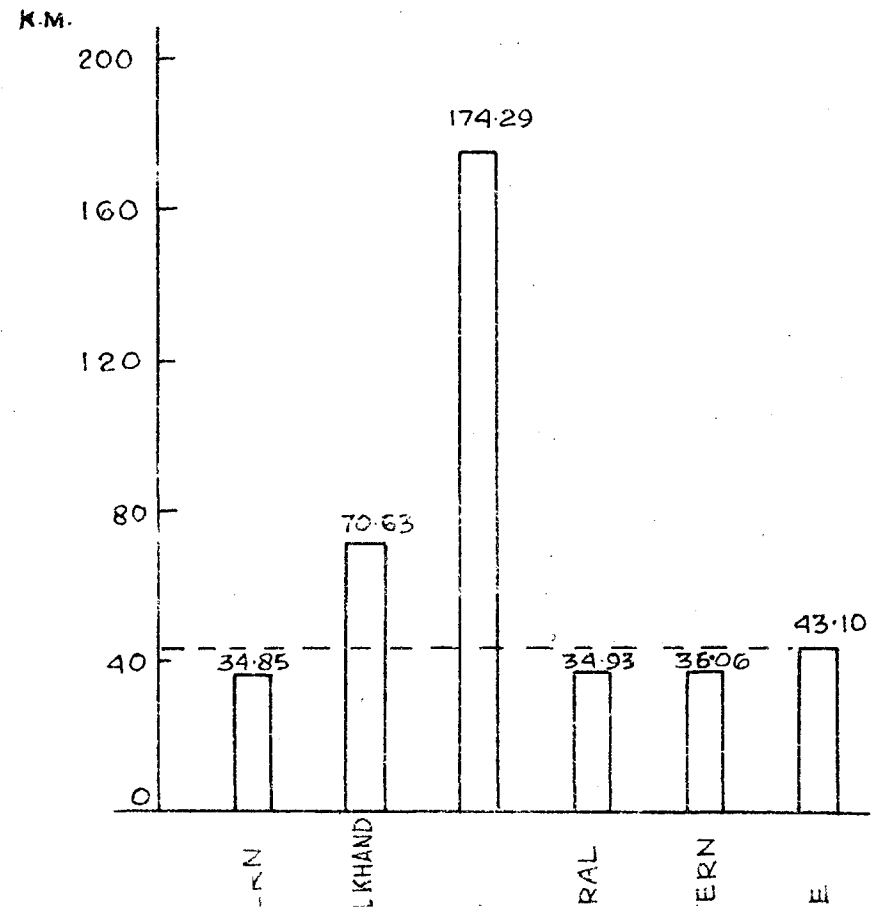
PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY
(IN K.W.H)
1979-80



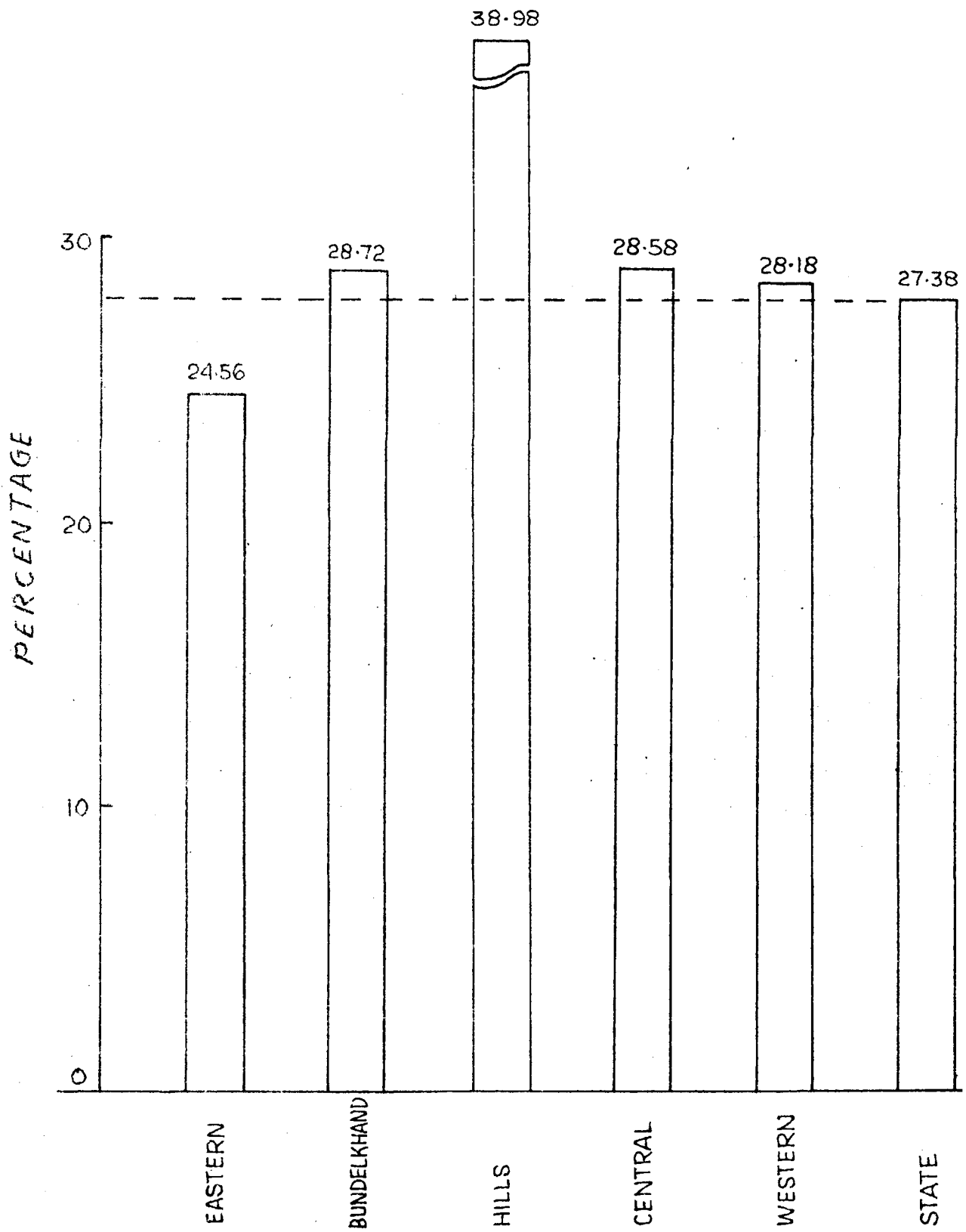
LENGTH OF PUCCA ROADS (P.W.D)
PER 1000 SQ. KM. OF AREA (IN KM.)
1980-81



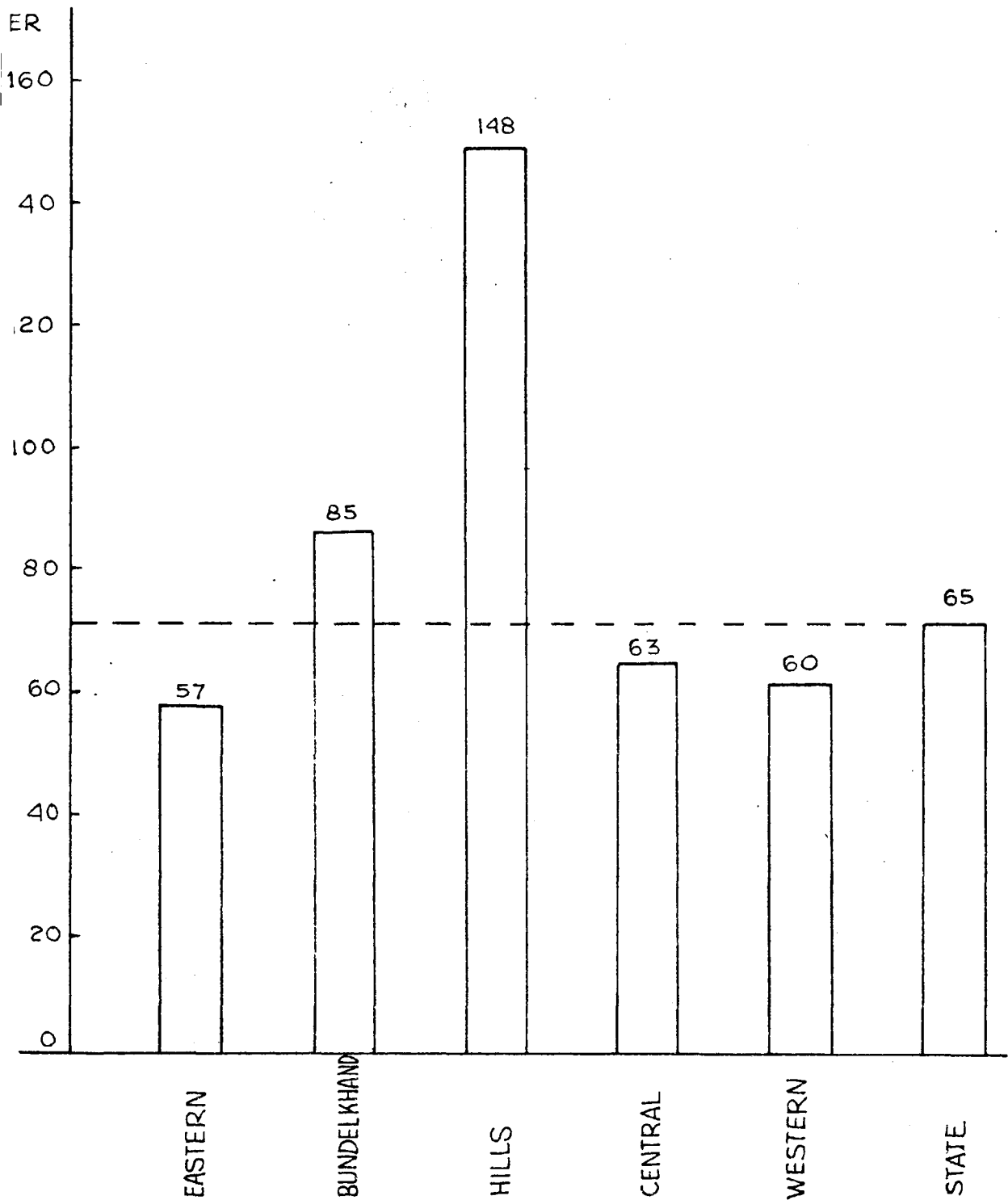
LENGTH OF PUCCA ROADS (P.W.D)
PER LAKH OF POPULATION (IN KM.)
1980-81



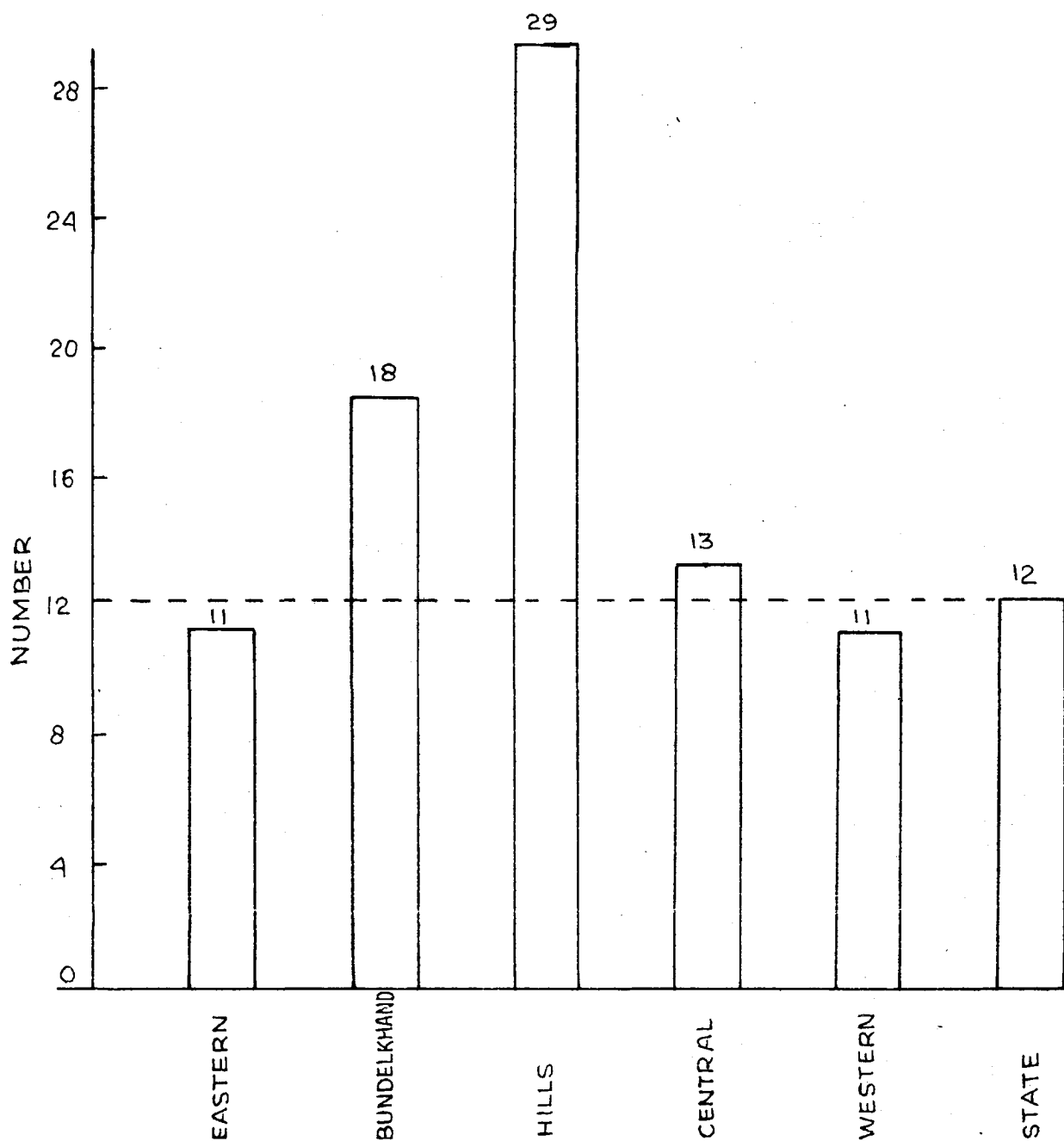
LITERACY PERCENTAGE 1981



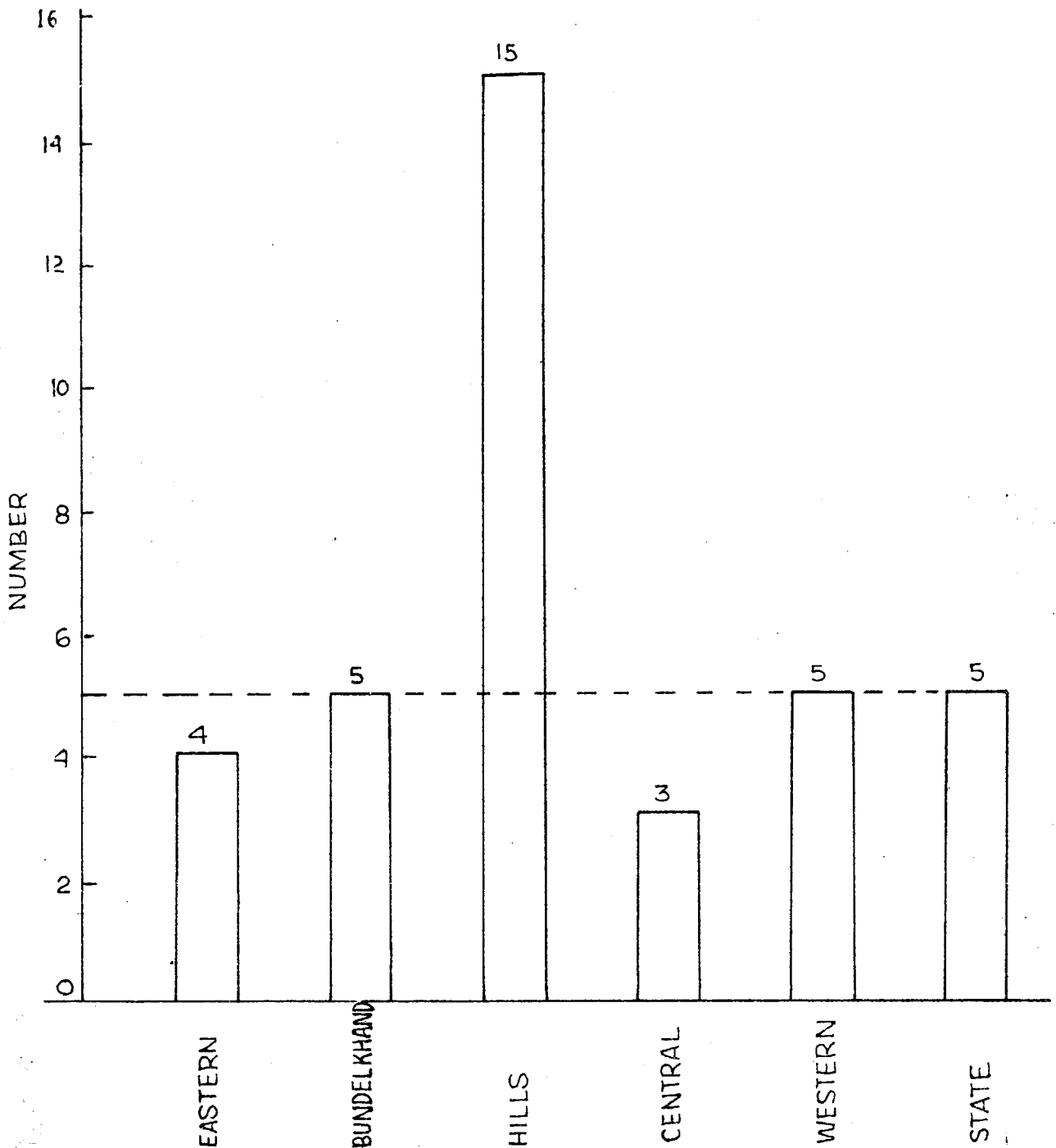
NO OF JUNIOR BASIC SCHOOLS PER LAKH OF POPULATION (1981-82)



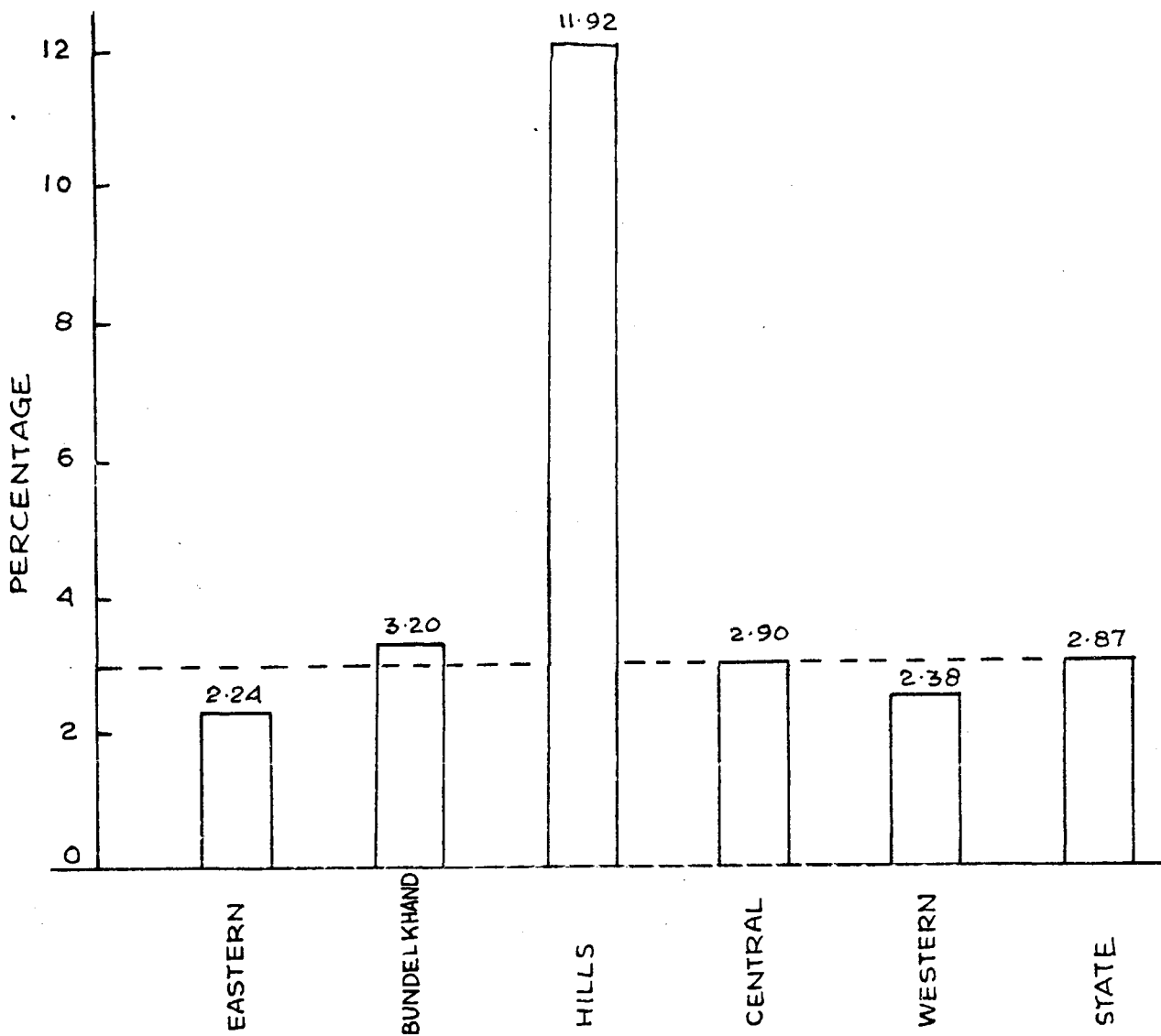
NUMBER OF SENIOR BASIC SCHOOLS PER LAKH OF POPULATION 1981-82



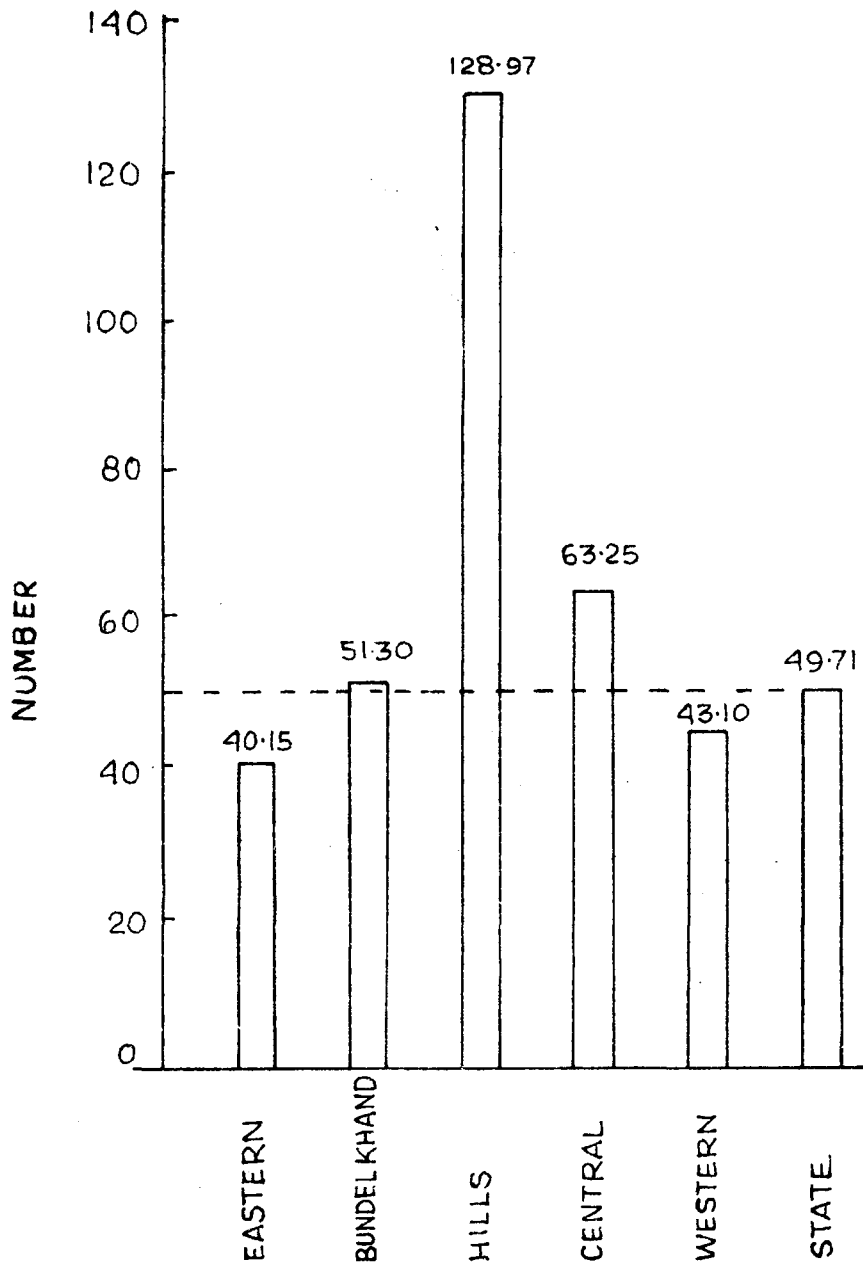
NUMBER OF HIGH / HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS
PER LAKH OF POPULATION
1978 - 79



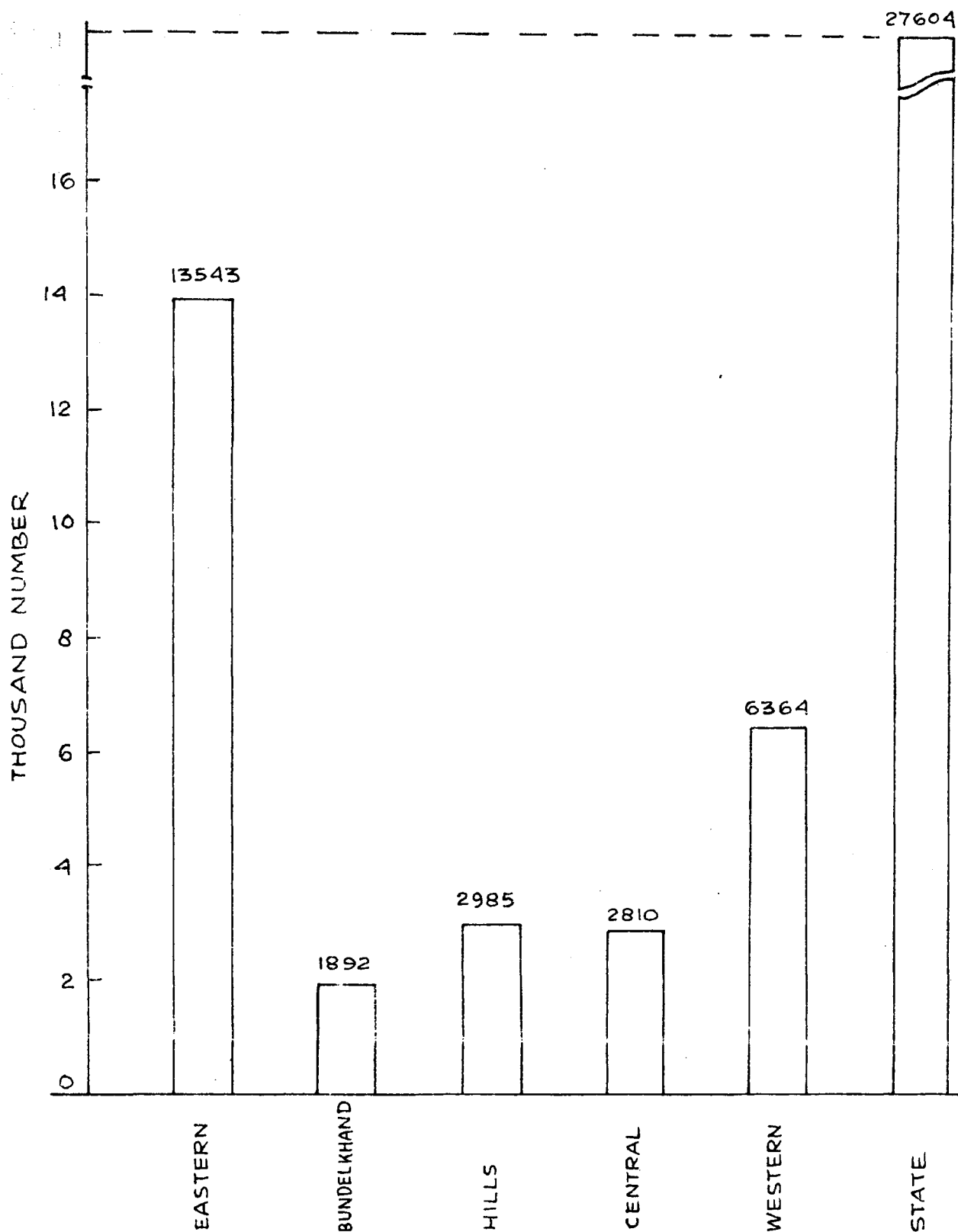
NUMBER OF ALLOPATHIC HOSPITALS/
DISPENSARIES PER LAKH OF POPULATION
1980-81



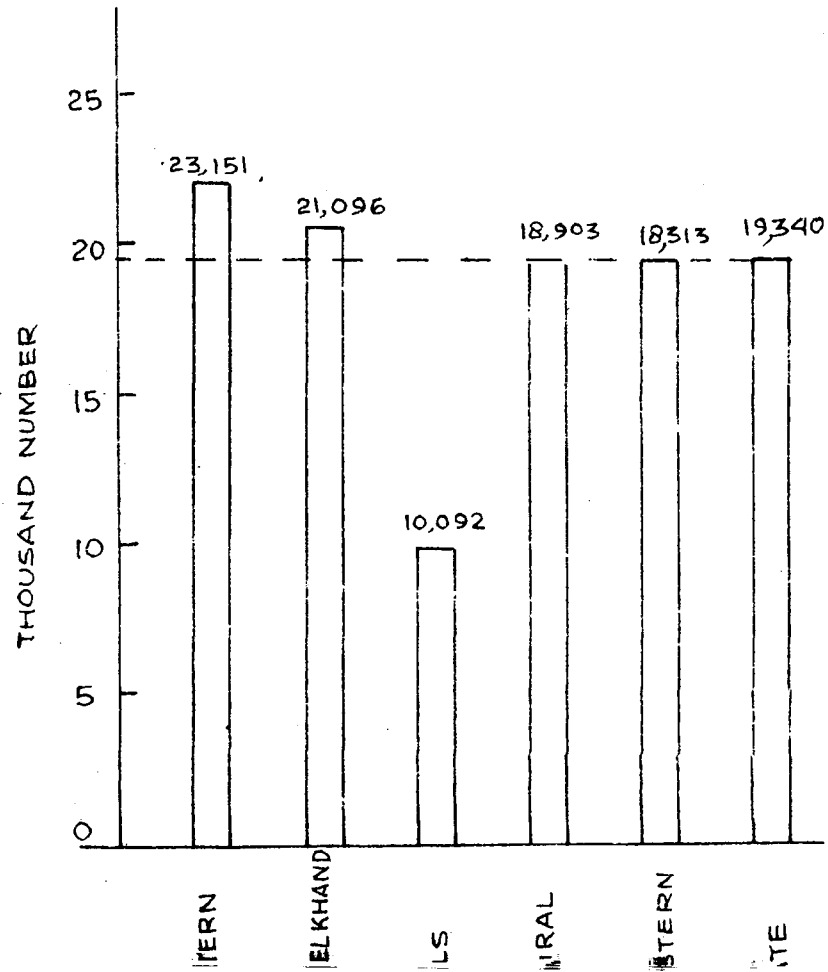
NUMBER OF BEDS IN ALLOPATHIC HOSPITALS PER LAKH OF POPULATION 1980 - 81



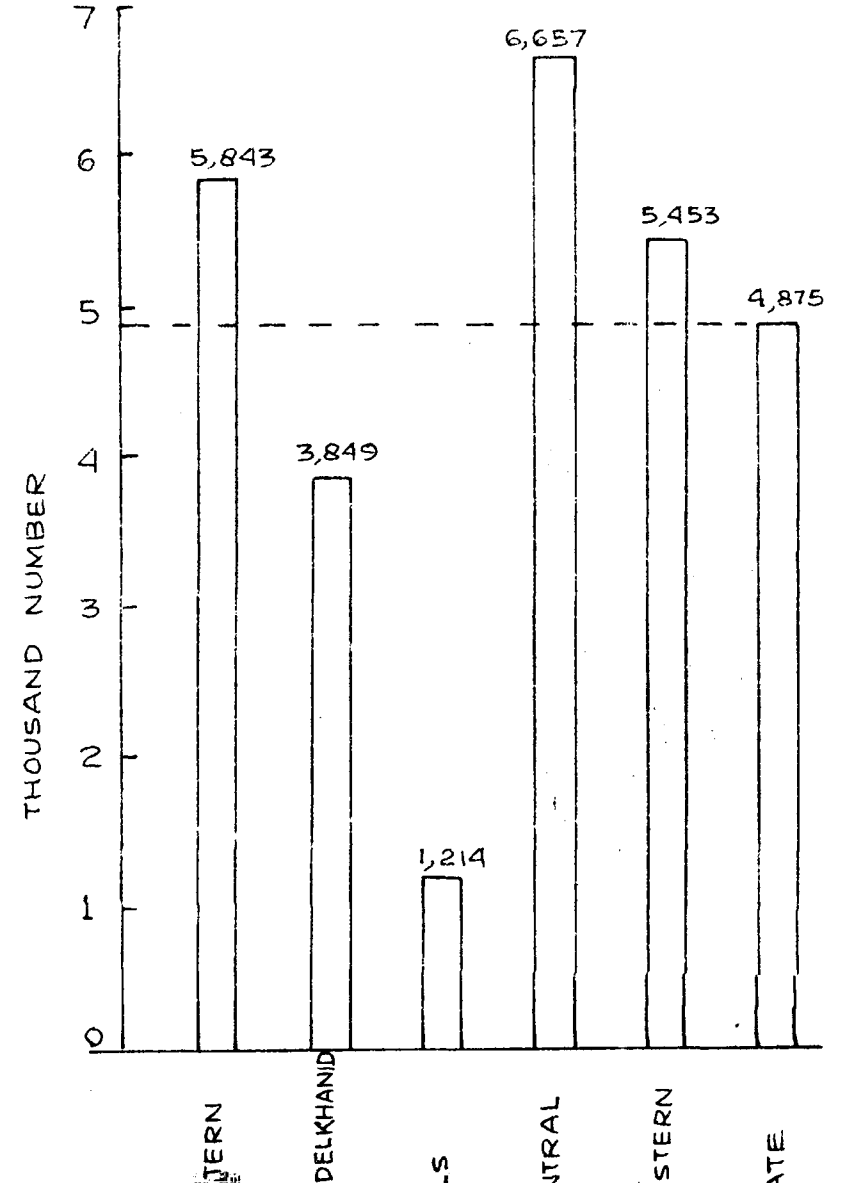
NUMBER OF SCARCITY VILLAGES (MARCH 1981)



**POPULATION PER BANK BRANCH
1979-80**



**POPULATION PER FAIR PRICE SHOP
1979-80**



1. HILL REGION

6.1.1. The Hill Region of the State comprising 8 northern districts of Dehra Dun, Tehri-Garhwal, Pauri-Garhwal, Uttarkashi, Naini Tal, Almora, Pithoragarh and Chamoli constitutes a distinct zone. It lies in the central zone of Himalays. The Hill area presents some very special ecological and geo-physical features. The terrain is mostly rugged and steep.

6.1.2. The area and population of the Hill districts is 51,122 sq. kms. and 48.15 lakhs (as per 1981 Census provisional estimates) respectively constituting about 17.4 per cent and 4.34 per cent of the State's area and population. The region is sparsely populated. The average density of population (1981 Census) is only 94 persons per sq. km. as against the State's average of 377. The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population, as per 1971 Census account for about 19.7 per cent (16.0 per cent Scheduled Castes and 3.7 per cent Scheduled Tribes) of the total population of the Hill region.

6.1.3. The main stay of the population is agriculture. About 75.3 per cent of the total workers are engaged in agriculture. The hills are rich in natural resources, its mineral reserves are still being assessed. The region offers good potential for hydel power generation. Nearly two-third of the forest area of the State is in the hills. Its Agro-climatic conditions offer good potential for development of horticulture, forestry, tourism, livestock etc. Its temperate climate and a relatively pollution free atmosphere is especially suited to precision electronic industries etc.

Special problems

6.1.4. On account of undulating topography, rugged terrain, varied climate, texture and soils, the Hill region suffers from severe constraints of development. The factors inhibiting the pace of development of Hill area are limited cultivated land, scattered and small/marginal holdings, (87.1 per cent of the holding being below 2 hectares) difficult agricultural process, settlement pattern (about 92 per cent of the total villages are with a population of less than 500) severe soil erosion, inade-

quate basic infra-structure of all weather roads, irrigation and power, marketing and credit, lack of industrialisation and institutional support, larger gestation period of projects and relatively higher construction and maintenance cost of projects, etc. There is still dearth of basic social facilities of drinking water, education and public health facilities particularly in the remote and inaccessible areas.

6.1.5. Largely due to rugged nature of the terrain and the need for access to widely dispersed population, the unit cost of infra-structure development in the hill areas is high and the returns are relatively low. Besides, it would also take considerable time for these areas to build up an adequate resource base.

6.1.6. Out-migration of the educated youth as also the entrepreneurial talents from the area is putting a heavy burden on women folk who have to face the burnt of various daily chores. They constitute a major working force with limited skills. A substantial number of the families in this area sustain themselves on what is known as "money-order economy." Sub-regional variations in the levels of socio-economic development are also wide, viz. inter-regional as also intra-regional imbalances in respect of irrigation, *per capita* electricity consumption and industrial out-put, *per capita* consumption of non-food items and employment in secondary and tertiary sectors. Some of the areas which are inhabited by people belonging to Scheduled Tribes are relatively more depressed in the field of socio-economic levels of development and need special attention for qualitative improvement in the standard of their lives.

Objective and Strategy of Development

6.1.7. In consonance with the National/State objectives of planned development, State Government have fixed ultimate goal of the development of Hill areas as "Growth with social Justice". Under the frame work of Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980-85), the development of the region has to be undertaken on a more secure and functional basis with adequate arrangements for monitoring of plan programmes and proper feed back for ensuring progressive reduction in the incidence of poverty and unemployment.

6.1.8. The Sixth Five-Year Plan has outlined an integrated approach for the development of Hill areas consistent with ecological restoration and conservation. Considering the alarming degradation of Himalayas and the resulting ecological imbalances, stress is being laid on the inclusion of environmental and ecological considerations into the developmental activities in the Hill areas so as to ensure that short term gains are not followed by long term impairment of the health of the ecosystem that sustain these activities.

6.1.9. The "Task Force for the study of Eco-Development in the Himalayan Region" has brought to focus certain important problems and suggested action programmes for socio-economic development, coordinated research on action oriented basis, post-harvest operations and transport planning. These recommendations are being taken into account in formulating schemes for the area and efforts will be made to formulate and implement development programmes on a systematic and sustained basis. For arresting the process of depletion affecting the natural resources of the hilly region, a core strategy of development is envisaged under which efforts will be concentrated on protective, regenerative and productive measures towards a socio-economic development which would be in harmony with ecological balance and will promote the quality of life of the local people. Stress would be on a scientific land and water use and human resource development plan with the involvement of the local community into the main stream of development.

6.1.10. The Annual Plan 1983-84 for the region recognising the need for a balance in emphasis between beneficiary oriented and infra-structural development programmes will strive at scientific conservation and improvement of ecological and environmental assets, improving the income and standard of people especially the quality of life of rural masses and weaker section, viz. Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and people below poverty line with built-in arrangements of basic social inputs, particularly under the Minimum Needs Programme concerning education, rural road, rural health, drink-

ing water, rural electrification, rural housing and nutrition etc.

6.1.11. The development strategy for the area will lay emphasis on :—

- (1) Optimum utilization of existing infra-structural facilities.
- (2) Consolidating the gains of productive activities with a view to making past investment yield optimum results.
- (3) Correcting the imbalances, if any, in investments in the productive sectors on one hand and basic social facilities and infra-structural facilities on the other.
- (4) Ensuring necessary interlinkages by formulating plans and implementing them on the basis of micro-water shed integrated area development plans with help of multi-disciplinary institutional and other administrative frame work. Involvement of the local people in the planning through the decentralization of planning process which will also fulfill the essential requirement of grass root planning/planning from below.
- (5) Progressive reduction in the inter-regional and intra-regional pockets disparities in levels of development.

6.1.12. Accordingly programmes for scientific management, protection, preservation and regeneration of forests, conservation and management of soil and water resources for maintenance of ecological balance are proposed to be intensified in 1983-84. With a view to replacing the annual crops with perennial shrubs and trees and plantation crops on steep slopes, the desired diversification, change in the land use pattern is expected to be brought about through incentives, and other measures under integrated micro-water shed management programmes. The priorities for development have been reassigned and gradually the emphasis will shift to more productive programmes for quick and better returns, i.e. investment on production oriented programmes as against that on social services and infra-structure will be gradually

increased. Specific points for main emphasis under important sectors are given in the discussions on the sectoral programme.

6.1.13. Emphasis will also be laid on the development of horticulture including marketing and diversification of agriculture; development of high value low volume crops linked with local processing and better marketing facilities; on the development of tourism as a cottage industry; on the development of resource based industries; livestock development with adequate health cover and proper feed and fodder resources.

Decentralization of Planning Process

6.1.14. In order to shift from macro-level planning to micro-level planning/planning from below and with a view to ensuring people's involvement for accelerated development based on local requirements and simultaneously ensuring maximum utilization of existing potential the State Government have taken a decision to decentralize the planning process in the State including the hill region, beginning with the annual plan for 1982-83. Under the decentralised planning process, the district has been taken as a unit of planning and all departmental schemes have been classified into state sector and district sector schemes. Those schemes which benefit more than one district or their formulation and implementation requires capabilities, linkages, etc. at the State/Headquarter level, have been classified under the state sector. The schemes which normally benefit a particular district have been classified under district sector.

6.1.15. The State Government have decided to set apart about 70 per cent outlay under state sector and 30 per cent under district sector schemes for plain areas of the State. However, keeping in view various aspects and special problems of the hills about 48 per cent of the total outlay for 1982-83 has been allocated for state sector schemes and about 52 per cent to district sector schemes. Accordingly, the district plans of the hill areas in respect of district sector schemes for each district have been formulated. Weightage has also been given to the inter-district as also intra-district disparities in develop-

ment. Allotment of the district sector outlays (1982-83) has been made to all districts on the basis of certain norms/indicators decided by the Government. The norms and percentage weightage assigned for allotment of district sector outlay (1982-83) to various districts in the State are given below :

TABLE—1 Norms and Percentage of outlay

Serial no.	Norm/Indicator	Percentage Allotment
1	2	3
1	Total population	50
2	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population.	5
3	Population of Marginal Farmers and Landless labourers.	10
4	Backwardness in Agriculture production.	5
5	Industrial backwardness ..	5
6	Backwardness in Roads ..	5
7	Backwardness in Electrified villages	5
8	Backwardness in number of beds in hospitals and dispensaries.	5
9	Drinking water scarcity village ..	5
	Total ..	95

Note—The rest of the five per cent outlay has been reserved for meeting special problems of the district and anomalies etc.

6.1.16. The district sector outlay 1982-83 for the hill district has been allocated on the above norms but keeping in view the special problems of hill areas 20 per cent outlays of the total district sector outlay was reserved for special problems and anomalies of hill districts as against the aforesaid 5 per cent which has been reserved for the plain districts of the State. Accordingly, the district plans were finalised and programmes are being implemented and monitored at the district level.

6.1.17. On the aforesaid basis, about 52 per cent outlay of the total outlay of Rs. 120 crores for 1982-83 for district sector schemes comes to Rs. 63.01 crores. Inclusion of outlay for rural roads (MNP) in the district sector plan is being considered and as a result the percentage of outlay for district sector schemes under decentralized planning is likely to go up to about 67 per cent as against 30 per cent in the plain area of the State. The district plans for 1983-84 have been formulated and are being finalised at the State level. Thus during

1983-84, about 67 per cent of the total outlay of hills will be earmarked for district sector schemes.

Reorganization of Administrative Set Up

6.1.18. For formulation of plans suitable to hills, their effective implementation and monitoring with proper feed back, research and development, etc. an effective frame work is being evolved under which a separate wing of State Planning Institute for hills has been set up in which various divisions for plan formulation, monitoring and evaluation, etc. are envisaged. Besides at each hill divisional headquarters one unit for proper co-ordination and review etc. has also been created.

6.1.19. Additional heads of departments for Irrigation, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Industries and a separate Head of Horticulture department have been created for the hill areas of the State to ensure proper implementation of the plan.

6.1.20. Progress of plan programmes is reviewed periodically at the Government level. The Chief Minister also reviews the progress of important programmes of hill areas.

6.1.21. Under the Decentralised

Planning Process, separate earmarking of funds for formulation of district sector schemes at district level has been started from 1982-83. Accordingly district plans have been formulated and implemented.

Plan Outlay

6.1.22. By and large, relatively higher outlay is being earmarked on productive programmes and restoration conservation and scientific management of natural resources as compared to that of infra-structure and social services programmes.

6.1.23. An outlay of Rs.570 crores including Rs.350 crores as special central assistance has been approved for the Sixth Plan of the hill region of the State. Out of the above outlay, an expenditure of Rs.194.99 crores including Rs.96.16 crores of special central assistance was spent during the first two years of 1980-82 and an outlay of Rs.120.00 crores including Rs.70.00 crores of special central assistance for 1982-83 is likely to be utilised fully. Keeping in view the present level of development and the continuing requirement of spill over works and on-going programmes, an outlay of Rs.167 crores is proposed for 1983-84. The outlay and expenditure by major heads of development is given below :

TABLE 2—Outlays and Expenditure— Hill-Region

Serial no.	Major Heads of Development	Sixth Plan 1980-85 Outlay	1980-81 Actual Expenditure	1982-83 Actual Expenditure	1982-83		1983-84 Proposed Outlay
					Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Agriculture and Allied Sectors	14819.00 (26.00)	1956.13 (21.32)	2536.10 (24.56)	2439.55 (28.66)	3446.12 (28.52)	4807.00 (27.59)
2	Cooperation	358.00 (0.63)	24.26 (0.26)	29.57 (0.29)	72.00 (0.60)	72.28 (0.60)	78.00 (0.47)
3	Irrigation and Power	5550.00 (11.49)	910.32** (19.92)	910.51** (8.82)	190.00 (9.92)	1190.00 (9.85)	1825.00 (10.93)
4	Industries and Mining	2616.00 (6.34)	297.15 (3.24)	323.42 (3.13)	448.00 (3.73)	447.41 (3.70)	1180.00 (7.07)
5	Transport and Communication	13250.00 (23.25)	2936.26 (32.01)	2714.68 (26.29)	2763.00 (23.03)	2763.00 (22.87)	2880.00 (17.24)
6	Social and Community Services	18297.00 (32.10)	3049.54 (33.24)	3806.34 (36.87)	4071.60 (33.93)	4143.30 (34.30)	5906.00 (35.36)
	Economic Services and others	110.00 (0.19)	0.20 (0.01)	4.18 (0.04)	15.85 (0.13)	19.33 (0.16)	24.00 (0.14)
	GRAND TOTAL I to VII	57000.00 (100.00)	9173.86* (100.00)	10324.86 (100.00)	12000.00 (100.00)	12081.44 (100.00)	16700.00 (100.00)

NOTE—Figures in brackets denote the percentage from the total under each column.

*Includes drought assistance.

**Estimated.

6.1.24. Financial outlays required for taking up integrated watershed management and conservation of water, land and vegetation for the entire hill region are colossal. It is, therefore, essential that Central Government assumes the responsibility of providing 100 per cent expenditure for control, management and development of major critical watersheds to preserve and improve eco-system in the national interest.

Tribal Area Plan

6.1.25. Keeping in view the national objectives, efforts are being made for socio-economic uplift of Scheduled Tribes of hills for which stress is being laid on family oriented programmes.

6.1.26. Besides streamlining the productive and social amenities programmes through general/specific programme, one Integrated Tribal Development Project

(ITDP) for Khatima Block (Naini Tal) has been taken up for implementation during 1982-83. ITDPs are also being prepared for Bhotias of Munsiari and Dhar-chula (Pithoragarh), and Joshimath (Chamoli) blocks. Programme finalised under the ITDPs would be dovetailed and suitably adjusted within the tribal areas sub-plan of the hill region.

6.1.27. Since no separate Central assistance is being made available for integrated development of Tribal areas of the hill region, weightage is being given for allocation of relatively higher outlays for tribal blocks within over all funds available for the entire hill region. On account of various constraints, separate Central assistance seems unavoidable for speedy betterment of socio-economic conditions of the tribals. The outlay by major head of development under Tribal area Plan is given below :

TABLE 3 Tribal Area Plan—Outlays and Expenditure

(Rupees in lakhs)

Serial no.	Major Heads of Development	Sixth Plan 1980—85 outlay	Actual expenditure 1980-81	Actual expenditure 1981-82	Anticipated expenditure 1982-83	Proposed outlay 1983-84
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Agriculture and Allied Sectors	1542.82	199.23	267.31	392.22	505.00
2.	Cooperation	32.40	1.05	1.14	1.02	10.41
3.	Irrigation and Power	500.00	36.00	96.60	102.00	94.40
4.	Industry and Mining	11.00	0.74	0.90	2.50	9.00
5.	Transport and Communication	702.89	160.95	214.63	328.10	273.73
6.	Social and Community Services	2603.98	289.58	385.85	457.00	530.63
	Total (I—VI)	4793.09	687.55	966.43	1282.84	1413.17

Special Component Plan

6.1.28. With a view to ensuring tangible benefits to Scheduled Castes who are below poverty line and raising their

standard and quality of life, family oriented programmes are being taken up for the benefit of target groups. Outlay and expenditure by major heads of development is given below :

TABLE 4—Special Component Plan—Outlay and Expenditure

(Rupees in lakhs)

Serial no.	Major Head of Development	Sixth Plan 1980—85 outlay	Actual expenditure 1980-81	Actual expenditure 1981-82	Anticipated expenditure 1982-83	Proposed outlay 1983-84
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Agriculture and Allied Sectors	1676.66	137.24	260.88	539.59	663.70
2.	Co-operation	7.50	0.10	0.10	1.60	5.75
3.	Irrigation and Power	1407.00	21.00	216.42	131.94	170.90
4.	Industry and Mining	99.00	3.58	6.42	16.20	62.00
5.	Transport and Communication	1350.00	177.00	150.55	150.00	200.00
6.	Social and Community Services	3508.19	575.62	654.77	726.66	922.78
	GRAND TOTAL (I—VI)	8040.35	914.54	1289.15	1565.99	2261.3

Minimum Needs Programmes—

under Minimum Needs Programmes are given below :

6.1.29. The outlay and expenditure

TABLE 5—*Outlays and Expenditure—MNP. (Hill Region)*

(Rupees in lakhs)

Serial no.	Name of the Programme/ Scheme	Sixth Five year Plan 1980-85 outlay	1980-81 Actual expendi- ture	1981-82 Actual expendi- ture	Annual Plan 1982-83		1983-84 Pr posed Outlay
					Approved outlay	Antici- pated ex- penditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Rural Electrification ..	2581.00	325.00	287.00	551.00	551.00	559.40
2	Rural Roads ..	9635.00	1985.00	2005.00	1900.00	1900.00	1900.00
3	Education—						
	(1) Elementary Education ..	2245.44	356.95	428.53	513.92	555.78	623.14
	(2) Adult Education ..	98.24	1.04	1.51	4.00	5.75	6.25
	Total : Education ..	2343.68	357.99	430.04	517.92	561.53	629.39
4	Rural Health ..	785.26	46.90	68.48	122.43	122.43	271.90
5	Rural Water Supply—						
	(1) Jal Nigam ..	8500.00	1568.91	1798.92	1714.00	1714.00	2350.00
	(2) Rural Development Deptt. ..	250.00	50.00	42.50	43.35	40.00	60.00
	Total : Rural water supply ..	8750.00	1618.91	1841.42	1757.35	1754.00	2410.00
6	Rural Housing—						
	(1) Revenue Deptt. ..	25.00	..	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
	(2) Rural Development Deptt. ..	150.00	9.98	25.00	33.15	33.15	75.00
	Total Rural Housing ..	175.00	9.98	30.00	38.15	38.15	80.00
7	Environmental Improvement of slums. ..	..	..	..	32.40	32.40	39.00
8	Nutrition—						
	(1) Social Welfare ..	55.00	6.00	8.00	9.00	9.00	15.00
	(2) Education ..	30.00	1.88	0.90	5.00	5.00	5.00
	(3) Rural Development ..	55.00	5.00	7.00	10.00	10.00	15.00
	Total : Nutrition ..	140.00	12.88	15.90	24.00	24.00	35.00
	GRAND TOTAL ..	24409.94	4356.66	4677.84	4943.25	4983.51	5924.69

20-Point Programme

6.1.30. Special emphasis has been given to include all the twenty-point programmes in the schemes proposed for the Annual Plan 1983-84. Effective measures will be taken for the benefit of rural population particularly for the economic uplift of weaker sections, viz. Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. Under this programme, about Rs.63 crores are likely to be spent during 1982-83 on the plan programmes. Besides, benefits will also accrue under those programmes which are being implemented from the State budget/non-plan department. For 1983-84, an outlay of Rs.76 crores is proposed under 20-Point Programme for hill areas out of the Hill Plan. The physical target and achievements under 20-Point Programme are given in Annexure III.

Sectoral Programmes

6.1.31. Programme/Sector-wise outlays and expenditure for the Sixth Plan 1980-85 and Annual Plan 1983-84 for hill region are given in Annexure I and the important physical targets and achievements are given in the Annexure II. A brief account of important programmes is given below :

6.1.32. *Agriculture*—Nearly 75 per cent of the hill people being dependant on agriculture as their main source of subsistence, agriculture occupies a prime position for them. To make agriculture worth pursuing in terms of efforts and time put in by the hill people, the main emphasis in this sector has been towards diversification from agriculture to horticulture and other cash crops like soya-beans, sunflower, oil seeds and pulses etc., as also on better land use, change in cropping pattern, provision of adequate inputs, extension support, assured irrigation, soil and water conservation measures etc. Keeping in view the necessity to implement the new 20-Point Programme

and the fact that crops like Jhangora and Mandua are still grown over a considerable unirrigation area, it is proposed to lay emphasis on evolution of suitable varieties of cash crops which can be profitably produced in the rainfed areas. At the same time having due regard for ecological considerations, efforts will be directed towards bringing steeper slopes gradually under perennial shrubs, trees, plantations, pastures, etc. Considering the emphasis on adoption of measures for the uplift of the people belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes under the 20-Point Programme, the existing scheme relating to subsidy on cost of transport of fertilisers to encourage tribals to undertake intensive cultivation of pulses will be pushed ahead and programmes involving subsidy on high yielding variety of seeds under seed exchange programme in tribal areas and composite fertiliser demonstration will also be continued.

6.1.33. Simultaneously, it is proposed to streamline scheme relating to subsidy on plant protection measures, especially for eradication of kurmula pest and extend its coverage to more affected areas during 1983-84. Under decentralisation of planning process, efforts will be made towards fulfilling the local requirements of godowns, sale-points, etc. to serve remote areas adequately. It is hoped that with the increase in irrigation facilities, availability of pesticides, fertilizers, etc. efforts towards increasing the area under high yielding varieties, oil seeds and pulses will succeed in ameliorating the conditions of poor cultivators.

6.1.34. An outlay of Rs.250.00 lakhs had been proposed for schemes in the agricultural sector (crop husbandry-Agriculture Department) during the Sixth Plan period, out of which an amount of Rs.83.17 lakhs was spent during two Annual Plans over 1980-82 and an outlay of Rs.60 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1982-83 is likely to be fully utilised.

For 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 65 lakhs for schemes under agricultural sector is proposed.

6.1.35. Important physical targets and achievements for the Sixth Plan for agricultural production are given below

TABLE 6—Physical Targets and Achievements under Agriculture

(Rupees in lakhs)

No.	Item	Sixth Plan (1980—85) Target	Achievement		1982-83		1983-84 Proposed target
			1980-81	1981-82 (estimated)	Target	Anticipated achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Agriculture and Allied Services							
1. Production of Food grains ('000 MT)							
	(a) Rice	600.0	440.0	435.6	580.0	580.0	590.0
	(b) Wheat	620.0	506.2	532.1	600.0	600.0	610.0
	(c) Maize	60.0	55.3	50.9	57.0	57.00	58.0
	(d) other cereals ..	285.0	365.0	274.4	270.0	270.0	278.0
	(e) Pulses	35.0	19.9	14.3	33.0	33.0	34.0
	Total Food grains ..	1600.0	1326.4	1307.3	1540.0	1540.0	1570.0
2. Commercial Crops ('000 MT)							
	Total Oilseeds	35.0	8.6	8.4	31.0	31.0	33.0
3. Distribution of Chemical Fertilizer ('000 MT)							
	(a) Nitrogenous (N) ..	35.0	24.4	30.2	31.5	31.5	33.0
	(b) Phosphatic (P) ..	14.5	8.6	10.7	11.5	11.5	13.3
	(c) Potassic (K) ..	5.5	3.9	4.1	5.0	5.0	5.5
	Total N+P+K ..	55.0	36.9	45.0	48.0	48.0	51.5
4. Plant Protection ('000 Hect.)							
	Area under Plant Protection ..	850	681	760	750	750	800
5. Area under High yielding varieties ('000 Hect)							
	(a) Rice	175.0	115.7	116.8	165.0	165.0	170.0
	(n) Wheat	215.0	153.5	172.2	190.0	190.0	205.0
	(c) Maize	10.0	6.7	7.8	10.0	10.0	10.0
	Total High Yielding varieties	400.0	275.9	296.8	365.0	365.0	385.0
6. Cropped Area ('000 Hect.)							
	(a) Net	800.0	704.2	750.0	770.0	770.0	785.0
	(b) Gross	1500.0	1147.7	1300.0	1370.0	1370.0	1430.0

6.1.36. *Fruit Utilization and Horticulture*—Development of horticulture during the Sixth Plan period has been considered as an important programme both from the point of view of economics as also of ecological necessity. Consolidation of gains derived from the level of its development and infra-structure created so far with a view to optimum utilization of the potential available will be given priority in the formulation and execution of schemes under this sector. The following measures are proposed to be intensified :—(1) Increasing the area under horticulture, (2) qualitative increase in productivity per unit of area, (3) diversification of horticultural crops, viz. encouraging cultivation of mushroom, off-season vegetables, turmeric, ginger and floriculture etc. (4) encouraging the cultivation of dry fruit and (5) proper arrangements for the storage, marketing and processing facilities. Efforts are being made to strengthen extension and training support at the field level, providing better inputs, financial incentives and Technical know-how, research and investigation commensurate with varied topography etc.

6.1.37. An outlay of Rs.1350.00

TABLE 6—Physical targets and Achievements under Fruit Utilization

Item/Unit	Sixth Plan (1980—85) Target	Achievement		1982-83		1983-84 Proposed Target
		1980-81	1981-82	Target	Anticipated achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Area brought under orchards (000 h.)	129	106	114	118	120	126
2. Area under Vegetables (000 ha.)	26	23	27	28	23	29
3. Control of pests and diseases (000 ha.)	365	259	288	309	309	334
4. Rejuvenation of old orchards (000 ha.)	114	91	97	103	106	109
5. Area under Potato (000 ha.)	32	28	29	30	30	31
6. Production (lakhs tonnes)						
(a) Fruits	3.30	2.20	2.50	2.75	12.75	3.00
(b) Vegetables	1.30	0.95	1.00	1.0	1.10	1.20
(c) Potato	3.10	2.50	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.90

lakhs has been proposed for the Sixth Plan period for the development of horticulture, out of which an amount of Rs.344.42 lakhs was spent during the first two years (1980—82) and an outlay of Rs.275.00 lakhs is expected to be utilized during 1982-83. For 1983-84, an outlay of Rs.360.00 lakhs is proposed.

6.1.38. So far, 104 Government Farms/Orchards and Nurseries, 6 potato seed farms, 8 Vegetable seed farms, 146 horticulture-cum-plant protection mobile teams, 30 Community-cum-training centres, 201 mushroom production units, 4 cool houses, 2 Food Science Training Centres (Naini Tal and Dchra Dun) and one training Institute for Hotel Management have been established. Besides, one Horticultural Research and Training centre at Chaubattia and 4 Sub-research stations at Jeolikote, Srinagar, Pithoragarh and Dunda are also functioning. Efforts are directed towards optimum utilization of the above infra-structure.

6.1.39. Under various schemes in this sector, important physical targets/achievements during Sixth Plan and proposed targets for 1983-84 are given below :

6.1.40. The following schemes are proposed to be continued during 1983-84 :

6.1.41. Subsidy on transportation of fruit plants, vegetable seeds and seedlings etc. (2) Subsidy on control of pests and diseases of horticulture crops, (3) horticulture training to fruit growers and in-service personnel, (4) mushroom cultivation and training in hill region, (5) distribution of long term horticultural loan, (6) Long term loan for mushroom cultivation, (7) Subsidy on transportation of fruits for export purposes, (8) Subsidy on distribution of horticultural tools to growers, (9) co-ordinated scheme for research on apple etc., (10) Certification, inspection and registration of virus free temperate fruit plants, (11) Research on production of new varieties of flowers, (12) Walnut production for export purposes, (13) Package programme on apple plantation, (14) Strengthening of existing farms, orchards and nurseries, (15) Certification of potato and vegetable seeds (16) Diversification of horticultural crops, (17) production of improved quality of fruit plants and other planting material, (19) Intensification of Potato development work, (20) Establishment of Community canning-cum-training centres, (21) Establishment of food science training centres, (22) Encouragement on intensification of vegetable production in tribal areas, (23) Strengthening and expansion of horticulture-cum-plant protection services, (24) Strengthening of horticulture research and training centre—Chaubattia, (25) Establishment of collection-cum-grading-cum-packing centres, (26) Hotel Management Training Institute—Dehra Dun, (27) Package programme of strawberry at Jeolikote etc.

6.1.42. During 1983-84, it is proposed to take following new schemes for horti-

culture development :—(1) Strengthening of fruit preservation and extension services, (2) Long term loan for establishment of cool houses, (3) Long term loan to mushroom growers for purchasing boilers, (4) Control of white grub of vegetable and potato crops. It is also proposed to take up a scheme for development and improvement of Olive, Hazzelnut, Apricot Almond and Walnut etc. with the assistance of Government of Italy.

6.1.43. For marketing and processing of fruits, a comprehensive project is under the consideration of State Government. This is proposed to be taken up under the aegis of UPAI Ltd. with the co-operation of Kumaon and Garhwal Development Corporations. Besides a world bank project is also under consideration by the Government of India.

For the time being, however, it is proposed to undertake rejuvenation/rehabilitation of the existing processing units at Ramgarh, Kotdwar, Haldwani and Kosi.

Irrigation

6.1.44. *Minor Irrigation*—Increase in irrigation potential is included as one of the twenty-point programmes which the State Government are pledged to execute. In the context of the special geographical features of the hill area, great stress is being laid on minor irrigation works to be executed both as State and also as private minor irrigation works. With net area irrigated (1980-81) as percentage of net area sown being only about 28.62 per cent as against the State average of 54.89 per cent, it is apparent that irrigation facilities are inadequate. In view of the special topography of the area, it is proposed to cover the possible areas through construction of contour channels, lift schemes, guls, hydrams, sprinkler irrigation, etc. and tube-wells in the foot-hills. The outlays and expenditure during the Sixth Plan period and the proposals for the year 1983-84 are outlined below :

TABLE 8—*Outlays and Expenditure—Minor Irrigation* (Rupees in lakhs)

Works	Sixth Plan 1980—85 outlay	Expenditure		1982-83		1983-84	
		1980-81	1981-82	Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Proposed Outlay	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Private Minor Irrigation Works ..	700	107	144	150	150	200	
State Minor Irrigation works ..	3000	582	652	650	650	800	
Total ..	3700	689	796	800	800	1000	

6.1.45. Physical targets and achievements are given below :

TABLE 9—Physical targets and Achievements

Items	Sixth Plan 1980-85 target	Achievements		1982-83		1983-84
		1980-81	1981-82	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Proposed Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Additional Irrigation Potential through— (000 ha.)						
(a) Private Minor Irrigation works ..	51.00	12.82	9.85	13.50	13.50	14.50
(b) State Minor Irrigation works ..	33.42	5.96	4.32	12.80	9.06	8.80
2. Construction of Hydrant (No.) Addl.	360	60	56	75	75	80
3. Construction of State Tube wells (No.)	266	11	19	27	27	31

6.1.46. *Medium Irrigation*—For the Sixth Plan period an outlay of Rs.200.00 lakhs has been proposed under this sector, out of which an amount of Rs.83.79 lakhs has been spent during the first two years of 1980-81 and 1981-82 on continuing medium irrigation scheme viz. Khatima irrigation scheme and Laster Valley irrigation scheme. An outlay of Rs.40 lakhs is proposed for 1982-83 for above schemes is likely to be utilised. Some new irrigation schemes are also under investigation.

6.1.47. An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed for 1983-84, out of which about Rs.24 lakhs will be spent for completing the above continuing schemes and an amount of Rs.26 lakhs is proposed for taking up preliminary works of new schemes which are under investigation.

6.1.48. *Soil Conservation*—The consequences of depletion of forest cover, faulty agricultural practices from the point of view of soil and water conservation, transport planning viz. road construction techniques and unscientific management and exploitation of natural resources have resulted in large scale soil erosion leading to ecological imbalance in the hill areas.

The soil erosion problem is estimated to be of the order of above 17 lakh hectares in hills. In view of the magnitude of the problem, high priority has been assigned in the Sixth Plan for integrated soil and water conservation measures and scientific water management on micro watershed basis.

6.1.49. Programme of soil and water conservation measures are being implemented by Agriculture Department in agricultural land, in community land and Ram Ganga valley (Centrally sponsored) on watershed basis and Forest department is taking up soil and water conservation in the Civil and Soyam forests and catchment of Ramganga and Himalayan Region. The Ramganga and Himalayan Region schemes which were centrally sponsored schemes till last year on matching basis are now being implemented as 100 per cent centrally sponsored schemes from 1982-83. A Flood control schemes (centrally sponsored matching basis) was also started in 1981-82 which is also implemented as 100 per cent centrally sponsored scheme this year. The outlay and expenditure during the Sixth Plan period are given below :—

TABLE 10—Outlays and Expenditure

(Rupees in lakhs)

Department	Sixth Plan (1980-85) outlay	Expenditure		1982-83		1983-84
		1980-81	1981-82	Outlay	Anticipated achievement	Proposed target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Soil and water conservation—</i>						
1. Agriculture Department ..	750.00	144.83	163.25*	175.00*	175.00*	175.00
2. Forest Department :						
(a) Civil and Soyam Forest ..	1255.00	182.76	218.73	322.00	322.00	475.0
(b) Ram Ganga Valley Scheme (State share)	192.00	32.00	30.82			
(c) Himalayan Region Scheme (State Share)	503.00	72.82	100.38			
(d) Flood Control Scheme (State Share)			2.73			
Total ..	1950.00	287.58	353.66			

From 1982-83 these schemes are implemented as 100 per cent centrally sponsored.

*Including expenditure under NREP

6.1.50. Physical targets and achievements under the agriculture department

programme of soil and water conservation are given below :—

TABLE 11—Physical Targets and Achievement

Item	Sixth Plan 1980—85 Target	Achievement		1982-83		1983-84 Proposed target
		1980-81	1981-82	Target	Antici- pated Achieve- ment	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Soil and water conservation measures— Addition (000 Ha.)	32.00	5.79	7.41	7.35	7.35	7.35

6.1.51. Soil and Water conservation in Civil and Soyam Forest—Under the scheme of Civil and Soyam forest of the Forest Department, increase in the density of civil and soyam forests by intensification of plantation in the low density

area is being undertaken in the current year. This programme will be extended in 1983-84. The targets and achievements, during the Sixth Plan period under the above scheme are given below :—

TABLE 12—Outlays and Physical Target Additional

Item	Unit	Sixth Plan 1980—85 Proposed target	Achievement		1982-83 Antici- pated achieve- ment	Proposed target 1983-84
			1980-81	1981-82		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Financial	.. Rs. in lakhs	1255.00	182.76	218.73	322.00	475.00
II. Physical :						
1. Survey and Demarcation	.. ha.	50,000	10,210	9,526	10,000	10,000
2. Afforestation/Pasture develop- ment	ha.	37,500	7,772	7,640	7,500	5,000
3. Treatment of agricultural land	ha.	50	..	19	..	..
4. Plantation of fruit trees	.. ha.	210	2	29	25	25
5. Minor Engineering Works	.. Nos.	Worth Rs. 138.00 lakhs	1012	797	2200	2200
6. Conservation of low density forests into normal density forests in—						
(b) Civil and Soyam Forest	No.	..	..	..	6150	7000
(b) Plantation areas planted before 1980-81	ha.	..	..	..	..	3500

6.1.52. *River Valley Project in the Catchment of Ramganga*—Under this scheme the proposed targets for the Sixth Plan 1980—85 and actual achievements for

1981-82, anticipated achievements for the year 1982-83 and proposed targets for 1983-84 are given below :—

TABLE 13—*Outlays and Physical Targets—Additional*

Item	Unit	Sixth Plan proposals 1980—85	Actual during 1980-81	Anticipated achievement for 1981-82	Anticipated achievement for 1982-83	Target for 1983-84
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Financial	Rs. in lakhs	384.00	64.00	61.64	70.00	59.00
II. Physical						
1. Afforestation & Pasture development	ha.	9,500	3,499	2,032	2,000	626
2. Treatment of agriculture land	ha.	1,500	2	..	..	..
3. Plantation of Fruit Trees	ha.	250	50	..	..	..
4. Engineering Works construction of check dams, spurs, slips etc.	Nos.	1,500	127	201	100	55

6.1.53. *Integrated Water, Soil and Tree Conservation in Himalayan Region*—During the Sixth Plan 1980—85 an outlay of Rs.1005.00 lakhs has been proposed under this scheme to carry out land use and land capability surveys of the Himalayan Region of U. P. along with inte-

grated soil, water and tree conservation on micro watershed basis. The proposed target for Sixth Plan (1980—85) and achievement for 1980-81, 1981-82, the anticipated achievement for 1982-83 and proposed targets for 1983-84 are given below :—

TABLE 14—*Achievement and Physical Targets—Additional*

Items	Unit	Proposed 1980-85	Actuals 1980-81	Actuals 1981-82	Anticipated 1982-83	Proposed 1983-84
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Financial	Rs. in lakhs	1006.00	145.52	200.16	160.00	217.00
II. Physical :						
1. Afforestation	ha.	16000	..	..	..	..
2. Development of pasture	ha.	20000	6401	6680	5600	5900
3. Treatment of agriculture land	ha.	2500	53	33	..	..
4. Distribution of seedlings to farmers	Lakh nos.	200.00	32.00	17.60	..	8.00
5. Soil Conservation Survey	Sq. Km.	25000	5185	5001	3000	5000
6. Engineering— Works— Construction of structures etc..	Nos.	1800	1185	2007	545	592

6.1.54. *Watershed management in the Catchment of Flood Prone Rivers of Indo-Gangetic Basin (Upper Ganga and Yamuna above Tajewala)*—This scheme was started with effect from March

1. Survey	..	..	..	..	10,000 hect.
2. Afforestation	..	..	..	..	558 hect.
3. Pasture Fodder Development	..	..	..	..	344 hect.
4. Treatment of agricultural land	..	..	..	..	21 hect.
5. Soil conservation/minor Engineering Works	..	..	..	..	Worth Rs. 12.44 lakhs
6. Establishment of Hydrology Post	..	..	..	..	15 Nos.
7. Establishment of New Nursery	..	..	..	..	15 Nos.
8. Road side Plantation	..	..	..	..	5 R.Km.
9. Maintenance of old Plantations	..	..	..	..	90.4 Hect.

6.1.55. For 1983-84 this scheme is proposed to be continued for which an outlay of Rs.110.00 lakhs is proposed.

6.1.56. *Watershed Management*—With a view to promoting ecological regeneration and controlling soil erosion as also increasing the productive capacity of soil and human resources for fuel, fodder, pasture resources, integrated watershed management projects based on microwater sheds are being prepared. The strategy of watershed management programme envisage ecological regeneration and productive approach for optimum utilization of land, water and human resources in a scientific way. Under this programme the main thrust during the Sixth Plan is on integrating various developmental activities having a bearing on ecological balance in the hill areas, viz. afforestation and soil conservation, minor irrigation, horticulture, animal husbandry and other rural and community activities on micro watershed basis with a multi disciplinary approach under one umbrella to ensure optimum utilization of climate, land, water and plant resource on the one hand and man and animal resources on the other.

6.1.57. An outlay of Rs.800.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Sixth Plan period for the watershed management programme in the hills. For 1982-83, a provision of Rs.197.00 lakhs has been made and an outlay of Rs.650.00 lakhs is proposed for 1983-84.

1982. For 1982-83 Rs.90.00 lakhs has been provided for this scheme and following main works are proposed to be carried out :—

6.1.58. Efforts are also being made to secure financial assistance from Foreign Government and International Agencies for this programme. One project relating to South Bhagirathi Catchment has been approved for such assistance by the European Economic Community for which an assistance of Rs.3.57 crores will be provided by them over a period of five years.

6.1.59. *Animal Husbandry*—After agriculture, Animal Husbandry is the most important vocation for the hill people as their subsidiary occupation recognising its importance as aforesaid as also in the context of necessity to reduce the bio-pressure on land and allow it time for gradual ecological regeneration. Efforts in this sector will be directed towards promotion of the programme with emphasis on qualitative improvement of cattle and seep stock of exotic and improved breed. At the same time, proper health cover of the cattle will also be ensured and due attention will be given to the development of feed and fodder resources. Poultry development programme will be continued and expanded. Artificial insemination programme through deep frozen semen facilities and natural breeding centres in higher altitudes and inaccessible areas will be intensified. Due priority is proposed to be accorded for sheep and wool development. New sheep farm is proposed to be established and simultaneously strengthening and expanding of the

existing sheep farms and wool extension centres will be undertaken during the remaining period of the Sixth Plan.

6.1.60. For programmes concerning Animal Husbandry an outlay of Rs.750.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1980-85, out of which an amount of Rs.190.02 lakhs

was pent during 1980-82 and an outlay of Rs.150.00 lakhs is expected to be utilized during 1982-83. For 1983-84, an outlay of Rs.200.00 lakhs is proposed. The important physical targets and achievement are given below :—

TABLE 15—Targets and Achievements

Item	Sixth Plan 1980-85 Target	Achievement		1982-83		1983-84 Proposed Target
		1980-81	1981-82	Target	Anticipated achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Additional Veterinary Hospitals (No.)	60	5	25	10	10	15
2. Additional Stockmen Centres including 'D' class Dispensaries (No.)	50	..	30	30	30	10
3. Additional sheep—wool and extension centres and stud ram centres (No.)	28	..	..	21	21	7
4. Number of frozen semen stations functioning (No.)	2	2	2	2	2	2
5. Number of sheep breeding farms functioning (No.)	13	13	13	13	13	13
Production of—						
(a) Milk ('000 Tonnes)	350	320	327	334	334	342
(b) Eggs (Lakhs No.)	328	246	267	292	292	313
(c) Wool (Lakhs Kg.)	6.42	4.37	5.23	5.68	6.58	6.17

6.1.61. At present a Frozen Semen Production Centre at Almora and auxiliary liquid Nitrogen Plant at Lalkuan are functioning. To facilitate improved breeding of cattle, frozen semen facilities are being extended by installation of new liquid nitrogen plants and expansion of frozen semen facilities at A. I. Centres. Establishment of a frozen semen collection centre complete with bull station and liquid nitrogen plant at Rishikesh (Dehra Dun) is in progress and is expected to start functioning in 1983-84. An ancillary unit of liquid nitrogen plant of the above unit is also being established at Srinagar (Pauri) work on which is in progress. It would supply liquid nitrogen to about 100 additional centres in the interior unserved areas. With the establishment of a center at Srinagar the Pauri region will be provi-

ded with frozen semen facility at 150 A. I. Centres.

6.1.62. An exotic cattle breeding farm has been established in Chamoli district and is being equipped with exotic cows for breeding. During 1983-84, two livestock farms at Kalsi and Pashulok (near Rishikesh) are proposed to be improved and facilities such as additional building, irrigation facility for pasture and fodder production are proposed to be provided. At present 253 natural breeding centres are functioning in Hills. For the replacement of bulls at these centres, it is proposed to establish a bull calf rearing unit in 1983-84. A new sheep farm at Makku (Chamoli) is being established. This farm is expected to start functioning in 1983-84 for production of exotic and cross breed rams. Out of a target of 28

new sheep and wool extension centres for 1980-85, 21 centres are likely to start functioning in 1982-83 and seven centres are proposed for 1983-84.

6.1.63. A disease investigation laboratory at Srinagar is functioning. For production of antigens and vaccines required for livestock, it is proposed to establish a separate Biological Products Section in 1983-84 in Garhwal Division. For providing ambulatory and other services for medication, health cover etc. at camping grounds and Alpine Pastures to migratory sheep, it is proposed to establish five ambulatory units in 1983-84. Wool purchased by these units during migration will be utilized for grading and marketing at wool grading and marketing centres. During 1983-84, it is also proposed to improve the five existing sheep farms of Barapatha, Kalyanbangar, Bangali, Kedarkantha and Kapardhar to provide additional facilities of sheep sheds, sheep dip, irrigation pasture, feed and fodder. Provision of exotic breed rams for adequate coverage of sheep flocks is also being made.

6.1.64. An Intensive Poultry Development Project at Almora will be continued. It is proposed to take up another such project in Pauri during 1983-84. For encouraging the poultry development in Hills, transport subsidy on the poultry feed is proposed to be continued.

6.1.65. Programme of feed and fodder development is proposed to be streamlined in 1983-84. Necessary linkages/co-ordination will be ensured with the Forest Department programme in selected and identified areas. Under this programme, purchase and distribution of fodder seeds, fodder tree saplings is being taken up. A proposal for development of Alpine pastures with foreign assistance is also under consideration.

6.1.66. The centrally sponsored Scheme of 'Control of Foot and Mouth diseases' will be continued. A scheme to encourage establishment of Angora rabbit farm will be introduced during the year 1983-84.

6.1.67. *Dairing*—Dairy Development programme aims at providing organised market to rural milk producers to aug-

ment milk production by providing technical inputs and at meeting the nutritional requirement of the urban consumers. The main emphasis will be on economic uplift of rural masses, strengthening of co-operative structure at village and district level, organisation of viable primary milk societies and on providing technical inputs and extension services etc. Revitalisation and strengthening of existing milk unions and milk plants is proposed during 1983-84.

6.1.68. Out of an outlay of Rs.100.00 lakhs for the Sixth Plan for dairy sector, an amount of Rs.4.96 lakhs was spent during 1980-82 and an outlay of Rs.25.00 lakhs is likely to be fully utilised in 1982-83. For 1983-84, an outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed.

6.1.69. There are three pasturisation plants at Dehra Dun, Lalkuan and Almora having installed capacity of 10,000 to 20,000 (10,000 fluid milk + 10,000 for conversion into milk powder) and 5,000 liters of milk per day respectively and two Rural Dairy Centres with chilling facilities for 2,000 litres of milk per day at Pithoragarh and Kotdwara in Pauri-Garhwal district. Efforts are being made to revitalize these plants for full capacity utilization.

6.1.70. Besides strengthening of continuing programmes, re-vitalization, consolidation and expansion of existing milk unions is proposed during 1983-84. Project report for the revitalization of the dairies in Hill Region (Dehra Dun, Kotdwar, Lalkuan, Almora and Pithoragarh) are being prepared by the Institute of Co-operative Management Research and Training, Lucknow. The Institute has submitted project report for Dehra Dun in 1982-83. The project report in respect of other dairies are expected in the current year. A provision of Rs.31.48 lakhs is being made for this scheme.

6.1.71. *Forest*—Forest is the most important natural resources of the Hill areas and forests are closely connected with the daily life of the people. Though the area under forests in the Hill Region is about 66.9 per cent of the total area, well stocked forests are only about 41 per cent as against national norm of 60 per cent for

the Hills. The classifications of forest area in Hills is given below :

Forest Area in Sq. Kms. (as on 31-3-1981)

1. Under the Control of Forest Department	..	23820
2. Civil and Soyam	..	8014
3. Panchayat Forests	..	2368
4. Private and Cantonment Forests	..	232
		34,434

6.1.72. The main objective of the forestry programme during the Sixth Plan is "Development Without Destruction." The major thrust will be towards scientific management, environmental conservation and development of forests for restoring ecological balance on the one hand and satisfaction to the extent possible of human requirements of fuel, fodder and timber and commercial exploitation for Industries etc. on the other. In view of the above strategy following measures are proposed to be adopted :

Intensive soil and water conservation, protection of forests and wildlife, afforestation of denuded and community land, protection from encroachment, uncontrolled grazing, fellings and fire, social forestry and involvement of voluntary organisations in tree plantation, adoption of measures to arrest soil erosion, in-

creasing per unit productivity of forest area by intensification of forest management, fuel, fodder and pasture development, educating local people about forest protection and conservation of resources, extensive research and training and massive tree plantation under 20-Point programme.

6.1.73. An outlay of Rs.1360.00 lakhs is proposed for the Sixth Plan for forestry programme, out of which 573.23 lakhs have been spent during 1980-82 and an outlay of Rs.365.00 lakhs (including Rs.40.00 under NREP) for 1982-83 is likely to be utilized. For 1983-84 an outlay of Rs.450.00 lakhs is proposed.

6.1.74. Under this programme schemes of plantation of species of economic and Industrial importance, Plantation of fast Growing species, road side plantation, development of forest communication, Rural Fuel Wood Plantation, Fire Protection, Forest Research and Training, Forest Protection, Development of Minor Forest Produce, Intensive Management of Sanctuaries, establishment of a High Altitude Zoo (Naini Tal), Intensification of Forest Management, Forest Recreation, Forest Extension, Amenities to Tangra cultivators and Forest Labourers etc. are proposed to be continued. Besides, provision for subsidy on transportation of soft coal is also being made for meeting the requirement of fuel in Hills. The main physical targets and achievements are given below :

TABLE 16—Targets and Achievements—Additional

Name of the Scheme	Unit	Sixth Plan 1980-85 Target	Achievement		1982-83 Antici- pated Achievement	1983-84 Proposed Target
			1980-81	1981-82		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Plantation of species Economic and Industrial Importance	Ha.	15,000	4,315	4,513*	4,400	4,185
2. Plantation of Fast Growing species—						
(a) Plantation	.. Ha.	5,700	1,443	1,610*	1,325	1,205
(b) Coppicing	.. Ha.	15,000	3,471	3,291	3,500	3,640
3. Roadside Plantation	.. Row. kms.	2,000	680	360	350	446
4. Communication :						
(a) New Roads	.. km.	40	30	12	10	10
(b) Renovation of old roads	.. km.	1,040	173	181	79	105

*Includes plantation under NREP.

6.1.75. *Special Programme for Rural Development*—Under this programme Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRD) and National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) are being streamlined as Centrally aided (50 : 50 basis) schemes. Under IRD a target of 600 beneficiary per block has been proposed for 1983-84. It is expected that 51,600 families would be benefited during 1983-84. In view of the special problems of Hills, 50 per cent subsidy is being provided under IRD. The difference in the gap between normal admissible subsidy and additional subsidy up to 50 per cent is being provided from the Hill Plan. Under IRD, an amount of Rs.814 lakhs is likely to be spent during 1982-83. For 1983-84, an outlay of Rs.850 lakhs is proposed including additional subsidy.

6.1.76. Under National Rural Employment Programme which aims at creation of durable assets in rural areas and employment oriented programmes especially for weaker sections, an amount of Rs.102 lakhs was spent as State share during 1981-82. During 1982-83, an amount of about Rs.118 lakhs as State share is likely to be spent. For 1983-84, an outlay of Rs.158 lakhs is proposed as State share for Hill Areas.

6.1.77. *Co-operation*—Under Co-operative Sector, the main thrust during the Sixth Plan is on:—(1) Strengthening of Primary societies and diversification of their activities, (2) Building up a strong and effective marketing structure by utilizing Primary Agricultural Co-operative Societies. (3) Strengthening of the consumers Co-operatives in urban and rural areas. (4) Strengthening of unilinear co-operative structure to provide necessary inputs and credit facilities specially benefiting the weaker sections. (5) Streamlining the public distribution system for ensuring price stabilisation and easy access to consumers.

6.1.78. For co-operative programme, an outlay of Rs.350 lakhs is proposed for the Sixth Plan 1980-85, out of which an amount of Rs.53.53 lakhs was spent during 1980-82 and an outlay of Rs.70.88 lakhs for 1982-83 is likely to be utilized fully. For 1983-84, an outlay of Rs.75.00 lakhs is proposed. The continuing programmes under co-operative sector will be streamlined during 1983-84. The main physical targets and achievements are given below :

TABLE 17—Physical Targets and Achievement

Items	Sixth Plan 1980-85 Target	Achievement		1982-83		1983-84 Proposed target
		1980-81	1981-82	Target	Anticipated achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Short-term loan (Crore Rs.)	22.35	10.63	11.37	11.74	11.74	13.16
2. Medium-term loan „	4.27	4.41	5.04	3.45	3.45	3.55
3. Long-term loan „	8.54	0.44	0.59	0.99	0.99	1.20
4. Agricultural produce marketed „	12.00	8.02	7.97	8.00	8.00	10.00
5. Retail sale of consumer goods by urban consumer co-operatives „	15.00	3.15	3.12	7.90	1.75	2.50
6. Retail sale of consumer goods through Co-operatives in rural areas „	17.04	6.64	5.56	11.10	4.75	5.50

6.1.75. *Special Programme for Rural Development*—Under this programme Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRD) and National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) are being streamlined as Centrally aided (50 : 50 basis) schemes. Under IRD a target of 600 beneficiary per block has been proposed for 1983-84. It is expected that 51,600 families would be benefited during 1983-84. In view of the special problems of Hills, 50 per cent subsidy is being provided under IRD. The difference in the gap between normal admissible subsidy and additional subsidy up to 50 per cent is being provided from the Hill Plan. Under IRD, an amount of Rs.814 lakhs is likely to be spent during 1982-83. For 1983-84, an outlay of Rs.850 lakhs is proposed including additional subsidy.

6.1.76. Under National Rural Employment Programme which aims at creation of durable assets in rural areas and employment oriented programmes especially for weaker sections, an amount of Rs.102 lakhs was spent as State share during 1981-82. During 1982-83, an amount of about Rs.118 lakhs as State share is likely to be spent. For 1983-84, an outlay of Rs.158 lakhs is proposed as State share for Hill Areas.

6.1.77. *Co-operation*—Under Co-operative Sector, the main thrust during the Sixth Plan is on:—(1) Strengthening of Primary societies and diversification of their activities, (2) Building up a strong and effective marketing structure by utilizing Primary Agricultural Co-operative Societies. (3) Strengthening of the consumers Co-operatives in urban and rural areas. (4) Strengthening of unilinear co-operative structure to provide necessary inputs and credit facilities specially benefiting the weaker sections. (5) Streamlining the public distribution system for ensuring price stabilisation and easy access to consumers.

6.1.78. For co-operative programme, an outlay of Rs.350 lakhs is proposed for the Sixth Plan 1980—85, out of which an amount of Rs.53.53 lakhs was spent during 1980—82 and an outlay of Rs.70.88 lakhs for 1982-83 is likely to be utilized fully. For 1983-84, an outlay of Rs.75.00 lakhs is proposed. The continuing programmes under co-operative sector will be streamlined during 1983-84. The main physical targets and achievements are given below :

TABLE 17—*Physical Targets and Achievement*

Items	Sixth Plan 1980—85 Target	Achievement		1982-83		1983-84 Proposed target
		1980-81	1981-82	Target	Anticipated achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Short-term loan (Crore Rs.)	22.35	10.63	11.37	11.74	11.74	13.16
2. Medium-term loan	4.27	4.41	5.04	3.45	3.45	3.55
3. Long-term loan	8.54	0.44	0.59	0.99	0.99	1.20
4. Agricultural produce marketed	12.00	8.02	7.97	8.00	8.00	10.00
5. Retail sale of consumer goods by urban consumer co-operatives	15.00	3.15	3.12	7.90	1.75	2.50
6. Retail sale of consumer goods through Co-operatives in rural areas	17.04	6.64	5.56	11.10	4.75	5.50

6.1.79. Under Co-operative and banking scheme, it is proposed to strengthen district co-operative banks and open new branches in 1983-84 for which provision of managerial subsidy has been made. For renovation of District Co-operative Bank branches, assistances for 10 branches is also proposed.

6.1.80. Under the World Bank project construction of 150 rural godowns of 50 tonnes capacity with Sachiv's residence have been taken up. Under the NCDC scheme, so far 87 godowns have been completed and 81 godowns are under construction which will be completed in 1983-84.

6.1.81. Provision is also being made for risk fund for consumption credit, rehabilitation of PACs and contribution to State Cadre Fund for Naya Panchayat Level societies. Interest free loan to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes for purchase of shares is also being provided. Efforts are being made to reorganise and strengthen weak co-operative marketing societies. At present 25 marketing societies are functioning in hills for handling of Agricultural produce. During 1983-84, it is proposed to bring 30 per cent Agriculture families within the fold of membership of three marketing societies. Provision has also been made for providing share capital to weak co-operative marketing societies in 1983-84. It is also proposed to provide margin money to 10 co-operative marketing societies for foodgrains business. Provision is also being made for margin money to marketing societies for agriculture implements and margin money to farmers service co-operative societies. Besides, it is also proposed to provide subsidy to marketing co-operative societies for construction of godowns of 250 tonnes capacity in 1983-84.

6.1.82. Efforts are being made to strengthen processing co-operatives for which provision has been made for managerial subsidy for processing units in 1983-84. A soyabean Processing Plant with annual capacity of 30,000 tonnes and estimated cost of Rs.757 lakhs is being established at Haldwani, Nanital by PCF for which the State Government is providing 15 per cent cost as share money and 80 per cent will be provided by the NCDC and the rest 5 per cent by the PCF.

Feasibility of setting up one Soyabean Processing Plant in Garhwal Division during 1983-84 will also be considered in co-operative sector.

6.1.83. To assist the potato growers a project for the construction of cold storage is in operation. During 1983-84, a cold storage is proposed under the world Bank scheme. The estimated cost of cold storage is 50.00 lakhs for which funds will be provided by NCDC 75 per cent, State Government 20 per cent co-operative institution 5 per cent. Apart from this two cold storages one each in Kumaon and Garhwal Mandal, of moderate capacity are proposed to be constructed in the co-operative sector.

Power

6.1.84. The main thrust for the power development during the Sixth Plan is on the following measures which will be continued during 1983-84 :

- (1) Harnessing maximum hydro potential through micro hydel projects.
- (2) Intensifying the rural electrification programme.
- (3) Electrifying areas inhabited by the weaker sections, *viz.*, Scheduled Castes/Tribes.
- (4) Exploring the possibilities of developing alternative/additional sources of energy.
- (5) Experimental research and development of cheaper technology for power development.

6.1.85. An outlay of Rs.60.50 crores including Rs.25.81 crores under Minimum Needs Programme has been proposed the Sixth Plan period for the power development of the hill areas. An estimated amount of about Rs.16.04 crores including Rs.6.12 crores Minimum Needs Programme was spent during the first two years (1980-82) and an outlay of Rs.11.00 crores including Rs.5.51 crores under Minimum Needs Programme is expected to be utilised fully during 1982-83. For 1983-84, an outlay of Rs.16.00 crores including Rs.5.59 crores under Minimum Needs Programme is proposed. Under

6.1.91. *Biogas Plants*—There is scope for setting up of biogas plants mostly in the foot hills (Tarai area) where 1,646 plants have been set up so far. For 1982-83 a target of 540 biogas plants has been proposed.

6.1.92. On an experimental measure, efforts are in hand to set up 5 biogas plants (one each in 5 of eight districts) which will be hooked up with solar energy equipment to ensure minimum necessary temperature during winters for efficient running of the plant.

Industry and Mineral

6.1.93. Lack of desired infrastructure, entrepreneurship, industrial nuclei and capital etc., are the main factors inhibiting the industrial development of Hill areas. Efforts are, therefore being made to develop resource based village and cottage industries during the Sixth Plan for which following measures are envisaged :

1. To develop adequate infrastructure and industrial nucleus suitable to the region.
2. To develop entrepreneurial ability through training facilities, consultancies and technical know-how.
3. To provide incentives in the form of assistance, raw materials and credit facilities etc.
4. To step-up investment in State as well as in joint sectors through various State Corporations.
5. To develop Growth Centres and provide package of necessary services at focal points.

The main thrust is on village and cottage industries based on local resources, viz. agro and forest based, mineral and wool industries for which various incentives and promotional measures are being intensified through Growth Centres and DICs. The outlays and expenditure for the Sixth Plan and 1983-84 under Industries and Minerals are given below :

TABLE 19—*Outlays and Expenditure—Industries*

Programme/Sector	Sixth Plan 1980-85 Outlay	Expenditure		1982-83		1982-83 Proposed Outlay
		1980-81	1981-82	Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Large and Medium Industries ..	1832.00	149.60	125.01	175.00	175.00	500.00
2. Village and Small Industries ..	1384.00	106.78	142.46	205.00	205.00	550.00
3. Geology and Mining ..	400.00	40.77	55.95	68.00	67.41	130.00
Total ..	3616.00	297.15	323.42	448.00	447.41	1180.00

Large and Medium Industries

6.1.94. Under this Sector Kumaon and Garhwal Development Corporations and its subsidiaries (Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation). State Industrial Development Corporation, State Mineral Development Corporation, State Cement Corporation, State Electronics Corporation, U. P. Textile Corporation and U. P. Sugar Factories Federation are being provided share capital/loan by the State Government for the establishing/promoting resources based industries.

The main activities/ works of these corporations are given below :

6.1.95. *Garhwal and Kumaon Development Corporations*—Promotional as well as commercial activities for augmenting industrial development are being taken up by these two Corporations. Establishment of industries, promoting tourism by conducting package tours, construction of rest houses and tent colonies, marketing of fruits, etc. is being taken up by these Corporations. In addition to the existing industries, possibilities of establishing some

new projects are also being explored. These new projects/units which are being taken up are : Paper pulp unit, G.I. Wire Plant, Raw Material Depots, Coal Depot, a Ropeway, Binocular manufacturing unit, Stone Machinery Block unit, Flash Door Factory etc. Garhwal Development Corporation has also established an Electronics Training-cum-production Centre at Lansdowne in 1981-82. Kumaon Development Corporation with assistance of M/s. Indian Pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd., is establishing an Ayurvedic and Unani Medicinal Project in Joint Sector for processing of herbs. A similar pharmaceutical unit at a suitable site in one of the zero industries districts of Garhwal Division will also be considered. Efforts are being made by Kumaon and Garhwal Scheduled Tribes Development Corporations to augment programmes of various production and training centres, Sale Centres and Raw Material Depots etc. for helping and encouraging the tribal people.

6.1.96. U. P. Electronics Corporation is exploring the possibilities of exploiting the ideal climate of Hills and a shelf of projects is being prepared and necessary know-how/assistance is proposed to be extended. The following projects/works have been proposed by this Corporation for which necessary steps are being taken up :

1. Low cost Transistorised Receiver Units at Kotdwara, Dehra Dun, Lansdown, Bhimtal.
2. Unit for Manufacture of T. V. Cabinets with modern technology.
3. Electronic watch manufacturing units.
4. Electronics Test and Development Centres.
5. Electronics Industrial Estates for setting up electronics complexes at Dehra Dun and Almora.
6. Promotional Wing of UPLC.
7. Unit for manufacture of General Purpose Components, Resistors and Capacitors, etc.

6.1.97. U. P. State Industrial Development Corporation is developing necessary infra-structural facilities for plots/sheds at Mohan (Almora) to facilitate

establishment of industrial units. A watch assembly unit at Bhowali (U. P. Digitals) has been established by this corporation in collaboration with H. M. T. Besides the expansion and strengthening of this watch unit, construction of a Housing colony for workers and establishment of Watch Straps Unit is also in progress. State Cement Corporation has proposed a medium cement plant of 2,000 TPD capacity in Dehra Dun district with an estimated cost of about Rs.59.6 crores. Besides, a mini Cement plant of 200 TPD capacity in Pithoragarh district with an estimated cost of Rs.5.25 crores is also proposed.

6.1.98. Expansion of Kashipur spinning Mill is being taken up by U.P. Textile Corporation from 25,000 spindles to 50,000 spindles. Besides, one new spinning mill of 25,000 spindles with an estimated cost of about Rs.17 crores is also proposed to be established at Jaspur.

6.1.99. A new Sugar mill with an estimated cost of Rs.8.00 crores is being established at Sitarganj by the U. P. Sugar Factories Federation and expansion of Bazpur Distillery is also being taken up.

Village and Small Industries

6.1.100. Under this sector the main thrust during the Sixth Plan is for establishing small and cottage industries based on local resources and suitable to environment, especially electronics, pharmaceutical, watch manufacture, etc.; whose products have high value and low bulk. Besides emphasis is also being laid on streamlining programme of sericulture and traditional crafts of hill areas especially woollen industry.

6.1.101. Efforts are being made to streamline promotional measures and strengthening of essential infra-structure facilities for the development of industries for which various incentives and inputs including raw material, marketing and credit facilities and training, technical know-how, etc. will be provided in 1983-84.

6.1.102. For 1983-84 provision has also been made for package of programmes through DICs and Growth Centres, etc. The traditional handicrafts, handloom sericulture and tusser programmes will also be expanded and streamlined. Besides, better capacity utilization of

existing training and production centres, new centres with entrepreneurs' collaboration are also proposed. For intensive involvement of the people in industries, Khadi and Village Industries Board will also be encouraging wool spinning (hand spun) and weaving.

6.1.103. Besides the strengthening of the established industrial estates, development of a Industrial Estate at Muni-ki-Reti, (Tehri District) is proposed for which acquisition of land and its development will be taken up in 1983-84. Provision for providing infra-structural facilities and feeder line in the existing industrial estates has also been made. Construction of sheds in rural areas for encouraging Scheduled Castes/Tribes is also proposed.

6.1.104. Under this sector technical assistance, organisation of non-Textile Industrial Co-operative Societies, share capital loan, managerial assistance, loan/grant for construction of work sheds, quality marking scheme, package services, incentives/financial assistance and other facilities through DIC's and Growth centres, TRYSEM, fairs and exhibitions are being intensified.

6.1.105. During 1983-84, it is proposed to provide margin money loan to educated unemployed to enable them to establish Industries. Provision for power subsidy, interest subsidy for small/tiny industries, subsidy on generating sets, subsidy on stamp duty etc. is being made. For the promotion of industries, 75 per cent cost of the project report is being subsidised in the six hill districts and 50 per cent subsidy is admissible in Dehra Dun and Naini Tal Districts.

6.1.106. In seven hill districts except Almora where Central subsidy scheme is being continued, provision for State Capital subsidy is being made. Special efforts will be made to establish industries in Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Tehri Garhwal and Pauri Garhwal districts which have been declared as zero industry Districts. Programmes of entrepreneurial development training, Industrial potentiality and market surveys, productivity studies, assistance to sick units and integrated wool development are proposed to be continued.

6.1.107. Share capital loan/managerial assistance and grant for the construction of sheds etc. is being provided for promotion of handicrafts. Industrial co-operatives are being encouraged under handicrafts programme. Shawl weaving centres, carpet training centres, papri wood, Ringal and artistic wooden goods schemes will be continued. These centres will be strengthened and expanded during 1983-84. A scheme of carpet training for Scheduled castes/Tribes is proposed for 1983-84. During 1983-84, a design development centre is also proposed to be established. A cluster/wood carving centre in Dehra Dun is being established. Stress is being laid on the inclusion of 20-point programme and in this connection it is proposed to set up 1500 small village industrial units and to establish 1800 artisan units in 1983-84. It is also proposed to establish with the assistance of Government of India, a composite unit for wool carding, dyeing and finishing at a suitable place in Garhwal Division.

6.1.108. Under Handloom and Sericulture programme, it is proposed to strengthen and improve upon the level of skills by organising handloom industrial co-operatives, training adopting modern technique designs, colouring, dyeing printing and processing and marketing facilities etc.

6.1.109. At present there are 4663 rooms and 17605 weavers and 60 societies functioning in the hill areas. A pilot project at Kashipur/Jaspur (Nainital) is also functioning for printers and weavers with facilities of modern design, colouring and weaving. A design centre at Kashipur is also functioning. This centre provides training in Block-cutting, Block printing and Hand weaving. These centres will continue in 1983-84. It is proposed to provide assistance to Apex/Handloom Corporation for opening of a show room to organise marketing of handloom goods in 1983-84. For streamlining the working of woollen handloom industry, it is proposed to organise individual handloom weavers and bring them under Intensive Handloom Development project in 1983-84.

6.1.110. Under sericulture programme, efforts are being made for increasing pro-

duction of silk cocoons through intensification of various programmes, viz., model Chawki and demonstration centres in 1983-84. The sericulture programme as also scheme relating to propagation of

Oak tusser will be expanded during 1983-84.

6.1.111. Under Village and Small Scale industries sector, the main targets and achievements during the Sixth Plan are given below :

TABLE 20—Targets and Achievements

Items	Sixth Plan (1980—85) Target	Achievement		1982-83		1983-84 Proposed Target
		1980-81	1981-82	Target	Anticipated achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Small Scale Industries						
1. Small Scale Industrial units (Nos.) Additional	4025	458	1184	1250	1400	1500
2. Production (Rs. in lakhs) ..	1207.00	162.00	378.00	415.00	450.00	500.00
3. Persons employed (Nos.) ..	20125	3700	9300	9780	10000	11000
4. Establishment of Artisan units (Nos.) Additional	5000	6000	1379	1510	1600	1800
II. Handloom						
1. Production of Handloom cloth under cooperative fold (in lakh metres).	25.00	13.24	10.45	12.00	12.00	13.00
2. Looms to be brought under cooperative fold (In nos.)	..	306	50	150	150	150
III. Sericulture						
1. Production of Silk cocoons (In lakhs).	3.00	0.61	0.81	2.00	2.00	2.00
2. Production of raw silk (in lakhs Kgs.)	0.30	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.12
3. Production of Tesser Cocoons (In lakhs nos.)	30.00	0.20	0.55	10.00	10.00	20.00

Mineral Development

6.1.112. For mineral development, the State Geology and Mining Directorate are carrying out intensive geophysical and geochemical investigations in the region and the State Mineral Development Corporation is undertaking commercial exploitation of minerals of proven deposits.

6.1.113. Under the continuing schemes of Geology and Mining Directorate, 17 mineral investigation programmes which include six investigations of non-metallic minerals, eight metallic mineral investigations and three regional geo-

chemical surveys will be continued in 1983-84. It is proposed that besides detailed investigations on non-metallic mineral deposits such as, cement grade limestone for mini-cement plants, high grade dolomite, magnesite and soapstone and investigation on newly discovered mineralisation of tungston and placer gold, would be expedited. An area of 2000 sq. km. would be covered in geological mapping and preliminary prospecting in Almora and Chamoli districts to delineate interesting areas of tungston mineralisation. A regional study based on Photo Geological interpretation is proposed to be

conducted in the Himalayan Foot Hills, covering areas between Kotdwar in Pauri Garhwal district and Haldwani in Naini Tal district. The proving of cement grade limestone for proposed mini-cement plants would also be intensified. The new investigations proposed in the year include (i) regional geo-chemical surveys in Gori Ganga Valley, Pithoragarh district and (ii) preliminary search for base-metal in parts of Dehra Dun and Uttar Kashi districts. These surveys would be taken up with a view to extending the search of metallic minerals to geologically potential new areas which have been hitherto unexplored.

6.1.114. For economic/commercial exploitation of minerals of Hills, two projects, *viz.*, (1) Lambidhar Limestone Mining Project, Mussoorie and (2) Calcium Carbide Project Dehra Dun are being continued by the State Mineral Development Corporation.

6.1.115. New projects to be established in Hill Areas by the State Mineral

Development Corporation are white cement plant, Magnesite Benefication Plant and Lime Projects etc. in 1983-84 for which feasibility reports, test work and development of infrastructure will be taken up.

Roads and Bridges

6.1.116. Development of road net work has been considered as a condition precedent for opening up of the economy and utilization of vast natural potential of the area. Considering the high construction cost of roads in Hills an outlay of Rs.125.00 crores including Rs.96.35 crores under MNP was fixed for the development of Roads and Bridges for 1980-85, out of which an amount of Rs.53.14 crores including Rs.39.90 crores under MNP was spent during 1980-81 and 1981-82 and an outlay of 25.00 crores (Rs.19.00 crores under MNP) is likely to be utilized in 1982-83. For 1983-84, an outlay of Rs.25.00 crores (Rs.19.00 crores under MNP) is proposed. The physical targets and achievements are given below :

TABLE 21—Targets and Achievements—Additional.

Item/Unit	Sixth Plan 1980-85 Target	Achievement		1982-83		1983-84
		1980-81	1981-82	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Construction of new roads (Kms.)*	2568	550	575	480	480	480
2. Reconstruction and improvement of existing roads (Kms.)*	1100	220	226	145	145	150
3. Construction of bridges (No.) ..	175	20	21	30	30	25
4. Villages connected with roads (No.)						
(a) With a population of 1500 and above.	16	3	3	4	4	3 (3)
(b) With a population between 1000-1499.	22	5	5	5	5	3 (30)
(c) With a population between 500-999.	186	62	22	57	57	30 (272)
(d) With a population between 250-499	409	128	120	64	64	26 (1213)

NOTE : (1) Figures in brackets denote numbers of villages which will remain unconnected after 1983-84.

*(2) Adjustment of target between items (1) and (2) in accordance with relative priority to be given to these items will be considered.

6.1.117. In this sector priority is proposed to be given to construction of rural roads, missing links and bridges, roads in tribal areas and scheduled caste areas and connecting potential areas *viz.* growth centres, tourist spots, marketing of produce and inaccessible areas. Keeping in view the sparse/scattered settlement pattern of hills, the norm under MNP for rural roads has been modified as compared to the national norms, *viz.* coverage of 100 per cent of cluster of villages having population of 500 and above and 50 per cent coverage of villages with a population between 250-500 is envisaged for Hill Areas.

6.1.118. During the Sixth Plan period efforts are proposed to be directed towards completion of spill-over works of pre-Sixth Plan period. Besides some new roads are also being taken up to meet various requirements of the area. With a view to assessing the requirement of transport and communication planning on a systematic and rational basis particularly in view of the special problems of the area, a road transportation Plan for U. P. Hills is being prepared by NCAER, New Delhi. On the basis of recommendations of the report of "Task force for the study of Eco Development in the Himalayan Region", certain corrective measures are proposed to be applied to arrest soil erosion due to roads construction and other factors which are causing ecological degradation in Hills.

Tourism

6.1.119. Hill Areas offer immense potential for the development of tourism. Efforts are, therefore, being made to develop tourism as an industry in the Sixth Plan period. The emphasis will be on providing necessary infrastructure and other facilities for which programmes in the shape of suitable accommodation, wayside amenities, transport and communication, training in hotelling and catering, development of important tourist resorts/scenic places and pilgrim places etc. are being taken up. Besides, programme of publicity, fairs and festivals and films, package tours are also being intensified for tourist attraction. Small tourist complexes at off beat places/satellite towns are also being constructed. For promotion of tourism in the private sector, a special scheme — "Rin-Upadan Yojana" has been launched under which

provision of subsidy to local people for construction of accommodation, transport hotelling/catering activities is being made.

6.1.120. To encourage off season tourists provision for mountaineering, trekking and winter sports, development of sanctuaries etc. is also being made.

6.1.121. For the development of tourism an outlay of Rs.750.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Sixth Plan period. Out of the above outlay, an amount of Rs.262.10 lakhs was spent during the first two years of 1980-82 and an outlay of Rs.140.00 lakhs is likely to be utilized fully during 1982-83. For 1983-84, an outlay of 250.00 lakhs is proposed.

6.1.122. During 1980-81 six units at Bhimtal, Uttarkashi, Dhanolti, Sattal, Mallital, (Naini Tal) with a total capacity of 258-beds were completed and were opened to the tourist traffic. Thus the total beds capacity in Hills available for tourists rose from 1620 to 1878 beds. In 1981-82 four units were completed with a total capacity of 174-beds raising the total beds accommodation to 2052. During the current year 1982-83, construction of three new schemes, *viz.*, tourist Bungalow Tanakpur, Development of Dodital and approach road to tourist bungalow Gangotri have been taken up and efforts are being made to complete 345-beds in 12 units from continuing works. Tourist bungalows at Arakot, Gangotri, Mundoli Van, Kanvashram, Extension of P.W.D. rest houses in Loharkhet, Bhakuri, Khati, Dwali and Phurkia on Pindari Glacier route and tourist bungalow—Chila, Dehra Dun, Mussoorie, Bhojwasa and Srinagar are likely to be completed by the end of this financial year.

6.1.123. During 1983-84, besides the continuing construction works of tourist rest houses, construction of new tourist bungalows at Takula, Osla, Rudraprayag, Chandrabadni and Purola will also be taken up. A new concept of putting up of Kiosks at important places on the Yatra routes and elsewhere in the hills is also being developed. It is expected that 266 additional beds will be completed by the end of 1983-84 with the completion of some of the continuing works.

6.1.124. For promotion of tourism, Government of India have assisted in opening up avenues for Mansarover

Yatra for which a grant of Rs.4.00 lakhs was made available to State Government. Necessary arrangements for this tour was made by the State Government through Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam. It is proposed to develop necessary infrastructure of transport, roads and facilities for accommodation to meet the demands of Yatrees on this route for which Central assistance outside Plan will be required.

Ropeways

6.1.125. Efforts are being made for installation of ropeways in the Hill Areas for which an amount of Rs.75 lakhs was provided in 1981-82 and a provision of Rs.60 lakhs has been made during 1982-83. For 1983-84 an outlay of Rs.75.00 lakhs has been proposed.

6.1.126. Kumaon Development Corporation is establishing a ropeway at Naini Tal for tourist attraction. Another ropeway—Joshimath—Auli in Chamoli district for transportation of produce etc. will be installed by Garhwal Mandal Development Corporation. The above ropeways are being installed with the assistance of Triveni Structurals Ltd., Allahabad.

Railways

6.1.27. Government of India have decided to construct a broad-gauge railway line from Rampur to New Haldwani for which the State Government will meet the cost of land required for this line in Naini Tal district. An amount of Rs.62.54 lakhs is proposed for compensation of land to be acquired for the Railway line from the Hill Development Plan for which an outlay of Rs.55 lakhs is proposed for 1983-84.

Education

6.1.128. The sixth five year plan endeavours at broadening the access of education at all levels, especially universalization of elementary education with emphasis on (1) The rural and the relatively less developed area, (2) The education of girls, (3) Extending and improving facilities for science education, (4) Improvement and diversification of higher education and (5) Exploiting the existing facilities to the fullest extent by reducing wastage. Efforts will also be made for vocationalisation of education for which

survey is being conducted in 2 districts of Hill region.

6.1.129. In view of the essential needs for expansion of educational facilities an outlay of Rs.47.00 crores has been proposed for the Sixth Plan (1980-85). A sum of Rs.9.21 crores was spent during 1980-81 and Rs.12.06 were spent in 1981-82. It is estimated that a sum of Rs.11.76 crores would be spent in 1982-83 against the outlay of Rs.11.00 crores. Thus out of the Sixth Plan outlay of Rs.47.00 crores a sum of Rs.33.03 crores would be spent during 1980-83. For the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs.18.50 crores has been proposed. In this outlay Rs.7.00 crores has been allotted for completion of sanctioned school buildings.

6.1.130. The programmes of elementary and adult education has been included under minimum needs programmes. Against the Sixth Plan minimum needs programme of Rs.23.44 crores, Rs.3.58 crores were spent in 1980-81 and Rs.4.30 crores in 1981-82. Rs.5.62 crores is estimated to be spent during 1982-83. Thus a sum of Rs.13.50 crores is likely to be spent during the first three years of the plan. An outlay of Rs.6.29 crores is proposed for 1983-84.

6.1.131. *Elementary Education*—In the hill areas emphasis is being laid on providing primary schools in unserved rural areas within a walking distance of 1 km. and senior basic schools within a distance of 3 km. With this aim in view, 115 primary, 38 middle and 4 Government model schools (in Chamoli district) were opened in 1981-82. During 1982-83, 104 primary and 28 senior basic schools in rural areas and 5 primary in urban areas are likely to be opened. During 1983-84 it is proposed to open 30 primary and 13 middle schools in rural areas. The percentage of enrolment in the age-group 6-11 is expected to rise from 93 (107 boys and 79 girls) in 1981-82 to 99 (111 boys and 86 girls) in 1982-83 and to 104 (115 boys and 93 girls) in 1983-84. Similarly the percentage of enrolment in the age-group 11-14 is also expected to rise from 62 (83 boys and 39 girls) in 1981-82 and to 69 (90 boys and 46 girls) in 1982-83 and

to 76 (98 boys and 54 girls) in 1983-84.

6.1.132. The main cause for the wastage and stagnation at the elementary stage is that children in the age-group 6-11 for various reasons do not get time for formal education or leave their studies on some pretext or the other. For all these children a massive programme of non-formal education has been launched with the assistance of the Government of India. Under this programme 800 centres for children of the age-group 6-11 and 80 centres for the age-group 11-14 have been opened in 1982-83. This programme will be intensified in 1983-84.

6.1.133. In order to improve the general environmental condition of elementary schools, grants for the construction of 52 primary and 21 middle school buildings were sanctioned during 1981-82. Similarly in 1982-83 grants for the construction of 78 primary and 48 middle school buildings have also been sanctioned. For the repairs of elementary school buildings Rs.10.00 lakhs were sanctioned in 1981-82 and Rs.15.79 lakhs in 1982-83. During 1983-84 it is proposed to sanction Rs.1 crore for the completion of sanctioned buildings of primary and middle schools. It is also proposed to sanction grants to 10 non-Government Junior High Schools for construction of buildings.

6.1.134. As regards the qualitative improvement of elementary schools, a sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs was sanctioned in 1981-82 for furniture, teaching material and Rs.9.36 lakhs has been sanctioned in 1982-83. During 1983-84 a sum of Rs.8.31 lakhs has been proposed for the purpose. In order to provide incentives to children of the weaker sections of the society, schemes for providing scholarships and free text books are in operation. Besides free uniform were also supplied to 20,000 children and grant was sanctioned to 500 senior basic schools for book bank in 1981-82. In 1982-83 free uniforms will be supplied to 24,000 children and grant have been sanctioned to above 500 schools for book banks. During 1983-84 it is proposed to provide free uniforms to 24,000 children and to give grant to 500 schools for book banks.

6.1.135. Keeping in view the special topographical conditions of hill districts,

it has been decided that all rural primary schools situated at the height of 1,500 ft. or more should have at least two teachers. Accordingly 1,626 additional teachers have appointed in such single teacher schools in 1981-82.

6.1.136. *Secondary Education*—In the sphere of secondary education 13 new Government High schools were opened and 11 Government High Schools were upgraded to Inter standard during 1981-82. Besides this additional sections were opened in Government Higher Secondary Schools to accommodate the large influx of students. During 1982-83 uptill now 3 new Government High Schools have been opened and 5 Government High Schools upgraded to Inter standard and additional sections are being opened in some Government institutions. During 1983-84 it is proposed to open 5 Government high schools and to upgrade 2 Government high schools to Inter standard. In addition provision has also been made for new subjects and additional sections in some Government and non-Government High Schools. To promote quality in education, the scheme of giving merit scholarships and efficiency grants will be continued. Facilities in the form of grants for construction of laboratories and purchase of science equipments etc. will also be continued in 1983-84.

6.1.137. *Higher Education*—Special emphasis is being laid on the qualitative improvement of higher education. Grants are being sanctioned to the Universities and degree colleges for starting new facilities and also for the development programmes. Besides, the students of those unserved areas where there is no facility for higher education within a radius of 10 kms., are given scholarship of Rs.125 per month (non-hostellers) and Rs.100 per month to (hostellers).

6.1.138. *Adult Education*—In the year 1980-81, 5 projects under the centrally sponsored scheme each consisting of 300 adult education centres were sanctioned in 5 districts. Out of these centres, 1,220 centres were opened. Besides, one projects of 100 centres was also started from the State resources. These centres will continue in 1983-84.

6.1.139. *Other Programme*—The scheme of grant-in-aid to sanskrit pathshalas will be continued in 1983-84. Physical education and sports competitions are being organised regularly at district and regional levels. Provision of one stadium

in each district is envisaged in the sports sector :

6.1.140. The levels of important physical targets and achievements pertaining to the facilities extended during the last three years of Sixth Plan and proposed targets for 1983-84 are given below :—

TABLE 22—Targets and Achievements

Cumulative totals)

Item/unit	Sixth Plan 1980-85 Target	1980-81 Achievement	1981-82 Achievement	1982-83 Anticipated	1983-84 Proposed Target
1	2	3	4	5	6
Elementary Education					
<i>(a) Primary</i>					
1. Schools (No.)	8,508	6,906	7,129	7,246	7,276
2. No. of students (I-V) in lakhs ..	728	546	591	637	682
3. Teachers ('000)	20	17	19	19	19
<i>(b) Junior High Schools</i>					
(1) Schools (No.)	1,507	1,242	1,379	1,424	1,450
(2) No. of students. (VI-VIII) in lakhs ..	305	188	217	246	275
(3) Teachers (000)	9	8	8	9	9
Secondary Education					
(1) Schools (No.)	718	686	694	704	712
(2) No. of students (lakhs)	218	129	150	173	195
(3) Teachers (000)	11	7	8	9	9

Technical Education—

6.1.141. In the Hill Region, 9 Government Polytechnics (Diploma level) are functioning with an intake capacity of about 1,010 seats. These are proposed to be strengthened by making provision for adequate equipment, buildings and other infra-structure for qualitative improvement and full capacity utilization.

6.1.142. An outlay of Rs.282 lakhs is proposed for the Sixth Plan for above programme, out of which an amount of Rs.87.94 lakhs was spent during 1980-82 and the outlay of Rs.75 lakhs for 1982-83 is likely to be utilized fully. For 1983-84 an outlay of Rs.75.00 lakhs is proposed.

6.1.143. Efforts will be made diversification of courses according to local requirements and integration of better skills and management technics of production scheme. Intensive work-cum-training and product development programme for

entrepreneurs and self-employment to trained persons will be continued during 1983-84. Spill over works of building construction is proposed to be expedited. Besides, on the basis of local demand opening of new poltechnic at Bageshwar is also under the consideration of the Government. Question of opening polyteching of new polytechnic at Bageshwar is also be considered by the Government.

Medical and Public Health

6.1.144. During Sixth Plan, emphasis is being laid on prevention and curative measures for public health facilities. It is proposed to extend health facilities in unserved areas, to strengthen the existing medical institutions to provide modern facilities. Equipment and specialised services at base hospitals, tahsil level hospitals are also being extended. It is proposed to provide one Primary Health Centre for 20,000 population and one sub-centre for 3,000 population in the Hill

area. In addition, efforts are also being made for the prevention and control of V.D./leprosy and communicable diseases.

The outlay and expenditure for the development of medical and health services is given below :

TABLE 23—Outlays and Expenditure

Item	Sixth Plan 1980—85	Expenditure		1982-83		1983-84
		1980-81	1981-82	Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Proposed outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	1800.00	142.32	239.12	350.00	350.00	564.00
MNP	785.26	46.90	68.48	122.43	122.43	271.90

6.1.145. The additional targets and achievements during the Sixth Plan

period and proposed targets for 1983-84 are given in the following table :

TABLE 22—Targets and Achievements—Additional

Item	Sixth Plan (1980—85) target	Achievement		1982-83		1983-84
		1980-81	1981-82	Target	Anticipated achievement	Proposed Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Establishment of—						
(a) PHCs (No.)	50	10	10	10	10	10
(b) Sub-Centre ((No.)	679	279	200	100	100	50
2. Construction of						
(a) PHC (No.)	25	2	..	10	10	13
(b) Sub-centres (No.)	100	4	3	25	25	8
3. Upgrading of PHCs (No.)						
(a) Establishment	18	..	1	1	1	2
(b) Construction	13	1	..	5	5	7
4. Establishment of Hospital/ dispensaries.						
(a) Allopathic (No)	120	50	50	20	20	..
(b) Women (No.)	25	5	5	5	5	5
(c) Ayurvedic (No)	49	19	8	8	8	8
(d) Homeopathic (No.)	53	5	5	5	5	5
5. Dental clinics (No.)	24	4	4	6	6	5
6. Establishment of subsidiary Health Centres.	40	..	..	15	15	15

6.1.146. Two Base Hospitals (200 beds capacity) at Almora and Srinagar (Pauri) are also proposed to be established during the Sixth Plan period. Construction of Base Hospital at Almora is being

taken up in the current year. Provision has also been made for Srinagar Base Hospital. Efforts will be directed towards expeditious completion of these hospitals during 1983-84. Keeping in view the

health and sanitation facilities on yatra routes, provision is also being made for construction of latrines, MRP check post etc. Besides, Ambulance services are also proposed to be strengthened in 1983-84. It is proposed to establish 15 subsidiary health centres and 4 Yogic centres in 1983-84.

Labour and Labour Welfare

6.1.147. *Labour Commissioner's Organization*—During the Sixth Plan period, Labour Welfare Programme aims at effective enforcement of Minimum Wage Act, particularly for the protection of relatively unorganised and weaker sections of the working class; streamlining enforcement of labour laws; identification and progressive rehabilitation of bonded labour, encouraging workers participation in management and promoting general efficiency of labour administration through in-service training and specialisation of personnel.

6.1.148. Out of a total outlay of Rs.120.00 lakhs for labour welfare programme in the Sixth Plan, an outlay of Rs.110.00 lakhs as State share is proposed for rehabilitation of bonded labourers.

6.1.149. During the first two years of 1980-82 an amount of Rs.51.86 lakhs was spent on labour welfare programmes. Against an outlay of Rs.45.00 lakhs of 1982-83, an amount of Rs.48.20 lakhs is likely to be utilized including Rs.45.90 lakhs as State share under the bonded labour scheme. For 1983-84, an outlay of Rs.53.00 lakhs is proposed which includes an amount of Rs.50.00 lakhs as State share for bonded labourers.

6.1.150. Under 20-point Programme, priority has been assigned to rehabilitation of bonded labourer programme. In the hill areas, 8055 bonded labourers identified so far who are to be fully rehabilitated. By the end of 1979-80, 1,786 bonded labourers were rehabilitated. During the first two years of the Sixth Plan 2,331 bonded labourers have been rehabilitated and a revised target of 3,938 has been fixed for 1982-83 which is expected to be achieved.

6.1.151. For rehabilitation of bonded labourers an amount of Rs.44.34 lakhs of Central share was provided by the Government of India during 1980-82 and Rs.40.50 lakhs are likely to be made available during 1982-83. For providing the balance of the matching share of pre-Sixth Plan period an additional amount of about Rs.31 lakhs is likely to be provided by the Government of India during the current year towards complete rehabilitation of identified bonded labourers in the Hill areas.

6.1.152. The total of 8,055 bonded labourers identified so far in the Hill Region are expected to be fully rehabilitated by the end of 1982-83. Out of an outlay of Rs.53.00 lakhs proposed for 1983-84 for labour welfare, an outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs is provisionally ear-marked for the rehabilitation of bonded labourers. Rs.50.00 lakhs for rehabilitation of bonded labourers include an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs for administrative expenditure and Rs.4.00 lakhs as a token provision for newly identified bonded labourers of Dehra Dun, Uttar Kashi and Tehri-Garwal districts, if any. The Government of India is considering enhancement of the present rate of rehabilitation grant for a bonded labourer (i.e. Rs.4,000 per labour). If the above rate is enhanced by the Government of India, the remaining outlay of Rs.41.00 lakhs would be taken into account as a State share for the same and the targets etc. of the same would be fixed later on accordingly.

6.1.153. *Craftsmen Training*—For providing adequate skilled manpower in the various fields of trade and industry, main objective in this sector is to train and provide technical know-how to the unemployed youths with a view to promoting self-employment and adequate manpower to cater to the growing need of skilled workers in different sectors of economy. During the Sixth Plan period stress is being laid on qualitative improvement in training by making up the deficiencies of tools and equipment, building and staff, etc. Accordingly consolidation of existing I. T. I.s and raising the standard of training in the existing institutions is being continued. According to requirement of the area number of seats is also being

increased for useful trades in the existing I. T. I.s.

6.1.154. For the Sixth Plan 1980-85, an outlay of Rs.285.00 lakhs has been proposed, out of which an amount of Rs.65.52 lakhs was spent during 1980-82. The outlay of Rs.119.00 lakhs for 1982-83 is expected to be fully utilized. For 1983-84, an outlay of Rs.150.00 lakhs is proposed.

6.1.155. At present most of the I.T.I.s in hills are running in hired buildings where adequate accommodation is not available. Provision has been made for purchase of land and construction of buildings in 1983-84. Necessary formalities have already been completed to construct buildings on the acquired land for I. T. I.s at Pithoragarh, Karnaprayog, Kanda, Barkot, Tanakpur, Jainti, Askot and Pokhra.

6.1.156. An advanced Vocational Training Centre (AVTS) has been opened in Dehra Dun with the assistance of Government of India. This AVTS is proposed to be strengthened during 1983-84. Besides, Government of India is also establishing a Model Industrial Training Institute in Naini Tal district for which provision for purchase of land and other infra-structure has been made by the State Government.

Welfare of Backward Classes

6.1.157. A high priority has been assigned for the socio-economic uplift of weaker communities in the Sixth Plan period. The main thrust is, therefore, on bringing socially and economically backward Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes to the economic and social level of other people of the State. The general objectives are as under :

- (a) At least 50 per cent families adequately and meaning fully assisted by family oriented programmes so that they may cross the poverty line ;
- (b) The inadequacy and backwardness in the educational level is removed, and
- (c) Significant and tangible improvement in working and living condition is brought about by removing inequalities and also to generate self-reliance.

6.1.158. The welfare programme undertaken for amelioration of the condition fall into the following three main groups.

1. Education,
2. Economic Development, and
3. Health.

6.1.159. In this sector State Government propose to continue emphasis on educational schemes including grant of scholarship, non-recurring assisance for purchase of books, re-imbusement of fees and establishment of Ashram Type Schools, etc. Programme for grant of subsidy for the development of Agriculture/Horticulture and Small Scale Cottage Industries are envisaged under this sector. Programmes for Health, Housing and other Schemes consists of Free Legal Aid to Backward Classes, subsidy for construction of houses and around development of Bhotias, etc.

6.1.160. Out of an outlay of Rs.500.00 lakhs for the Sixth Plan, an amount of Rs.146.78 was spent during the first two years of 1980-82 and an amount of Rs.100.00 lakhs is likely to be spent during 1982-83. For 1983-84, an outlay of Rs.125.00 lakhs has been proposed for welfare of backward classes. The details of which are given below :

TABLE 23—Proposed Outlays 1983-84

Group/Programme	(Rupees in lakhs)			
	Education	Economic Development	Health Housing	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1. Scheduled Castes	34.74	17.26	10.00	62.00
2. Scheduled Tribes	17.49	29.50	13.01	60.00
3. Other Backward Classes	3.00	..	..	3.00
Total	55.23	46.76	23.01	125.00

6.1.161. The main physical targets for the welfare activities under this sector and achievements during the Sixth Plan are given briefly as below :

TABLE 25—Physical Target and Achievements Additional

(Figure in Number)

Programme	Unit	Sixth Plan 1980—85	1981-82 Achievement	1982-83 Anticipated	1983-84 Proposed target
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Educational Activities :					
(i) <i>Scholarship/Stipend in :</i>					
(a) Prematric Classes	Students	24,405	4,044	4,185	5,327
(b) Primary Classes	Do.	58,330	6,517	12,000	12,000
(ii) <i>Other Incentives :</i>					
N.R.A. for purchase of books and appliances in :					
Prematric Classes	Students	6,945	1,087	1,110	1,834
(iii) <i>Ashram Type School</i>	School	Expansion and Construction	Expansion of 2 ATS	Establishment of 2 ATS	Maintenance of ATSS
2. Economic Development					
(i) Subsidy for Agriculture/Horticulture ..	Families	2,600	300	300	650
(ii) Small Scale Cottage Industries ..	Do.	2,900	400	200	950
3. Health and Housing :					
Construction of Houses	Houses	2,200	204	236	236

Water Supply

6.1.162. There is acute problem of safe and potable drinking water in hill areas. On the basis of 1972 survey, as many as 7771 villages were identified as scarcity villages, out of which 5,102 scarcity villages were covered by the end of 1981-82 through piped water supply programme of Jal Nigam. Besides, 1884 other villages were also covered. About 2,669 scarcity villages are yet to be provided

with safe and potable water supply after 1981-82. Priority, is therefore, being assigned to this programme for 1983-84.

6.1.163. In view of the magnitude of the problem an outlay of Rs.92.50 crores for water supply programme has been fixed for Sixth Plan. This programme is being implemented by Jal Nigam (for piped water supply) and rural development department (for Harijan diggies). The outlays and expenditure under this programmes are given below :

TABLE 26—Outlays and Expenditure

(Rupees in lakhs)

Department	Sixth Plan outlay 1980—85	Expenditure		1982-83		1983-84
		1980-81	1981-82	outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Proposed outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Jal Nigam	9000 (8500)	1658 (1569)	1945 (1799)	1900 (1714)	1900 (1714)	2576 (2350)
2. Rural Development Department (MNP)	250	50	42	43	43	60
Total	9250 (8750)	1708 (1619)	1987 (1841)	1943 (1757)	1943 (1757)	2636 (2410)

NOTE—Figures in brackets relate to MNP.

6.1.164. The physical targets and achievement are given below

TABLE 27—Physical Targets and Achievements

Item	Sixth Plan 1980—85 Target	Achievement		1982-83		1983-84 Proposed target
		1980-81	1981-82	Target	Achievements	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>(a) Jal Nigam</i>						
Villages Covered—Additional						
(1) Total Villages (No.)	4250	661	589	600	600	800
(2) Scarcity Villages (no.)	2840	429	355	417	417	600
<i>(b) Rural Development Department :</i>						
Construction of diggies (No.) Addl.	2500	264	672	400	400	600

6.1.165. Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Scheme continues to be looked after by Jal Nigam for augmentation of water supply of 10 towns and water supply facility to 2 new towns during the sixth plan period. During 1983-84 augmentation of 2 urban water supply schemes and one new scheme is proposed. Besides, conversion of 1,000 dry latrines into flush laterines will also be taken up.

6.1.166. Under this programme there has been a short fall in physical targets of Jal Nigam schemes because the earlier completed schemes required some more funds to enable them to function properly. Besides, a provision of Rs.20 lakhs per year during 1980-81 and 1981-82 has also been made to rejuvenate certain schemes. Out of the total outlay of 2,576 lakhs for 1983-84 for Water Supply (Jal Nigam) schemes, provision has also been made for rejuvenation of defunct schemes.

6.1.167. Under the centrally sponsored accelerated rural water supply programme (ARP), an outlay of Rs.1000.00 lakhs is proposed out of which an amount of Rs.257.83 lakhs was spent during 1980-82 and an outlay of Rs.225 lakhs is likely to be utilized during 1982-83. For 1983-84, an outlay of Rs.250 lakhs is proposed under ARP. Out of proposed targets of 500 villages to be covered under ARP during 1980-85, about 122 villages are likely to be covered during 1980-83 and for 1983-84 a target of 100 villages is proposed.

Social Welfare

6.1.168. Social welfare programme aims at increasing self-reliance among socially and physically handicapped persons, destitute widows and children. Emphasis is being laid on the preventive, curative as well as reformative programmes, specially under Twenty-Point programme for the welfare of women and children.

6.1.169. Out of the Sixth Plan outlay of Rs.120.00 lakhs for social welfare programme, an amount of Rs.50.45 lakhs was spent during the first two years (1980-82) and an outlay of Rs.28.00 lakhs for 1982-83 is likely to be utilised fully. For 1983-84 an outlay of Rs.30 lakhs is proposed.

6.1.170. Under this programme, three ICDS are being continued in hills to provide adequate health, educational and nutritional care of children and pregnant/lactating mothers. Besides, pre-schools education to children and functional literacy among adult women has also been taken up.

6.1.171. For the welfare of destitute women, a training-cum-sheltered workshops a model training centre and three Nari Niketans will be continued. Grant-in-aid to poor and destitute women to enable them to purchase sewing machines is also being provided. Besides, a home for orphans and foundlings and model children home for destitute girls has also been established. Two observation homes

and two juvenile courts at Naini Tal and Dehra Dun and the schemes of Central Probation Act will be continued as hitherto. During 1983-84, the aforesaid programmes will be streamlined for the welfare of beneficiaries.

Soldiers Welfare

6.1.172. Provision has been made for financial assistance for the welfare of ex-soldiers during 1982-83. Under this programme grant-in-aid was sanctioned for construction of hostels/rest houses and Sainik Sarai for retired military persons/soldiers to enable them cheap accommodation. Keeping in view the needs of military hospitals of hills, funds are also being provided in 1982-83 for increasing bed accommodation. Under the aforesaid programmes, an outlay of Rs. 28.25 lakhs is likely to be utilised during 1982-83 and an outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs is proposed for 1983-84. For the rehabilitation of widows of soldiers, it is proposed to establish a training-cum-production centres and a district soldiers welfare and rehabilitation office in hills during 1983-84.

Nutrition

6.1.173. Nutrition programme aims at ameliorating the nutritional requirements of children and lactating mothers especially of weaker sections of the society. Emphasis has also been laid for this programme under Twenty-Point programme.

6.1.174. This programme is being implemented by three departments of the State. The Rural Development Department runs supplementary feeding programmes (special nutrition programme) in the rural areas. Education Department looks after the mid-day meals programme for school-going children as also the supplementary feeding programme for pre-school going children and expectant and nursing mothers in urban areas. The Social Welfare Department has taken up the supplementary feeding programmes under Integrated Child Development Service programme in selected areas. The outlay and expenditure for these programmes are given below :

TABLE 28—Outlays and Expenditure

(Rupees in lakhs)

Head of Development/Sector	Sixth Plan 1980—85	Expenditure		1982-83		1983-84
		1980-81	1981-82	outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Proposed outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. M.N.P.						
(a) Education Department ..	30.00	1.88	0.90	5.00	5.00	5.00
(b) Rural Development Deptt. ..	55.00	5.00	7.00	10.00	10.00	15.00
(c) Social Welfare Department ..	55.00	6.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	15.00
Total (I) ..	140.00	12.88	15.90	24.00	25.00	35.00
Non.-M.N.P.						
Applied Nutrition ..	50.00	8.11	8.00	10.00	10.00	15.00
Total (1—2) ..	190.00	20.99	23.90	34.00	35.00	50.00

ANNEXURE I
Summary Statement of Outlay and Expenditure Hill Region

(Rupees in lakhs)

Head of Development/Sector	Sixth Five-Year Plan 1980-85 Agreed Outlay		1980-81 Actual expenditure		1981-82 Actual expenditure		1982-83				1983-84		Capital content of total outlay
							Approved Outlay		Anticipated expenditure		Proposed Outlay		
	Total	MNP	Total	MNP	Total	MNP	Total	MNP	Total	MNP	Total	MNP	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I. Agriculture and Allied Sector													
<i>(1) Agriculture Production :</i>													
(1) Agriculture Department	250.00	..	36.55	..	46.62	..	60.00	..	60.00	..	65.00	..	..
(2) Horticulture	1350.00	..	50.61	..	193.81	..	275.00	..	275.00	..	360.00	..	179.54
(3) Rural Development	14.00	..	1.64	..	2.50	..	3.00	..	3.86	..	4.00	..	..
(4) Cane Development	45.00	..	8.08	..	8.96	..	14.00	..	14.00	..	15.00	..	3.60
<i>(5) Agriculture Research and Education :</i>													
(i) Agriculture Department	5.00	..	0.85	..	0.88	..	1.00	..	1.00	..	1.00	..	..
(ii) Hill Campus	120.00	..	5.35	..	8.00	..	50.00	..	50.00	..	5.00	..	..
(6) Agriculture marketing	25.00	..	1.00	..	2.00	..	1.00	..	1.00	..	5.00	..	..
(7) Storage and Warehousing	25.00	..	4.00	..	5.00	..	6.00	..	6.00	..	6.00	..	6.00
Total—1 Agriculture	1834.00	..	208.08	..	317.77	..	410.00	..	410.86	..	461.00	..	189.14
2. Minor Irrigation ;													
(1) Private Minor Irrigation	700.00	..	107.00	..	144.16	..	150.00	..	150.00	..	200.00	..	50.00
(2) State Minor Irrigation	3000.00	..	582.42†	..	652.41	..	650.00	..	650.00	..	800.00	..	800.00
Total—2 Minor Irrigation	3700.00	..	689.42	..	796.57	..	800.00	..	800.00	..	1000.00	..	850.00

3. *Soil Conservation:*

(1) Agriculture Department	.. 750.00	.. 144.83	.. 163.25†	.. 175.00†	.. 175.00†	.. 175.00	.. ..
(2) Forest Department	.. 1950.00	.. 287.58	.. 353.66	.. 322.00	.. 322.00	.. 475.00	.. ..
(3) Watershed management	.. 800.00	.. ..	.. 1.68	.. 197.00	.. 197.00	.. 650.00	.. ..
Total—3 Soil Conservation	.. 3500.00	.. 432.41	.. 518.59	.. 694.00	.. 694.00	.. 1300.00	.. ..

4. *Area Development :*

(1) Area Development Agency HADA/IGADA etc.	} 1475.00	.. 101.83	} 285.00	.. 814.00	.. 814.00	} 850.00	.. ..
(2) Integrated Rural Development (IRD)		.. 35.40	
(3) Local level planning		.. 210.00		.. 65.00	.. 43.00	
(4) I.T.D.P.	.. 100.00	.. ..	.. ..	.. 20.00	.. 20.00	.. 50.00	.. ..
(5) P.R.A.D.	.. 50.00	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Total —4 Area Development	.. 1835.00	.. 202.23	.. 328.00	.. 834.00	.. 834.00	.. 900.00	.. ..

5. Animal Husbandry	.. 750.00	.. 87.29†	.. 102.73	.. 150.00	.. 149.91	.. 200.00	.. 52.76
6. Dairy Development	.. 100.00	.. 1.79	.. 3.17	.. 25.00	.. 25.00	.. 50.00	.. 1.20
7. Fisheries	.. 15.00	.. 1.59	.. 4.04	.. 5.00	.. 5.00	.. 6.00	.. 2.14
8. Forest	.. 1360.00	.. 269.66†	.. 303.57†	.. 365.00†	.. 365.00†	.. 450.00	.. ..

9. *Community Development and Panchayatiraj :*

(1) Panchayati Raj	.. 15.00	.. 1.89	.. 2.51	.. 1.55	.. 1.55	.. 4.00	.. 1.25
(2) Pradeshik Vikas Dal	.. 10.00	.. ..	.. ..	.. 1.00	.. 1.00	.. 1.00	.. ..
(3) Rural Development	.. 150.00	.. 23.00	.. 29.28	.. 31.00	.. 31.00	.. 36.00	.. ..
(4) Rural Engineering Service	.. 150.00	.. 16.77	.. 18.93	.. 21.00	.. 26.80	.. 45.00	.. 15.27
(5) Grant to Zila Parishad	.. 106.00	.. 22.00	.. 16.00	.. 16.00	.. 16.00	.. 24.00	.. ..

†Including expenditure under NREP.

ANNEXURE I—(Contd.)

Summary Statement of Outlay and Expenditure (Hill Region)

(Rupees in lakhs)

Head of Development/Sector	Sixth Five-Year Plan 1980-85 Agreed outlay		1980-81 Actual expenditure		1981-82 Actual expenditure		1982-83				1983-84 Proposed outlay		Capital content of total outlay
			Total	MNP	Total	MNP	Approved outlay		Anticipated expenditure		Total	MNP	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
(6) Grant to Blocks for Development Works	294.00				95.00		86.00		86.00		172.00		
Total—9 Community Development	725.00		63.66		161.72		156.55		162.35		282.00		16.52
10. N.R.E.P.	1000.00				(102.00)*		(118.00)*		(118.00)*		158.00		
Total I—Agriculture and Allied Sectors	14819.00		1956.13		2536.16		3439.55		3446.12		4607.00		1111.76
II. Co-operative													
1. Co-operative Department	350.00		24.13		28.40		70.00		70.00		75.00		45.40
2. Co-operative Audit organisation	8.00		0.13		1.17		2.00		2.28		3.00		
Total II—Co-operative	358.00		24.26		29.57		72.00		72.28		78.00		45.40
III. Irrigation and Power													
1. Irrigation	200.00		38.29		45.50		40.00		40.00		50.00		50.00
2. Flood Control	300.00		70.54		62.01		50.00		50.00		75.00		75.00
3. Power :													
(i) Power	6050.00	2581.00	801.49**	325.00	803.06**	287.00	1100.00	551.00	1100.00	551.00	1600.00	559.40	1600.00
(ii) Additional source of Energy											100.00		100.00
Total III—Irrigation and Power	6550.00	2581.00	910.32	325.00	910.51	287.00	1190.00	551.00	1190.00	551.00	1825.00	559.40	1825.00

IV. Industry and Mining

1. Large and Medium Industry	.. 1832.00	.. 149.60	.. 125.01	.. 175.00	.. 175.00	.. 500.00	.. 500.00
2. Village and Small Industry :							
(1) Industry Directorate	.. 1084.00	.. 84.18	.. 107.97	.. 140.00	.. 140.00	.. 450.00	.. 372.25
(2) Handloom Directorate	.. 300.00	.. 22.60	.. 34.49	.. 65.00	.. 65.00	.. 100.00	.. 100.00
Total (2)—Village and Small Industry	.. 1384.00	.. 106.78	.. 142.46	.. 205.00	.. 205.00	.. 550.00	.. 472.25
3. Geology and Mining :							
(1) Geology and Mining Directorate	.. 250.00	.. 35.77	.. 34.95	.. 48.00	.. 47.41	.. 55.00	.. ..
(2) Mineral Development Corporation	150.00	.. 5.00	.. 21.00	.. 20.00	.. 20.00	.. 75.00	.. 75.00
Total 3—Geology and Minings	.. 400.00	.. 40.77	.. 55.95	.. 68.00	.. 67.41	.. 130.00	.. 75.00
Total IV—Industry and Mining	.. 3616.00	.. 297.15	.. 323.42	.. 448.00	.. 447.41	.. 1180.00	.. 1047.25

V. Transport and Communication

(1) Roads and Bridges	.. 12500.00	9635.00	2803.84†	1985.00	2510.00	2005.00	2500.00	1900.00	2500.00	1900.00	2500.00	1900.00	2500.00
(2) Ropeways	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	75.00	.. 60.00	.. 60.00	.. 75.00	.. 75.00	.. 75.00	.. 75.00	.. 75.00	.. 75.00	.. 75.00
(3) Railways	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. 63.00	.. 63.00	.. 55.00	.. 55.00	.. 55.00	.. 55.00	.. 55.00	.. 55.00	.. 55.00
(4) Tourism	.. 750.00	.. 132.42	.. 129.68	.. 140.00	.. 140.00	.. 140.00	.. 250.00	.. 250.00	.. 250.00	.. 250.00	.. 250.00	.. 250.00	.. 210.27
Total V—Transport and Communication	13250.00	9635.00	2936.26	1985.00	2714.68	2005.00	2763.00	1900.00	2763.00	1900.00	2880.00	1900.00	2840.27

VI. Social and Community Services

1. General Education :

(1) Education Department	.. 4700.00	2343.68	920.53	357.99	1205.60	430.04	1100.00	517.92	1176.03	561.53	1850.00	629.39	600.00
(2) Sports Department	.. 80.00	.. 13.85	.. 9.36	.. 20.00	.. 20.00	.. 20.00	.. 25.00	.. 25.00	.. 25.00	.. 25.00	.. 25.00	.. 25.00	.. 16.91
(3) Cultural Affairs	.. 20.00	.. 3.79	.. 3.86	.. 6.00	.. 6.00	.. 6.00	.. 5.82	.. 5.82	.. 5.82	.. 6.00	.. 6.00	.. 6.00	.. ..
Total—1 General Education	.. 4800.00	2343.68	938.17	357.99	1218.82	430.04	1126.00	517.92	1201.85	561.53	1881.00	629.39	616.91

*Included in the concerned sector

**Estimated/tentative

†Included expenditure under NREP

ANNEXURE I—(Contd.)
Summary Statement of Outlay and Expenditure (Hill Region)

(Rupees in lakhs)

Head of Development/Sector	Sixth Five-Year Plan 1980-85 Agreed Outlay		1980-81 Actual expenditure		1981-82 Actual expenditure		1982-83				1983-84 Proposed Outlay		Capital content of total Outlay
							Approved Outlay		Anticipated expenditure				
	Total	MNP	Total	MNP	Total	MNP	Total	MNP	Total	MNP	Total	MNP	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2. Technical Education	282.00	..	50.91	..	37.03	..	75.00	..	75.00	..	75.00	..	..
3. Medical and Public Health	1800.00	785.26	142.32	46.90	239.12	68.48	350.00	122.43	350.00	122.43	564.00	271.90	264.84
4. Scientific Services and Research	10.00	..	..	..	3.50	..	5.00	..	5.00	..	10.00	..	..
5. <i>Water Supply</i>													
(a) Jal Nigam	9000.00	8500.00	1657.85	1568.91	1944.67	1798.92	1900.00	1714.00	1900.00	1714.00	2576.00	2350.00	2576.00
(b) Rural Development	250.00	250.00	50.00	50.00	42.50	42.50	43.35	43.35	40.00	40.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
Total—5 Water Supply	9250.00	8750.00	1707.85	1618.91	1987.17	1841.42	1943.35	1757.35	1940.00	1754.00	2636.00	2410.00	2636.00
6. <i>Housing and Urban Development</i>													
<i>Housing :</i>													
(1) Housing Department	25.00	..	..	..	..	..	1.00	..	1.00	..	1.00	..	1.00
(2) House sites for landless labourers :													
(i) Revenue Department/Hill Development Department	25.00	25.00	..	..	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
(ii) Rural Development Department	150.00	150.00	9.98	9.98	25.00	25.00	33.15	33.15	33.15	33.15	75.00	75.00	75.00
Total—2	175.00	175.00	9.98	9.98	30.00	30.00	38.15	38.15	38.15	38.15	80.00	80.00	80.00

(3) Non-Plan buildings :														
(a) Juicial Department	..	125.00	..	9.55	..	7.16	..	12.00	..	12.00	..	20.00	..	20.00
(b) Revenue Department	..	150.00	..	2.80	..	20.32	..	25.00	..	25.00	..	30.00	..	30.00
(c) Estate Department	}	310.00	..	11.00	..	9.53	..	17.00	..	17.00	..	25.00	..	25.00
(d) Officers hostel and Pool Houses														
(e) P.W.D.	..	..	..	..	..	17.62	..	45.00	..	45.00	..	50.00	..	50.00
(f) Food and Civil Supply	..	10.00	..	3.70	..	2.51	..	5.00	..	5.00	..	5.00	..	5.00
(g) Police Housing	..	80.00	..	13.80	..	14.35	..	22.00	..	22.00	..	25.00	..	25.00
(h) Home Jails	..	30.00	..	..	..	..	..	5.00	..	5.00	..	10.00	..	10.00
(i) House building advance to state employes.	..	..	..	..	..	5.00	..	5.00	..	5.00	..	10.00	..	10.00
(j) Stamp and Registration	..	..	..	0.89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 3—Non-Plan buildings	..	705.00	..	41.74	..	76.49	..	136.00	..	136.00	..	175.00	..	175.00
Total (6)—Housing	..	905.00	175.00	51.72	9.98	106.49	30.00	175.15	38.15	175.15	38.15	256.00	80.00	256.00
7. Urban Development	..	25.00	..	3.55	..	4.98	..	38.00	32.40	38.00	32.40	45.00	39.00	..
Total—Housing and Urban Development	..	930.00	175.00	55.27	9.98	111.47	30.00	213.15	70.55	213.15	70.55	301.00	119.00	256.00
8. Information and Publicity	..	7.00	..	0.81	..	0.85	..	3.85	..	3.85	..	4.00	..	..
9. Labour and Labour Welfare :														
(1) Labour Welfare	..	120.00	..	13.02	..	38.84	..	45.00	..	48.20	..	53.00	..	..
(2) Employment services	..	3.00	..	..	..	0.09	..	1.00	..	1.00	..	2.00	..	..
(3) Craftsman training	..	285.00	..	32.36	..	33.16	..	119.00	..	119.00	..	150.00	..	68.00
Total (9)	..	408.00	..	45.38	..	72.09	..	165.00	..	168.20	..	205.00	..	68.00
10. Welfare of Scheduled Caste/Tribes and Backward classes	..	500.00	..	73.98	..	72.80	..	100.00	..	100.00	..	125.00	..	0.01
11. Social Welfare	..	120.00	..	13.86	..	36.59	..	28.00	..	28.00	..	30.00	..	..
12. Sainik Kalyan	..	..	..	..	..	3.00	..	28.25	..	28.25	..	25.00	..	25.00

ANNEXURE I—(Concl.)

(Rupees in lakhs)

Head of Development/Sector	Sixth Five-Year Plan 1980-85] Agreed Outlay		[1980-81 Actual Expenditure]		[1981-82 Actual Expenditure]		1982-83]				1983-84 Proposed Outlay		Capital content of total outlay
	Total	MNP	Total	MNP	Total	MNP	Approved Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure		Total	MNP	
							Total	MNP	Total	MNP			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13. Nutrition :													
(1) M.N.P. :													
(i) Education Department ..	30.00	30.00	1.88	1.88	0.90	0.90	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	..
(ii) Rural Development Department ..	55.00	55.00	5.00	5.00	7.00	7.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	15.00	15.00	..
(ii) Social Welfare Department ..	55.00	55.00	6.00	6.00	8.00	8.00	9.00	9.00	10.00	9.00	15.00	15.00	..
Total ..	140.00	140.00	12.88	12.88	15.90	15.90	24.00	24.00	25.00	24.00	35.00	35.00	..
(2) Non-M.N.P. (Applied Nutrition) ..	50.00	..	8.11	..	8.00	..	10.00	..	10.00	..	15.00	..	..
Total (1-2) ..	190.00	140.00	20.99	12.88	23.90	15.90	34.00	24.00	35.00	24.00	50.00	35.00	..
Total VI—Social and Community Services	18297.00	12193.94	3049.51	2046.66	3806.34	2385.84	4071.60	2492.25	4143.30	2532.51	5906.00	3465.29	3866.76
VII. Other General Economic Services													
1. Secretariate Administration ..	10.00	..	0.20	..	0.42	..	2.00	..	2.00	..	3.00	..	..
2. Reorganisation of Planning Machinery for Hill Areas (Hill Division) ..	80.00	..	..	..	1.00	..	8.00	..	8.00	..	12.00	..	..
3. Economic and Statistics ..	20.00	..	..	..	2.76	..	5.85	..	9.33	..	8.00	..	..
4. Other Metric weights and measures ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00	..	..
Total VII—Economic Services and Others	110.00	..	0.20	..	4.18	..	15.85	..	19.33	..	24.00	..	..
GRAND TOTAL : I—V.I	57000.00	24409.94	9173.86†	4356.66	10324.86	4677.84	12000.00	4943.25	12081.44	4983.51	16700.00	5924.69	10736.44

146

† Include, Drought Assistance

ANNEXURE—II

Targets for Production and Physical Achievement—(Hill Region)

Serial no.	Item	Unit	1979-80		1980-81 Achievement	1981-82 Achievement anticipated	1982-83		1983-84 Proposed Target
			Base year level	Sixth Five Plan 1980-85 Target			Target	Anticipated achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Agriculture and Allied Services									
1	<i>Production of Food grains :</i>	000 tonnes							
	(a) Rice	"	325.657	600.000	440.041	435.551	580.000	580.000	590.000
	(b) Wheat	"	446.924	620.000	506.184	532.148	600.000	600.000	610.000
	(c) Maize	"	43.658	60.000	55.369	50.859	57.000	57.000	58.000
	(d) Other cereals	"	208.516	285.000	364.962	274.404	270.000	270.000	278.000
	(e) Pulses	"	14.754	35.000	19.875	14.307	33.000	33.000	34.000
	Total—Foodgrains	"	1039.519	1600.000	1326.432	1307.269*	1540.000	1540.000	1570.000
2	<i>Commercial Crop :</i>								
	(i) Oil seeds	000 tonnes	5.704	35.000	8.556	8.404	31.000	31.000	33.000
	(ii) Sugarcane	"	2284.000	3900.000	2905.000	3413.000	3450.000	3450.000	3655.000
	Total—Commercial Crop	"	2289.704	3935.000	2913.556	3421.404*	3481.000	3481.000	3688.000
3	<i>Chemical fertilizers :</i>								
	(a) Nitrogenous (N)	000 tonnes	24.924	35.00	24.370	30.215	31.500	31.500	33.000
	(b) Phosphatic (P)	"	7.409	14.50	8.618	10.691	11.500	11.500	13.300
	(c) Potassic (K)	"	3.237	5.50	3.878	4.101	5.000	5.000	5.500
	Total	"	35.570	55.00	36.866	45.007*	48.000	45.000	58.500
4	<i>Plant Protection :</i>								
	Area under plant protection	000 ha.	612	850	681	760*	750	750	800
5	<i>Area under high yielding varieties :</i>								
	(a) Rice	"	113.776	175.000	115.655	116.801	165.000	165.000	170.000
	(b) Wheat	"	151.997	215.00	153.484	172.228	190.000	190.000	205.000
	(c) Maize	"	7.989	10.000	6.737	7.789	10.000	10.000	10.000
	Total	"	273.762	400.00	275.876	296.818*	365.000	365.000	385.000

ANNEXURE II (Contd.)
Targets for Production and Physical Achievement (Hill Region)

Serial no.	Item	Unit	1979-80 Base Year level	Sixth Plan 1980-85 Target	1980-81 Achievement	1981-82 Achievement	1982-83 Target	Anticipated achievement	1983-84 Proposed target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6	Cropped Area :								
	(a) Net	.. 000 ha.	706.594	800.00	704.189	750.00*	770.00	770.00	785.00
	(b) Gross	.. ..	1137.607	1500.00	1147.722	1300.00*	1370.00	1370.00	1430.00
7	Soil Conservation area covered (Additional)	.. ' 000 ha.	69.20	32.00	5.79	7.41	7.35	7.35	7.35
8	Horticulture :								
	(1) Area brought under orchards (Cummulative)	.. 000 Hect.	98.95	128.95	106	114	118	120	126
	(2) Area to be brought under vegetable cultivation (Cummulative)	000 Hect.	20.92	25.92	23	27	28	28	29
	(3) Control of pests and diseases against horticulture crops (Cummulative)	000 Hect.	230	365	259	288	309	309	334
	(4) Rejuvenation of old orchards (Cummulative)	.. 000 Hect.	84	114	91	97	103	103	109
	(5) Area to be developed under potato cultivation (Cummulative)	000 Hect.	27	32	28	29	30	30	31
	(6) Production of fruits	.. 000 tonnes	200	330	320	250	275	275	300
	(7) Production of Potato	.. 000 tonnes	230	310	250	270	270	270	290
	(8) Production of vegetables	.. 000 tonnes	85	130	95	100	110	110	120

8 *Sugarcane* .

(1) Commercial crops production of sugarcane	..	000 tonnes	2284	3900	2905	3413	3450	3450	3655
(2) Distribution of Chemical Fertilizers :									
(a) Nitrogenous (N)	..	000 tonnes	3.660	4.900	3.904	3.976	3.850	3.850	4.600
(b) Phosphatic (P)	..	000 tonnes	0.813	0.500	1.077	0.809	0.330	0.330	0.450
(c) Potasic (K)	..	000 tonnes	0.292	0.200	0.316	0.382	0.160	0.160	0.190
Total NPK	..	000 tonnes	4.765	5.600	5.297	5.167	4.340	4.340	5.240
(3) Area under distribution of Fertilizers	..	000 Hect.	57.30	78.00	55.83	68.02	69.00	69.00	76.00

9 *Irrigation and Flood Control :*

(A) Private Minor Irrigation Schemes :

(1) Masonry well	..	No.	637	120	27	9	20	20	20
(2) Boring	..	No.	..	..	360	268	330	330	350
(3) Pump sets on surface water	..	No.	10690	5110	163	49	109	109	150
(4) Pum-sets/Tube-wells on boring	..	No.	..	7070	4741	1470	1550	1550	1900
(5) Gul-Hauz	..	Hect.	31425	17500	3109	2055	3716	3716	4200
(6) Additional Irrigation Potential created	..	000 Hect.	59.00	51.00	12.82	9.85	13.50	13.50	14.50
(7) Hydram	..	No.	..	360	60	56	75	75	80

(B) State Minor Irrigation :

(i) Additional Irrigation Potential created	..	000 Hect.	111.87	33.42	5.96	4.32	12.80	9.06	8.80
---------------------------------------------	----	-----------	--------	-------	------	------	-------	------	------

(C) Major and Medium Irrigation Potential created Additional	..	000 Hect.	56.17	8.39	3.27	0.20	2.59	2.01	0.50
--------------------------------------------------------------	----	-----------	-------	------	------	------	------	------	------

10 *Agriculture Marketing :*

(1) Total number of Markets at Mandi level (Cummulative)	No.	41	47	41	41	44	44	46
----------------------------------------------------------	-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

*Estimated

ANNEXURE II—(Contd.)

Serial no.	Item	Unit	1979-80 Base Year level	Sixth Plan 1980-85 Target	1980-81 Achievement	1981-82 Achievement Anticipated	1982-83		1983-84 Proposed Target	
							Target	Anticipated Achievement		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	(2) Regulated Markets (Cummulative)	No.		13	15	13	13	14	14	15
	(3) Construction of Market yards (Cummulative)	.. No.	..	..	4	..	..	2	2	3
11	Storage (Capacity) :									
	(1) State Warehousing Corporation (Cummulative)	.. 000 tonnes		42.17	59.17	42.17	42.17	46.17	46.17	49.17
12	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Products :									
	(1) Milk .. .. .	.. 000 tonnes		313	350.00	320	327	334	334	342
	(2) Eggs .. .. .	.. Million No.		23.5	32.8	24.6	26.7	29.2	29.2	31.3
	(3) Wool .. .. .	.. Lakh kg.		4.23	6.42	4.37	5.23	5.68	5.68	6.17
13	Animal Husbandry Programmes :									
	(1) I. C. D. Projects .. .. .	.. Cummulative No.		1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	(2) No. of Frozen Semen Stations .. .. .	.. Cummulative No.		2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	(3) Establishment of sheep breeding Farms .. .. .	.. Cummulative No.		13	13	13	13	13	13	13
	(4) Sheep and Wool Extension centres and Stud Ram centres .. .. .	.. Cummulative No.		76	104	76	76	97	97	104
	(5) Intensive sheep Development Projects .. .. .	.. Cummulative No.		1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	(6) Veterinary Hospitals .. .. .	.. Cummulative No.		118	178	123	148	158	158	173
	(7) Stockmen Centres including 'D' class Veterinary dispensaries	No.		427	477	427	457	487	487	497

(a) Fluid Milk Plants (including composite and Feeder Balancing Milk Plants in Operation). (Cumulative)	Nos.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
(b) Dairy Centres. (Cumulative)	Nos.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
(c) Dairy Cooperative Union (Cumulative)	Nos.	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
(d) Milk handling lakhs Litres/day.	Lakhs litres	0.06	0.06	0.20	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
15 Fisheries :									
1. Fingerling Productions :									
(1) Mahaser	In lakhs	0.18	0.50	0.04	0.07	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
(2) Trout	In lakhs	0.03	0.15	0.05	0.06	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
(3) Mirror Carp	In lakhs	0.36	0.75	0.26	0.37	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
2. Supply of Fingerlings	In lakhs	3.66	6.00	4.55	4.81	8.00	8.00	8.50	8.50
3. Fish Production	Qtl.	2,832	3,500	2,863	2,319	2,820	2,820	2,900	2,900
4. Construction of hatchers	No.	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1
16 Forestry :									
1. Plantation of quick growing species (cumulative).	000 hect.	47.80	53.50	49.24	50.85	52.17	52.17	53.37	53.37
2. Plantation of Species for Industrial and Economic important (Cumulative)	000 hect.	93.15	108.15	97.47	101.98	106.38	106.38	110.57	110.57
3. Fuel Plantation (Cumulative)	000 hect.	..	2.50	..	0.50	1.90	1.90	3.50	3.50
4. Communication :									
(a) New Roads (Cumulative)	Km.	1,974	2,014	2,004	2,016	2,026	2,026	2,036	2,036
(b) Improvement of existing roads (Cumulative)	Km.	4,800	5,840	4,973	5,154	5,233	5,223	5,338	5,338
17 Co-operation :									
1. Loan Distributed :									
(1) Short term loan	Rs. in crores	9.73	22.35	10.63	11.37	11.	11.74	13.16	13.16
(2) Medium term loan .. .. .	..	3.00	4.27	4.41	5.04	3.45	3.45	3.55	3.55
(3) Long term loan	Rs. in crores	0.66	8.54	0.44	0.59	0.99	0.99	1.20	1.20

ANNEXURE II—(Contd.)
Targets For Production and Physical Achievement (Hill Region)

Serial no.	Item	Unit	1979-80 Base year level	Sixth Plan 1980—85 Target	1980-81 Achievement	1981-82 Achievement Anticipated	1983-84		1983-84 Proposed Target
							Target	Anticipated Achievements	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Agricultural Produce Marketed ..	Rs. in crores	5.50	12.00	8.02	7.97	8.00	8.00	10.00
3.	Retail sale of Consumer goods by Urban consumer co-operatives	Rs. in crores	2.44	15.00	3.15	3.12	7.90	1.75	2.50
4.	Retail sale of cons. goods through coops in rural areas	Ditto	2.32	17.04	6.64	5.56	11.10	4.75	5.50
18 Power :									
1.	Installed capacity (Micro Hydle Schemes) additional	Kw.	13738.4	1,800	..	300	..	..	..
2.	Transmission and distribution (Additional)	Ckt/kms							
(a)	Transmission lines (33KV) ..	Ditto	617.01	1,086	..	137	75	43	95
(b)	Construction of Sub-station (33/11 KV)	No.	24	38	1	6	4	2	3
3.	Rural Electrification :								
(i)	Villages electrified (Additional)	No.	3,610	4,929	468	819	468	468	425
(ii)	Electrification of Harijan Basties (Additional)	No.	1,492	4,929	206	784	376	376	339
(iii)	Private Tube Wells/pumpsets energised(addl.)	No.	3,241	1,755	361	398	250*	250*	215
19 Village and Small Industries :									
1. Small Scale Industries :									
(a)	Unit established Additional ..	Nos.	2,225	4,025	458	1,184	1,250	1,400	1,500
(b)	Production	Rs. in lakhs	777.70	1207.00	162.00	378.00	415.00	450.00	500.00
(c)	Persons employed	Nos.	16,000	20,125	3,700	9,300	9,780	10,000	11,000

20—Handloom.

(1) Production of Handloom cloth under co-operative fold	..	..	..	In lakh Metres	15.79	25.00	13.24	10.15	12.00	12.00	13.00
(2) Looms to be brought under Co-operative fold	..	..	..	In Nos.	250	150†	306	50	150*	150	150
Sericulture											
(1) Production of silk Cocoons	..	..	..	In lakhs	0.62	3.00	0.61	0.810	2.00	2.00	2.00
(2) Production of raw silk	..	..	..	In lakhs	0.04	0.30	0.05	0.053	0.100	0.100	0.120
(3) Production Tusser Cocoons	..	..	..	In lakhs Nos.	0.15	30.00	0.20	0.550	10.00	10.00	20.00
21 Roads .											
1. State Highways:											
Surfaced	..	..	..	Km.	1,299	1,310	1,299	1,299	1,299	1,299	1,299
2. Major District Roads											
Surfaced	..	..	..	„	1,304	1,313	1,304	1,304	1,304	1,304	1,304
3. Others District Roads											
Surface	..	..	..	Cummulative length	4,019	4,131	1,409	4,096	4,116	4,116	4,116
4 Village Roads :											
Unsurfaced	..	..	..	Cummulative Length	1,366	3,815	1,916	2,486	2,946	2,946	3,426
5 Roads of other Department :											
Surfaced	..	..	..	Cummulative Length	3, 33	3,533	3,533	3,533	3,533	3,533	3,533
6. Total Roads :											
(a) Surfaced	..	..	..	Cummulative Length	10,227	10,287	10,227	10,252	10,252	10,252	10,2 2
(b) Unsurfaced	..	..	..	Cummulative Length	1,366	3,815	1,916	2,486	2,946	2,946	3,426
(c) Total	..	..	..	„	11,593	14,202	12,143	12,718	13,198	13,198	13,678

153

†Under Reference tentative.

*Including 53 Pr. TW,/Pump sets to be enered under additional resources programme.

ANNEXURE II—(Contd.)
Targets for Production and Physical Achievement (Hill Region)

Serial no.	Item	Unit	1979-80 Base year level	Sixth Plan 1980—85 Target	1980-81 Achievement	1981-82 Achievement anticipated	1982-83		1983-84 Proposed target			
							Target	Anticipated achievement				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
Roads and Bridges :												
	(a) New Construction	Additional	.. Km.	3,278	2,568	550	575	480	480	480		
	(b) Re-construction (improvement)	Additional	.. „	997	1,100	220	226	145	145	150		
	(c) Bridges	.. Additional	.. Nos.	94	175	20	21	30	30	25		
22	Education.											
	A—Elementary Education											
	I. Class I-V (Age-group 6-11)											
	<i>(i) Enrolment (Cumulative)</i>											
	(a) Boys	(000)	323	403	327	346	365	365	384
	(b) Girls	(000)	205	325	219	245	272	272	298
	(c) Total	(000)	528	728	546	591	637	637	682
	<i>(ii) Percentage of Age group:</i>											
	(a) Boys	%	103	119	103	107	111	111	115
	(b) Girls	%	68	100	72	79	86	86	93
	(c) Total	%	86	110	88	93	99	99	104
	2. Class VI, VIII (Age-group 11-14)											
	<i>(i) Enrolment (Cumulative)</i>											
	(a) Boys	(000)	131	196	135	150	165	165	180

(c) Total	..	..	..	..	(000)	180	305	188	217	246	246	215
<i>(ii) Percentage of age-group :</i>												
(a) Boys	..	..	..	..	%	74	104	76	83	90	90	97
(b) Girls	..	..	..	..	%	29	61	31	39	46	46	54
(c) Total	..	..	..	..	%	52	83	54	62	69	69	76
H—Secondary Education :												
Classes IX—X (Age group 14-16) :												
<i>(i) Enrolment (Cumulative) :</i>												
(a) Boys	..	..	..	..	(000)	59	102	63	72	82	82	92
(b) Girls	..	..	..	..	(000)	20	44	24	29	34	34	39
(c) Total	..	..	..	..	(000)	79	146	87	101	116	116	131
2. Classes XI-XII												
<i>(General classes) :</i>												
<i>(i) Enrolment</i>												
(a) Boys	..	..	Cumulative	..	(000)	28	47	29	33	38	38	42
(b) Girls	..	..	„	..	(000)	11	25	13	16	19	19	22
(c) Total	..	..	„	..	(000)	39	72	42	49	57	57	64
C—Enrolment in Non-formal :												
<i>(Part time/continuation classes) :</i>												
(i) Age grup 6-11	..	Cumulative	..	(000)	..	100	20	40	73	73	80	
(ii) Age group 11-14	..	„	..	(000)	..	15	3	6	9	9	12	
D—Adult Education :												
<i>(a) No. of participants ;</i>												
(Age group 15-35)	..	„	..	(000)	32	300	48	75	75	75	75	

ANNEXURE II—(Contd.)

Serial no.	Item	Unit	1979-80 Base year level	Sixth Plan 1980-85 Target	1980-81 Achievement	1981-82 Achievement	1982-83 Target	Anticipated Achievement	1983-84 Proposed Target	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<i>(b) No. of Centres opened under :</i>										
	(i) Central Programme ..	Cummulative ..	Nos.	1,348	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
	(ii) State Programmes	..	Nos.	..	1,000	100	100	100	100	100
E—Teachers :										
	(i) Primary Classes I-V	..	Nos.	16,714	19,781	17,034	19,035	19,264	19,264	19,500
	(ii) Middle Classes VI-VII ..	Cummulative ..	Nos.	7,031	8,662	7,636	8,433	8,658	8,658	8,788
	(iii) Higher Secondary	..	Nos.	6,654	11,374	7,094	7,934	8,854	8,854	9,734
F—Higher Education :										
	(1) Construction of Tin sheds ..	Additional ..	No.	5	10	4	5	5	6	8
	(2) Fitting of fans ..	..	No.	25	50	40	50	50	50	50
	(3) Student of unserved areas	..	No.	..	200	140	200	200	200	200
	(4) Opening of Degree Colleges	..	No.	6	..	..	1	..	..	2
23—Medical and Public Health :										
Health and Family Welfare :										
	1. Hospital and Dispensaries ..	Cummulative								
	(a) Urban ..	..	No.	67	70	68	70	70	70	70
	(b) Rural ..	..	No.	318	444	369	418	430	430	444

		Cumulative									
(a)	Urban Hospital and Dispensaries	..	..	No.	2,403	2,421	2,413	2,421	2,421	2,421	2,421
(b)	Rural Hospital and Dispensaries	..	..	No.	2,145	3,314	2,373	2,628	2,802	2,802	2,894
(e)	Beds Population Ratio	..	..	(1/1000-	1/994	1/835	1/1000	1/948	1/917	1/917	1/922
3.	Primary Health Centres ;			Cumulative							
(a)	Main	..	..	No.	79	128	88	98	108	108	118
(b)	Sub-Centres	..	..	No.	658	1,337	937	1,137	1,237	1,237	1,237
(c)	Subsidiary Health Centres	..	..	No.	..	40	..	..	15	15	30
4.	Nurses Doctors ratio	..	..	(ratio)	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3
5.	Training of Auxiliary courses Midwife ;			Cumulative							
(a)	Institutions	..	..	No.	5	6	6	6	6	6	6
(b)	Annual Intake	..	..	No.	175	225	225	225	225	225	225
(c)	Annual out-turn	..	..	Additional	175	225	175	175	225	225	225
6.	Doctors Population Ratio	..	..	Ditto	1/5212	1/4204	1/5150	1/4745	1/4538	1/4538	1/4491
1.	Construction of P. H. C.	..	..	Ditto	81	86	2	..	10	10	13
2.	Upgradation of P. H. Cs.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a)	Construction	..	..	Ditto	6	10	1	..	5	5	7
(b)	Establishment	..	..	Ditto	1	10	..	1	1	1	2
3.	Establishment of P. H. Cs.	..	..	No.	76	50	10	10	10	10	10
4.	Establishment of sub centre:	..	..	No.	658	1,679	279	200	100	100	50
5.	Construction of sub-centres	..	..	..	42	100	4	3	25	25	8
6.	Establishment of subsidiary health centres	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	15	15	15
7.	Increase in beds (Construction of combined hospitals in)	..	..	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Establishment of I. C. C. units	..	..	..	3	8	..	2	2	2	2

ANNEXURE II—(contd.)

Serial no.	Item	Unit	1979-80	Sixth	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83		1983-84
			Base Year level	Plan 1980-85 Target	Achievement	Achievement	Tagret	Anticipated achievement	Proposed target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9.	Establishment of E. N. T. units	.. Additional No.	4	5	..	1	5	2	2
10.	Additional staff for district and women hospital	.. ..	..	45	4	7	15	15	15
11.	Upgradation of tehsil level hospital by providing Medical and Surgical facility	.. ..	5	21	2	3	5	5	5
12.	Establishment of Paediatric units at tehsil level hospital and district level	.. ..	5	24	..	2	5	5	5
13.	Pathological Services at District and tehsil level	.. ..	14	16	4	4	5	5	4
14.	Construction of Nurses Homes	.. ..	5	5	..	..	2	2	2
15.	Construction of Dispensaries	.. Additional							
	(a) Male	.. .. Do. No.	48	26	9	..	5	5	5
	(b) Female	.. .. Do. ..	13	14	1	..	4	4	5
16.	Construction of staff quarters	.. .. Do. ..	..	10	4	..		2	4
17.	Construction of Mortuary and patient relation sheds	Do. ..	1	15	1	1	3	3	5
18.	Provision of Ambulance	.. .. Do. ..	15	17	1	4	4	4	4
19.	Establishment of new allopathic dispensaries	.. .. Do. ..	361	120	50	50	20	20	..
20.	Establishment of female dispensaries	.. .. Do. ..	25	25	5	5	5	5	5
21.	Establishment of Dental clinics	.. .. Do. ..	14	24	4	4	6	6	5
22.	Extension of full Nursing services	Do. ..	9	5	2	2	1	1	6

23.	Provincialization of non-state dispensaries	..	Do.	..	8	6	3	3	..	..	..
24.	Establishment of Plastic and Burn units	..	Do.	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
25.	Establishment of Rehabilitation and artificial limb centre	Do.	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	2	..
26.	Establishment of Mental care unit	..	Do.	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
27.	Establishment of Medical care unit	..	Do.	..	..	2	..	..	2	2	..
28.	Establishment of Neuro Surgery section	Do.	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	2	..
29.	Establishment of Yogic centres at district	..	Do.	..	..	3	..	..	2	2	2
30.	Establishment of Ayurvedic Dispensary	..	Do.	..	294	49	10	8	8	8	8
31.	Establishment of Homeopathic Disp.	Do.	..	..	22	53	5	5	5	5	5
32.	Establishment of Regional Homeopathic Offices	Do.	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	2
33.	Improvement of sanitation of yatra Routes	Do.									
	(a) Construction of M. R. P. and C. I. B.	No.	..	..	..	16	..	..	8	8	8
	(b) Construction of sweeper huts	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	4	4	8
	(c) Construction of Pacca Urinal and Latrines	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	4	4	8
34.	Survey and Research units of prevalent diseases	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	2	..
35.	Provision of generators of feeder line	..	..	..	1	12	2	..	6	3	6
36.	Establishment of E. S. I. Dispensary	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
37.	Establishment of General Nurses Training Centres	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..

24. Sewerage and Water Supply :

A—Urbau Water Supply

Other than Corporation Towns :

(A) Original Scheme	Cummulative									
(i) Towns covered	..	Nos.	49	51	49	49	49	49	49	50
(ii) Population covered	..	Lakhs	6.5	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5

ANNEXURE II—(contd)

Serial no.	Item	Unit	1979-80		1980-81 Achievement	1981-82 Achievement	1982-83		1983-84 Proposed target
			Base year level	Sixth Plan 1980-85 Target			Target	Anticipated achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(B) Augmentation Scheme									
	(i) Towns covered	Cummulative Nos.	22	32	24	26	27	27	29
	(ii) Population covered	„ Lakhs	2.6	4.0	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.5
B—Urban Sanitation									
(i) Sewerage scheme :									
Other than Corporation town :									
(a) Original Schemes :									
	(i) Towns covered	„ Nos.	10	12	10	11	11	11	11
	(ii) Population covered	„ Lakhs	2.4	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
(b) Augmentation Schemes :									
	(i) Towns covered	„ Cummulative Nos.	1	5	1	2	3	3	3
	(ii) Population covered	„ Lakhs	1.6	3.0	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2
(c) Rural Water Supply :									
1. Minimum Needs Programme State Sector :									
Piped Water Supply :									
	(a) Villages covered	„ Nos.	5,714	9,964	6,375	6,964	7,564	7,564	8,364
	(b) Population covered	„ Lakhs	14.28	24.91	15.99	17.41	18.91	18.91	20.91

I—Central Sector (ARD)

Piped Water Supply :

(i) Villages covered	..	..	..	Nos.	120	620	140	142	242	242	342
(ii) Population covered	..	..	..	Lakhs	0.25	1.55	0.35	0.36	0.61	0.61	0.86

25. Rural Water Diggies :

(Additional)

Diggies	No.	1,242	2,500	264	672	400	400	600
---------	----	----	----	-----	-------	-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

26. Housing :

(Cumulative)

1. Housing schemes for economically weaker section	..	..	..	No.	104	204	104	104	104	104	104
2. Low income group housing scheme	..	..	..	No.	100	130	106	106	122	106	112
3. Middle income group housing scheme	..	..	..	..	26	56	26	26	32	26	26
4. Slum clearance	..	..	..	No.	..	80	..	..	16	..	..
5. House for landless labourers	..	..	..	No.	..	4,625	55	1,177	1,025	1,025	2,350

Urban Development

1. Town and Regional Planning

(a) Master Plans	..	..	..	No.	..	8	1	..	3	3	4
(b) Regional Plan	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Environmental improvement of slums	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	10,100	44,900	44,900	70,900

Person benefited :

27. Technical Education :

1. Degree level:

Number of Institution	..	..	..	No.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Intake	..	..	..	No.	..	90	..	..	..	..	90

2. Diploma level:

Number of Institutions (Cumulative)	..	..	..	No.	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Intake (Cumulative)	..	..	..	No.	910	1,070	1,012	1,009	1,010	1,010	1,010

28. Labour Welfare :

Number of Labour Welfare Centres	Nos.	5	2	1	1
----------------------------------	----	----	----	------	---	---	---	----	----	----	---

ANNEXURE II—(Contd.)

Serial no.	Item	Unit	Base Year level 1979-80	Sixth Plan Target 1980-85	1980-81 achievement	1981-82 achievement	1982-83		1983-84 Target
							Target	Likely achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	2. Under the centrally sponsored scheme of Rehabilitation of bonded labour	No.	1,786	8,055	500	1,831	3,938	3,938	All the identified labourers are proposed to be rehabilitated by the end 1982-83
29.	<i>Craftsman Training :</i>								
1.	Number of institutions (I. T. Is) (Cumulative)	.. No.	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
2.	Intake	.. .. ,, .. No.	4,232	4,520	4344	4456	4488	4488	4500
30.	Social Welfare :								
1.	Child Welfare	.. .. ..						
	(A) I. C. D. S (Beneficiary)	Lakhs No.	0.61	..	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.13	0.15
	(B) Destitute Home	.. .. .. No.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
2.	Welfare of destitute and poor women	.. .. .. No.	200	275	207	200	200	200	200
31.	Welfare of Schedule Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes :								
1.	<i>Prematric Education incentives :</i>								
	(i) Scholarship/Stipend :								
	(a) Scheduled Castes	.. .. .. Students	..	13,335	2,335	2,200	2,335	2,335	3,000
	(b) Scheduled Tribes	.. .. .. ,,	125	1,070	135	144	150	150	327
	(c) Other Backward Classes	.. .. .. ,,	1,080	10,000	1,200	1,700	1,700	1,700	2,000
	Total	.. ..	1,205	24,405	3,670	4,044	4,185	4,185	5,327

Primary Classes:

Topper students in classes IV-V 58,330 10,533 6,517 12,000 12,000 12,000

(ii) Other Incentives (Like Boardings) Grants, Books Stationary and Uniforms) NRA for purchase of books and other appliances.

In pre-matric classes :

(a) Scheduled Castes	..	..	..	Students	764	5,555	800	867	900	900	1,500
(b) Scheduled Tribes	..	..	..	..	240	1,390	208	220	220	220	334
Total					1,004	6,945	1,008	1,087	1,100	1,100	1,834

(iii) Ashram Type Schools		Schools	Class VIII Chamoli	Expansion and construction	Expansion of 2 A.T.S.	ATS maintenance class VIII in Laghapokhri and class X in Kalsi.	Maintenance of A. T. S.		
---------------------------	----	----	--	---------	--------------------	----------------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------	--	--

2. Economic Aid/Development :

Subsidy for Development of Agriculture/Horticulture :

(a) Scheduled Castes	..	..		Families	..	1,400	250	200	200	200	500
(b) Scheduled Tribes	..	..		..	288	600	250	100	100	100	150
Total :					288	2000	500	300	300	500	650

(ii) Animal Husbandry

(iii) Subsidy for Development of Small Scale Cottage Industries

(a) Scheduled Castes	..	..		..	67	700	217	100	100	100	600
(b) Scheduled Tribes	..	..		..	167	300	333	300	100	100	350
Total:					234	1,000	550	400	200	200	950

(iv) Subsidy for construction of Houses

(a) Scheduled Castes	..	..		..	167	700	133	137	166	166	166
(b) Scheduled Tribes	..	..		..	166	500	67	67	70	70	70
Total :					343	1,200	200	204	236	236	236

ANNEXURE—III
20—POINTS PROGRAMME
Physical Targets and Achievements—Hill Region

Points no.	Item	Unit	Base Year level 1979-80	Sixth 1980-85 Plan Target	1980-81 Achievement	1981-82 Achievement	1982-83		1983-84 proposed target
							Target	Likely achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. A—Creation of Additional Irrigation Potential—									
	(1) Major and Medium	Hect.	56170	8390	3274	201	2590	2010	500
	(2) Minor Irrigation	„	111,87	33420	5960	4315	12800	9056	8800
	(3) Private Minor Irrigation	„	59000	51000	12820	9850	15000	15000	14500
B—Dry Land Farming—									
	(1) (a) Total area of Mini Water Shed	(Hect)	..	2100	..	..	2100	2100	2100
	(b) Area outside selected water shed by general farming practice	„	..	38000	..	..	38000	38000	38000
	(2) Community Nursery of Paddy	„	1653	5000	3365	3401	4500	3988	4800
2. (1) Pulse Development—									
	(a) Area	'000 Hect	27.512	35.000	28.842	28.703	30.000	30.000	32.000
	(b) Production	'000 Mt.	14.754	35.000	19.875	14.307	33.000	33.000	34.000
(2) Oil Seed Development									
	Production	'000 Mt.	5.704	35.000	8.556	8.404	31.000	31.000	33.000

2 Integrated Rural Development :

(1) Families benefited	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	39918	51600	51600	51600
(2) Harijan Families benefited	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	11373	25800	25800	25800
6. Rehabilitation of Bonded labour	..	..	..	No.	1786	6269	500	1831	3938	3938	..

7. Development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :

(1) Welfare of Scheduled Castes

(a) Subsidy for Agriculture/Horticulture	..	..	..	No. of families	..	1400	250	200	200	200	500
(b) Subsidy for Small Scale Cottage Industry	..	..	..	..	67	2100	650	300	300	300	600

(2) Welfare of Scheduled Tribes—

(a) Subsidy for Agriculture/Horticulture	..	..	..	..	288	600	250	100	100	100	150
(b) Subsidy for Small Scale Cottage Industry	..	—	..	..	167	900	700	300	300	300	300

(3) Cane—

(a) Distribution of cane protection appliances	..	—	..	No.	..	188	38	38	38	38	38
(b) Seed Transported	..	..	..	No.	..	5000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

(c) Establishment of Seed Nurseries

(i) Foundation	..	..	..	Hect.	..	5	1	1	1	1	1
(ii) Primary	..	..	..	..	..	25	5	5	5	5	5
(iii) Secodnary	..	..	..	..	..	2125	55	55	55	55	55

(d) Area to be treated :

(i) Seed/Soil Treatment	..	..	..	Hect.	..	3200	700	700	700	700	700
(ii) Ratoon Spray	..	..	..	No.	..	1750	350	350	350	350	350

(e) Demonstration (No.)	..	..	..	No.	..	..	..	..	..	160	160
„ (Area)	..	..	..	Hect.	..	..	..	..	..	80	80

ANNEXURE III—(contd.)

Point no.	Item	Unit	Base Year level 1979-80	Sixth Plan 1980-85 Target	1980-81 Achievement	1981-82 Achievement	1982-83		1983-84 Target
							Target	Likely achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(2) Animal Husbandry—									
	(a) Establishment of Goat Units	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Piggery Units	No.	..	478	..	110	92	92	92
	(c) Mini Dairy	No.	..	416	..	40	94	94	94
	(d) Cross bred Hifers	No.	..	32	..	32	..	..	..
	(e) Poultry Units	No.	..	1174	..	190	246	246	246
(3) Roads in areas of									
(a) Scheduled Tribes :									
	(i) New Construction	Km.}	212 }	500 }	130	128	73	73	50
	(ii) Reconstruction	Km.}							
	(iii) Bridges	No.	..	..	..	4	10	10	6
(b) Scheduled Caste :									
	(i) New Construction	Km.	N.A.	150	N.A.	150	60	60	80
	(ii) Reconstruction	Km.	N.A.	..	N.A.	15	61	61	80
	(iii) Bridges	No.	N.A.	..	..	1	6	6	5
(4) Drinking Water-Diggies :									
	.. .. .	No.	1242	2500	264	672	400	400	600

8	Sewerage and Water Supply village covered (Cumm.)												
	(b) State Sector—MNP	..	..	..	No.	5714	9964	6395	6986	7586	7586	8386
	(2) Central Sector—ARP	..	..	..	No.	333	833	353	355	455	455	555
9	Houses for Harijans :												
	(1) Houses built	..	..	..	No.	..	4625	55	1177	1025	1025	2350
10	(1) Environmental improvement of slums (persons benefited)				..	No.	..	..	..	34800	34800	26000
	(2) Housing Scheme for Economically Weaker Section	..	..	..	No.	104	100	..	..	..	..	..
11	Power :												
	(1) Micro-Generation	..	..	..	KW	13738.4	1800	..	300	..	..	..
	(2) Rural Electrification :												
	(a) Villages Electrified	..	..	..	No.	3610	4929	468	819	468	468	425
	(b) Harijan Basties ,,	..	..	..	No.	1492	4929	206	784	376	376	339
	(c) PTW/Pump Sets Energised	..	..	..	No.	3301*	1755	361	398	250	250	215
12	Afforestation :												
	(1) Horticulture Department :												
	(a) Distribution of Fruit Plants	..	..	..	Lakh no.	..	138.00	23.98	27.07	35.00	35.00	35.00
	(b) Distribution of ornamental Plants	..	..	..	..	..	45.00	..	..	15.00	15.00	15.00
	(2) Forest Department :												
	(a) Area covered	..	..	..	000 hect.	..	..	..	23.98	24.77	24.77	..
	(b) No. of Plants	..	..	..	Lakh no.	..	..	..	354.87	525.30	525.30	..
	(3) Bio-gas and Alternative Sources of Energy-Hydrum				..	No.	..	360	60	56	75	75	80

*Includes 60 PTWS taken over from Ex-licensees.

N. A.—Not Available

ANNEXURE III—(concl'd)

Point no.	Item	Unit	Base Year level 1979-80	Sixth Plan Target	1980-81 achievement	1981-82 achievement	1982-83		1983-84 Target
							Target	Likely achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14	Primary Health Programme—								
	(1) Establishment of Primary Health Centre ..	No.	78	50	10	10	10	10	10
	(2) Establishment of Primary Health Sub-centre ..	No.	658	679	279	200	100	100	90
15	(1) I.C.D.S. Project	Beneficiary	6666	61111	6666	8888	12000	12000	16666
	(2) Nutrition	Beneficiary							
	No. of Women /Children Benefited								
	(a) Education Department .. .. .	..	4700	4700	4700	4700	4700	4700	4700
	(b) Rural Development Deptt. .. .. .	..	7500	97000	10,000	10500	12000	12000	15180
	(c) Social Welfare Deptt. .. .. .	..	..	61111	6666	8888	12000	12000	16666
16	Education :								
	(1) General Erolment in :								
	(a) Age group 6-11 yrs (I to V)								
	(i) Formal Education	No.	520	720	546	591	637	637	682
	(ii) Infor mal Education	No.	..	100	20	40	73	73	80
	(iii) Total	No.	520	820	566	631	710	710	762

(b)]Age-group 11-14 yrs (VI to VIII)]

(i) Formal Education	..	..	..	No.	180	305	180	217	246	246	275
(ii) In formal Education	..	..	..	No.	..	15	3	6	9	9	12
(iii) Total	..	..	..	No.	180	320	183	223	255	255	287

(2) Adult Education :

No. of Participants (15-35 years)	No.	32	300	48	75	75	75	75
-----------------------------------	----	----	----	-----	----	-----	----	----	----	----	----

18 *Industry*

(1) Village and Small Units	..	..	..	No.	2225	3500	458	1184	1250	1400	1500
(2) Artisan Units	..	..	..	No.	N.A.	5000	600	1379	1510	1600	1800
(3) Organisation of Coop. Handloom Societies	..	..	..	No.	71	86	9	1	3	3	3
(4) Handlooms brought under Co-op.	..	..	..	No.	2051	25	306	29	150	150	150
(5) Production of Handloom cloth	..	..	..	Lakh metre	11.63	15.00	13.24	10.45	12.00	1.200	13.00
(6) Trainees trained through Training Centres	..	..	..	No. of Trainees	79	400	36	24	80	80	80
(7) Production of Raw Silk	..	..	..	Lakh kg.	0.043	0.30	0.051	0.06	0.10	0.10	0.12

CHAPTER VII EMPLOYMENT AND MANPOWER

As already stated, the State of Uttar Pradesh accounts for about one-sixth (17 per cent) of the population of the country and the State's population is estimated to be 1,108.86 lakhs in 1981 as compared to 883.41 lakhs in 1971. The State's population thus grew by an annual rate of 2.30 per cent during the decade as compared to 1.82 per cent during 1961-71. The urban-rural growth rates during these periods were as follows:

Area			1961-71	1971-81
Rural	Male	..	1.87	1.78
	Female	..	1.48	1.76
	Total	..	1.68	1.81
Urban	Male	..	2.66	4.75
	Female	..	2.78	5.06
	Total	..	2.71	4.89
State— (Rural+Urban)				
	Male	..	1.98	2.26
	Female	..	1.64	2.34
	Total	..	1.82	2.30

7.1.2. The above table reveals that except for rural males, all the components of the population have shown comparatively higher growth rates during the last decade. The females have shown a higher rate of growth than males and the urban growth rate has risen to as high as 5 per cent as compared to about 2 per cent for the rural areas.

7.1.3. At this rate, the State's population would rise to 1160.45 lakhs by March, 1983 rising further to 1187.14 lakhs by March 1984 showing an increase of 26.69 lakhs during the year. The rise in different components of the population during the Annual Plan period is likely to be as follows:

Area	1983	1984	Additions (in lakhs)
Rural	942.15	959.11	16.96
Urban	218.30	228.03	9.73
Male	615.40	629.62	14.22
Female	545.05	557.52	12.47
Total (State)	1160.45	1187.14	26.69

7.1.4. The table indicates that during the year 1983-84, the additions to population would be 14.22 lakh males and 12.47 lakh females. In the rural areas, the addition will be of 16.96 lakhs while the urban population will rise by 9.73 lakhs.

7.1.5. For estimating labour force the results of the 32nd round of National Sample Survey (1977-78), Central Sample, has been used as complete data of 1981 census is not yet available. The current status approach on weekly basis provided results close to the 1981 census results and hence this approach has been adopted in estimating the components of labour force *viz.* workers and unemployed. The age group 15-59 years has been considered for working out all estimates for the Plan period.

7.1.6. According to the 32nd round of N.S.S., the age-group 15-59 years accounted for 54.05 per cent of the total population. In this age-group only 57.52 per cent of the total population constituted the labour force as against 62.94 per cent for the country. The main reason for a lower labour force participation rate in this state is the lower labour force participation rate among females as compared to the national average. Table below provides a comparison of labour force participation rates between U. P. and India. Annexure-1 provides state-wise comparison also.

Area	Age-Group (15-59 years)	
	U.P.	India
Rural	58.56	64.99
Urban	51.65	55.54
Male	88.72	89.16
Female	24.51	35.80
State	57.52	64.92

7.1.7. Based on these percentages, the rural-urban estimates of labour force

for 1983 and 1984 and additions during the year are given in the following table:

Residence	(In lakhs) (Age group 15—59 years)		
	March 1983	March 1984	Additions between 1983 and 1984
Rural ..	302.20	309.15	6.95
Urban ..	58.45	59.80	1.35
Total ..	360.65	368.95	8.30

7.1.8. In the labour force, both workers and unemployed persons are included. The percentage of workers in the labour force was estimated to be 97.23 per cent which is equivalent to 55.92 per cent of the population in the age group, while the remaining 2.77 per cent were unemployed persons. Besides, 5.43 per cent of the working force remained inadequately employed. The overall percentage of wholly unemployed and partially employed persons thus totals to 8.20 per cent.

UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION:

7.1.9. There is no single source which can reliably indicate the incidence of unemployment. However, information from three sources *viz.* Live Register of Employment Exchange, Census and National Sample Surveys provide indications of the trend and magnitude of unemployment in the State. Although 1971 Census did not collect information of unemployed persons, in 1981 Census, information has been collected from such persons. The results, when published, will reveal the magnitude of unemployment in the State to a more accurate degree.

7.1.10. The Live Register figures indicate the rising trend of registrants in the State, as can be seen from the following table:

Year (June)	Registrants in lakhs
1971 ..	4.25
1975 ..	7.22
1979 ..	14.36
1981 (Dec.) ..	1.06

7.1.11. This rising trend indicates that at the current level of economic activity, it is not possible to provide work to the increasing number of job seekers. The National Sample Survey data also indicates increasing unemployment both in rural as well as urban areas. Comparatively, the increase as a percentage of population is more in the urban areas as seen in the following table:

Round	(Age group 15-59 years)		
	Rural	Urban	Total
27th round (1972-73)	1.24	1.68	1.30
32nd round .. (1977-78)	1.41	2.64	1.59

7.1.12. As indicated earlier, 2.77 per cent of the labour force in the age-group 15—58 were unemployed, and rural and urban percentages were 2.40 and 5.11 respectively. Among the male labour force, the proportion was 3.11 whereas among female labour force it was 1.48. There is also a large number of inadequately employed persons seeking work. Including these (whose number is estimated to be about 25 lakhs) the total time intensity of unemployment works out to be 4.33 per cent.

7.1.13. The following table indicates a comparison of certain labour force characteristics in the age-group 15—59 years between U. P. and India according to 32nd round of the N.S.S.

	U.P.	India
Percentage of labour force in population.	57.52	62.94
Percentage of working force in population.	55.92	59.90
Percentage of unemployed to labour force.	2.77	4.84
Percentage of under utilization of working persons (rates of underutilisation).	5.58	8.54
Net State domestic product at factor cost (per capita) 1977-78 at current price (in Rs.)	916	1189

7.1.14. The above table shows that although the unemployment rate in this State is lower than the country's average, the *per capita* income of this State is low which means that the economy is functioning at a lower level and also that an earner has to support a larger family. Inter-State comparison may be seen in Annexure-II.

7.1.15. In terms of absolute numbers the estimate of unemployment for March, 1983 in the age-group 15-59 years works out as under:

Assumption	Unemployment (in lakhs person years)
1. Weekly status	9.99 (2.77)
2. Daily status	15.00 (4.33)

N.B. The figures in paranthesis show unemployment rate.

7.1.16. These estimates may be assumed to be on the lower side because the estimated level of job generation in the past has been much lower than additions to the labour force.

CHARACTERISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

7.1.17. The unemployment rates show wide variations among the different regions of the State. The unemployment rate (on daily status basis) was estimated to be 3.68 per cent in the State according to the Central Sample of the 27th round of NSS.* The regional rates varied from 1.18 per cent in the Himalayan region to 4.56 per cent in the eastern region. The southern region recorded a rate of 3.28 per cent while the western and the central regions showed unemployment rates of 2.76 and 2.28 per cent respectively.

7.1.18. Among the 15 lakh registrants in the Live Register, 5.43 lakhs were illiterate while high school and intermediate numbered 6.86 lakhs. Graduates and above were 2.07 lakhs whereas professional and technical job seekers were 0.70 lakh. The distribution of the registrants by educational levels in the Live Register in December, 1981, was as follows:

Category	Percentage to total
1. Illiterate,	36.06
2. High School and intermediates	44.55
3. Graduates and above	13.74
4. Professional and Technical	4.65
Total	100.00

7.1.19. Educational structure of unemployed persons as available from the 27th round of the NSS indicates that among the unemployed persons the share of educated up to middle level was as much as 36 per cent. Higher secondary group constituted 11 per cent while graduates and above were 4 per cent. Illiterates however formed the major group with 49 per cent. Rural and urban disaggregation of wholly unemployed persons is given in the following table:

(Age Group 15-59 years)

	Rural	Urban	Total
1. Illiterates	56.96	21.87	48.82
2. Up to Middle	32.90	48.29	36.47
3. Higher Secondary, ..	8.39	17.99	10.62
4. Graduates and above.	1.75	11.85	4.09
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00

7.1.20. The pattern of unemployment shows that the problem of educated unemployment is more acute in urban areas. EMPLOYMENT PATTERNS AND TRENDS:

7.1.21. According to the 1981 census, the following is the distribution of main workers and marginal workers.

Distribution of main and marginal workers in the State in 1981 and their percentage to the respective population

	Main workers	Marginal worker
1	2	3
Rural	268.79 (29.57)	27.33 (3.01)
Urban	54.23 (27.15)	2.33 (0.01)
Male	291.65 (49.61)	11.18 (1.90)
Female	31.38 (6.02)	18.48 (3.55)
Total	323.03 (29.13)	29.65 (2.67)

7.1.22. Among the main workers, 58.02 per cent or 187.40 lakhs were cultivators and 16.32 per cent or 52.73 lakhs were agricultural labourers. Household industry accounted for about 4.39 per cent or 14.19 lakhs while other workers were 21.27 per cent or 68.70 lakhs. It would thus be seen that about 74 per cent of the main workers were employed in agriculture either as cultivators or as agricultural labour. The continued dependence of the State's economy on agriculture indicates that non-agriculture sector has not grown significantly to permit surplus from agriculture sector being diverted to other productive sectors.

7.1.23. The 32nd round of the NSS also gives the disaggregation of workers. It indicates that 75 per cent of the workers were self-employed. The percentage of such workers in the rural areas was about 78, while in the urban areas it was 52. It would be interesting to observe that among the self-employed workers in the rural areas agriculture sector accounted for as much as 85 per cent. Almost the same proportion was claimed by non-agriculture sector in the urban areas.

7.1.24. Regular salaried wage employees constituted 11 per cent in the State. Corresponding figures for the rural and urban areas were 7 and 38 per cent. Casual labourers in public works were less than half per cent in both rural and urban areas. Casual labourers in agriculture were 10 per cent in the State with percentages of 12 and less than 2 in rural and urban areas respectively. However, in non-agriculture activities the percentage of casual workers was more than 3 per cent, the percentages for rural and urban areas being about 3 and 8 respectively. The high concentration of self-employed persons in agriculture sector contributes to significant under utilization of labour force. Annexure—III provides further information in this respect.

7.1.25. The rural labour enquiries of 1964-65 and 1974-75 suggested that about 46 per cent of rural labour households were landless. The last two agriculture censuses conducted by the State in 1970-71 and 1976-77 indicate that fragmentation of land holdings is taking place continuously

due to which holdings are shrinking in size. Table below reveals percentage variations in the sizes of holding structure. Annexure—IV may be seen for holding pattern among the regions during the two censuses.

Size in hectares	Percentage variation operational holdings	Areas of holdings
Less than 0.5	15.5	18.3
0.5—1.0	6.0	6.5
1.0—2.0	(—)3.4	2.1
2.0-3.0	(—)1.3	(—)2.0
3.0-4.0	(—)2.0	(—)2.6
4.0-5.0	(—)0.2	(—)0.9
5.0-10.0	(—)6.5	(—)7.5
10 and above	(—)23.78	(—)26.85
All sizes	(+)8.5	(—)1.6

7.1.26. The economic census 1980 provides useful data regarding enterprises in production and/or distribution of goods and/or services not for the sole purpose of own consumption. Agricultural enterprises engaged in activities pertaining to agricultural production and plantations were however excluded from the survey. Provisional figures for the State indicates that there were 21,70 lakh enterprises of which 11.44 lakhs or 52.70 per cent were in rural areas and 10.26 lakhs or 47.30 per cent were in the urban areas. Usual workers in these establishments were 56.30 lakhs (25.01 lakhs in the rural and 31.29 lakhs in the urban areas). About 4.81 lakh or 22.16 per cent of the enterprises were employing at least one hired worker. The total number of hired workers were 27.33 lakhs; rural and urban share being 9.90 lakhs and 17.43 lakhs respectively.

7.1.27. The figures further indicate that the total number of non-agricultural enterprises in the State was 20.81 lakhs or 95.88 per cent of the total enterprises employing 54.70 lakh persons. This percentage was almost the same in all economic regions. Of these enterprises 48.49 per cent employing 56.46 per cent of total persons employed in the non-agricultural enterprises were located in the urban areas. Annexure—V gives regional break-up of enterprises and workers employed in them.

Educated Manpower

7.1.28. There has been considerable expansion of educational facilities in the State since 1951. The enrolment level has risen by about eight times at the high school level, by more than 11 times at the intermediate level and by more than 12 times at the degree level. An estimate reveals that in 1980 there were 59 lakh matriculates and intermediates in the State whose number might go to 90 lakhs by 1985. During the same period, the number of graduates and above will increase from 10 to 16 lakhs. This means that during the Sixth Five Year Plan period, stocks of these two categories will rise annually by an average of 6 lakhs and 1.20 lakhs respectively.

7.1.29. Among the registrants, 64 per cent were educated. High School and Intermediates accounted for about 46 per cent while graduates and above were about 14 per cent. However, the Live Register figures have certain well known definitional and coverage limitations. On the basis of NSS rates, it was estimated that at the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan, i.e. March, 1980, out of 13.44 lakh person years estimated unemployment, 2.00 lakhs were matriculates and intermediates while 50,000 were graduates and above. During the five years between 1980 and 1985, 2.10 lakhs matriculates/intermediates and 1.02 lakh graduates were likely to be added as new entrants. Thus in all, the total job requirements for the five years would be 4.10 lakh person years for matriculates/intermediates and 1.52 lakh person years for graduates/post-graduates.

7.1.30 *Technical and Professional Manpower*—At the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan, estimates were made regarding the shortages and surpluses of technical and professional manpower. These showed surpluses in the categories of degree and diploma holders in electrical engineering, diploma holders in mechanical engineering, doctors, sanitary inspectors, pharmacists, lab-asstts., agriculture graduates and post-graduates, primary, middle and secondary school teachers and veterinary and dairying graduates. Against this, degree and diploma holders in civil engineering, degree holders in mechanical engineering, nurses, A. N. Ms., diploma holders in agriculture and stockmen are

likely to be in short supply. Exercises are being made to assess the position that is likely to emerge at the end of this Plan for making realistic estimates for the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Employment prospects during 1983-84

7.1.31. In the earlier paragraph estimates of backlog of unemployment and additions to the labour force during the Annual Plan period have been made. These may be summarised as under :

(Age-group 15-59 years)		(No. in lakhs)
1. Backlog of unemployment in March, 1983	..	15.00
2. Additions to the Labour Force during the year	..	8.30
Total Job requirements		23.30

7.1.32 It is difficult to make a precise quantification of the size of job generation for a single year because a large number of job opportunities are created in private, central and corporate sectors for which yearly estimates are not available. Apart from this difficulty, lead and lag factors also play an important role in generating employment. According to an earlier estimate for the Sixth Plan period about 23 lakh person years additional job opportunities were expected to be created i.e. an average generation of 4.60 lakh person years jobs in a year. However, taking into consideration the price rise since 1980 the actual job generation would be some what less. For the year 1983-84 it is estimated that total job generation would be equivalent to 4.78 lakh person years.

7.1.33. The above analysis indicates the broad dimensions of the problems of unemployment and under-employment in the State. It also reveals that the problem is likely to persist and could even be aggravated in the absence of special efforts and programmes for creation of additional employment opportunities. The anti-poverty programmes being executed with the assistance of the Government of India, namely, Integrated Rural Development Programme, Special Component Plan and National Rural Employment Programme will go a long way in the creation of additional employment opportunities. The training programmes being undertaken will increase

self-employment opportunities. The increase in agricultural productivity through intensive agriculture which is being given the highest priority in the State's Plan will also result in generation of additional incomes in the rural areas and reduction in under-employment. The decentralised planning process will also enable better utilisation of resources for creating additional employment based on locally available resources and skills.

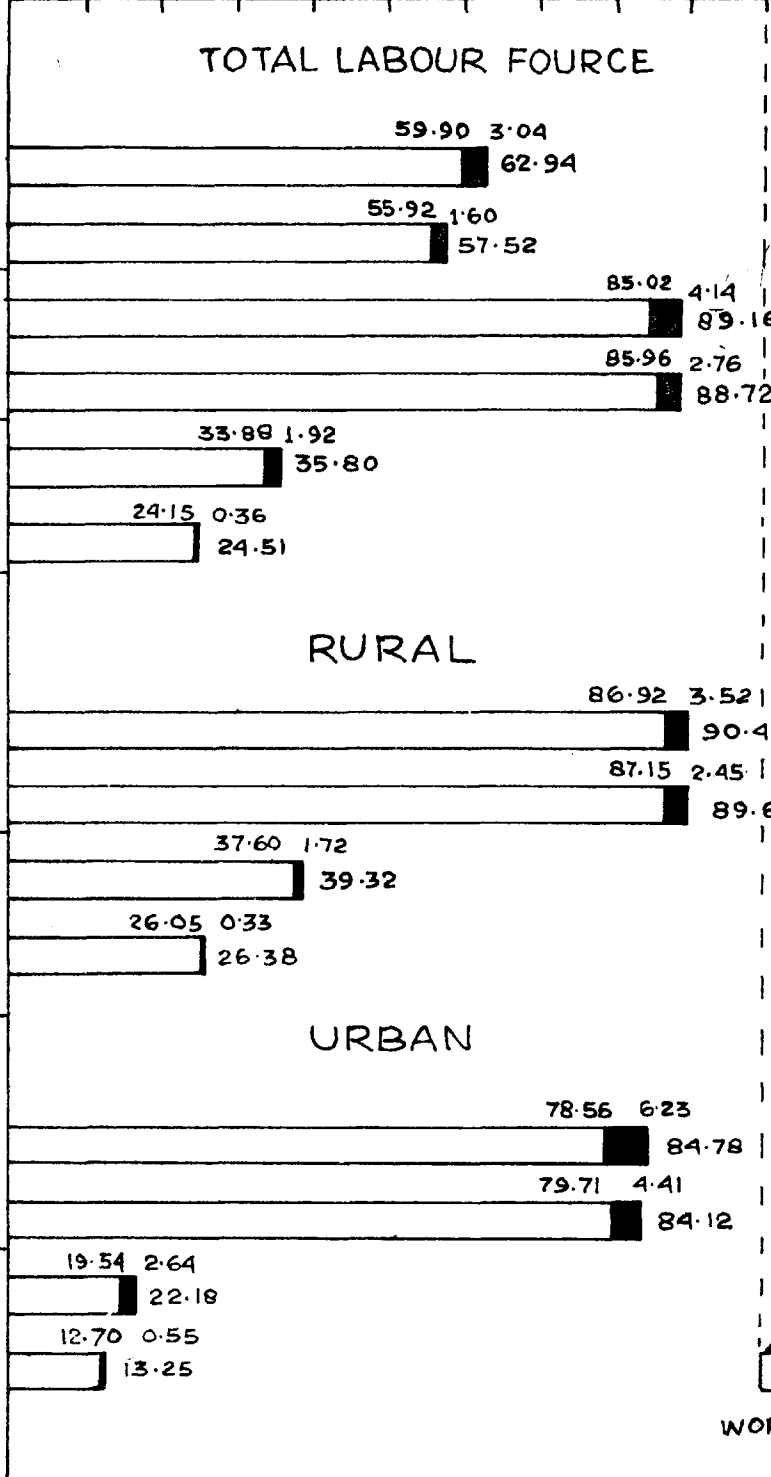
7.1.34. Efforts are also being made to absorb surplus manpower in secondary occupations. It is planned to establish new industries in all the districts of the State and incentives are being provided for establishment of industries in backward areas and of pioneer units in new areas. The industrial estates are being provided with better infrastructural facilities. The problems of individual industrial units are being resolved expeditiously through monthly meetings at the highest level. The increasing pace of industrialisation as well as its dispersal is bound to have an impact on the employment problem after sometime.

7.1.35. The State is also encouraging setting up of medium scale industrial units having larger employment potential and better dispersal effects. Intermediate technologies such as open pan khandsari sugar industry are being encouraged. Side by side, improvement in the technical processes of such intermediate technologies are attempted through research encouraged and subsidized by the State Government.

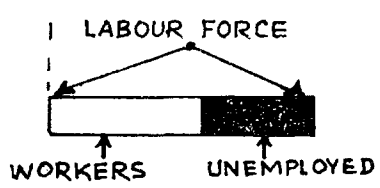
7.1.36. The main problem which still persists is that of the low level of investments in the State's economy by the State and Central Governments and by the private sector. It is necessary that new industrial units are established in all parts of the State even in sub-optimal locations. Assistance of the Government of India in the matter of its own investment decisions and through the process of licensing of private and joint sector units will be crucial in improving the industrial base of the State for providing substantial number of new employment opportunities and thus relieve the present pressure on agricultural occupations.

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS IN LABOUR FORCE TO TOTAL POPULATION IN AGE GROUP 15-59 YEARS IN 'INDIA & UTTAR PRADESH

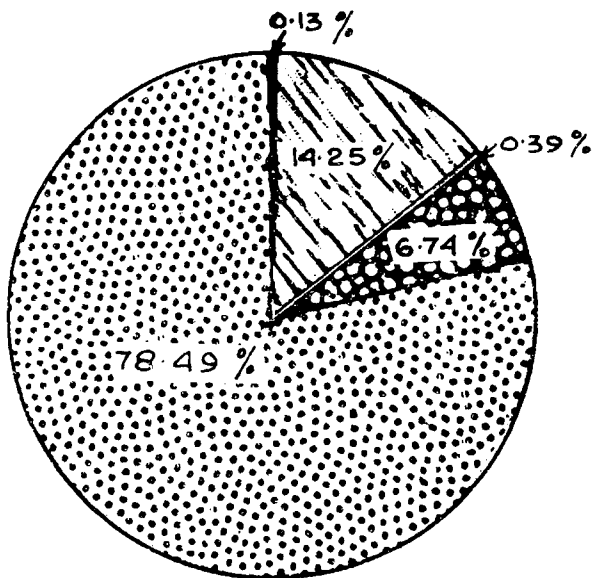
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 %



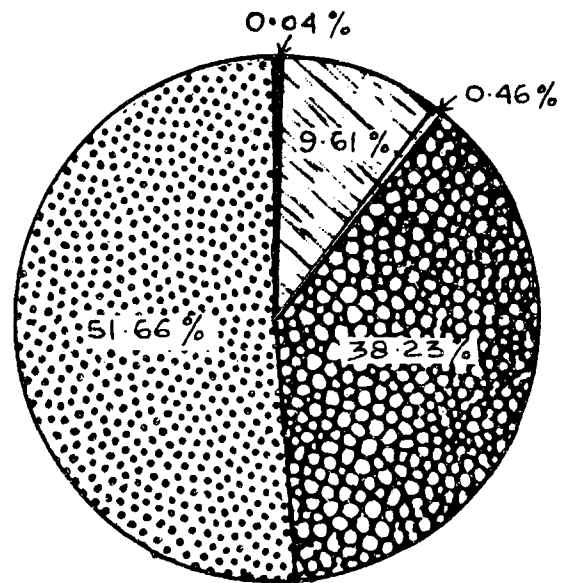
POPULATION



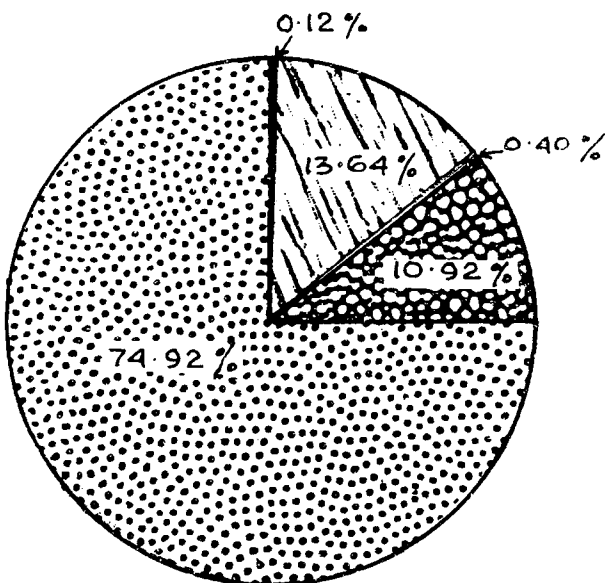
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS IN THE AGE GROUP 15-59 Yrs.
ACCORDING TO 32nd ROUND OF N.S.S.








RURAL



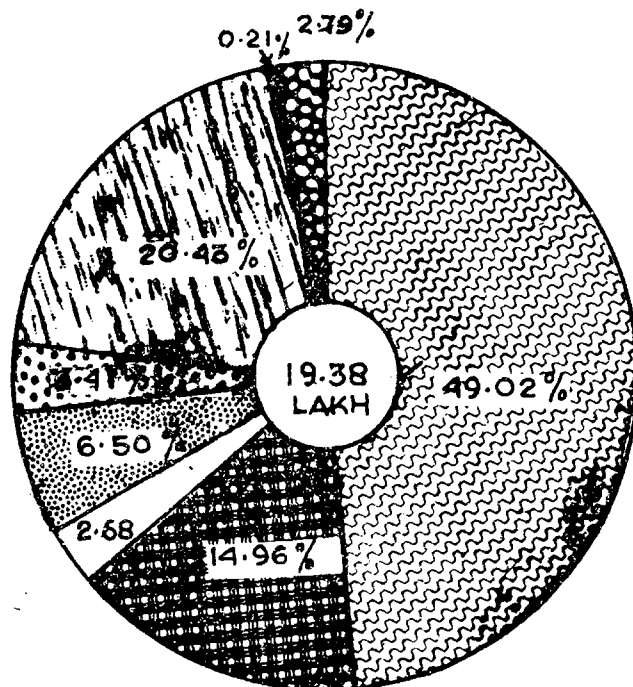
URBAN



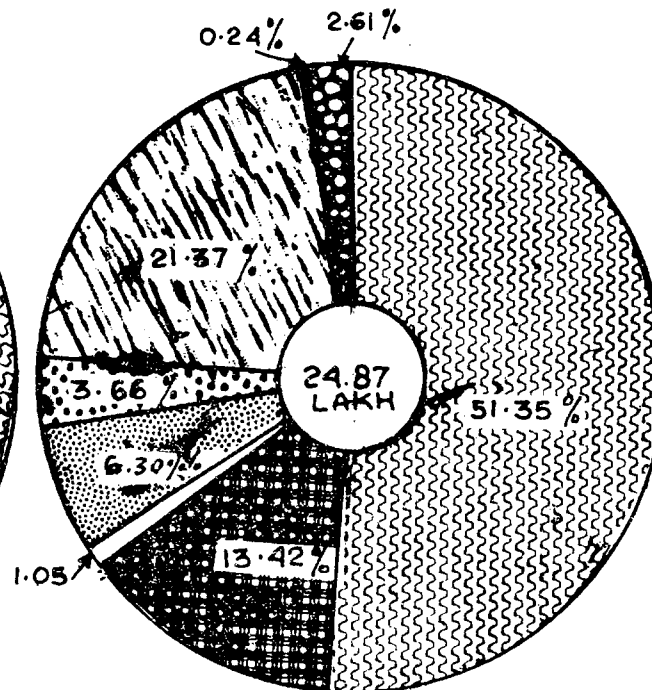
TOTAL

-  BONDED LABOUR
-  CASUAL LABOUR IN OTHER TYPE OF WORKS
-  CASUAL LABOUR IN PUBLIC-WORKS
-  REGULAR SALARIED/WAGE EMPLOYEES
-  SELF EMPLOYED

INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION OF ORGANISED SECTOR EMPLOYMENT IN U.P.



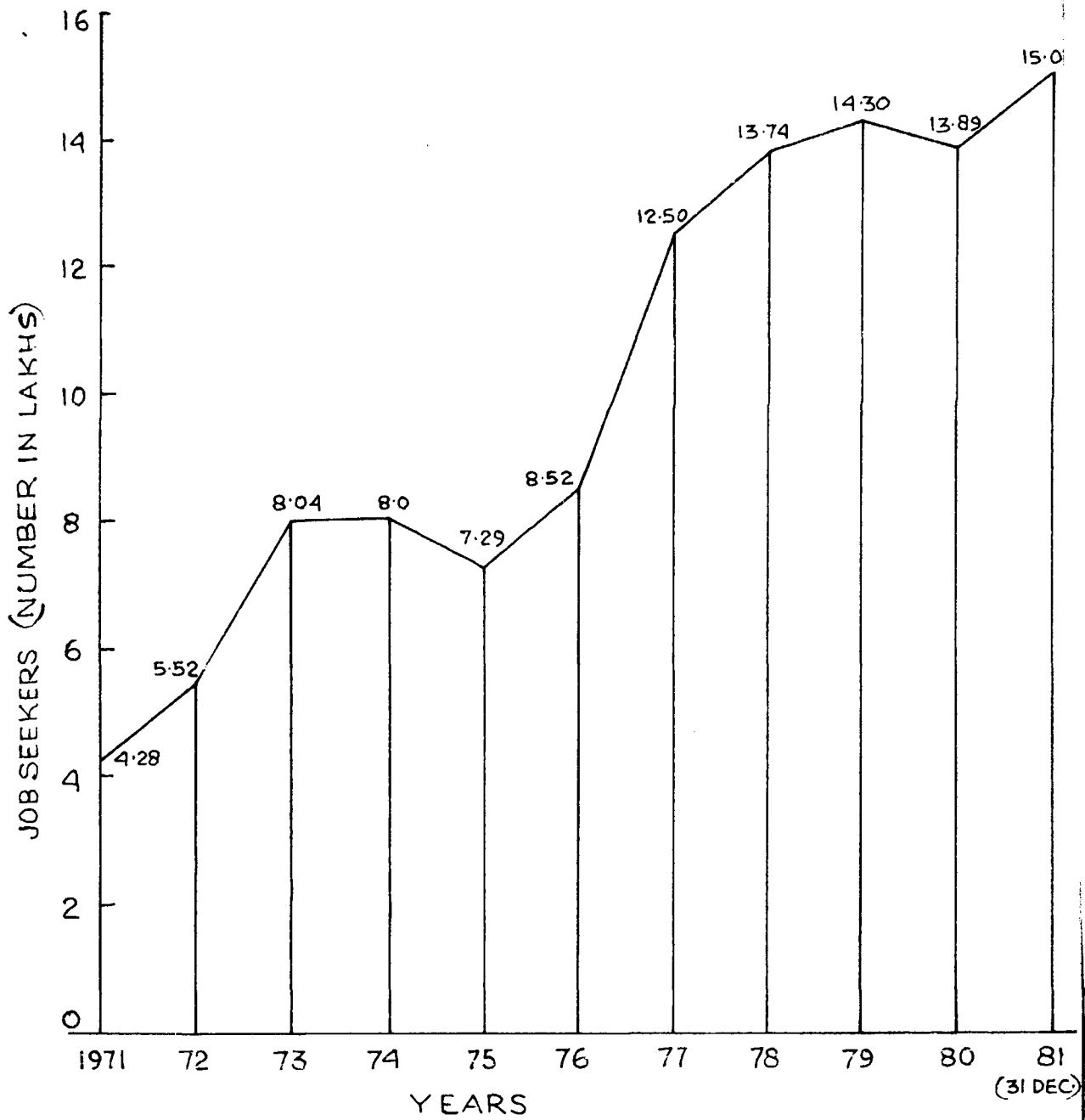
1972



1982

- CODE 0 = AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, FISHERIES etc.
- CODE 1 = MINING AND QUARRYING
- CODE 2&3 = MANUFACTURING
- CODE 4 = ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY
- CODE 5 = CONSTRUCTION
- CODE 6 = WHOLESALE, RETAIL, RESTAURANT, HOTEL etc.
- CODE 7 = TRANSPORT, STORAGE, COMMUNICATION
- CODE 8,9&Y = SERVICES INCLUDING FINANCIAL, COMMUNITY & SOCIAL SERVICES & REPAIR SERVICES

JOB SEEKERS ACCORDING TO LIVE REGISTER
STATISTICS AS ON MARCH 31 IN UTTAR PRADESH
(IN LAKHS)



ANNEXURE I

Percentage of persons in labour force to total population of age 15-59 on the basis of weekly activity and 'daily' activity

(All sub-rounds combined)

State/Union territories	Percentage of persons in labour force to total population of age 15-59							
	on the basis of 'weekly activity'				On the basis of 'daily activity'			
	Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All India ..	90.44	39.32	84.78	22.18	88.27	34.67	83.83	20.24
Andhra Pradesh	93.04	57.83	86.34	29.86	90.33	55.68	84.83	27.31
Assam ..	88.27	12.03	81.60	7.77	82.34	10.35	79.15	7.28
Bihar ..	91.03	24.50	87.64	14.18	89.64	22.65	83.20	13.57
Gujarat ..	90.30	51.01	84.50	18.79	88.32	40.91	83.91	16.54
Haryana ..	89.08	26.79	84.88	17.40	87.82	18.71	84.25	14.13
Himachal Pradesh	88.93	62.05	84.35	22.96	86.09	49.33	84.03	20.64
Jammu and Kashmir.	91.30	25.26	83.14	13.13	90.04	18.99	82.87	11.09
Karnataka ..	91.33	49.35	82.31	25.53	88.77	43.63	81.28	23.61
Kerala ..	82.66	39.48	82.61	30.80	78.69	32.72	79.74	25.26
Madhya Pradesh	92.05	53.68	82.11	19.67	90.03	48.77	81.30	18.64
Maharashtra ..	90.57	62.11	83.88	24.59	88.11	56.44	83.29	22.70
Meghalaya ..	..	..	77.08	29.87	..	..	75.89	29.22
Nagaland ..	..	..	85.71	19.83	..	..	85.71	19.83
Orissa ..	91.27	29.96	83.09	20.73	88.22	26.63	82.00	19.22
Punjab ..	88.24	28.51	86.29	16.86	86.37	19.14	85.22	13.57
Rajasthan ..	91.53	3.06	81.35	18.72	89.88	46.04	80.60	16.00
Tamil Nadu ..	91.21	53.54	88.91	35.31	88.10	47.7	87.60	32.86
Uttar Pradesh ..	89.60	26.38	84.12	13.25	88.03	22.88	83.09	11.67
West Bengal ..	90.91	16.17	87.17	15.18	89.44	14.60	86.36	14.28
Chandigarh ..	..	..	80.74	17.57	..	..	80.74	17.57
Delhi ..	84.15	18.44	85.47	20.38	84.15	13.36	85.07	19.49
Goa, Daman & Diu.	81.01	53.07	76.98	38.68	80.17	47.98	75.87	35.37
Pondicherry ..	86.37	31.03	81.64	17.05	83.27	24.36	81.02	15.90

puree : 32nd round of N.S.S. (Central Sample)

ANNEXURE II

Statewise Comparison of certain labour force characteristics of the age-group 15-59 years (32nd round NSS)

State	Percentage of labour force to population	Percentage of working force to population	Percentage of unemployed to labour force	Percentage of under-utilization of working persons (rates of under-utilization)	Per Capita income at current prices in 1977-78 S.D.P. (In Rs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. All India	62.94	59.90	4.84	8.54	1189	
2. Andhra Pradesh	72.03	67.40	6.42	9.03	1002	
3. Assam	52.40	51.45	1.82	7.11	N.A.	
4. Bihar	56.85	54.10	4.83	6.09	735	
5. Gujarat	65.72	63.53	3.33	10.03	1452	
6. Haryana	57.19	54.59	4.55	9.46	1600	
7. Himachal Pradesh	73.06	71.99	1.46	11.08	N.A.	
8. Jammu and Kashmir	57.78	55.37	4.16	7.06	N.A.	
9. Karnataka	66.86	63.89	4.45	10.38	1129	
10. Kerala	58.17	50.28	13.57	22.77	987	
11. Madhya Pradesh	69.64	68.25	1.99	5.47	905	
12. Maharashtra	59.48	56.45	5.11	7.63	1637	
13. Orissa	59.58	56.78	4.70	8.69	799	
14. Punjab	57.87	56.18	2.92	10.08	1962	
15. Rajasthan	68.55	66.90	2.40	8.38	964	
16. Tamil Nadu	69.19	64.17	7.26	14.54	1036	
17. Uttar Pradesh	57.52	55.92	2.77	5.58	916	
18. West Bengal	55.00	51.54	6.29	6.48	1268	

Sources : 1. DRAFT FIVE-YEAR PLAN 1980-85, Vol. I.
2. DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN, 1982-83, Vol. I.

ANNEXURE III

Percentage Distribution of estimated workers (person weeks) in 1977-78 in age-group 15-59 according to 32nd round of N.S.S.

Percentage

Serial Category of Workers no.	Rural			Urban			Total			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Bonded labour	0.15	0.05	0.13	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.13	0.04	0.12
2	Self-Employed— Agriculture	64.38	73.25	66.36	6.51	16.45	7.69	55.81	68.98	58.58
	Non-Agriculture	12.91	9.41	12.13	43.40	48.21	43.97	17.43	12.33	16.34
	Total	77.29	82.66	78.49	49.91	64.66	51.66	73.24	81.31	74.92
3	Regular Salaried/wage employee :									
	Agriculture	2.33	9.75	1.97	0.64	0.30	0.60	2.08	0.72	1.79
	Non-agriculture	5.69	1.56	4.77	39.21	25.92	37.63	10.65	3.39	9.13
	Total	8.02	2.31	6.74	39.85	26.22	38.23	12.73	4.11	10.92
4	Casual labour in Public works.	0.46	0.14	0.39	0.47	0.39	0.46	0.46	0.16	0.40
5	Casual labour in other types of work of Agriculture	11.03	14.00	11.70	1.49	2.30	1.59	9.62	13.12	10.36
	Non-agriculture	3.05	0.84	2.55	18.24	6.43	8.02	3.82	1.26	3.28
	Total	14.08	14.84	14.25	9.73	8.73	9.61	13.44	14.38	13.64
	Total workers	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source : 32nd round of N.S.S. (Central Sample).

ANNEXURE IV

Region-wise percentage distribution of number and area of operational holdings in Uttar Pradesh according to agriculture census 1976-77.

Sl. no.	Size in hectare	Eastern Region		Western Region		Central Region		Bundelkhand Region		Hill Region		State	
		Percentage of operational holdings	Percentage of Area of operational holdings	Percentage of Operational holdings	Percentage of Area of operational holdings	Percentage of Operational holdings	Percentage of Area of operational holdings	Percentage of Operational holdings	Percentage of Area of operational holdings	Percentage of Operational holdings	Percentage of Area of operational holdings	Percentage of Operational holdings	Percentage of Area of operational holdings
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Below 0.5	.. 60.24	16.02	40.83	7.42	45.95	11.33	22.72	2.54	53.33	10.16	49.75	10.43
2	0.5—1.0	.. 18.05	16.56	20.10	11.64	22.79	16.19	18.53	5.86	18.14	13.60	19.55	13.44
3	1.0—2.0	.. 12.67	22.05	19.84	21.74	18.38	25.10	23.10	14.12	15.61	22.48	16.46	21.58
4	2.0—3.0	.. 4.37	13.26	8.57	16.34	6.56	15.61	12.14	12.49	6.16	15.37	6.46	14.74
5	3.0—4.0	.. 1.96	8.40	4.40	11.90	2.84	9.68	6.87	10.24	2.83	9.79	3.12	10.11
6	4.0—5.0	.. 1.07	6.04	2.56	8.89	1.50	6.57	4.54	8.66	1.52	6.81	1.78	7.45
7	5.0—10.0	.. 1.33	11.18	3.21	16.43	1.69	10.86	9.07	26.56	2.00	13.63	2.37	14.81
8	10.0 and above	.. 0.31	6.49	0.49	5.64	0.29	4.66	3.03	19.53	0.41	8.16	0.51	7.44
	Total	.. 73144† (100.00)	57514* (100.00)	48718† (100.00)	61865* (100.00)	31638† (100.00)	31591* (100.00)	8833† (100.00)	20551* (100.00)	7379† (100.00)	7081* (100.00)	169712† (100.00)	178604* (100.00)

Average size of holdings in hect.

0.79

1.27

1.00

2.3

0.96

1.05

†Number of operational holdings in '00

*Area of operational holdings in '00 hect.

ANNEXURE V

Region-wise number of enterprises and persons engaged, per lakh of population

Economic Region	Population 1981 census	According to economic census-1980		Number per lakh of population	
		Total number of enterprises	No. of persons usually working	Enterprises	Persons usually working
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Hill	4815326	133724	340554	2777	7072
2. Western	39356803	899441	2343533	2285	5955
3. Bundelkhand	5438187	113763	247167	2092	4545
4. Central	19702632	336022	934351	1705	4742
5. Eastern	41572926	687115	1763945	1653	4243
Total	110885874	2170065	5629550	1957	5077

Sources :

- (1) Census of India 1981 : Series 22, Uttar Pradesh paper no. 1 of 1981 supplement.
(2) Economic census 1980, U.P., Provisional results.

CHAPTER VIII

SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN

Uttar Pradesh is not only the most populous State of India, but also contains the highest Scheduled Caste population among all the States. According to Census of 1971, the total population of this State was 8, 83, 41, 144 which constitutes 16. 12 per cent of the total population of the Country. The Scheduled Caste population of U. P. was 1,85,48,916, i.e. about 21 per cent of the State's population but it was nearly 25 per cent of the total Scheduled Caste population of the Country. Out of 886 Development Blocks in the State as many as 492 Blocks have 20 per cent or more Scheduled Caste population.

8.1.2. There are 66 Scheduled Castes in this State, 70 Denotified Tribes, 5 Scheduled Tribes and 58 others Backward Classes. As stated above the population of Scheduled Castes according to 1971 Census is 1,85,48,916 out of this, the workers account for 62,63,309 person and the working force constitutes 33.8 per cent of the total Scheduled Caste population. The remaining 66.2 per cent (1,22, 85,607) is the non-working population.

8.1.3. The majority of Scheduled Caste working population comprises cultivators and agriculture labour which constitute 14.7 and 14.2 per cent respectively of the total working population. The remaining categories of Scheduled Caste workers constitute only 4.09 per cent of the total working population. Out of the seven categories only 2 per cent is under other services followed by manufacturing processing, servicing, etc., which account for 1.7 per cent. The transport, storage and communication and trade and commerce account for 0.4 per cent each. Construction and livestock, forestry, fishing etc., account for 0.2 per cent each and mining and quarrying account for only 3,144 persons (negligible).

8.1.4. If the working Scheduled Caste population is taken into consideration, the cultivators account for 43.4 per cent

agriculture labour 42.2 per cent, livestock, forestry, etc. 0.6 per cent mining and quarrying 0.1 per cent, household industry 2.6 per cent, other than household industry 2.3 per cent, construction 0.7 per cent, trade and commerce 1 per cent, transport and communication 1.1 per cent and other services 6 per cent. Thus among the working force of the Scheduled Caste population again cultivators and agriculture labour constitute 85.6 per cent followed by 6 per cent other services and the remaining 8.4 per cent are under other categories.

8.1.5. According to the estimates of 1981 census, the Scheduled Caste population is about 230 lakhs and comprises about 46 lakhs families out of which at least 65 per cent, i.e. 30 lakh families are living below the poverty line. Their proportion among poverty groups is much larger than other castes and they represent the lowest amongst the low income groups. There is a clear nexus between the economic plight of Scheduled Castes and the atrocities and social disabilities to which they are subjected. Therefore, a permanent solution of the backwardness of the Scheduled Castes must be based on their rapid all round development in general, and their economic development, in particular. The objective can be ensured only when the Scheduled Caste families and the areas of their habitation could be benefited through developmental measures taken by all departments commensurate with their size of population and backwardness. Since the Scheduled Caste population comprises a sizeable chunk of the total population an attempt to bring about substantial all round development in their living standards, incomes and availability of social and collective benefits must involve pooling of resources of all development departments towards furtherance of these objectives.

Objectives of Special Component Plan

8.1.6. The State Government have been paying special attention to the welfare and uplift of Scheduled Castes since

independence but till late most of the outlay was spent on educational programmes. It has recently been realised that the real solution lies in intensive programmes of economic development of the Scheduled Castes through family oriented and development approach and this will bring about an all round improvement in their socio economic conditions. The State Government have been taking steps to ensure flow of benefits of general sector programmes to Scheduled Castes. Accordingly, various departments of the State Government have been preparing schemes for the welfare of these communities and have been revising their schemes to serve their best interests. The participation of different development departments in the development of the Scheduled Castes has been attempted through formulation of a Special Component Plan for the Scheduled Castes. It envisages the following objectives :

- (a) That all developmental departments earmarks a specific outlay from their divisible plan schemes for the development of the Scheduled Castes and also fix corresponding physical targets for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes. These targets should be optimal considering the size of the plan and the needs of the target groups.
- (b) That at least 50 per cent of the Scheduled Castes families in the State are enabled to cross the poverty line in the Sixth Plan period through comprehensive and integrated family oriented programmes of economic development against ten years perspective of similarly enabling all the Scheduled Caste families.
- (c) That the lag in the educational levels of the Scheduled Castes is removed in the Sixth Plan period.
- (d) That a significant and tangible improvement in their working and living conditions is brought about by removing the lag in various social services available to the Scheduled Caste families, and their habitation and bastis in the Sixth Plan period.
- (e) That an element of human resource development, consisting of their

constructive and effective organisation and training to develop social awareness and the capability for taking initiatives for, and management of their own development is built into every developmental programme and scheme.

- (f) That occupational mobility of the Scheduled Castes should be specifically promoted.
- (g) That most vulnerable groups among Scheduled Castes, i.e., sweepers and scavengers, nomadic, semi-nomadic communities, bonded labourers and women and children among Scheduled Castes are given special attention in the development efforts.

These general objectives have been elaborated into specific objectives setting out physical targets in each sector and the financial outlays required and the manner in which these outlays are to be effectively utilised to achieve the physical targets in order to formulate the Special Component Plan.

Methodology

8.1.7. In preparing the Special Component Plan for 1982-83 and 1980-85 following methodology has been adopted :

- (a) For economic development of Scheduled Castes, financial and physical targets under various sectors have been determined keeping in view the Scheduled Castes present level of income, their engagement in the different occupations, nature of their present profession and acquired skills and needs. Thus the sectors of highest priorities are Agricultural Development, Animal Husbandary, Area Development, Small and Cottage Industries and Trade and Commerce. Among Social needs Education, Housing, Water Supply and Sanitation, Health care, Electrification are the sectors of priority. Since the Scheduled Caste cultivators (43.4 per cent) and agriculture labour (42.2 per cent) constitute 85.6 per cent of Scheduled Caste labour force, major attention has been given on integrated approach for the development of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, agriculture and

forest based rural and cottage industries.

(b) A list of such sectors whose outlays can not be quantified separately for different classes of beneficiaries was prepared. Among such sectors or sub-sectors are agriculture research-cum-education, L.S.G. (sewerage), marketing storage and land reforms, ground water survey, investment in agricultural and financial institutions, major and medium irrigation, large and medium sized industry, sugar, geology and mining, Roads and Bridges, Tourism, Cultural Affairs, Documentation, Scientific survey and Research, Medical and Public Health, Planning Commission, Economic and Statistics, Rural Banks, Printing and Stationery, etc. The outlays in these sectors were treated as non-quantifiable. However, even in these sectors an attempt has been made to shift such programmes which although not quantifiable but can be implemented in such a manner that the Scheduled Castes can be benefited. Concerned departments have been requested to lay special emphasis on areas where Scheduled Castes have a sizeable population. Among sectors thus identified can be cited, public works, land reforms and medical and public health.

(c) As regards the remaining programmes, an attempt has been made to identify scheme which can be directly beneficial to Scheduled Castes and after ascertaining the divisible portions of the outlays, optimal portions have been earmarked for them.

(d) Special emphasis has been laid on quantification in respect of programmes and schemes which are individual or family oriented.

(e) Efforts have been made to formulate schemes for Scheduled Castes category-wise. Since sweepers and scavengers, bonded labours and nomadic and semi-nomadic communities among Scheduled Castes are most vulnerable groups, outlays in various Schemes for them have also been earmarked.

(f) In order to achieve full targets of financial quantification and to keep the accounts of such outlays properly,

Uttar Pradesh has been one of the foremost States to create a specific head in the budget for showing provisions quantified from the general sector for the benefit of Scheduled Castes.

8.1.8. Quantification has been attempted mainly in schemes and programmes where division of benefits for the Scheduled Castes is possible. However, even for certain indivisible schemes strategies have been worked out to ensure that the benefit of sizeable outlays flows to the Scheduled Castes. For instance in the case of construction of roads, opening of new dispensaries of schools, special attention is given to locate these schemes in areas having preponderance of Scheduled Castes population and in Scheduled Castes villages and localities. There are 12 Blocks in the State which have more than 50 per cent Scheduled Caste population and 26 Blocks where the Scheduled Castes population ranges from 40-50 per cent of the total population. If any project and development schemes are located in these blocks, their benefit will positively accrue to the Scheduled Castes. It is also proposed to take up schemes of integrated development, particularly economic and employment generating schemes in these areas.

8.1.9. The Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes indicates specifically how many Scheduled Caste families in the State are to be benefited by various programmes through the provision of income generating assets during the year to enable them to cross the poverty line. In keeping with the objective of covering 50 per cent of the Scheduled Caste families during the Plan period, a target has been fixed to enable 15 lakhs Scheduled Caste families to cross the poverty line.

8.1.10. The administrative department/agency will now evaluate the incremental income and will see whether the inputs given to Scheduled Caste families are enabling them to cross the poverty line. In all blocks where integrated programmes of welfare of Scheduled Castes are being implemented and where survey of each family is being carried out a Vikas Pustika has been prescribed to have such details. The major thrust of the various programmes taken up in the Special Component Plan is toward economic betterment, provision of additional sources of income

provision of greater employment and provision of such amenities like housing drinking water, health care, training etc. which will result in development of human resources and also bring about increase in their productivity.

8.1.11. Besides the Plan outlays, the State Government are taking various measures to raise institutional finance and co-operative credit for economic upliftment of the Scheduled Castes. Development Departments have been asked to make full use of the schemes of differential rate of interest for the Scheduled Castes particularly for economic schemes. Similarly, efforts are being made to ensure that the co-operative credit flows to the Scheduled Castes in the largest possible measure.

8.1.12. Detailed exercises with different development departments have been done for formulation, implementation and monitoring of the Special Component Plan schemes. The recommendations made by the working group on the development of Scheduled Castes for the Sixth Plan 1980-85 and guidelines issued by Government of India from time to time, have also been kept in view. The various development departments have been requested to review their schemes from time to time with a view to explore the possibilities of enhancing the benefits accruing to the Scheduled Castes, and also to amend their schemes if the amendment can achieve this result. They have also been asked to prepare new schemes with this objective.

8.1.13. Uttar Pradesh was the second State in the country to decide that as far as possible all new development projects should be located in Harijan Bastis or in their proximity as the benefits of such projects have generally not reached the Scheduled Castes. This would also give them an opportunity of mingling with the main stream of life as persons of others communities would come to Harijan Bastis to take the benefit of these projects.

8.1.14. It was felt that a proper strategy for ensuring that the benefits intended for the target groups should reach in the largest possible manner should be devised. In 1980-81 the State Government launched a programme of integrated development project in selected blocks in which percentage of Scheduled Caste population is

high. These projects have many special features with particular emphasis on formulation of viable economic development projects according to the needs and absorbing capacity of Scheduled Caste persons, and provision of technical, organisational and marketing support. At the same time provision for concurrent planning and implementation, accurate monitoring and evaluation has been made. Above all these projects are aimed at establishing a base line through a well designed estimational and diagnostic survey of the socio-economic problems and the economic status of measuring the success of the project. There are about 492 blocks out of 886 blocks in U. P. in which percentage of Scheduled Castes is above 20. So far 294 such blocks have already been taken under these projects up to 1982-83 and 106 blocks are proposed to be taken up in 1983-84, 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 *Progress*

8.1.15. *Quantified outlays*—An amount of Rs.119.08 crores had been proposed under Special Component Plan 1980-81, against which Government of India approved Rs.61.19 crores for quantification. Out of the approved outlay of Rs.61.19 crores, an amount of Rs.55.04 crores was spent which is 89.94 per cent of the approved outlay. It is worth mentioning that the expenditure incurred on Scheduled Castes under Agriculture, I. R. D., Rural Housing, Forestry, Rural Electrification, Housing and Urban Development, Harijan Welfare, Social Welfare, Labour, Link Roads, Medical and Health is higher than the target fixed under these sectors/schemes. Forest (soil conservation) and General Education are those sectors in which substantial expenditure on Scheduled Castes has been incurred where as no target was fixed for these sectors. For 1981-82, Government of India had approved an outlay of Rs.95.85 crores out of which an amount of Rs.86.63 crores was spent. During this year, Agriculture, Rural Electrification, Construction of Roads, Technical Education, Water Supply (Rural Development Department), Housing, Rural Housing, Urban Development, Labour Welfare, Employment Exchange are sectors under which the expenditure incurred under the Special Component Plan has been higher than the targets. Those sectors under which a substantial expenditure had been incurred are

Horticulture and Fruit Utilisation, Land Reforms, Soil Conservation, D. P. A. P., C. A. D., Animal Husbandry, Forestry, Education, Medical and Health, Water Supply (L. S. G. Department), Harijan and Social Welfare and Irrigation. A provision of Rs.121.06 crores has been made for 1982-83 under Special Component Plan. Expenditure reports of Rs.20.17 crores have been received up to the month of September during the current financial year.

Approach of Enabling Scheduled Caste

8.1.16. *Families to Cross the Poverty Line*—In order to enable 15 lakh Schedule Caste families to cross the poverty line in the Sixth Plan period, three lakh families on an average are to be covered every year. In the year 1980-81, economic development schemes were made available to 1,56,769 Scheduled Caste families to enable them to cross the poverty line. In order to cover up the backlog of 1980-81, a target of 4.50 lakhs scheduled caste families has been fixed for 1981-82. In physical and financial terms, the progress in this regard is as below :

Year	Target	Families covered	Total Loan	(Rupees in Crores)	
				Margin Money	Subsidy
1980-81	4,14,450	1,56,769	21.93	1.98	5.79
1981-82	4,50,000	3,60,586	69.33	6.85	24.38

8.1.17. For 1982-83 a target of 4,50,000 scheduled caste families has been proposed to enable them to cross the poverty line including the backlog of 1980-81/1981-82.

8.1.18. *Monitoring and evaluation of Special Component Plan*—The review of progress of expenditure and the physical achievements under different schemes included in the Special Component Plan is being carried out every month at the State, divisional and district levels. At the State level the progress is being reviewed by the secretaries of the concerned departments and heads of the departments. Harijan and Social Welfare Department and Planning Department are reviewing the overall progress and apprising it to the highest levels of the Government. The officers of these departments are also visiting the field to evaluate the implementation of Special Component Plan and to solve problems, if any, arising at the field level.

8.1.19. In the new 20-Point Programme of the Hon'ble Prime Minister the pace of implementation of Special Component Plan has been stressed. All the concerned departments have been requested that while monitoring the pro-

gress of 20-Point Programme, they would inevitably monitor the progress of specific schemes/programme for scheduled castes under each point.

8.1.20. *Special Central Assistance*—On the basis of scheduled caste population, its backwardness and State's effort for formulation and implementation of Special Component Plan, Government of India also provides special central assistance as an additive to State plan for scheduled castes. As per instructions issued by Government of India, special central assistance is being used on the implementation of such programmes which enable scheduled castes families to generate additional and permanent source of their incomes. The targeted families are those living below the poverty line. The departments like Harijan and Social Welfare, Rural Development, Industries, Animal Husbandry, Agriculture, Co-operative, Export Promotion, Area Development etc., formulate schemes of economic development of scheduled castes out of special central assistance funds. The availability of special central assistance is indicated in the following table :

(Rupees in Crores)				
1980-81 (Received)	1981-82 (Received)	1982-83 (Estimated)	1983-84 (Estimated)	1980-85 (Allocation)
22.06	28.21	30.00	30.00	125.00

*Sanction for Rs. 14.06 crores has been received till the end of September, 1982).

8.1.21. *Some Special Schemes*—In order to give a good thrust to the programme of enabling 50 per cent of Scheduled castes families to cross the poverty line a special Integrated Development Programme for scheduled caste families has been launched in selected blocks having a high percentage of scheduled caste population. In 1980-81 (82 blocks) 1981-82 (106 blocks) and 1982-83 (106 blocks), as many as 294 such blocks have been selected in different districts. In 1983-84 another 106 such blocks will be taken up under this scheme. In these blocks a complete survey of scheduled caste families has been undertaken to identify all the scheduled caste families living below the poverty line and to formulate economic development schemes for each such family which would enable them to cross the poverty line. Each family would be issued a development pass book which would contain all the details of the present status of the family and the schemes which are proposed to be given to them. The development schemes would be given to them with objective of saturating all such families during the Sixth Plan period. In these blocks there are about 14 lakhs scheduled caste families out of which about 10 lakhs are living below the poverty line. All the development departments have been asked to earmark maximum possible funds for development work in scheduled castes villages and bastis in these blocks. Each block has been given Rs.5-7

lakhs to finance economic development schemes for scheduled caste families in that block. The Government have set up in each district an inter-departmental committee headed by District Magistrate and this committee has been authorised to formulate suitable schemes and to sanction funds allocated to the blocks. The Block Development Officer of the concerned block is nominated as project officer of the projects. For quick and effective implementation of integrated projects, the Government have also provided two to three village development officers (Harijan Welfare) and an Assistant Development Officer (Harijan Welfare) in each such block. Some of the important schemes as have been found very useful in economic development of scheduled caste families are—community irrigation and service-cum-marketing centres.

8.1.22. Uttar Pradesh Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation is being strengthened every year. The Corporation made a great head way when its functions were decentralised at the district level in October, 1980. Additional District Development Officer (Harijan Welfare) is an ex-officio District Manager of the Corporation at the district level and he is assisted with staff appointed by the Corporation. This arrangement resulted in stepping up the progress of distribution of Margin Money Loans considerably, as given below :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>No. of beneficiaries</i>	<i>Amount of Margin Money Loan disbursed (Rs. in Crores)</i>
1979-80	..	125	0.05
1980-81	30,072	30,011	2.73
1981-82	81,576	89,209	5.50

SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN 1983-84

8.1.23. The Special Component Plan 1983-84 has been formulated in view of the perspectives laid down in the Sixth Five-Year Special Component Plan and the guidelines issued by the Government of India from time to time. The quantification for scheduled castes in physical and

financial terms for 1983-84 has generally been made in the continuing schemes and efforts are also being made to identify more schemes for quantification. The Government exhorted all out efforts on the part of various development departments to maximise the quantification on the basis of scheduled caste population in the State,

its backwardness and nature of schemes. As a result, the amounts quantified for

scheduled castes since 1980-81 have been stepped up considerably, as shown below :

(Rupees in Crores)

	<i>Annual Plan 1980-81 (Actual Expen- diture)</i>	<i>Annual Plan 1981-82 (Actual Expen- diture)</i>	<i>Annual Plan 1982-83 (Allo- cation)</i>	<i>Annual Plan 1983-84 (Proposed)</i>	<i>Sixth Five-Year Plan 1980-85 (Allo- cation)</i>
1. Total Outlay	961.25	1085.00	1202.00	1670.00	6200.00
2. Special Component Plan outlay	55.04	86.63	121.06	146.47	626.43
3. Percentage of Special Component Plan	5.72%	7.98%	10.05%	8.77%	10.10%

8.1.24. Sector-wise quantified outlays proposed for 1983-84 are given in annexure.

ANNEXURE

Quantification for Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes—1983-84

(Rupees in lakhs)

Head of Development	Total outlay	Quantificati for special Component Plan
1	2	3
Research and Education	375	.
<i>Crop Husbandry</i>		
(i) Agriculture Department	885	80.00
(ii) Fruit Utilization	360	50.00
(iii) Horticulture	185	7.50
(iv) Rural Development	64	..
(v) Cane	190	9.50
(vi) L.S.G. (Sewage)	71	..
Total, Crop Husbandry	1755	147.00
Land Reforms	1200	30.00
<i>Minor Irrigation</i>		
(i) Private Minor Irrigation	690	55.00
(ii) Ground Water Survey	95	..
(iii) State Minor Irrigation	7965	755.00
Total, Minor Irrigation	8750	810.00
<i>Soil and Water Conservation</i>		
(i) Agriculture Department	830	50.00
(ii) Forest Department	512	145.00
(iii) Water Shed Management Project	650	..
Total, Soil and Water Conservation	1992	195.00
Command Area Development	1400	336.00
Animal Husbandry	775	95.00
Dairying and Milk Supply	330	7.25
Fisheries	290	11.00
Forests	1900	185.00
Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	425	..
Marketing	60	5.20
Storage and Warehousing	30	..

ANNEXURE— (Contd.)

						(Rupees in lakhs)	
Head of Development						Total outlay	Quantification for Special Component Plan
1						2	3
<i>Community Development and Panchayats—</i>							
(i) Panchayat Raj	..	..	..	..	..	85	7.00
(ii) Pradeshik Vikas Dal	..	..	..	..	..	24	3.00
(iii) Rural Engineering Service	..	..	..	..	..	286	..
(iv) Rural Development	..	..	..	..	..	200	..
(v) Grant for Zila Parishad	..	..	..	..	..	24	8.00
(vi) Grant to Blocks for Development Work	..	..	..	..	..	172	35.00
Total, Community Development and Panchayats						791	53.00
<i>Special programme for Rural Development—</i>							
(i) N.R.E.P.	..	..	..	..	..	3500	2000.00
(ii) I.R.D.	..	..	..	..	..	4046	1700.00
(iii) D.P.A.P.	..	..	..	..	..	472	68.00
(iv) Divisional Development Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	50	20.00
(v) P.R.A.D.	..	..	..	..	..	20	..
(vi) I.T.D.P.	..	..	..	..	..	50	..
Total, Special Programme for Rural Development						8138	3788.00
<i>Co-operation :—</i>							
(i) Co-operative Department	..	..	..	..	..	997	60.00
(ii) Co-operative Audit Organisation	..	..	..	..	..	33	..
Total, II : Co-hoperation						1030	60.00
<i>Irrigation and Power—</i>							
(i) Irrigation	..	..	..	..	..	22500	..
(ii) Flood Control	..	..	..	..	..	1300	..
(iii) Power	..	..	..	..	..	65784	1185.00
(iv) Additional Source of Energy (CASE)	..	..	..	..	..	200	..
Total, III : Irrigation and Power						89784	118.00

ANNEXURE—(Contd.)						(Rupees in lakhs)	
Head of Development						Total outlay	Quantification for Special Component Plan
1						2	3
<i>Industries and Mining—</i>							
(i) Large and Medium Industries	..	..	..	..	..	3800	..
(ii) Sugar Industry	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..
(iii) Village and Small Industries	..	..	..	..	..	2400	345.00
(iv) Geology and Mining	..	..	..	..	..	250	..
Total, IV: Industries and Mining						7450	345.00
<i>Transport and Communication—</i>							
(i) Roads and Bridges	..	..	..	..	..	9800	1200.00
<i>(ii) Transport—</i>							
(a) Transport Corporation (Roadways)	..	..	..	..	..	2000	..
(b) Non-Roadways	..	..	..	..	..	40	..
(c) Railways	..	..	..	..	..	55	..
(d) Ropeways	..	..	..	..	..	75	..
(iii) Civil Aviation	..	..	..	..	..	20	..
(iv) Tourism	..	..	..	..	..	4255	..
Total, V : Transport and Communication						12 15	1200.00
<i>Social and Community Services—</i>							
<i>General Education</i>							
(i) Education Department	..	..	..	..	..	4881	1030.00
(ii) Sports Department	..	..	..	..	..	115	20.00
Total, General Education						4996	1050.00
Cultural Affairs	..	..	..	..	..	64	..
Technical Education	..	..	..	..	..	550	99.00
Scientific Services and Research	..	..	..	..	..	260	..
Medical and Public Health	..	..	..	..	..	5500	595.00
<i>Sewerage and Water Supply—</i>							
(i) L.S.G.	..	..	..	..	..	8976	1880.00
(ii) Rural Development Department	..	..	..	..	..	260	260.00
Total, Sewerage and Water Supply						9236	2140.00

ANNEXURE—(Contd.)

(Rupees in lakhs)

Head of Development	Total outlay	Quantification for Special Component Plan
1	2	3
<i>Housing :—</i>		
(i) Housing Department	1151	230.00
(ii) <i>House-sites for landless labourers and Housing for Rural Poors—</i>		
(a) Revenue Department	15	12.00
(b) Rural Development Department	427	342.00
(iii) <i>Non-Plan Buildings—</i>		
(a) Judicial Department	230	..
(b) Revenue Department	90	..
(c) Estate Department	165	..
(d) P.W.D.	140	..
(e) Finance (Sales Tax)	60	..
(f) Food and Civil Supply	20	..
(g) Home Police	400	..
(h) Home Jails	40	..
(i) Vitta Vibhag (Loans to Govt. Servants)	152	..
(j) U.P. Govt. Employees Avas Nidhi	200	..
(k) Karmik Vibhag	30	..
(l) Vitta Vibhag (Stamp Registration)	10	..
(m) Civil Defence	5	..
(n) Excise Department	5	..
Total, Non-Plan Buildings	1547	..
Total, Housing	3140	584
Urban Development	1150	356.00
Information and Publicity	42	..
<i>Labour and Labour Welfare—</i>		
(i) Labour Welfare	78	39.00
(ii) Employment	12	2.16
(iii) Craftsman Training	215	40.00
Sub-Total	305	81.16
Welfare of Backard Classes	1250	1060.00

ANNEXURE—(Concl'd.)

(Rupees in lakhs)

Head of Development	Total outlay	Quantification for Special Component Plan
1	2	3
<i>Social Welfare:—</i>		
1. Social Welfare Department	300	25.00
2. Sanik Kalyan Vibhag	25	..
<i>Nutrition—</i>		
(i) Education Department	37	18.50
(ii) Rural Development Department	78	39.00
(iii) Social Welfare Department	295	147.50
Total, Nutrition	410	205.00
<i>Total, VI Social and Community Services</i>		
<i>Secretariat Economic Services—</i>		
(i) P.R.A.D.	18	..
(ii) Consultancy/Survey/Seminars Studies etc.	4	..
(iii) Karmik Vibhag (ATT-N-TAL)	2	..
(iv) Language Department	1	..
(v) State Planning Commission	35	..
(vi) State Planning Institute	45	..
<i>(vii) Evaluation and Training—</i>		
(a) Evaluation Division	13	..
(b) Training Division	11	..
(viii) Bureau of Public Enterprises	8	..
(ix) Secretariat Administrations	4	..
Sub-Total	147	..
2. <i>Economic Advise and Statistics—</i>		
Economic and Statistics (including computer and District Planning unit)..	601	
3. <i>Other Economic Services—</i>		
(i) Opening of Rural Banks/Regional Offices of Institutional Finance	6	..
(ii) Matric Weights and Measures	6	..
(iii) State Employees Welfare Schemes	2	..
Sub-Total	14	..
Total VII Economic Services	762	..
Printing and Stationery	120	..
Total, VIII other Services	120	..
GRAND TOTAL (I—VIII)	167000	146,47.61
<i>Institutional Finance (Loan)</i>		
(Rupees in lakhs)		
(1) Commercial Banks	12000	
(2) Co-operative Banks :		
A—Short Term	60,00	
B—Medium Term	1,300	
C—Long Term	2,700	

CHAPTER IX
AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES

1. AGRICULTURE

1. Agriculture Production

Mid term review -- Concerted efforts were made to increase Agricultural Production during Sixth Plan. Consequently, production level of 81.14 lakh tonnes of foodgrains in kharif and 168.32 lakh tonnes in Rabi was achieved during 1980-81. During 1981-82 the Kharif production was attained to the level of 86.50 and during Rabi 157.67 lakh tonnes. New production records in oilseeds 20.64 lakh tonnes and in rice 59.00 lakh tonnes have been established in 1981-82.

9.1.2 The foodgrain production target for 1982-83 was fixed at 260 lakh tonnes, out of which 88.40 lakh tonnes was to be produced in kharif and 171.60 lakh tonnes in rabi. With the launching of New 20-Point Programme in Uttar Pradesh, concerted efforts are being made to achieve these targets. The State's efforts have been tightened by the nature in 1982-83, the State again came into the grip of natural calamities. At first there was a dry spell resulting in drought conditions which caused severe damage to Kharif crops in general and to paddy and oilseed crops in particular.

9.1.3 Due to drought conditions, sowing of crops could not be undertaken in 8 to 10 per cent of the area. The crops were adversely affected due to drought conditions in the month of July. Damage to standing crops was estimated to be about 20 per cent on the average. Twenty to 25 per cent of the sown area was severely affected by varying degrees of drought.

9.1.4. After July, nearly all the rivers of State got flooded due to excessive rains, causing the problem of water logging in majority of the districts. Fourty four districts of the State have till now been affected by floods which have adversely affected the cropped area. Some districts have been in the grip of drought and floods both and this has totally shattered the economic conditions of the farmers of such districts. A loss of about 20 per cent to Kharif crops has been estimated in the State due to drought and floods.

9.1.5 The crop-wise production for 1980-81 and 1981-82 together with anticipated achievement for 1982-83 are as follows:

TABLE I—Crop Production—Targets and Achievements

Serial no.	Programme	Units	1979-80 Base Year level	1984-85 Terminal year Target	1980-81 Achievement	1981-82		1982-83	
						Target	Achievement	Target	Anticipated Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	<i>Foodgrains :</i>								
	(a) Rice	'000	5150	7700	5570	6200	5900	6400	4700
	(b) Jowar	tonnes	505	550	406	500	605	500	400
	(c) Bajra	"	676	850	733	700	679	900	650
	(d) Maize	"	952	1100	894	900	904	800	850
	(e) Kharif Pulses		51	350	110	200	122	200	100
	(f) Other cereals		498	420	401	300	440	240	300
	Total, Kharif Foodgrains		7832	10790	8114	8800	8650	8840	7000

TABLE 1—(Concl'd.)

Serial no.	Programme	Units	1979-80 Base year level	1984-85 Terminal year target	1980-81 Achieve- ments	1981-82		1982-83	
						Target	Achieve- ment	Target	Anticipa- ted Achieve- ment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	(g) Wheat	'000	10094	13000	13385	11400	12883	13500	13500
	(h) Barley	Tonnes	1079	800	1033	900	748	860	800
	(i) Gram	"	1265	1600	1288	1500	1064	1440	1400
	(j) Peas	"	305	600	212	500	231	400	400
	(k) Arhar	"	716	1000	757	940	632	800	800
	(l) Masur	"	125	200	157	160	209	160	160
	Total, Rabi Foodgrains ..		13584	17200	16832	15400	15767	17160	17060
	Total, Foodgrains ..		21416	27990	24946	24200	24417	26000	24060
2	Oilseeds ..	'000 Tonnes	1050	3000	1669	2400	2064	2050	1900
3	Cotton ..	'000 bales	14	50	29	40	23	42	30
4	Jute ('000 bales)	'000 bales	89	150	72	120	77	130	80

9.1.6 Agricultural efficiency and production depend largely upon the inputs and investments in agriculture and the methods of production need. Progressive agriculture demands among other things (i.e. favourable institutional and organisational structure), improvements in inputs and technology, irrigation, im-

proved seeds, chemical fertilizers, land reclamation and soil conservation, plant protection, use of mechanisation etc. are various aspects of agricultural inputs. All these inputs have played an important role in the rapid growth of agricultural output in Uttar Pradesh. A bird's eye view of these efforts are summarised as under :

TABLE 2—Physical Programmes-Targets and Achievement

Serial no.	Item	Unit	1979-80 Base year level	1984-85 Termi- nal year Target	1890-81 Achieve ment	1981-82		1982-83	
						Target	Achieve ment	Target	Anticipa- ted Achieve- ment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Chemical Fertilizer								
	(a) Nitrogenous(N)	'000 tonnes	756	1400	861	1100	951	1200	1004
	(b) Phosphatic (P)	"	182	350	209	266	229	280	255
	(c) Potassic (K)	"	72	150	81	104	90	110	95
	Total, (i) ..	"	1010	1900	1151	1470	1270	1590	1354
2.	Plant Protection								
	(a) Technical Grade Material	'000 tonnes	3500	5500	1245	4200	1400	4500	4500
	(b) Area covered	'000hect.	16391	25000	18838	20000	20239	22500	22500
3	Area under high yielding varieties								
	(a) Paddy	'000hect.	2186	3750	2547	2700	2665	2850	2500
	(b) Wheat	"	5192	6800	6211	6000	6193	6300	6300
	(c) Jowar	"	1	25	1	2	1	5	1
	(d) Bajra	"	6	100	47	48	91	50	40
	(e) Maize	"	32	125	39	50	42	60	40
	Total (3)		7417	10800	8845	8800	8992	9265	8881
4	Soil Testing	Lakh nos.	10.80	15.00	12.05	12.65	12.55	13.00	13.00
5	Community Nurseries	'000 hect.	92	300	118	140	124	200	174

Possibilities of achievement by 1984-85 :

9.1.7 Uttar Pradesh has proposed to produce 280 lakh tonnes of foodgrains by 1984-85. For this action plan has been prepared and following programmes will be intensified--

(i) *Programme of Community Nursery*-- A massive programme of community nursery of paddy which was launched in about 1.74 lakh hectare in 1982-83 will certainly go a long way in increasing the rice yield and also the yield of wheat. However, the State had faced a set back of heavy drought rainfall and floods this year. The programme will be augmented to 3 lakh hectares.

(ii) *Increased distribution of fertilizers*-- During 1981-82 the total consumption of N.P.K. was 12.70 lakh tonnes against which it is proposed to distribute to 13.54 lakh tonnes in 1982-83. The increased use of fertilizer is expected to increase the food production of the State by 1984-85.

(iii) *Increase coverage under H.V.P. of paddy and wheat* --The area under H.V.P. of paddy has risen by 27.00 lakh hectares during 1981-82 which is expected to give encouraging impact of the production of rice. The target for H.V.P. wheat has been fixed to 63.00 lakh hectares against the coverage of 16.93 lakh hectares during 1981-82.

(iv) *Programme of Oilseed Production* The emphasis which has been given for sowing of pure crop of mustard and rai with adoption of full package of practices including timely control of Aphids will certainly give a good impact on the production of mustard. Like-wise the emphasis given for the cultivation of groundnut irrigated crop and the measures taken to control white grub pest will also help in increasing the groundnut production in the State.

(v) *Programme of Pulse Production* The production of pulses in the State is likely to increase as the area under summer moong has increased considerably in 1982. Besides, the yield of gram is likely to be increased by proper use of moisture available

in the soil this year at the time of sowing, increased use of rhizobial culture and phosphatic fertilizer and plan protection measures proposed to be taken at the time of podding.

Reasons for Shortfall

9.1.8 Some of the causes of non-fulfilment of the contemplated targets are summarised as under :

(i) Rice production in the State is hampered considerably because of improper water management and late transplanting of seedlings due to non-availability of assured irrigation for raising nurseries and transplanting. About 19.00 lakh hectares are of paddy in the State is under late maturing varieties out of which a sizeable area is so ill-drained that there is water logging after heavy rains and hence it is not feasible to transplant high yielding dwarf varieties in such fields. Efforts are, therefore, under way to improve the drainage conditions of such area by providing drainage channels specially in Command Areas and to replace late maturing photosensitive varieties with early and medium duration ones. Efforts are also under way to advance the date of transplanting of paddy seedlings by launching a massive programme of community nursery.

It may further be stated that about 23 per cent area under paddy in the State is irrigated while the rest is rainfed. Consequently, the yield of rice is low. It is, therefore, proposed to divert maximum available irrigation potential to this crop by educating the cultivators to irrigate the crop at critical growth stages of the crop. In the rainfed upland areas, paddy is mostly grown as a direct sown crop but there it suffers badly from heavy infestation of weeds which depletes nutrients and consequently yields. Accordingly special emphasis is being given on timely control of weeds through weedicides and mechanical means.

(ii) The yield of wheat has increased marginally during Fifth Plan period but there are good possibilities of further exploiting the yield potential by providing assured irrigation facilities, bringing more area under H.V.P. and removing the following constraints effectively :

(1) About 14 lakh hectares of wheat area is still sown under rainfed

conditions. Even in the irrigated areas, desired number of irrigation is not available particularly at critical stages ;

(2) Late sowing of wheat is practised in about 6-7 lakh hectares where it follows rice, sugarcane, potato and lahi ;

(3) Recommended doses of the fertilizer are not applied due to relatively poor credit facilities ;

(4) Non-adoption of full of package of practices; and

(5) Poor fertility management.

(iii) In case of pulses also the production targets could not be realised as neither the total area under pulses increased nor the productivity was raised. Large production of these crops continued to be grown as mixed crops in marginal rainfed situations. As a result, fluctuations in production and productivity continued. These crops did not attract attention of the farmers because of competition from other more remunerative crops. Therefore efforts are being made to increase pulse production by popularising the summer moong and inter-cropping of moong with early-arhar wherever assured irrigation facility exists. However, power supply during April, May and June is the main constraint.

(iv) In case of commercial crops such as cotton and oilseeds the strategy was to increase productivity through improvement in the adoption of improved agronomic practices including pest and diseases control and also by increasing the irrigation area under these crops. Though there was an improvement in the cultivation standards and input use in selected areas, yet these practices could not be adopted over vast areas, due to uncertainty of rainfall, price, and credit support.

(v) The targetted increase in the use of inputs particularly fertilizers was not achieved. There are a number of reasons for this. The main ones are sudden rise in prices, inadequate infrastructure particularly credit institutions. In addition, there was shortage of power for irrigation particularly at critical stage of crop growth.

(vi) About 18 per cent of the area continues to be rainfed. The productivity in such areas fluctuates widely. More emphasis is needed for soil and water conservation and mixed farming in such areas

(vii) In the State there is inadequacy in the extension and a aptive research support to the production programmes. The new technology provides a great scope in improve, the production levels of almost all crops provided the transfer of technology is effective and the agronomic practices are adopted by majority of farmers. This needs micro-level analysis which presupposes a technically competent strong extension organisation with an affective research and training support ;

(viii) Following main constraints in increasing the production of pulses are :

(1) Pulses are grown under conditions of energy deprivation on marginal and sub-marginal lands and almost with no input management ;

(2) These crops are risky and highly sensitive to abnormal weather conditions. This is on account of the fact that very little area is under irrigation and large area depend on weather conditions. The irrigated area under pulses is about 22 per cent in the State and 8 per cent in the country ;

(3) All the prevailing varieties Gram are susceptible to either of the diseases namely Blight, Grey-mould and wilt. These varieties have no tolerance also the *Heliothis armigera*;

(4) Bundelkhand region needs a suitable improved variety of Gram. The main dominant variety extensively grown is still the local one and to some extent T-3. Small seeded K-468, as well as bold seeded K-850 have failed to compete with the local in yield ;

(5) There is no implement yet for the placement of fertilizers in furrows below the seed in Bundelkhand soils due to which

phosphatic fertilizer application in Gram is almost negligible. Technology needs to be developed for the basal application of fertilizers for sowing in Kabar and Mar soils of this region ;

(6) There has been a great setback in pea production because of non availability of resistant variety against powdery mildew disease. Now with the release of pea "Rachana" a mildly resistant variety against powdery mildew disease, the problem will be minimised with the availability of seed of this variety ;

(7) Although, there is no high yielding variety of pulse like Wheat and rice, the potentiality of existing varieties of pulses have not so far been fully exploited. At present State average yield is 8.84 quintals per hectare which is much above the all India average. The potential of present varieties and yield obtained at regional demonstration and experimental centres and also on the progressive farmers field indicate that 15 to 20 quintals per hac. yield can be obtained from one hectare of land. Even if 25 per cent of the potential of present varieties is exploited that would go a long way in increasing the production.

20 Point Programme

9.1.9 The year 1982 has been declared as productivity Year. In the field of agriculture the following strategy is envisaged for adoption ;

(a) Higher targets have been fixed for crop production specially summer moong cultivation ;

(b) Intensive efforts for use of various agricultural inputs i.e., fertilizer, seeds and pesticides etc.

(c) Intensive efforts for accelerating coverage under High yielding Varieties and soil conservation etc.

9.1.10 In order to make a visible impact on crop production in consonance with the objective of the Productivity Year,

the following measures have been identified to constitute the Action Programme of the Department of Agriculture for the Productivity Year and the 20-Point programme ;

(i) *Reclamation of Fallow lands other than current fallows and saline and alkaline lands*--According to land use statistics there are about 6.98 lakh hectare of fallow land other than current fallow in the State. These lands have been lying fallow for more than a year and are mainly privately owned. Efforts are being made to bring atleast 50 per cent of this land under cultivation during 1982-83.

A massive programme of reclamation of alkaline land is going on. An area of 20,000 hectare has been proposed for reclamation. The productivity can go from 0 to 3 tonnes per hectare. This will give additionality of foodgrains.

(ii) *Accelerated programme of Oilseeds and pulses production*

(a) The operation targets for oilseed production have been increased to 20.50 lakh tonnes during 1982-83 against an actual achievement of 16.69 lakh tonnes during 1980-81 ;

(b) Similarly production of pulses have been raised to 30 lakh tonnes, against actual achievement of 25.24 lakh tonnes during 1980-1981 ;

(c) Soyabean cultivation will be extended in Hills and Bundelkhand areas ;

(d) A special programme of summer moong cultivation will be launched in potential areas of tube-wells, canal commands and assured areas of pond irrigation. Thus area of 4.50 lakh hectares has been earmarked.

(iii) *Community Nurseries of Paddy*-- This programme has been in operation since the Fifth Five Year Plan. has done well in advancing the sowing of paddy, thereby facilitating second crop of wheat or any other cash crop and also saving of paddy from the damaging effect of late arrival of monsoon. This programme will be intensified and extended to new areas.

(iv) *Minikit programme of wheat, pulses millets and Oilseeds*--This programme has been in operation since 1971-72

a Central Sector Scheme and is extended to popularise new location specific and high yielding varieties among the farmers. It has helped in extending the area under the crops.

(v) *Adoption of villages*--The institutions engaged in training, research and extension have been involved to adopt villages for intensive agricultural development work under the direct supervision and guidance of scientists and trainees (Farmer's Training Centre, Agriculture Universities, Gram Sewak Training Centre).

(vi) *Seed production*--Improved seed is the cheapest and basic input for increasing agricultural productivity. Therefore special attention is being paid to this item during the productivity year.

(vii) *Fertilizer Consumption*--A target of 15.90 lakh tonnes of fertilizers in terms of nutrients has been fixed which is 25 per cent above the achievement of 1981-82. The total number of retail sale points will be increased from 16,152 to 20,001 in the State.

(viii) *Plant Protection*--The consumption of pesticides will be increased to 4500 tonnes against the present level of 1400 tonnes. The Roving Surveys on pests will cover more areas for effective implementation of plant protection measures.

(ix) *Use of improved Farm Implements*--An aggressive programme is proposed to be taken up for popularisation and distribution of in-expensive improved farm implements and tools among the farmers. It is proposed to distribute 6500 cultivators with seeding attachment, 3700 seed-cum-fertilizer drill, 20000 hand wheel hoes. Besides more agro-service centres will be set up under various State and Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

(x) *Dry Land Farming*--Both extensive and intensive approaches will be adopted for the development of dry land farming. Under the extensive approach all known technologies of dry land farming will be wide disseminated among the farmers for adoption. The existing programme and resource in operation in the

area will be harnessed. Under the intensive approach, selected micro water sheds have been identified and selected for intensive development of dry land agriculture through multi disciplinary approaches including crop production, horticulture, farm forestry etc.

Annual Plan 1983-84

9.1.11 The economy of the State is basically agrarian, as about 51 per cent of the State product originates from agriculture and allied sectors employing about 78 per cent of the total working force in the State. Agriculture has consequently been accorded priority in the planned development of the State.

9.1.12 The main objectives of the 1983-84 are as under :

(a) significant steps up in the rate growth of the economy;

(b) progressive reduction in the incidence of poverty and unemployment ;

(c) progressive reduction in regional imbalances; and

(d) decentralisation of agricultural programmes.

9.1.13 *Strategy*--In order to achieve the above objectives State has adopted the following strategy for 1983-84 plan.

(i) 'Micro-planning upto village level thereby formulating definite irrigated and un-irrigated cropping plants for farming families and ensuring maximum utilisation of available irrigation potential and other inputs;

(ii) To create better awareness amongst the farmers for use of non-monitory inputs like crop management and cultural practices ;

(iii) Spread of agricultural technology through mass contact with the farmers by the extension staff, and also laying out pivotal demonstrations on the farmers fields for crops grown in the area by adopting full package of practices to obtain maximum yields per hectare ;

(iv) Arrangements for adequate and timely supply of inputs like seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides ;

(v) To increase and intensify the cropping by adopting techniques of dry farming, mixed cropping and inter-cropping;

(vi) Effective monitoring at various levels;

(vii) Coverage of fallow area by sowing suitable crops, depending on the type and time of availability of the land, and

(viii) Identifying and analysing constraints and deficiencies prevailing in the crop production sector to bring about substantial increase in productivity.

9.1.14 The two main objectives which influenced the State Government to adopt the district as the unit of the planning and to take some bold steps in this direction during the year 1982-83, were :

(i) removal of the inter-district and inter a district imbalances in development, and

(ii) desire to ensure that the districts will be given an opportunity to attain full development, having regard to their potential, available manpower and other resources.

(iii) Special emphasis on the extension of dry farming techniques,

(iv) Emphasis on higher production of pulses and oilseeds, and

(v) Greater attention on the programme of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes for augmenting crop production .

9.1.15 In view of the needs and the achieved contemplate growth rates, the crop production targets for 1983-84 are as follows:

TABLE-3 Crop Production—Targets and Achievements

Serial no.	Programme	Unit	1979-80 base year level	1981-85 Terminal year target	1980-81 Achievement	1981-82 Achievement	1982-83 Target	1983-84 Proposed target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Foodgrains :								
(a)	Rice	'000 tonnes	5,150	7,700	5,570	5,900	6,400	6,800
(b)	Jowar	"	505	550	406	605	500	600
(c)	Bajra	"	676	850	733	679	700	700
(d)	Maize	"	952	1,100	894	904	800	990
(e)	Kharif Pulses	"	51	350	110	122	200	250
(f)	Other	"	498	240	401	440	240	300
Total, Kharif Foodgrains			7,832	10,790	8,114	8,650	8,840	9,640
(g)	Wheat	,000	10,094	13,000	13,385	12,883	13,500	14,300
(h)	Barley	tonnes	1,079	800	1,033	748	860	880
(i)	Gram	"	1,265	1,600	1,288	1,064	1,440	1,500
(j)	Peas	"	305	600	212	231	400	450
(k)	Arhar	"	716	1,000	757	632	800	850
(l)	Masur	"	125	200	157	209	160	180
Total, Rabi Foodgrains			13,584	17,200	16,832	15,767	17,160	18,160
Total, Foodgrains			21,416	27,990	24,946	24,417	26,000	27,800
2	Oilseeds	'000 tonnes	1,050	3,000	1,669	2,064	2,050	2,250
3	Cotton	'000 bales	35	50	29	23	42	45
4	Jute	'000 bales	89	150	72	77	130	140

9.1.16 In order to achieve the contemplated crop production targets, the following programmes will be intensified during 1983-84:

(TABLE 4—Physical Target and achievements)

Serial no.	Item	Unit	1979-80 Base year	1984-85 Terminal year target	1980-81 Achieve- ment	1981-82 Achieve- ment	1982-83 Target	1983-84 Proposed target	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1	<i>Chemical Fertilizer</i>								
	(a)	Nitrogenous (N)	'1000 tonnes	756	1,400	861	951	1,200	1,300
	(b)	Phosphatic (P)	„	182	350	209	229	280	310
	(c)	Potassic (K)	„	72	150	81	90	110	130
		Total		1,010	1,900	1,151	1,270	1,590	1,740
2	<i>Plant Protection</i>								
	(a)	Technical Grade material	(Tonnes)	3,500	5,500	1,245	1,500	4,500	5,000
	(b)	Area covered	'000 ha.	16,391	25,000	18,838	20,239	22,500	23,000
3	<i>Area under High yielding Varieties</i>								
	(a)	Paddy	'000 ha.	2,186	3,750	2,547	2,665	2,850	3,300
	(b)	Wheat		5,192	6,800	6,211	6,193	6,300	6,700
	(c)	Jowar		1	25	1	1	5	5
	(d)	Bajra		6	100	47	91	50	65
	(e)	Maiza		32	125	39	42	60	80
		Total	..	7,417	10,800	8,845	8,992	9,265	10,150
4	Community Nurseries	'000 ha.		92	300	118	124	200	250
5	Soil testing	'000 No.		1,084	1,500	1,205	1,196	1,300	1,400

9.1.17. The total plan outlay for Agriculture during 1983-84 is as under:
Crop production by the Department of

TABLE 5—Outlay and Expenditure

(Rupees in lakhs)

Head/Sub-head of Development	1980-82 Actual Expenditure		1982-83 Anticipated Expenditure		1983-84 Proposed outlay	
	Total	Hills	Total	Hills	Total	Hills
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(1) Multiplication and distribution of seeds	15.99	..	96.00	3.26	79.01	3.26
(2) Agriculture Farms	178.08	7.54	280.47	8.60	326.90	8.80
(3) Manures and Fertilizers	149.18	10.53	190.60	13.16	91.37	14.28
(4) High Yielding Vr. Prog.	38.12	7.09	30.73	8.32	37.94	8.57

Table 5—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(5) Plant Protection	32.19	10.07	92.60	13.39	59.28	14.33
(6) Commercial Crops	16.71	1.39	21.63	2.84	35.90	2.84
(7) Extension and Farmers Training ..	12.86	3.18	19.41	3.65	21.29	4.34
(8) Agriculture Engineer	11.46	..	145.60	..	186.79	..
(9) Agri. Econ. and Statistics	21.77	4.55	24.11	4.69	27.70	6.38
(10) Others	71.26	2.07	33.00	20.09	18.82	2.20
Total	547.62	46.42	862.15	60.00	885.00	65.00

Crop production under the 20-Point Programme

9.1.18 Uttar Pradesh has launched intensive efforts to achieve the items under New 20-Point Programme by declaring 1982 as Productivity Year.

9.1.19 The Department of Agriculture is concerned with the following items of the New 20-Point Programme.

Point no. 1 : Increase irrigation potential develop and disseminate technologies and inputs for dry land agriculture.

Point no. 2 : Make special efforts to increase production of pulses and vegetable oilseeds.

Point no. 12 : Pursue vigorously programmes of afforestation, social and farm forestry and the development of bio-gas and other alternative energy sources.

9.1.20 The year 1982 has been declared as Productivity Year. In the field of agriculture the following strategy is envisaged for adoption.

(a) Higher targets have been fixed for crop production specially summer moong cultivation I

(b) Intensive efforts for use of various agricultural inputs i.e. Fertilizer, seeds and pesticides etc.

(c) Intensive efforts for accelerating coverage under High Yielding Varieties and Soil conservation etc.

(d) In order to provide real benefits to the grass root level for the local people, decentralized system of agricultural planning has been introduced. This provides

opportunity to local people for farming their own plans best suited to their environments in their particular tract.

9.1.21 In order to make a visible impact on crop production in consonance with the objective of the productivity year, the following measures have been identified to constitute the Action Programme of the Department of Agriculture for the Productivity Year and the New 20-Point Programme.

Irrigation and Farm Technology

9.1.22- According to the Land Use Statistics there are about 9 lakh hector of current fallow land in addition to 6 lakh hectare. of other fallow land in the State. Besides about 53.3 per cent of the gross cropped area is rainfed.

9.1.23- In order to provide life saving devices to the standing crops, the following components have been included and given due priority in various agro-climatic regions of the State :

(i) conservation of rain water in ponds ;

(ii) harnessing the surface water resources.

9.1.24 More emphasis has been laid in rainfed areas for using stable productivity. Improved technology evolved by the Agricultural Universities located at Kanpur, Faizabad and Pantnagar as well as Institute of Agriculture in BHU. Varanasi are being put into practice by the department.

9.1.25. Timely advice is given to farmers on the contingency cropping depending upon to whether recommendations techniques to save crop life and contemporary practices in favourable areas.

Proper advice is also given to farmers in the planning of land and water use and the District Soil and Water Conservation Committees play very important role. Crop Weather Watch Group idea has been included for rendering assistance to farmers.

9.1.26. Extensive demonstrations including 'Lab to Land' have been organized in selected dry farming areas and more emphasis is going to be laid on this in the years to come.

9.1.27. *Fallow Land* -- These have been lying fallow for more than a year and are mainly privately owned. In order to bring this land under cultivation various intensive efforts are being proposed such as dissemination of agricultural techniques, extension of suitable crop rotations, intensive use for agricultural inputs etc.

Pulses and Oilseeds

9.1.28. The Sixth Plan aims at producing 37.50 lakh tonnes of pulses and 30 lakh tonnes of oilseeds by 1984-85. Many new programmes have been initiated for helping farmers to achieve these targets. As large area under pulses and oilseeds is un-irrigated, it is imperative to insulate the farmer from risks through better soil and water conservation as well as plant protection measures. The strategy includes the following approaches :

Pulses :

9.1.29. To increase the production of pulses a target of 30.00 lakhs tonnes has been fixed for 1982-83 against an anticipated achievement of 25.24 lakh tonnes during 1980-81. The main strategy for increasing the productivity of pulses crop in U. P. are as under :

(i) The cultivation of early maturing varieties of moong under assured irrigated condition will be popularised in an area of 4.50 lakh hectares during 1982-83. During 1980-81 only 2.49 lakh hectares were covered by summer moong which rose to 3.55 lakh hectares. in 1981-82 ;

(ii) The cultivation of early maturing varieties of arhar is gaining popularity in irrigated areas of Western districts of the State. It is proposed to increase coverage

under early arhar to 0.50 lakh ha. during 1982-83 against which 0.14 lakh hectares. has been brought during 1981-82,

(iii) In order to increase the productivity of Gram in Bundelkhand region of the State, special efforts have been made in selecting the potential areas. For this use of quality seed, adoption of Plant Protection measures and more scientific plant population better moisture conservation have been ensured.

Oilseeds

9.1.30 Special strategy have been framed for increasing the production and productivity of oilseeds in Uttar Pradesh. Salient features are summarised as under :

(i) The plant protection measures have been strengthened. Under this provision of subsidy on the use of pesticides has been proposed ;

(ii) In order to get optimum yield, fertilizer application will be ensured. In rainfed areas special emphasis is laid on application of Phosphate, Potash to obtain optimum yield ;

(iii) In canal and tubewell irrigated area, special efforts will be laid to sow ground nut crop after palewa after mid June.

(iv) Extension of Agricultural techniques such as adoption of line sowing in preference to broad casting will be ensured by extension efforts in case of *til*. timely sowing will be ensured in case of rapeseed and mustard crops ;

(v) Cultivation of soyabean will be accelerated.

(ii) *Cane Development*

9.1.31. Uttar Pradesh contribution at the beginning of the Sixth Five-Year 1980 85 has been only 25 percent of the total sugar production of the country. By the end of the Sixth Plan, this contribution is proposed to be raised to 30 per cent. The Plan for sugarcane production will meet not only the full requirement of the sugar industry but will also meet the raw material requirement of khandsari and gur industry. It

is proposed to be met mainly by increasing per hectare average yield, better recovery of sugarcane and stabilising the area under sugarcane. Proposed targets

by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1983-84 period have been kept as under:

TABLE 6—Proposed Targets

Serial no.	Item	Unit	Projected level for	
			1984-85	1983-84
1	2	3	4	5
1	Sugarcane area	Lakh hetare	15.05	15.03
2	Sugarcane production	Lakh tonnes	754	737
3	Average yield	Qtls./hect.	500	490
4	Sugar Production	Lakh/tonnes	21.50	21.00

9.1.32. In order to produce the targetted 21.50 lakh tonnes of sugar by the end of Sixth Plan, the actual daily crushing capacity of the sugar factories has also to be increase from the base year 1979-80 level of 1.33 L.lakh TCD per day to 1.74 lakh TCD per day. This gap of 0.41 lakh tonnes additional capacity is proposed to be fulfilled by way of establishing 13 new sugar factories (1250 X 13) 0.162 lakh tonnes) and by

modernisation, rehabilitation and expansion of the existing untis (0.248 lakh tonnes TCD perday.)

9.1.33. *Progress during Sixth Plan*—The level of sugarcane production, area under sugarcane and the level of productivity per hectare in the base year 1979-80 and 1980-81 and 1981-82 along with projected levels for the year 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 are narrated as under :

TABLE 7—Physical Targets and Achievements

Head of development	Level of standards		
	Target	Estab-lished	Shortfall excess
1	2	3	4
A—Sugarcane production .			
<i>in lakh tonnes</i>			
(i) Base year 1979-80	..	471	—
(ii) 1980-81	589	577	(—) 12
(iii) 1981-82	620	717	(+) 97
(iv) Projected level for :			
(a) 1982-83	672	700	(+) 28
(b) 1983-84	737	..	..
(c) 1984-85	754	..	..
B—Sugarcane area			
<i>in lakh hec.</i>			
(i) Base year 1979-80	..	12.33	..
(ii) 1980-81	12.81	12.05	(—) 0.76
(iii) 1981-82	13.18	15.39	(+) 2.29
(iv) Projected level for :			
(a) 1982-83	13.99	17.00	(+) 4.01
(b) 1983-84	15.03	..	..
(c) 1984-85	15.06	..	..
C—Sugarcane productivity			
<i>in tonnes/hect.</i>			
(i) Base Year 1979-80	..	38.20	..
(ii) 1980-81	46.00	47.09	(+) 1.90
(iii) 1981-82	47.00	46.60	(—) 0.40
(iv) Projected level for :			
(a) 1982-83	48.00	42.00	(—) 6.00
(b) 1983-84	49.00	..	..
(c) 1984-85	50.00	..	..

9.1.34. *Reasons for shortfall*—The above figures show that while the targets of sugar and sugarcane production have been achieved, the area under sugarcane has also increased during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 from the base year level. The productivity has, thus, a decreasing level which may be attributed, mainly due to the natural calamities such as drought conditions (in the monsoon months) and floods with water-logging in certain areas. However, keeping in view the adverse climatic conditions, steps have been taken to minimise the incidence of pests and diseases by adopting better 'package of practices' with augmented irrigation and increased level of fertilizer application and also drainage programmes etc., so that impact of natural vagaries are reduced and the productivity is increased.

9.1.35. *Intra-regional disparities*—There is disparity between per hectare Yields of West Uttar Pradesh and that of Central and Eastern Uttar Pradesh. For this climate and soil have their own role to play. The main reasons for better yields in West Uttar Pradesh are intensive irrigation facilities coupled with better agricultural practices and, relatively labourious farmers. Both in the Central and East Uttar Pradesh the average yield is poorer due to the existing irrigation system which do not provide sufficient irrigation to the sugarcane crop. The main irrigation system of Sharda and Gandak canals, sometimes, do not provide irrigation during summer months while, during rainy season, there is severe water-logging of sugarcane fields resulting in poor productivity. In order to reduce the disparity, efforts for providing better irrigation facilities as also suitable drainage programmes by the Irrigation Department and Command Authorities are in progress. Because of adverse climatic conditions and existence of large number of farmers with small holdings, thus reducing the retention capacity, the crushing duration of the season in East Uttar Pradesh which is nearly a month lesser than the West U. P. Besides, most of the sugar units are small and sick. Thus, there is a need not only for increasing the per hectare. yield but also for modernisation and expansion of the sugar factories in Central and East Uttar Pradesh.

9.1.36. *Impact of decentralised planning*—During the year 1982-83 the State Government, adopted the policy of decentralised planning. As a part of the State Plan, separate district plans were finalised on the basis of basic necessities of the under-developed cane-growing districts. The basic concept of preparing such plans according to needs of the area have given different priorities for individual districts. With one year's experience, the district plans are likely to be more beneficial and fruitful.

9.1.37. *Important Programme of 1983-84*—With the basic objective of improving the productivity and thereby, over all sugarcane production in this State, the department has adopted the following strategies:

1. Use of pure, healthy and fresh seed material of improved sugarcane varieties.
2. Better care of ratoon cane crop.
3. Use of higher doses of nitrogenous fertilizers.
4. Adoption of better crop protection measures.
5. Construction of 'Inter-village' link roads for improving cane marketing.
6. Arrangements for proper irrigation facilities.
7. Research on short and long term problems of cane development of the State in general and in particular, towards the evolution, testing and multiplication of seed material.
8. Evolution and dissemination of improved package of practices through sound extension training programmes.

The above strategies are proposed to be implemented through following set of continuing Plan schemes:

1. Providing cane protection appliances to growers-small and marginal, on subsidised rates.
2. Controlling sugarcane pests through ground and aerial operations.
3. Cane development work in new sugar factory areas.
4. Subsidising expenditure on transport of seed cane.
5. Production of foundation seed cane.
6. Cane Grower's Training Institute.

7. Subsidising Uttar Pradesh Sugar-cane Research Council.

8. Intensification of manuring facilities.

9. Intensive cane development around 16 kms. radius of sugar factories.

10. Cane development in Uttar Pradesh.

11. Strengthening plan-cell in the office of Ganna Ayukta, Uttar Pradesh.

New programmes:

12. Construction of 'Iner-village' link roads.

13. Provision of additional supervisory and complimentary staff for 2 new regions at Moradabad and Varanasi.

9.1.38. State Government has taken up National Rural Employment Programme as a part of '20-point' programme. Under this programme, the department has taken up earth-work and brick-soling of roads in the reserved areas of sugar factories. This will not only improve and facilitate cane supplies to the sugar factories but will also provide employment to the weaker section of the society.

9.1.39. *Special Component Plan for Scheduled castes scheduled Tribes*—Under the Special Component Plan, the department has quantified plan-targets

for Scheduled Castes/Tribes so as to provide higher assistance as compared to small and marginal farmers as shown in the Statements SCPI and II

Requirements of Man-power—

9.1.40. Man -power requirement of this department under two special programmes of National Rural Employment Programme and Construction of 'Inter-village' link roads for the year 1983-84 are estimated to be 5,17,500 and 2,07,648 respectively.

9.1.41. *Arrangements for monitoring programmes*—Monthly meetings of the Regional Deputy Cane Commissioners at the State level, District Cane Officers at the Regional level and District Cane Officers at the district level are arranged for reviewing the financial and physical progress and also removing the bottlenecks, if any, for smooth implementation of the departmental policies and programmes. In addition,fort-nightly meetings of field staff are also held at the zonal level in each month.

9.1.42. *Fertilizer Consumption*—The fertilizers consumed during the year 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82, targets and anticipated achievement in 1982-83 and proposed targets for 1983-84 are illustrated in following table : ...

TABLE 8—Physical Targets and Achievements of Fertilizers Distribution

Serial no.	Item	Unit	Base year 1979-80 Level	Achievement		1982-83		1983-84
				1980-81	1981-82	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Proposed target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	<i>Distribution of Chemical Fertilizers</i>							
(a)	Nitrogenous (N)	'000 tons	65.39	61.65	69.93	79.70	79.70	90.20
(b)	Phosphatic (P)	„	12.53	12.02	10.86	7.20	7.20	7.30
(c)	Potassic (K)	..	4.06	4.04	4.64	3.50	3.50	3.50
	Total : (NPK)	..	81.98	77.71	85.43	90.40	90.40	101.00
2	Area under distribution of Fertilizer	'00 hact.	1,233	1,205	1,539	1,399	1,700	1,503

(iii) *Horticulture Development—*

9.1.43. The geographical and climatological conditions prevailing in different parts of the State are quite congenial for successful cultivation of various horticultural crops namely fruits, vegetables,

potato,flowering and ornamental Plants, spices including their processing and preservation. A number of scheme-shave been drawn up by the department to exploit to the maximum possible extent thenatural resources. For ensuring a

better life to the people of the State. Consequently attempts have been made to increase the production of fruits and vegetables including potato in suitable areas.

9.1.44. *Targets and outlays of Sixth Five-year Plan*—An outlay of Rs. 790 lakhs has been provided for the horticulture development programmes during the Sixth Five-Year Plan 1980-85. At present the area under fruit orchards is estimated about 5.10 lakh hectares which is expected to increase by 5.75 lakh hectares at the end of 1984-85. Likewise the area under vegetables is also expected to increase from 6.38 lakh hectares to 7.31 lakh hectares at the end of Sixth Plan period. Increase in potato area is estimated to occur from 2.91 lakh hectares to 3.00 lakh hectares, at the end of 1984-85. The total anticipated production of fruits, vegetables and potato are 33.22, 77.20 and 46.30 lakh tonnes, which are expected to increase further by 37-38, 89.92 and 48.10 lakh tonnes respectively at the end of Sixth Plan Period.

9.1.45. *Strategy and main programmes of Sixth Plan*—The following measures will be adopted for development of horticulture in 1980-85 Plan with the following objects :

1. Increasing the existing area under horticultural crops.
2. Increasing the productivity of the the existing area under these crops.
3. Increasing cropping intensity and diversification of cropping patterns.
4. Increasing the use of inputs and their scientific judicious application.
5. Developing storage, processing and marketing facilities to ensure reasonable price to the producer.

The above strategy will be adopted for achieving 5 per cent and 8 per cent annual growth rate in fruits and vegetables respectively.

9.1.46. *Physical and Financial Achievements of 1981-82*—The area under fruit crops in the State at the end of 1981-82 was estimated about 4.94 lakh hectares and the production of fruits was about 30.90 lakh tonnes. Similarly the area under vegetables and potato were about 5.96 and 2.86 lakh hectares, resulting the production of 71.38 and 43.00 lakh tonnes respectively at the end of the

year 1981-82 and the expenditure of Rs. 89.55 lakh.

9.1.47. *Physical and financial achievement (anticipated) of 1982-83*—In the year 1981-82 the area and production of fruits was 4.94 lakh hectares and 30.90 lakh tonnes, respectively which is expected to increase to 5.19 lakh hectares and 33.22 lakh tonnes by the end of 1982-83.

9.1.48. Similarly in 1981-82 the area and production of vegetables was 5.96 lakh hectares and 71.38 lakh tonnes, which is expected to increase to 6.38 lakh hectares and 77.20 lakh tonnes by the end of 1982-83. The area under potato is expected to rise from 2.86 lakh hectares to 2.91 lakh hectares in 1982-83 and the production from 43.00 lakh tonnes to 46.30 lakh tonnes. For horticulture development programmes an outlay of Rs. 198.59 lakh has been fixed including a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs of NREP for the current financial year. Against the above outlay a provision of Rs. 174.66 lakhs has been made in the budget and all the funds will be utilized by the current financial year.

3. *Main programme of 1983-84 Plan, their proposed outlays and selected targets*

9.1.49 Improvement can be brought through providing the necessary crop production technology and various inputs like quality seed and planting material fertilizers, plant protection chemicals etc. Schemes have been prepared for meeting the requirements of planting material by establishing fruit plant nurseries, vegetable and potato seed farms.

9.1.50 The Department has established 8 Government Gardens, 8 Progeny orchards and 70 Nurseries in each district of the State for the production of genuine plants. In the year 1981-82 1.70 crore fruit and other plants have been produced at these Nurseries. In the year 1982-83, 41 New Nurseries are being established and 2.40 crores plants will be produced in this year to be distributed to growers in the year 1983-84 under the Tree Plantation Drive.

9.1.51 Nine Vegetable Seed Multiplication Farms and 12 Potato Seed Multiplication Farms have been established up to 1981-82 in the plain district of the State which are producing 1800 qtls. of vegetable seeds and 60,000 qtls. of disease free foundation potato seed. Two potato Seed Multiplication Farms

and three Vegetable Seed Multiplication Farms are being established in 1982-83. There are 631 Cold Stores in the State with storage capacity of 17 lac. M. tonnes i.e., about 35 per cent of the total production. With a view to meet the demand of the growers and adequate quantities encouragement is also being provided to private nurseries for an effective control over the material and methods of production in the 499 private nurseries in the State. Fruit Plant Nursery Regulation Act is in operation in the State. Technical guidance has been arranged to be provided to the growers through technical staff posted in some specific development blocks.

9.1.52 A number of vegetables and spices are very popular with the people and are the items of daily consumption. Attempts are being made to develop the production of these vegetables and spices in the vicinity of big cities and districts suited for this purpose.

9.1.53 Staff at headquarters', region and district level is providing necessary

guidance to the needy persons and also supervising the work relating to the implementation of various schemes both technically and financially.

9.1.54 Short term training is being given to house-wives and other interested persons in preservation of fruit and vegetable through 60 Fruit Preservation and Community Canning Centres which are working in the State. These centres also preserve fruits and vegetables to a limited extent. To impart training in food science, cookery and bakery, 4 Food Science Centres have been established in the State.

9.1.55 In Bee-keeping programme bee-hives and bee colonies along with other apparatus are made available to the interested persons. This programme is very helpful in increasing the production of various crops through successful cross pollination.

9.1.56 Under the various horticulture development schemes the physical targets are fixed to achieve the following levels.

TABLE 9—Physical Targets and Achievements

Serial no.	Item	Unit	Achievement during 1981-82	Target for 1982-83	Anticipated Achievement 1982-83	Targets for 1983-84
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Area :						
A.	Fruits	Lakh hect.	4.938	5.19	5.19	5.46
B.	Vegetables	.. ..	5.960	6.38	6.38	6.38
C.	Potato	.. ..	2.861	2.91	2.91	2.95
2 Production :						
A.	Fruits	L. T.	30.90	33.22	33.22	35.22
B.	Vegetables	.. ..	71.38	77.20	77.20	83.33
C.	Potato	.. ..	43.00	46.30	46.30	47.20

9.1.57 Department of Horticulture and Fruit Utilization is implementing an enthusiastic programme of Fruit Orchard development in the plains of Uttar Pradesh during the 6th Five-Year Plan. Under the proposed programme long term ARC loan will be provided to the orchardists through U. P. Co-operative Land Development Bank for planting fruit orchards like Mango, Guava, Citrus, Aonla, Ber and Grapes. It is estimated that about Rs. 78 lakhs will be required as Institutional Finance during 6th Five Year Plan.

Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes

9.1.58 A scheme for horticulture development in 30 districts of plains was sanctioned in 1980-81 for the benefit of farmers belonging to the scheduled castes. During 1980-81 the scheme was launched in 3 development Blocks of each of the Ten districts viz., Barabanki, Bahraich, Sultanpur, Mirzapur, Unnao, Badaun, Muzaffarnagar, Lalitpur, Sitapur and Jaunpur.

9.1.59. During 1981-82 this scheme has been extended in 10 more districts

namely Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, Varanasi, Fatehpur, Kanpur, Hamirpur, Aligarh, Saharanpur Bareilly and Lakhimpur Kheri.

9.1.60. During the third phase in 1982-83 the scheme will cover three development blocks in each of the following 10 districts.

Ballia, Ghazipur, Deoria, Basti, Allahabad, Mathura, Agra, Jalaun, Pilibhit and Hardoi.

9.1.61 The following programme have been taken up under the scheme,

Establishment of Nurseries

Two nurseries have been established in Budaun and Unnao during 1980-81. The plants produced in these nurseries will be supplied to the farmers belonging to scheduled castes on priority basis.

Cultivation of short duration fruit crops

Under this programme emphasis is given on the cultivation of short duration fruit crops like papaya, banna, phalsa, guava, lime etc., by the scheduled castes. It is practical to provide 20 plants of different types of 100 farmer in each of the development block where the scheme is in operation annually. Thus, the programme envisage the distribution of 1000 plants annually in each of the development blocks selected for the purpose.

Cultivation of vegetable and spices

Under this programme it is practiced to provide necessary crop production inputs and necessary technical guidance to 100 farmers in each development block having an area of 0.1 hectare under these (vegetable and species) crops annually. According to this programme 10 hect. area will be developed in each development block, under these crops every year.

Cultivation of Potato

Potato crop gives high yields as well as income per unit area. Therefore, the cultivation of this crop is also very helpful in raising the economic status of the farmers belonging to Scheduled castes. Under this programme 80 farmers having an area of 0.1 hectares in each of the development block selected for this scheme are being provided necessary crop production inputs and necessary technical guidance at the spot.

Under the above programmes a subsidy of 25 per cent and 33 1/3 per cent

on the cost of various inputs, including cost of plants and seeds is being provided to small and marginal farmers of scheduled castes respectively.

Training Programme

Successful cultivation of horticultural crops requires technical and scientific manipulation in various operations. Under this programme, therefore, it is proposed to impart training to 50 farmers in each development block in these trails. The training is of four days duration and a stipend of Rs. 10 per trainee per day is being given to the trainees.

(iv) Fruit Utilization

9.1.62. With a view to intensify horticulture development work in hill areas of the State a separate Directorate of Horticulture and Fruit Utilization was created in the year 1953. Since then during the past various Five Year Plans a number of programmes were launched by the Directorate with the result that the area under horticulture which was only 2513 hectares in 1951 has increased to 114,000 hectares by the end of 1981-82. Similarly significant work was also done in the field of vegetable and potato cultivation. Consequently present annual level of fruit and vegetable production has gone upto 2.75 lakhs and 1.10 lakh tonnes respectively against 3800 tonnes and 1500 tonnes in 1953.

9.1.63 In order to make available genuine type of planting material to the grower the department has already established 104 Government farms, orchards and nurseries in the different parts of the hill districts. These farms raise quality fruit plants and vegetable seed under the expert technical supervision of the departmental staff for distribution to the growers within and outside the State on reasonable price. Six potato farms are also established in the hill areas which produce diseased free seed for distribution to the growers.

9.1.64. In order to assist the growers in various horticultural operations, 146 horticulture-cum-plant protection mobile teams have already been established in the hill areas. These teams besides rendering technical know-how to the growers free of cost also carry out plant protection work on various horticultural and vegetable crops of the growers.

9.1.65. At present 35 Community Canning-cum-Training Centres are functioning in the hill areas. These centres impart training to house-wives and other interested persons in the simple methods of home canning and also pack fruits and vegetables in a limited quantity for domestic consumption.

Till 1981-82 an amount of Rs. 615.03 lakhs has already been distributed as loan for horticulture development. Similarly the hill growers are also being given long term loan facilities for growing mushroom in the private sector. Till 1981-82 a sum of Rs. 22.66 lakhs has been distributed to the growers and 301 mushroom production units have been established in which about 2,00,000 kgs of mushroom is being produced per annum.

9.1.66. The Horticultural Experiments and Training Centre, Chaubattia (Almora) has been conducting several short-term and long term experiments on pests and diseases relating to horticultural crops. To cope with the local problems of temperate and subtropical fruits and vegetables, 4 sub-research Stations viz., Jeolikote (Nainital), Srinagar (Garhwal), Pithoragarh and Dunda (Uttarkashi) have been established.

9.1.67. The objective of Sixth Plan are as under :

1. Increasing area under horticultural crops.
2. Developing dry fruit cultivation in remote areas.
3. Increasing productivity of existing plantations through better practices and use of inputs and their scientific application.
4. Linking production of storage, processing and marketing facilities to ensure economic returns to the growers.
5. Reduction in the disparities of income of cultivator specially small and marginal farmers by diversification of horticultural crops for better immediate returns.

9.1.68. An outlay of Rs. 13.50 crores has been provided in Sixth Five Year Plan for horticulture (Hills). Against this an expenditure of Rs. 344.42 lakhs was incurred during the first two years of the Sixth Plan. The outlay for 1982-83 is 275.00 lakhs which is expected to be utilized in full. An outlay of Rs. 360.00 lakhs has been proposed for

this sector during 1983-84.

(v) *Extension and Farmers Training Programme*

9.1.69. The set of Rural Development has been created as an agency for integrated and comprehensive rural reconstruction in the State. 21 extension training centres have been established under the Rural Development Department at various places in the State. Besides, these institutions, 21 Farmers training centres are also functioning, mostly, in the campus of extension training centres for the benefit of the farmers. These centres organise adaptive trials, layout educative demonstrations at the instructional farms, evaluate training programmes, conduct case studies and publish literature for the use of extension workers and farmers.

9.1.70. Against an outlay of Rs. 350.00 lakhs for the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) and outlay of Rs. 282 lakhs has been proposed for continuing schemes and Rs. 68.00 lakhs for new schemes. An outlay of Rs. 64.00 lakhs including Rs. 4 lakhs for hill has been proposed for the annual plan 1983-84. Against an outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs, for the Sixth Plan Period (1980-85) an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1983-84 in the Community Development Sector.

9.1.71. In view of the new concept of integrated rural development and decentralised planning, extension workers and officers of all levels have to be technically more equipped to guide farmers and under take systematic project formulation, implementation monitoring and evaluation.

9.1.72. To Achieve this objective a regional training institution of Rural Development at Ghazipur is proposed to be established during 1983-84 with an initial outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh. Out of 5 regional Training Institute of Rural Development two will be established in 1984-85.

9.1.73. For divisional and district level officers of the Rural development, to expedite pace of rural development specially of the rural poor, weaker sections of the society and scheduled castes and tribes, it is necessary to train divisional and district level officers engaged

in Rural Development. Under the centrally sponsored scheme, there is a provision of 20 lakhs, as non-recurring expenditure and Rs. 10 lakhs as recurring expenditure. The entire expenditure will

be shared by Government of India and U. P. Government of 50:50 basis.

9.1.74. The table below indicates proposed outlay for the extension and farmers training programme:

TABLE—10—*Outlay and Expenditure*

(Rupees in lakhs)

Programme	Outlay 1980-85	Actual Expenditure		1982-83		Proposed outlay for 1983-84
		1980-81	1981-82	Outlay	Antici- pated expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Agriculture sector—Extension and Farmers Training	350.00	53.84	63.26	61.00	81.54	64.00
2. Community Development sector	15.00	1.36	1.27	2.00	1.20	2.0

(vi) *Agricultural Marketing*

9.1.75. Improvement of existing marketing structure and system will have to keep pace with the Plans of agricultural developments. An outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakhs including Rs. 5.00 lakhs for hill region has been proposed by State Government for the year 1983-84.

9.1.76. With the introduction of decentralized Planning out of Rs. 60.00 lakhs, Rs. 54 lakhs has been proposed for district sector while Rs. 6 lakhs remains for State Sector. Under State Sector, it is proposed to establish offices in newly created districts Lalitpur, i. e. Ghaziabad and Kanpur Dehat. Besides, two Regional offices for Kumaon and Garhwal division are also proposed to be established.

9.1.77. In district sector plan, there is a provision of Grant-in-aid to Rajya Krishi Utpadan Mandi Parishad for acquiring land and constructing markets in economically weaker regions including hill districts of U. P. Similarly Grant-in-aid to Rajya Krishi Utpadan and Mandi Parishad is also being provided for brick pavements of Kachcha link-roads. The execution of work is being done by R. E. S. Besides it is also

proposed to launch the construction of rural godowns under the centrally sponsored of schemes for provision of grant-in-aid equally shared by State and Central Government; State share of the proposed scheme has been included in the State Plan.

9.1.78. Under the central sector scheme grant-in-aid is being given to Rajya Krishi Utpadan Mandi Parishad for development of selected regulated market in U. P. It is contemplated that 8 principal markets and 12 sub-markets will be constructed with an estimated expenditure of Rs. 5.40 lakhs in central sector scheme.

9.1.79. During the first two years (1980—82) of Sixth Plan total expenditure of Rs. 202.57 lakhs was incurred and it is estimated that Rs. 105.81 lakhs will be incurred in the year 1982-83. An outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1983-84.

9.1.80. Besides, the project for the development of 49 Principal Market Yards and 24 subsidiary market yards is also under way. The total outlay for this project is Rs. 26.50 crores with the assistance from European Economic community Plan, available in the shape of loan from Government of India,

During 1982-83 it is estimated that an expenditure of Rs. 169.21 lakhs will be incurred. For the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 519.89 lakhs is proposed.

9.1.81. By the end of 1982-83, it is anticipated that the construction of 60 Principal Market yards, 26 sub market yards will be completed. Besides construction of 7000 culverts on link roads and 600 Km. of brick pavement would also be done by the end of 1982-83. By the end of 1983-84, construction of 71 Principal Market yards and 46 sub-market yards, besides brick pavement of 650 kms. of Kachcha road and construction of 7 rural godowns, are proposed to be completed.

(vii) *Storage and Warehousing*

9.1.82. The U. P. State Warehousing Corporation was established by the Government of Uttar Pradesh in 1958 under the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act, 1956. Later on, this Act was repealed and replaced by the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962. This Corporation is a statutory body and its shares are held by the U. P. Government and the Central Warehousing Corporation in equal proportions.

Phenominal increase in storage capacity:

9.1.83. Till 1970-71 this Corporation had a total storage capacity of of 3.81 lakh M. T. which consisted of only hired godowns. There was no constructed capacity of the Corporation, till then. Keeping in view of the objectives and functions of the Corporation, this Corporation launched a massive programme of augmenting its capacity of accelerating the construction of scientific godown since 1976-77 as may be seen from the following table :

Year	Target (in M. T.)	Capacity constructed (in M.T.)
1976-77	20,000	78,080
1977-78	20,000	3,21,597

Year	Target (in M.T.)	Capacity constructed (in M.T.)
1978-79	1,45,000	2,13,801
1979-80	40,000	1,29,285
1980-81	60,000	64,804
1981-82	60,000	63,722
Total	3,45,000	8,71,289 ^x

9.1.84. The Corporation has been able to construct a capacity of 9.06 lakh M. T. till September 1982 which is about one-third of the total capacity of 27.29 lakh M. T. constructed by all the State Warehousing Corporations working in the country and has created record in the speedy construction of scientific warehouses with the highest capacity among the State Warehousing Corporations of the country.

Use of Institutional Finance for Construction of Warehouses

9.1.85. For the construction of scientific storage capacity on such a large scale the corporation has obtained Institutional Finance amounting to Rs. 11.253 crores from the State Bank of India on the basis of viable projects sanctioned by the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation, Bombay. This singular achievement has been commended by the Steering Group of the State Planning Commission who have recommended that this example should be emulated by the other State Enterprises also.

Construction Programme during the Sixth Five-Year Plan : 1980--85

9.1.86. During Sixth Five-Year Plan, the Corporation has proposed to construct a capacity of 60,000 M. T. every year at an estimated cost of Rs. 180.00

lakhs, the year-wise details of which are given below:—

Year	Capacity proposed to be constructed M. T.	Estimated cost of construction (Lakhs)
1980-81	60,000	180.00
1981-82	60,000	180.00
1982-83	60,000	180.00
1983-84	60,000	180.00
1984-85	60,000	180.00
Total	3,00,000	900.00

9.1.87 Since the State Government have proposed an outlay of Rs.200.00 lakhs for contributing towards the equity of this corporation and taking into account the matching contribution of Rs.200 lakhs from the Central Warehousing Corporation under the provision of the Act, the Corporation has proposed the following year-wise break up of the resources for the Sixth Plan period :

Year	Capacity proposed to be constructed (MT)	Estimated cost of constructed (Rs. in lakhs)	Share capital to be contributed by two share holders (Rs. in lakhs)	Loan from Financing Institution	State Government share of contribution to be provided in the Plan (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1980-81	60,000	180	58	122	29
1981-82	60,000	180	70	110	35
1982-83	60,000	180	15	130	25
1983-84	60,000	180	60	120	30
1984-85	60,000	180	162	18	81
Total	3,00,000	900	400	500	200

Construction Programme during 1980-81 :

9.1.88 As against the target of constructing 60,000 M.T. capacity during the year the Corporation completed capacity of 64,804 M.T. including rural godowns of 3780 M.T.

During 1980-81 an amount of Rs.29 lakhs was subscribed by the State Government towards the equity of this Corporation (Rupees 25 lakhs for plains and Rs.4 lakhs for hills). Though formal sanction for contributing matching share was accorded by the Central Warehousing Corporation but since their share of Rs.4 lakhs for the hill

regions was received in April, 1981, therefore, the State's share could not be available to this Corporation for utilisation during the year.

Diversification of Activities Cold Storage and Rural Godowns

9.1.89 In order to diversify its activities this Corporation has constructed a Cold Storage at Sahibabad (Ghaziabad) which has a capacity of 4,000 M.T. This Cold Storage has not only fulfilled the needs of Potato growers of this region but will also provide storage facilities for the fruits of the Hill areas. This Corporation also has a plan of constructing cool houses in the hill areas for the

Benefits of primary fruit growers of this hitherto neglected region.

9.1.90 This Corporation is the pioneer amongst other State Warehousing Corporations which have taken up the programme of constructing godowns in rural areas under Central Government's Scheme of constructing rural godown. A capacity of 3780 MT has been constructed during the year by this Corporation at 3 rural centres.

Construction Programme during 1981-82

9.1.91. In view of the difficult financial position of the Corporation caused by arbitrary deductions made by the Food Corporation of India, the Board of Directors decided to complete the continuing works during the current financial year.

9.1.92. Against the proposed target of constructing 60,000 MT capacity at an estimated cost of Rs. 180.00 lakhs, this Corporation completed a capacity of 63,722 MT including 2520 MT of rural godowns during the year which is 106.20 per cent of the target.

9.1.93. The State Government sanctioned a provision of Rs. 35.00 lakhs equity during the year and under the provisions of the Act, matching contribution was also received from the Central Warehousing Corporation. Against Rs. 70.00 lakhs received from both the shareholders, an expenditure of Rs. 210.45 lakhs was incurred on construction work and the difference was met by the corporation partly from institutional finance and partly from own resources.

Construction Programme during 1982-83

9.1.94. As stated in foregoing table, the Corporation propose to construct a capacity of 60,000 MT this year also at an estimated cost of Rs. 180.00 lakhs at those suitable places where land is made available to this Corporation by the Mandi Board/State Government. Efforts are being made to acquire land at various places.

9.1.95. The State Government have proposed an outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs

(Rs. 19.00 lakhs for plains and Rs. 6.00 lakhs for hills) for this corporation during the year for construction of warehouses and under the provisions of the Act matching contribution is expected from Central Warehousing Corporation also. In case Rs. 50.00 lakhs are received from both the shareholders there shall be a gap of Rs. 130.00 lakhs which shall be partly met out by taking loan from institutional finance and partly from corporations' own resources.

Construction Programme during 1983-84:

9.1.96. Like previous years of the Sixth Plan, the corporation again proposes to construct a capacity of 60,000 MT at an estimated cost of Rs. 180.00 lakhs.

9.1.97. The State Government have proposed an outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs (Rs. 24.00 lakhs for plains and Rs. 6.00 lakhs for hills) for the construction of Warehouses. Under the provisions of the Act matching contribution is also expected from the Central Warehousing Corporation. In case Rs. 60.00 lakhs are received to this corporation from both the shareholders, a gap of Rs. 60.00 lakhs will still be there which will be partly met by taking loan through institutional finance and partly from the corporation's own resources. However, the achievement of the target depends upon the availability of funds from the shareholders and also on the availability of institutional finance in time.

(viii) Sewage Utilization :

9.1.98. The application of sewage water on land for irrigatin purposes is the cheapest method of gainful utilization of wastes. In sewage utilization schemes, the treatment and disposal of sewage is accompanied with utilisation of manurial ingredients of sewage for better yield of crops.

9.1.99. A sum of Rs. 90 lakh has been allocated for sewage utilization schemes during Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980 - 85). This outlay will be utilised

for completing the remaining works of 12 on-going schemes in addition to taking up some new schemes. It is targeted that by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan, 20 more schemes will be completed and 21,500 hectares of land be put under irrigation. Six schemes have been completed during 1980-81 and 1981-82 and four more schemes have been proposed during 1982-83 within an allocation of Rs. 115.88 lakhs. During 1983-84 three more schemes will be completed with an outlay of Rs. 71.00 lakhs.

(ix) *Agricultural Research and Education*

9.1.100. There are three Agricultural and Technological Universities namely G. B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology Pantnagar (Naini Tal), C. S. Azad University of Agriculture and Technology, Kanpur and N. D. University of Agriculture and Technology, Faizabad. These are entrusted with the responsibilities of Agricultural research and education. Hill and western regions are connected with Pantnagar Agricultural University, Bundelkhand and central region are connected with Kanpur Agricultural University and Faizabad University is connected with eastern regions. The fundamental and practical reasearch is conducted by these Agricultural Universities on Agriculture, animal husbandry, fish production. The work of supply and adoption of research results to Agriculturists, Scientists, livestock breeders is done by the Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries Deptt. through researches (farms and demonstrations) and essential agricultural inputs, thus with integrated efforts of Agricultural and Technological Universities and Development Deptt. the economic condition is being improved by solving the Agriculture problems of farmers.

9.1.101. The work of development of new varieties and modern research Techniques in Wheat, Paddy, Maize Gram, Pea, Barley, Urad, Soyabean, Mustard, Potato, Cotton, Tobacco, is being done by Agricultural and Technological Universities. U. P. 115, U. P. 262, U. P. 368 varieties of wheat developed by G. B. Pant

University, Varuna variety of mustard and chanchal variety of chilly developed by C. S. Azad University of Kanpur, are notable. Besides, by reclamation of barren land in Kumarganj and Dilipnagar farms respectively of Faizabad and Kanpur Universities cereals and Vegetable crops are being grown. This helps in bringing new inspirations in farmers of the regions of these Universities. An outlay of Rs. 325 lakhs was approved for 1980-81, against which expenditure of Rs. 504.17 lakhs was incurred, while against an outlay of Rs. 460.00 lakhs for 1981-82, the expenditure was Rs. 435.17 lakhs. For the Year 1982-83 an outlay of Rs. 355.00 lakhs has been approved against which expenditure of Rs. 356.38 lakhs is estimated.

9.1.102. An outlay of Rs. 375.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1983-84 for this sector.

2. LAND REFORMS

9.2.1. A large number of land reform measures were taken up by the Revenue Department but no definite survey was undertaken to study impact of such measures on agricultural production, equitable distribution of land, security of tenures, regularisation of rent, allotment of Gaon Sabha and Ceiling land, alienation of land by Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes, bar on sub-tenancy etc. With a view to make the present provisions of law more effective and bringing up the present legislation in conformity with the changing conditions and concepts of life it was considered necessary to undertake a survey. Accordingly a provision of Rupees 2.00 lakh was made during Sixth Plan period through the Schedule of New Demands for the year 1981-82. A sum of Rupees 1.00 lakh was provided for the year 1981-82 for the purpose. The work of survey was entrusted to the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow and Govind Ballabh Panth Social Science Institute, Allahabad. The survey in question is expected to be completed during the current year 1982-83.

9.2.2. *Consolidation of Holdings*-- Initially, the total area of the state regarding consolidation was estimated at

146.00 lakh hectares. This does not include area of isolated villages which were excluded from the scheme in the beginning due to local opposition. Formerly villages having 60 per cent consolidable area were included in the scheme. This percentage has since been reduced to 40. Consequently, a large number of villages of the State formerly excluded from the scheme, have now become eligible for consolidation. The total area to be covered under Consolidation operation is likely to go up considerably. Beside this, reconsolidation is to be done over an area of 16.78 lakh hectares.

9.2.3. By the end of 1979-80 an area of 141.67 lakh hectares had already been consolidated at a cost of Rs. 96.65 crores. In 1980-81 against a target of 3.80 lakh hectares, delivery of possession over new chaks was effected over 3.85 lakh hectares at a cost of Rs.9.40 crores. In 1981-82, delivery of possession over new chaks has been

effected over 3.45 lakh hectares as against the target of 3.85 lakh hectares at a cost of Rs. 10.71 crores. For 1982-83, it is proposed to consolidate an additional area of 3.90 lakh hectares at an estimated cost of Rs. 11.40 crores. Against this an outlay of Rs. 10.02 crores have been provided. Now taking the present circumstances into account enhance of in pay scales and increase of cost of materials, the expenditure for the year 1982-83 is estimated to Rs.14.10 crores.

9.2.4. For the 1983-84 plan a target of consolidating 3.95 lakh hectares of additional area is proposed with a financial estimated outlay of Rs. 1147.40 lakhs. For 1983-84, an outlay of Rs. 9.86 crores have been provided which is inadequate considering the expenditure of last year.

9.2.5. The breakup of physical and financial targets during the first four years of plan are given below:

TABLE 11—*Outlay and Expenditure*

Sl. no.	Year	Plan outlay in lakh Rs.	Actual expenditure: or revised outlay in lakh Rs	Physical targets in lakh hectares	Achievement in lakh hectares
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1980-81 ..	890.00	940.22	3.80	3.85
2	1981-82 ..	967.00	1071.00	3.85	3.45
3	1982-83 ..	1002.00	1410.00 (Estimated)	3.90	3.90 (Estimated)
4	1983-84 ..	986.00	1370.00 (Estimated)	3.95	

9.2.6. Reconsolidation Operations were started in Kairana and Musafirkhana tehsils of districts Muzaffarnagar and Sultanpur respectively in 1979-80. Six more tehsils namely Sardhana (Meerut), Dadri (Ghaziabad), Chhibramau (Far-

rukhabad), Mohanlaganj (Lucknow) Faizabad and Azamgarh were taken up for re-consolidation during 1980-81. In 1981-82, reconsolidation work has been taken up in eight more tehsils namely Iglas (Aligarh), Sadabad (Mathura),

Bilari (Moradabad), Deoband (Saharanpur) Shahganj (Jaunpur) Domariaganj (Basti) Bareilly and Unnao. During the year 1982-83 re-consolidation work has been taken up in 4 more tahsils namely Sandila (Hardoi), Soraon (Allahabad), Saidpur (Ghazipur) and Fatehpur. In 1983-84, it is proposed to take up 5 more tahsils for re-consolidation namely Auraiya, Bharthana (Etawah) Maharajganj (Rae Bareilly), Bindaki (Fatehpur) and Ram Sanehighat (Barabanki). As a result of consolidation operations during 1980-81 about 0.19 lakh hectares of land was made available for public purposes including Abadi sites for Harijans and landless labourers, Chak roads, sector roads, inter village road and approach road provided through consolidation operations improved the communication in the area considerably. In 1981-82, about 0.20 lakh hectares of land has been made available for public purposes including Abadi sites for Harijans and landless labourers. Similarly during 1982-83 it is proposed to make available about 0.20 lakh hectares of land.

9.2.7. *Financial Assistance to Allottees of ceiling land* - It is a Centrally sponsored Scheme meant for the benefit of allottees of ceiling surplus land. The scheme was introduced in 1977-78 as a wholly central scheme. The pattern of assistance has, however, been changed in 1979-80. The maximum limit of assistance to an allottee has been raised from Rs. 750 per hectare to Rs. 1000 per hectare and the expenditure will now be borne by the Central and State Government on 50:50 basis. The whole assistance will be given in lump-sum in the shape of grant.

9.2.8. The total area declared surplus upto the end of September, 1982 is 2,86,736 out of which the area measuring 2,63,107 acres has been taken into possession and 2,35,565 acres has been settled. A large area is in litigation in different courts. It is anticipated that about 20,000 acres of land would become available for settlement during the remaining years of Sixth Plan. It is also anticipated that 25,000 allottees of surplus land will get assistance. Therefore, Rs. 1, crore will be required for 25,000 beneficiaries.

9.2.9. *Development of U. P. Survey and Land Reforms Training Institute* -- Uttar Pradesh Survey and Land Reforms Training Institute, Hardoi imparts training in land records and survey operations from Supervisor Kanungos up to fresh recruits to the I. A. S. The development of the Institute has been included in the Sixth Five Year Plan in the year 1981-82. The training schedule will be expanded to include Land Reforms and Consolidation. The Institute will also run in-service courses. In addition to the officers of Revenue Department, allied departments like Block Development Irrigation, Police etc. will also be given training. The total expenditure for the entire plan period envisaged is Rs. 4.00 lakhs of which 1.00 lakh is earmarked for the year 1982-83 and the same amount is earmarked for 1983-84.

9.2.10. *Documentation and Statistical Unit in the Board of Revenue U.P.* -- With a view to bring about constant up grading of knowledge of land reforms agrarian problems, tenancy etc. a Documentation and Statistical Unit was established in the Board of Revenue U. P. in the Year 1980-81. The work under the scheme involved the maintenance of the data concerning above matters at the Board's level and constantly updating this knowledge for better planning and implementation of various land reforms measures. The scheme continued in 1982-83 with a budget provision of Rs. 1.5 lakhs. The scheme is proposed to be continued during 1983-84 with a budget provision of Rs. 1.60 lakhs.

9.2.11. The work under the scheme started by about the middle of the year 1981-82. Various steps to bring about improvement in various statistical matters of the Board were taken up by rendering requisite guidance in compilation, calculation and maintenance of the data received from the districts. As a first step towards assessing further potential of land under the "Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holdings Act" in U. P. a pilot survey is being launched in one Tahsil of a district. Preliminary preparations in this regard have been completed and field work of the pilot survey will commence shortly. After the results of the above survey become

available state-wide survey is-proposed to be launched. Besides a Statistical Diary containing basic important district wise data relating to the Revenue Department is also proposed to be published. Necessary data is being collected from the various districts in this regard.

3. MINOR IRRIGATION

9.3.1. Three agencies of the State Government are responsible for the implementations of different aspects of the Minor Irrigation Programme. State Ground Water Investigation Organisation provides data regarding the availability and state of exploitation of ground water in different regions, districts and development blocks of the State. It also advises the State Government regarding perspective plans for utilisation of ground water to ensure their optimal use as also for conjunctive use of surface and ground water resources. The State Irrigation Department is responsible for the construction, operation and maintenance of larger capacity public tube-wells, lift schemes, hill channels, bundhies and smaller storage works. The Minor Irrigation Department deals with the promotion of privately constructed masonry wells, persian wheels, small tube-wells, pumping sets, water courses, bundhies and hauzes. These works are financed mainly through institutional sources and cultivators own resources with an element of State subsidy. The Minor Irrigation Department, in general, does not operate or maintain such utilization sources, that being the responsibility of private individuals owning the works. The Department, however, is now undertaking operation and maintenance of some specific work such as hydrams in the hills.

(i) *Ground Water Investigation Organisation*

9.3.2. The main activities of the organisation are :

- (i) Water level observation in about 3,200 hydrograph station in the State.
- (ii) District and block-wise studies of ground water potential and utilization and upgrading them from time to time.

- (iii) Research work aimed at improved designs or water ground structures and pumping devices.
- (iv) Planning for conjunctive use of surface and ground water, and
- (v) Advise cultivators regarding efficient use of pump sets, tube-wells and other devices.

9.3.3. The organisation monitors the water table in various regions and areas annually to ascertain its behaviour on account of variable field conditions and development of ground water structures. Special studies are in progress for the Bundelkhand region and the saline belt of Agra, Mathura and Aligarh districts. For accurate assessment of ground water, help is being taken of the latest techniques such as nuclear techniques, photo-geology, remote sensing, ground water modelling and computer programming. Electrical logging techniques are being used for ascertaining the correct lithological succession and chemical qualities of ground water.

9.3.4. The organisation is also undertaking exploratory drilling programme with the help of its own rigs. Hydrological properties and water yielding capacities of aquifers are determined by conducting pumping sets. The successful exploratory holes are converted into production tube-wells.

9.3.5. An outlay of Rs.95.00 lakhs is proposed for this organisation for the year 1983-84 against the outlays of Rs.85.00 lakhs for 1982-83. The actual expenditure in 1982-83 is expected to be Rs.135.00 lakhs including that in the research project previously sponsored by the Government of India. Continuance of this project with Government of India assistance is necessary for timely completion of studies in hand.

(ii) *State Minor Irrigation*

9.3.6. State Minor Irrigation plays an important role in providing irrigation facilities in areas where gravity canal irrigation is not feasible or is inadequate, in areas where ground water is deep and for cultivators of small holdings who are not

in a position to own their independent means of irrigation. Thus State Minor Irrigation programme is also part of the first point under the new 20-Point Pro-

gramme. The expenditure incurred and potential created in various plans through State Minor Irrigation works is shown below :

TABLE-1—Financial and Physical Achievement in various Plans

Plan Period	Expenditure (Rupees in crores)		Potential (In lakh hectare)	
	During	Cumulative	During	Cumulative
1	2	3	4	5
1. Pre-Plan	..	..	4.28	4.82
2. First Plan (1951—56)	17.25	17.25	3.92	8.74
3. Second Plan (1951—56)	13.30	30.55	4.34	13.08
4. Third Plan (1961—66)	37.10	67.65	3.48	16.56
5. Annual Plan (1966—69)	42.07	110.02	1.81	18.37
6. Fourth Plan (1969—74)	78.62	189.24	1.43	19.80
7. Fifth Plan (1974-78)	105.50	354.74	4.00	23.80
8. Annual Plan (1978—80)	68.42	423.16	2.86	26.66
9. Sixth Plan (1980—85) Target.	264.00	687.16	8.15	34.81
(i) 1980-81 (Actual)	45.61	468.77	1.52	28.18
(ii) 1988-82 (Actual)	46.50	515.27	1.60	29.78
(iii) 1982-83 (Anticipated)	47.77	563.04	1.65	30.63
(iv) 1983-84 (Target)	79.65	642.69	2.05	33.48

NOTE:—Seven hundred and two State Tube-wells have been abandoned, as such their potential 0.8 lakh ha. has been deducted from the cumulative potential upto 1982-83.

9.3.7. State Minor Irrigation Works can broadly be classified under three main components namely :

1. State Tube-wells.

2. Minor Lift Schemes.

3. Other Minor Works.

The potential created through each component up to the end of 1979-80 and target

for Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 are shown in the following table :

TABLE-2—Creation of Irrigation Potential

Programme	Potetial created upto 1979-80	Target for 1980-85	Year of achievement			
			1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Atici- cipated	1983-84 Proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. State tube wells including World Bank Project	2093.72	790	143.00	155	160	200
2. Minor Lift Schemes	197.70	15	5.15	3	3	2
3. Other Minor Works :						
(a) Hill Channels	150.74	10	3.45	2	2	2
(b) Other Minor Works	323.75	..	..	..	..	1
Sub-Total (3)	374.40	10	3.45	2	5	3
Grand Total	2666.00	815	151.60	160	165	205

9.3.8. *Utilisation of Irrigation Potential*—The position of utilisation of irrigation potential through these works is shown in the following table :

TABLE 3—Utilisation of Irrigation Potential

(Lakhha.)

Year	Irrigation Potential created	Utilisation	Percentage of utilisation	
			With respect to same year	With respect to previous year
1	2	3	4	
1977-78 ..	23.00	13.00	55	..
1978-79 ..	24.96	14.00	56	59
1979-80 ..	26.66	15.00	56	60
1980-81 ..	28.18	16.00	57	60
1981-82 ..	29.78	16.0	54	57
1982-83 ..	30.63	16.00	52	54
1983-84 ..	32.68	17.00	52	56

9.3.9. The Sixth Five Year Plan provision for State Minor Irrigation Works is Rs.264.00 crores. The actual expenditure on this programmes during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 was Rs.45.61 crores and Rs.46.50 crores respectively. An outlay of Rs.44.77 crores has been provided for the year 1982-83 which will be

utilised fully. It is proposed to provide Rs.79.65 crores during the year 1983-84 to meet the growing demand of tube-wells, that has emerged with the new decentralised District Level Planning. The details of outlays and expenditure are shown in the following table:

TABLE 4—Outlays and Expenditure

(Rupees in lakhs)

Name of Programme	Sixth Plan outlay 1980—85	Actual expenditure 1980-81	Actual expenditure 1981-82	1982-83		1982-84	
				Approved outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Total	Hills
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. State Tubewell							
(a) Normal ..		3794.45	3953	3902.37	3902.37	4625	250
(b) World Bank ..	23450	..					
Sub total (1) ..	23450	3794.45	3953	3902.37	3902.37	7125	250
2. Minor Lift Schemes	200	97.46	34	20	20	40	
3. Other Works							
(a) Hill Channels ..	2400	524.85	580	550	550	550	550
(b) Bundhies Tanks ..	350	93.76	83	30	30	200	..
(c) Other Mainor Works	..	..	..	175	175	..	..
Sub Total (3) ..	2750	618.61	663	755	755	750	550
4. Machinery and Equip- ment.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Share Capital of State Tube well Corporation.	..	50	..	..	..	50	..
Grand Total ..	26400	4560.52	4650	4477.37	4477.37	7965	800

9.3.10. Component-wise position is given in the following paragraphs :

9.3.11. State Tube-wells—State tube-wells are meant to provide assured irrigation facilities specially to the weaker sections of the society who are not in a position to invest on private services. The

popularity of the programme is reflected in their increasing demand throughout the State. At the end of the year 1979-80, there were 16,622 State tube-wells in operation. The cumulative number of State tube-wells in operation at the end of different plans is given below :

Plan Period	
Pre-Plan	2305
End of First Plan	4260
End of Second Plan	6668
End of Third Plan	8235
End of Fourth Plan	12447
End of Fifth Plan	14560
End of 1970—80	16622
End of 1980-81	17668
End of 1981-82.	18605
End of 1982-83 (Anticipated)	20234
End of 1983-84 (Proposed)	21874

9.3.12. Originally 7,200 State Tube-wells were proposed to be drilled and 7,000 tube-wells were proposed to be energised during the Sixth Plan including 500 tube-wells being constructed under World Bank Programme (Phases I and II). Out of the above, 2,466 tube-wells have been drilled under the normal Plan and 2,140 tube-wells have been energised up to the

year 1981-82. It is expected that 878 additional tube-wells will be drilled and 1,690 numbers energised during 1982-83. A target of 900 numbers for drilling and 1,500 numbers for energisation is proposed for 1983-84.

9.3.13. The number of State tube-wells under different stages of construction are shown in the following table:—

TABLE 5—*Tubewells under different stages of construction*

Year	No. of State Tubewells drilled	Pump set installed	Pump House constructed	No. of State Tubewells energised
1	2	3	4	5
End of 1979-80	19967	17932	18262	17884
End of 1980-81	21421	19362	19602	19324
End of 1981-82	22698	20317	20912	20261
End of 1982-83 (Anticipated)	23576	21644	22178	2194
End of 1983-84 (Proposed)	24476	22844	22378	23530

9.3.14. The State tube-wells as designed at present are expected to irrigate an area of 100 hectares annually and

run for at least 2,500 hours on an average. The actual performance is given in the Table 6.

TABLE 6—*Over all performance of State Tubewells*

Year	No. of Tws. running-on 1st day of Fasal (Kharif/Rabi)	Rated capacity (in ha) Area for irrigation/ average per Tw.	Area irrigated in hecets. Average per Tws.	Rated capacity hours Average per Tws.	Total hrs. run Average per Tws.	House los due to hydel defects Average per Tw. ¹	Hrs. lost due to machnical defects Average per Tw.	Hrs. unutilised due to no demand Average per Tw.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1976-77	13692	1377650	1066577	34441000	31735975	18769785	6656000	55123326
	13861	100	77	2500	2304	1362	483	4001
1977-78	14079	1412900	927874	35322500	22202128	34990630	6378517	52004886
	14179	100	66	2500	1571	3113	451	3680
1978-79	14560	1466600	960511	36665000	22174384	38335265	7182000	61169780
	14772	100	66	2500	1512	2613	490	4170
1979-80	15283	1562000	898475	36050000	22960035	70231034	6514000	38536155
	15957	1000	58	2500	1470	4496	417	2467
1980-81	16622	1674200	709120	41855000	16979093	90152984	5810643	28129292
	16862	100	42	2500	1014	5384	347	1680
1981-82	17928	1805400	730899	45135000	16236705	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	18179	100	40	2500	899			

9.3.15. Table no. 6 indicates that performance of tube-wells has been affected adversely due to non-availability of power.

The programme for the year 1983-84 is shown below :

<i>Programme</i>	<i>(Rupees in lakhs)</i>
1. 900 nos. drilling and developing Rs. 1.00 lakh	900
2. 1200 nos. construction of pump house and Tank Rs. 0.25 lakh	300
3. 1200 nos. installation of pump sets Rs. 0.40 lakh each	480
4. 1500 km. lined guls Rs. 0.85 per km.	1,275
5. 2500 Kms. Kachha Gul Rs. 0.07 lakh per kms.	175
6. 1500 nos. Energisation of Tubewells Rs. 0.50 lakh each.	795
7. Providing independent feeder L. S.	700
Total	4625

*(including over head charges)

9.3.16. *Minor Lift Irrigation Schemes*—To complete the minor lift irrigation schemes started in earlier plans a sum of Rs.2.00 crores has been provided in Sixth Five Year Plan. Rs.97.46 lakhs and Rs.34 lakhs were spent during 1980-81 and 1981-82 respectively. Rs.20 lakhs has been provided during 1982-83 and it is proposed to spend Rs.40 lakhs during 1983-84 on these works.

9.3.17. *Hill Channels*—An outlay of Rs.24.00 crores has been provided in Sixth Plan 1980-85 for irrigation through Hill Channels. Hydrants and sprinkler irrigation in the hill region. Rs.5.25 crores and Rs.5.60 crores were spent during the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 respectively on these works. Anticipated expenditure for the year 1982-83 is Rs.5.50 crores. An outlay of Rs.5.50 crores has been proposed for the year 1983-84 on this programme.

9.3.18. *Bundhies and Tanks*—In Bundelkhand region of the State, there is great demand for construction of bundhies and small tanks as rivers of these areas are not perennial and ground water exploitation is not feasible in most of the areas. The Sixth Plan provides Rs.3.50 crores for

these works. Rs.0.94 crores and Rs.0.83 crores were spent on these works during 1980-81 and 1981-82 respectively. Anticipated expenditure for the year 1982-83 is Rs.0.30 crores. An outlay of Rs.2.00 crores is proposed for the year 1983-84.

9.3.19. *Tube-wells under World Bank Assistance Programme*—Under this programme U. P. Public Tube-wells project for 500 Tube-wells Phase-I will be completed during 1982-83. The World Bank provides for underground pipe line distribution systems, thus obviating distribution losses in guls, improved electrical assuring lesser break downs, improved power supply through independent feeders and better agricultural extension services. Phase-II of the project envisaging construction of additional 2,500 Tube-wells of similar description and with the addition of "dedicated power feeders" will be initiated during the year 1983-84. During the year 1983-84 a sum of Rs.4.80 crores has been provided to complete the remaining works of public Tube-wells of Project-I. An outlay of Rs.20.20 crores has been provided for U. P. Tube-wells Project-II. Thus the total outlay required for

1983-84 is Rs.25.00 crores. The physical programme for Project II and district-wise financial requirement is shown in the following Tables :

TABLE 7—Financial and Physical Programme of Works for 1983-84 under World Bank, U. P. Public Tube- Wells Project-II

Serial no.	Name of Districts	Outlay for 1983-84 (Rs. in lakhs)	1.5 Cusecs Tube-wells	3 cusec Tub -wells	Independent feeder	Re-modelling
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Muzaffarnagar	25.00	5	..	..	..
2	Saharanpur	103.75	20	..	5	..
3	Aligarh	138.75	20	..	5	10
4	Agra	25.00	25	..	..	..
5	Bulandshahr	25.00	9	..	..	..
6	Mainpuri	128.75	25	..	5	..
7	Etawah	128.75	25	..	5	..
8	Allahabad	103.75	20	..	5	..
9	Pratapgarh	28.75	5	..	5	..
10	Raebareli	28.75	20	..	5	..
11	Lucknow	28.75	5	..	5	..
12	Hardoi	173.75	..	20	5	..
13	Lakhimpur	128.75	..	..	5	..
14	Sitapur	128.75	25	..	5	..
15	Faizabad	163.75	25	..	5	10
16	Azamgarh	128.75	25	..	5	..
17	Varanasi	167.50	25	..	10	10
18	Ghazipur	128.75	25	..	5	..
19	Gorakhpur	92.50	..	10	10	..
20	Basti	92.50	..	10	10	..
Total		2020.00	300	40	100	30

(iii) Private Minor Irrigation

9.3.20. The Sixth Plan envisages creation of net additional irrigation

potential of 24.35 lakh hectare through the construction of private minor irrigation works. The Sixth Plan targets,

achievements during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82, anticipated achievements during 1982-83 and the plan for 1983-84 are given in the table below :

TABLE 8—Targets and Achievements

Serial no.	Item	Targets Sixth Plan 1980-85	Achievements		Anticipated	Plan
			1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Additional Irrigation Potential (Lakh ha.)					
	(a) Gross	33.79	8.56	8.00	7.60	7.10
	(b) Net	24.38	6.99	6.25	5.70	5.06
2	Construction of private minor irrigation works (Nos.)					
	(a) Masoary Wells/Blast-wells	35,000	14,359	8,558	7,000	6,500
	(b) Persian Wheels	17,500	7,276	4,879	3,500	3,000
	(c) Boring for Small/marginal farmers ..	60,000	28,628	30,966	28,000	25,000
	(d) Borings for other cultivators	5,68,600	95,942	84,398	82,000	90,000
	(e) Pump-sets on boring;	4,13,600	97,897	91,405	84,000	81,000
	(f) Pump-sets on surface water sources ..	66,500	10,144	9,740	9,000	8,500
	Total Pump sets (e+f)	4,80,100	1,08,041	1,01,145	93,000	89,500
3	Hydrans	300	52	53	75	80
4	Energization of pumping-sets /tube-wells (Nos.)	2,77,870	39,814	30,994	36,000	30,500
5	Guls and Hauzes (ha.)	17,500	3,109	3,715	13,500	4,000

9.3.21. The irrigation potential of private minor irrigation works is worked out on the basis of the following norms advised by the Central Teams visiting the State :

1. Irrigation Well/Blast Well 1 hect
2. Persian Wheel additional 1/2 hect.
3. Pumping set on surface sources. 2 hect.
4. Private Tube-well/Pumping set on boring. 5 hect.

5. Hydrans .. 6 hect.
6. Boring for small and marginal farmers done with loan assistance and operated by rented pump-sets. 1/2 hect.
7. Gul .. 6 hect. per km.
8. Hauz .. 0.8 hect. each.

9.3.22. The potential created by private minor irrigation works up to March, 1961, was 7.80 lakh hectares only which rose to 64.87 lakh hectares at the end of March, 1980 on the basis of new

private irrigation works constructed during the intervening period. This potential was reduced to 62.68 lakh hectares on the basis of census of private minor irrigation works which is assumed as the base level for the Sixth Plan.

9.3.23. The total re-charge and safe yield of groundwater in the State as worked out by the groundwater Investigation Organisation are 79,000 and 62,000 million cubic metres (MCM). The balance groundwater available for exploitation is about 30,000 MCM which is proposed to be exploited largely to end of Sixth Plan. Priority is proposed to be given for the construction of water sourc-

es for small and marginal farmers, scheduled castes and scheduled tribe cultivators.

Outlay and Expenditure 1980-85

9.3.24. The Sixth Plan provides for an outlay of Rs.3,325.00 lakhs for private minor irrigation works. Against this, a sum of Rs.1,034.49 lakhs had been spent during the first two years of the Sixth Plan. For 1982-83 an outlay of Rs.650.00 lakhs has been kept against which it is anticipated that this outlay will be utilised fully. For the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs.690.00 lakhs has been proposed as given in table below :—

TABLE 9—*Outlay and Expenditure*

(Rupees in lakhs)

Serial no.	Item	Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980-85) Outlay	Actual expenditure 1980-82	1982-83		1983-84 Proposed Outlay
				Outlay	Anti-icipated expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Loan	270.00	96.39	50.65	50.65	45.00
2	Subsidy	1304.01	511.83	271.32	271.32	265.00
3	Boring Godowns (including suspense)	70.00	13.58	12.00	12.00	40.00
4	Tools and Plants	750.00	220.43	144.75	144.75	95.00
5	Staff	315.99	53.56	64.75	64.75	87.00
6	Office Contingencies	380.00	38.86	44.39	44.39	53.00
7	Training	35.00	10.32	6.00	6.00	10.00
8	Hydrants	200.00	89.52	56.14	56.14	95.00
Total ..		3325.00	1034.49	650.00	650.00	690.00

Financial Requirements for 1983-84 Plan

(Rupees in crores)

9.3.25. The private minor irrigation programme is heavily dependent upon loans to beneficiaries by commercial banks and land development banks as also upon farmers own contributions. The financing pattern envisaged for 1983-84 is given below :—

1.	G.M.F. loan	..	0.45
2.	Loan by Commercial Banks		30.00
3.	Loan by L.D.B.	..	70.00
4.	Private farmers' contribution		108.50
5.	Works, blast wells, check dam and hydrants in hills.		1.15
6.	Subsidy (including IRD)		10.00
Total ..			220.10

The item-wise break-up of outlay for plains and hill region is as below :

Table 10—Item-wise outlay

(In lakhs Rs.)

Serial no.	Item	Plains	Hills	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	G.M.F.	..	45.00	45.00
2	Subsidy	2 0.00	25.00	265.00
3	Staff	70.00	17.00	87.00
4	Tools	100.00	5.00	105.00
5	Contingencies	50.00	3.00	53.00
6	Boring Godowns	20.00	5.00	25.00
7	Training	10.00	..	10.00
8	Hydrants	..	100.00	100.00
Total		490.00	200.00	690.00

9.3.26. Details of some of the above items are given below :

1. *Loan*—An outlay of Rs.45.00 lakhs has been proposed only for the hills against the proposed outlay of Rs.50.65 lakhs in the year 1982-83. The reduction in outlay is on account of adequate provision of loaning by banks for minor irrigation works.
2. *Subsidy*—An outlay of Rs.265.00 lakhs (including Rs.25.00 lakhs for hills) has been proposed for the year 1983-84 against Rs.271.32 lakhs for 1982-83 as all the blocks are covered under IRD programme for this purpose.
3. *Boring Godowns*—For construction Boring Godowns an outlay of Rs.25.00 lakhs (including Rs.5.00 lakhs for hills) has been proposed as against Rs.10.00 lakhs in the year 1982-83. During the year 1983-84 construction of Stores in hills will be taken up as a new scheme in order to provide storage facilities for T&P and hydrants. Construc-

tion of Boring Godowns at various district and Tahsil headquarters in the plains has been felt necessary, because of introduction of tube-wells boring by Rig machines and Blasting units. A provision of Rs.15.00 lakhs (including Rs.5.00 lakhs in hill) has been made for the year 1983-84. This amount is proposed to be utilised for the purchase of boring pipes including other materials required for the purpose in Bundelkhand region of the State. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been earmarked for hills and will be utilised for purchase of Hydrants and cement.

4. *Tools and Plants*—An expenditure of Rs.95.00 lakhs is envisaged against the outlay of Rs.144.75 lakhs during 1982-83. The provision has been reduced since two Rig machines and others equipments costing Rs.50.00 lakhs have already been purchased out of provision made during 1981-82 and no further requirement of rigs is envisaged during the year 1983-84.

5. *Establishment and Office Expenditure*—An outlay of Rs.140.00 lakhs has been proposed in the year 1983-84 against the outlay of Rs.109.14 lakhs in the year 1982-83 in order to provide for staff earlier sanctioned under centrally sponsored scheme.

6. *Training*—Under this programme training is imparted to the officers and staff of various categories of the department at Bakshi-Ka-Talab. Field training is an important part of this programme. The trainees are taken to actual work sites away from the training centre and provision for transport expenditure has accordingly been made.

Hydrum Scheme

9.3.27. Hydrums are constructed in Hills for providing irrigation facility to cultivators. Hydrums do not require external source of energy i.e. electricity, diesel, etc. Hydrums work on the basis of energy acquired from falling water which is freely available in Hills.

9.3.28. During 1981-82, 53 Hydrums were constructed. For 1982-83, a target of 75 has been fixed and for the year 1983-84, a target of 80 units has been proposed. An outlay of Rs.100 lakhs is proposed for 1983-84 out of which Rs.5.00 lakh have been provided under suspense for operating purchase account of Hydrum Units which are expected to cost as below :

	(Rs. in lakhs)
8" × 4" ranges from	1.30—1.60
6" × 3" ranges from	1.1—1.4
4" x 2" ranges from	0.65—0.72

Employment Contents

9.3.29. An investment of the order of Rs.220 crores will be made in order to complete the targetted works during the year 1983-84. It is estimated that about 35 lakhs skilled and 236 lakhs unskilled mandays would go into the completion of private minor irrigation works proposed during 1983-84.

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

Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

9.3.31. To provide the subsidy to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the construction of their private minor irrigation works, Rs.45.00 lakhs and Rs.4.00 lakhs respectively have been provided in the Plan. Rs.5.00 lakhs have been provided for tribal areas in the Hills.

Material requirement

Most of the private minor irrigation works are constructed by the cultivators themselves but hydrums and sprinkler projects in Hills and blast wells and check dams in DPAP areas are constructed by the Department. Boring pipe of 3", 4", 5" and 6" diameter are the main requirement in boring programme. Cement is the other important commodity. At present there is no effective system to make assured and timely supply of these to the cultivators. Efforts will be made to make the supply properly to enable fulfilment of targets. The requirement of the material is given below :

<i>Pipe size</i>	(Lakh Metre) <i>Requirement of Pipes</i>
3"	4.8
4"	33.6
5"	2.4
6"	7.2
Total	48.00

Requirement of Cement :

9.3.32. The total requirement of cement for different works during 1983-84 is 1,64,008 M. tonnes out of which 10,000 M. tonnes is for Departmental works 4,000 for Guls, 30,008 for Hill areas and 1,20,000 M. tonnes for wells and tube-wells.

4. SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

9.4.1. *Agriculture Department*—A critical review of agricultural statistics reveals that a total of 71.8 lakh hectares out of 210.75 lakh hectares Agricultural land is badly degraded. In addition 43.53 lakh hectares out of 65.14 lakh hectares of non-agricultural land is in very advance stage of degradation. The degradation problem constitutes soil erosion, soil salinity, water logging and flooding. 12.3 lakh hectares is classified as severely gullied and ravinous land, 11.5 lakh hectares under salt affected and annual area suffering from floods on an average amounts to 18.7 lakh hectares which in the year of heavy floods has gone up to 40 lakh hectares.

9.4.2. *Plan outlay for 1980-85*—The Sixth Plan outlay for this sector is Rs.37.56 crores. During first two years of plan period (1980-82) an amount of Rs. 14.43 crores was utilised. During 1982-83 an amount of Rs. 793.22 lakhs would be utilised. For 1983-84 an amount of Rs. 830.00 lakhs has been proposed for this sector.

9.4.3. *Decentralised Planning* For the first time during 1982-83, about 90 per cent of total outlay of Rs. 938.72 lakhs i. e. 847.07 lakhs was earmarked for district Sector Schemes.

9.4.4. *Programme for 1983-84*—Against the outlay of Rs. 938.72 lakhs for 1982-83, the plan outlay of Rs. 830.00 lakhs. has been proposed for 1983-84

9.4.5.—*Soil and land use Survey*—Two schemes viz. (i) Soil and Land Use Survey. (ii) Remote Sensing Soil Survey through Satellite Imagery are operating in the State. An area of 7.00 lakh hectares is proposed to be surveyed, categorised and delineated with an outlay of Rs. 22.00. lakhs.

Research Demonstration and Training

9.4.6. Three schemes viz. (i) Strengthening of Soil Conservation Centres in plains (ii) Strengthening of Soil Conservation Training Centres in hills. and (iii) Establishment of Water management Centre at Rehmankhara with an outlay

of Rs. 14.50 lakhs has been proposed during 1983-84. During the year Soil Conservation Training shall be imparted to 660 trainees of the department.

9.4.7. *Soil and water Conservation Schemes*—These are eight continuing Soil Conservation schemes viz. (i) Soil and Water Conservation in plains. (ii) Reclamation of Alkaline land in U. P., (iii) establishment of Ravines in U. P. (iv) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Soil Conservation in River Valley Project Matatila (v) Soil and Water Conservation in hills. (vi) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Soil Conservation in River Valley Project, Ramganga. (vii) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of intergrated Watershed Management in the catchment of flood prone river Gomati and (viii) Establishment of Farms on Usar and eroded land and intensive cultivation. Besides these schemes seven schemes proposed by District Authorities and a scheme of integrated agricultural development in dry farming areas which will continue during 1983-84. These schemes envisage treatment and reclamation of 40,000 hectares eroded land in plain, 50 hectares intensive development of degraded land of Usar and eroded farms, 15,000 hectares Usar/ Alkaline land, 1800 hectares ravinous land, 2000 hectares eroded land, in River Valley Project Matatila, 7000 hectares eroded land in hills and 350 hectares in River Valley Project Ramganga. The proposed outlay for these schemes during 1983-84 is 742.50 lakhs.

9.4.8. *Other Schemes*—Two schemes viz. (i) Purchase of share of U. P. Bhoomi Sudhar Nigam Ltd. (ii) Strengthening of Soil Conservation headquarter are proposed. For the monitoring and evaluation of soil conservation a technical audit and evaluation cell at headquarter is proposed to be established. For these schemes an outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakhs is proposed.

9.4.9. For carrying over the new schemes of district Plan an amount of Rs. 44.00 lakhs has been proposed.

9.4.10. Thus an outlay of Rs. 830.00 lakhs has been proposed for Soil and Water Conservation Schemes during 1983-84.

Forest Department

9.4.11 U.P. Forest Department has been implementing Five Soil Conservation Schemes (two State Sector and three Central Sector) during Sixth Five-Year Plan. In addition to the above schemes from 1981-82 another scheme 'Watershed management in the Flood Prone rivers of Indo-Gangetic Basin' is also being implemented in the catchment of Upper Ganga and Yamuna above Tajewala.

9.4.12 The brief description of these schemes is as under :

9.4.13 *Reclamation/Afforestation of Ravines*—The total ravines area in the catchment of the Yamuna, Chambal and Betwa rivers and their tributaries in the District of Agra, Mainpuri, Etawah, Jhansi, Mathura, Banda etc. is about 1.21 lakhs hectares. The Department has been implementing the Soil Conservation Scheme since 1964-65 with a view to check the formation of gullies and further extension of ravines and also to stabilize and conserve the soil of these areas.

9.4.14 Upto the end of 1979-80 Afforestation over 50,762 ha. in these ravines areas were completed at a cost of Rs.382.36 lakhs.

9.4.15 Proposals and achievements for Sixth Five-Year Plan are as under :

TABLE—I—Financial Physical Targets and Achievement

Year	Physicals Afforestation in hect.	Financial (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1980-81 (Actual)	3060	44.00
1981-82 (Actual)	900	31.97
1982-83 (Anticipated)	900	35.00
1983-84 (Proposed)	900	37.00
1984-85 (Target)	15900	312.00

TABLE 2—Financial and Physical Targets and Achievements

Item	Unit	Actuals upto 1979-80	Actuals during 1980-81	Proposed targets 1980-85	Actual achievement 1981-82	Achievement 1982-83	Target of 1983-84
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Financial:	Rs. in lakh	581.57	182.76	1255.00	218.73	322.00	474.00
II. Physical—							
1. Survey and Demarcation		83,461	10,210	50,000	9526	10,000	10,000

9.4.16 From 1981-82 part of the annual targets of this scheme has been transferred to-wards NREP.

9.4.17 *Soil and water conservation works in Civil and Soyam Forests*—There are about 8014 sq. km. of Civil and Soyam and 2368 sqm. panchayati forests in the hill region of U.P. which have been subjected to unregulated fellings, grazing, burning etc. in the past due to which they are almost devoid of Forests and causing a serious problem of soil erosion in the hill region. With a view to minimise the extent of soil erosion, improve the ecology of the region and to meet the pressing demand of fuel and fodder, a scheme of soil and water conservation in civil Soyam forests is being implemented since 1974-75. Under this scheme plantation, pasture development and minor Engineering works are being carried out.

9.4.18 From 1982-83 it is also envisaged to increase the density of civil Soyam forests by way of planting in these areas where density is low. Initially under this scheme on an average 500 plants per ha. were planted. But due to lack of local people co-operation and grazing by village cattles the survival is too less. From 1983-84 it is also proposed to take such areas planted before 1980-81 also for plantation where density is too low. The minimum number of plants per ha. is proposed to be 1000, as it is being done from 1980-81 onwards.

9.4.19 The actual achievement upto 1979-80 targets for Sixth Five-year Plan, actual achievement for 1980-81, 1981-82, anticipated achievement for 1982-83 and targets for 1983-84 are as under:

TABLE 3—(contd.)

Item	Unit	Actuals up to 1979-80	Actuals during 1980-81	Sixth Plan 1980—85 Target	Actual achievement for 1981-82	Anticipated achievement 1982-83	Target for 1983-84
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2. Afforestation							
Development of pastures	ha.	44,386	7,772	37,500	7,640	7,500	5000
3 Treatment of Agricultural land.	ha.	49	..	50	19	..	..
4 Plantation of fruit trees	ha.	110	2	210	29	25	25
5 Minor Engineering works	Nos.	2615	1012	worth Rs. 138.00 lakhs	797	2200	2200
6 Conversion of low density forests into normal density forests	ha.	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 (a) Civil soyam and Panchayati forests	ha.	..	..	..	..	6150	700
(b) Plantation areas planted before 1980-81	ha.	..	..	..	..	..	3,500

River Valley Project in the catchment of Ramganga

9.4.20 Centrally Sponsored Scheme 100 percent—The scheme was started from March 1962 to carry out soil conservation works in the Catchment of Ram Ganga reservoir built across the river near Kalagarh to check the rate of siltation of the dam through afforestation, development of pastures, treatment

of agricultural land, fruit trees plantation and construction of engineering works.

9.4.21 The actual achievements up to the year 1979-80, actual achievements during 1980-81, proposed targets for the Sixth Plan 1980—85 and actual achievement for 1981-82 and anticipated achievement for the year 1982-83 and proposed targets for 1983-84 are given below :

TABLE—3 Financial and Physical Targets and Achievements

Item	Unit	Actuals up to 1979-80	Actuals during 1980-81	Sixth Plan prop sal 1980-85	Actual achievement for 1981-82	Anticipated achievement 1982-83	Target for 1983-84
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Financial	Rs. in lakhs	428.20	64.00	384.0	61.64	70.00	69.00
II. Physical							
1. Afforestation and development of pastures	ha.	26,832	3,499	9,500	2,032	2000	626
2. Treatment of Agricultural land	ha.	1,545	2	1,500	..	..	..

Item	Unit	Actuals up to 1979-80	Actuals during 1980-81	Sixth Plan proposal 1980-85	Actual achievement for 1981-82	Anticipated achievement 1982-83	Target for 1983-84
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3. Plantation of fruit trees.	ha.	967	50	250	..	..	..
4. Engineering works construction of check dams, spurs, slips etc.	Nos.	7140	127	1500	201	100	55

9.4.22 *Integrated Soil and Water Conservation in the Himalayan Region (Centrally Sponsored Scheme 100 percent)*—This is another Central Sector Scheme of Soil Conservation in the hills of this State. This Scheme has been prepared by the Forest Department, U. P. for the entire Himalayan region of Uttar Pradesh with an outlay

of Rs. 1000.00 crores for a period of 25 years. The scheme was started in 1978-79. The achievements up to 1979-80, proposed target for Sixth Plan (1980-85) and achievement for 1980-81, 1981-82 the anticipated achievement for 1982-83 and proposed target for 1983-84 are given below:

TABLE 4—Financial and Physical Targets and Achievements]

Item	Unit	Actuals 1979-80	Actuals 1980-81	Proposed 1980-85	Actual 1981-82	Anticipated 1982-83	Proposed for 1983-84
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Financial	Rs. in lakhs.	134.66	145.52	1006.00	200.16	160.00	217.00
II. Physical							
1. Afforestation	ha.	4,401	6,401	16,000	6680	5600	5900
2. Development of Pastures	ha.	3,110		20,000			
3. Treatment of Agriculture land	ha.	38	53	2,500	33	..	..
4. Distribution of seedlings to farmers.	Lakh no.	32.00	32.00	200.00	17.60	..	8.00
5. Soil Conservation survey	Sq. km.	10,316	5,185	25,000	50001	3000	5000
6. Engineering Works Construction of structures	Nos.	748	1,185	1,800	2077	545	592

9.4.23 *River Valley Project in the Catchment of Matatilla (Centrally Sponsored Scheme 100%)*—Matatilla Dam Project is located in Lalitpur district of Bundelkhand region on river Betwa. The total catchment area of the reservoir is 20720 sq. km. out of which 1295 sq. km. is under the control of Forest Department, U.P. which is implementing Soil conservation works in that area,

Outside the Forest Area Agriculture Department is also doing Soil conservation works.

9.4.24 The achievements made by this department so far up to the end of 1979-80, actual work done during 1980-81, 1981-82 proposed targets for Sixth Five year Plan (1980-85), anticipated targets for 1982-83 and that proposed for 1983-84 are given in table 5.

TABLE—5 *Financial and Physical Targets and Achievements*

Item	Unit	Actuals 1979-80	Actuals 1980-81	Proposed 1980-85	Actual 1981-82	Anti- cipited 1982-83	Proposal for 1983-84
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
I. Financial	Rs. in Lakhs	64.64	11.00	48.00	8.95	10.00	11.00
II. Physical							
1. Afforestation	ha.	1,060	100	1,000	50	50	50
2. Fencing and development of Pastures.	ha.	1,070	400	1,000	400	100	100
3. Bunding of agricultural lands	ha.	855	..	100	..	..	..
4. Constructions of structu- res viz. check dams, spu- res, slips. etc	Nos.	907	88	200	88	120	120

9.4.25 *Watershed Management in the Catchment of Flood Prone rivers of Indo Gangetic Basin (Upper Ganga and Yamuna abve Tajewala)*—This scheme was started from March 1982. For 1982-83 Rs.90.00 lakhs has been provided for this scheme and the following main works are proposed to be carried out.

1. Survey	ha.	..	10000
2. Afforestation	ha.	..	558
3. Pasture/Fodder Development	ha.		344
4. Treatment of Agricultural land.	ha.		21
5. Soil Conservation/Minor Engg. Works.	Worth Rs. lakhs		12.44
6. Establishment of Hydrology Posts.	Nos.		15
7. Establishment of New-Nurseries.	Nos.		5
8. Road side Plantation	..		5
	RKM:		
9. Maintenance of Old Plan- tation.	ha.		90.4

9.4.26 For 1983-84 this scheme is proposed to be continued with an outlay of Rs.110.00 lakhs.

5. COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

9.5.1 Command Area Development Programme aims at increasing the production and productivity of the area through full and better utilization of the irrigation potential created by the major and medium irrigation projects, and thus bridging the gap between creation and utilization of irrigation potential. For achieving this objective Command Area Development Authorities are undertaking On Farm Development (OFD) work which includes construction of field channels, structures and field drains as also the lining of channels. This is preceded by soil survey, topographical survey, planning and designing together with warabandi and crop planning for ensuring optimum agriculture production and return to the farmer.

9.5.2 The Sharda Sahayak, Ram Ganga and Gandak Command Area Development Projects are working in U.P. to implement the programme in a comprehensive and effective manner.

9.5.3 A total of 22.01 lakhs hectares is proposed to be covered under OFD works during the Sixth Plan period. Item-wise achievements during the first two years of the Sixth Plan, anticipated achievements during 1982-83 and targets for 1983-84 as also the Sixth Plan targets are given in Table-2. The total financial requirement for the Sixth Plan was worked out at Rs.250 crores out of which Rs.135 crores was to be the State share while that of the Central Government was Rs.115 crores. Due to cons-

traints of financial resources the State Government could, however, provide only Rs.94.00 crores as its share for the Sixth Plan against which Rs.87 crores would be available as Central Share. Thus the total Sixth Plan outlay for Command Area Development would be of the order of Rs.181 crores against which the actual expenditure during 1981-82, anticipated expenditure during 1982-83 and the proposed expenditure during 1983-84 are given in table below:

TABLE-1—Financial outlay and allocation under CADA

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. no.	State/Central share	Sixth plan Outlay	Expenditure 1980-82	Anticipated Expenditure 1982-83	Proposed Outlay for 1983-84
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	State share	9400.00	2432.00	1250.00	1400.00
2	Central share	8700.00	2386.00	1100.00	1250.00
	Total	1,81,00.00	4818.00	2350.00	2650.00

9.5.4 During the years 1980-82 the area covered under OFD work was 8.94 lakh hectares, under which 46.14 thousand K.m. of field channels, 2.11 thousand Kms. of field drains and 65290 water control structures were constructed. This work was preceded by

Soil Survey in 1249.21 thousand hectares, topographical survey, planning and designing in 929.63 thousand hectares followed by warabandi in 57.78 thousand hectares and crop planning in 2.43 lakh hectares. The details are given in table 2.

TABLE-2 Physical Target/Achievement under CADA

Serial no.	Item	Unit	Sixth Plan target 1980-85	Achievement during 1980-82	Anticipated Achievement 1982-83	Target for 1983-84
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Soil Survey;	'000Ha.	3000	1249.20	600.00	600.00
2	Topographical Survey	„	2700	929.63	518.00	493.00
3	O.F.D	„	2201	894.35	444.00	423.00

Table 2—(Concl'd).

Serial no.	Item	Unit	Sixth Plan target 1980-85	Achievement during 1980-82	Anticipated Achievement 1982-83	Target for 1983-84
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	Construction of Field Chennel ..	000Km.	110.45	46.14	22.20	21.20
5	Construction of Drains .. ..	..	21.36	2.11	2.20	2.14
6	Construction of Water Control Struture ..	000No.	220	65.29	44.40	42.30
7	Warabandi	000Ha.	..	57.78	100.00	100.00

9.5.5 The objectives and strategy for 1983-84 are proposed to be kept in line with overall strategy for the Sixth plan. Apart from OFD work crop planning will also be undertaken by the soil conservation units. Warabandi units are expected to expedite effective water rostering. Development of infra-structure, better agricultural extension through training of field staff and farmers and adoption of suitable cropping pattern would continue to receive due priority. Efforts would also be made for exploitation of ground water for conjunctive use.

9.5.6 A plan outlay of Rs. 14.00 crores is proposed for 1983-84 out of this amount Rs.1.50 crores are expected to be spent on strengthening of field agencies for agriculture extension and on development of infrastructure. A sum of Rs.12.50 crores would be available for central assistane on a matching basis. Thus a total of Rs.26.50 crores would be available for CAD programme during 1983-84.

9.5.7 No new *Osrabandi* unit is proposed to be established during 1983-84 and the target of 1.00 lakh hectares for warabandi is being fixed for the year.

9.5.8 The utilization of irrigation potential and the execution of O F D work and *osrabandi* are expected to create an employment potential for approximately 2.50 lakh mandays.

9.5.9 Under the Special Component Plan an expenditure of Rs. 336 lakhs is proposed for 1983-84. The proposed flow of Rs. 336 lakhs to Special Component Plan is 24 per cent of the outlay and is equal to such flow to Special Component Plan during the year 1982-83. A total number of 50,000 cultiva-

tors of Scheduled Castes are expected to be benefited during the year 1983-84.

6. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

9.6.1. Animal Husbandry Sector has been provided an outlay of Rs.2,000.00 lakhs for the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85). Out of this Rs.750.00 lakhs have been earmarked for Hill region. The year-wise break-up of the total outlay is as follows :

(Rupees in lakhs)

Year	Outlay		
	Total	Hill	Plain
1980-81 ..	305.00	109.00	196.00
1981-82 ..	316.00	125.00	191.00
1982-83 ..	720.69	150.00	570.69
1983-84 (proposed)	775.00	200.00	575.00

It will be evident that in 1982-83 the outlay for this sector was increased by about 125 per cent as compared to preceding year.

9.6.2. The outlay of Rs.775.00 lakhs proposed for 1983-84 includes Rs.168.70 lakhs for capital works and Rs.85.00 lakhs for foreign exchange for import of sophisticated euqipment and livestock. etc.

9.6.3. The sudden spurt in the outlay is due to the process of decentralised system of planning which has been adopted by the State Government. Under this, the Plan outlay and Plan schemes have been divided into State and District sectors. As a result of this, there has been a great demand from the districts for increasing the Animal Husbandry inputs

and strengthening of the hitherto available facilities and services which show that there is now great consciousness about the animal husbandry development programmes in the State in general particularly towards the expansion of the veterinary, health facilities and the breeding of livestock. There is also great awareness for the use of frozen semen to boost up cross-breeding.

Objectives

9.6.4. The broad objectives, strategy and approach for Animal Husbandry Development Programmes in 1983-84 would be as laid down in the Draft Sixth Five Year Plan, *viz.* to increase production of livestock products by extension of the animal husbandry services, like veterinary, health care, breeding, increased fodder production and development of poultry, to create more self-employment opportunities for the economically weaker sections of the society as laid down in the 20-Point Economic Programme to give special impetus to programmes benefitting Scheduled Castes and Tribes and removal of regional and inter-district disparities. Keeping in view that the year 1982-83 has been declared as productivity year, cross breeding of cattle is one of the programmes included in it and special emphasis is being given on this programme.

20-Point Programme/Component Plan

9.6.5. Under the point No. 7 of the 20-Point Programme for welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, animal husbandry programmes have been implemented in two groups, *viz.* beneficiary oriented programmes with special assistance of Government of India under which production programmes, namely, mini-dairy, calf rearing, goat, pig and poultry production are undertaken and the normal

plan programmes for which some percentage of total funds available under different plan schemes have been specifically earmarked.

9.6.6. The year-wise position of funds provided under the aforesaid programmes is as follows :

Year	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	Special programmes under Central assistance	Component of Normal Plan schemes	Beneficiaries (Number benefited)
1980-81	89.36	29.89	4268
1981-82	90.00	40	5711
1982-83	110.00	85	5455
1983-84	110.00	85	6000

Productivity year and anticipated production

9.6.7. In the productivity year 1982-83 the cross-breeding of cattle has been included as one of the items. Accordingly higher targets for cross-breeding by maximum exploitation of the available potential has been laid down as would be evident from following table :

Year	Sixth Plan Target (lakhs)	No. of insemination with exotic Semen Achieve-Progeny born
1980-81	6.33	461803 123208
1981-82	6.36	550305 140466
1982-83	8.00	8.80 67284

(upto August, 1982)

Anticipated production

9.6.8. The anticipated production of various livestock products at the end of 1983-84 is as follows :

TABLE 1—Anticipated Production

Livestock Product	Unit	Base year	Sixth Plan Target	Level of production			
				1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 Projected
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Milk	(000 tonnes)	5494	6830	5721	5953	6203	6468
Eggs	(Millions)	295	357	302	314	328	342
Wool	(lakh kgs)	15.81	21.83	17.36	18.93	19.44	20.97

Level of services

9.6.9. The level of services which are likely to be achieved by the end of 1982-83

and those anticipated at the end of 1983-84 would be as given in the following two tables :

TABLE 2—*Veterinary Aid and Health*

Veterinary aid and Health	Base year 1979-80	Target Sixth Plan	Achievement			
			1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(a) Veterinary Hospital	44000	38000	43674	42782	41758	40957
(b) Stockman Centres	23575	21600	25432	25067	24098	23455

TABLE 3—*Veterinary Services*

(No. in lakhs)

Item	Breeding		Coverage		Breeding coverage Base year	Potential of breedable uptil 1982- 83	Percentage of popula- tion propo- sed for 1983-84
	Total		Breedable				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1. Cattle	257.93 (49)	65.95 (13)	38.2	48.49	53.34		
2. Buffalo	139.65 (27)	72.17 (14)	24.4	34.64	38.10		
3. Sheep	20.59 (4)	12.12 (2)	50.0	59.37	62.0		
4. Goat	84.62 (15)	42.21 (8)	15.50	30.32	35.23		
5. Pig	16.06 (3)	4.88 (1)	11.30	17.34	19.93		
6. Others	4.80	..	..	..	..	..
7. Total	523.65	197.33	138.86	..	..	..
8. Poultry	55.56	24.13	..	..	..	..

Figures in brackets denote percentage to total.

9.6.10. The group-wise progress under various programmes is as follows :

9.6.11. *Veterinary Health and Disease Control*—At the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan, the ratio of veterinary hospital to livestock was 1 : 44000. The target of providing one Veterinary Hospital in each block was long achieved but for the Fifth Five Year Plan it was

proposed to reduce the ratio of livestock to each Veterinary Hospital to 36,000 which is much below the recommendations of the National Commission for Agriculture to provide one such institution for every 20,000 by 1990. In intensive areas where special projects like I.C.D.P.s has been taken up one such institutions for every 5,000 breedable cattle and available buffalo population has been proposed.

According to this target, excluding intensive project areas, there should be about 1,377 Veterinary Hospitals whereas their number at the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan was 1,169, viz. there should be at least 208 additional hospitals. Keeping in view the limited financial resources a meagre target, of establishing 100 Veterinary Hospitals during Sixth Five Year Plan was fixed. Against this 85 Veterinary Hospitals would be established by the end of 1982-83.

9.6.12. With the decision of the State Government going for decentralized planning, the scheme for establishment of New Veterinary Hospitals and Stockman centres has been included in the district sector. As a result more rational review of the requirements has been made possible and inter-district and intra-district disparities identified. And so a target of 60 new hospitals is tentatively proposed for 1983-84.

9.6.13. So far as primary veterinary aid in the rural areas is concerned, excluding the intensive project areas, viz. ICDP where a target of one stockman-cum-artificial insemination sub-centre for every 1,000 breedable cattle and buffaloes is fixed, a target of at least two stockman centres in each block of the plain excluding 15 eastern districts where target of 3 such centres has been fixed due to intensity of livestock population, in hills keeping in view the difficult terrain and topography the target is of at least 4 such centres per block as envisaged in Sixth Five Year Plan.

9.6.14. There are about 890 blocks in the State of which 90 are in hills and about 300 in 15 eastern districts and rest in other areas of the State. The number of stockman centres in the State at the beginning of Sixth Plan was 2,221 including 160 'D' class dispensaries. To achieve aforesaid target additional stockman centres are required. A target of 150 centres was fixed for Sixth Five Year Plan, against which 96 centres would be established by the end of 1982-83. A target for 70 more centres for 1983-84 is proposed.

9.6.15. Under the centrally sponsored schemes of establishment of an Epidemi-

logical cell in the State sanctioned in 1981-82, would be established.

9.6.16. The national programmes for eradication of T. B. Jones diseases, Brucellosis and Swine fever will be taken up with the assistance of the Government of India.

9.6.17. Massive production of biological products is a vital need for effective protection of livestock particularly in the flood prone areas. For this the Biological Products Section is proposed to be strengthened and expanded. A new Biological Products Section for hill area to produce vital vaccine, viz. anti-rabic, sheep pox and few antigens, is proposed in 1983-84. Land for this centre has been made available.

9.6.18. Provisions for provincialization of some more Zila Parishad Hospitals has been proposed. The present provision for medicines is inadequate which is proposed to be augmented.

9.6.19. The disease control laboratory for sheep diseases at Srinagar (Pauri) will be provided with permanent buildings and the regional disease control laboratory at Pauri (Hills) will continue.

9.6.20. As regards the control of foot and mouth disease the centrally sponsored programme will continue.

9.6.21 Under the disease investigation and diagnosis a Disease Control Laboratory is being established at Sheep Breeding Farm, Bhainsora, Varanasi, which will be provided with proper buildings and requisite equipment. The Disease Control Laboratory for Poultry will be provided with buildings and strengthened.

9.6.22. *Cattle Development*—The National Policy for cattle improvement through cross-breeding of cattle has been adopted by the State in the Sixth Five Year Plan. All the districts of the State has this facility though to only a limited extent. During the Sixth Plan the target is to extend this facility and change over from the use of liquid semen to that of frozen semen.

9.6.23. At the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan there were 32 semen collection centres, 743 artificial insemination centres and 1,936 artificial insemination sub-centres in the State through which the Artificial Insemination Programme is being implemented. Only two new semen collection centres were proposed during Sixth Plan which has been achieved. I. C. D. P., Allahabad, will continue to function and additional inputs as per target laid down will be provided.

9.6.24. Most of the resources becoming available under this group are being utilized for development of infra-structure for production of frozen semen outside the Operation Flood II area of the State.

9.6.25. In the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan there were only two Frozen Semen Production Centres at Almora and Lucknow. During the Sixth Plan, the target to set up one more centre in Hill district at Ranikhet, along with one L. N. Plant at Srinagar (Pauri) was fixed which would be achieved by the end of 1983-84 as the building for the centre would be completed by the end of 1982-83. Besides this, two more such centres would be established one at Jhansi in the backward Bundelkhand region which was approved in 1981-82 and in Kheri district under the Centrally sponsored schemes linked with three ancillary liquid nitrogen plants in three adjacent districts. This centre will cover about 400 artificial insemination centres including those at present using liquid semen and some altogether new. The existing Frozen Semen Production Centres at Almora and Lucknow would be strengthened.

9.6.26. The best available exotic bulls semen has been imported. It is being used for breeding highly productive cattle both at State Livestock Farms and on the farms owned by the farmers. This programme will continue.

9.6.27. Large scale cross-breeding work, requires creation of base for production of good bulls, both of exotic and indigenous breeds. The progeny testing of Sahiwal cow bulls would continue for the production of the bulls of this breed. Besides this, there are 12 State Livestock

Farms of which one is exotic cattle farm at Kalsi, Dehra Dun and remaining are mixed cattle and buffaloes breeding farms. A new exotic cattle breeding farm for hills was earmarked for Seventh Plan which has since started functioning at Bhararisen in Chamoli district. The production at the farm has started. The exotic and cross-bred male progeny would be available for breeding programme in 1983-84, which will be utilized according to requirements and as per programme.

9.6.28. The existing State Livestock Farms would be strengthened. Additional resources for land development, irrigation and fodder production would be provided. A bull rearing unit at the existing State Livestock Farm established in 1981-82 would continue. A large number of Natural Breeding Centres are being set up in Hills. At present there are 253 such centres. Bulls located at such centres require replacement. Estimating 20 per cent replacements annually, it will require 70 to 80 bulls for this purpose. A bull rearing unit is proposed for hills where good pedigreed bull calves in young age would be procured and reared to meet the demand.

9.6.29. As regard buffalo breeding, two major programmes, viz. establishment of a Bhadawari buffalo breeding farm at Etawah, the home tract of this breed approved in 1981-82 will continue and the other scheme of strengthening of buffalo breeding facilities through artificial insemination at selected 100 A.I. centre around which the number of buffalo female population is large would also continue. Additional buffalo bulls would be located at such centres for A.I. Programme. 50 such centres would be strengthened by the end of 1982-83 and 30 additional centres would be strengthened during 1983-84.

9.6.30. With all the infra-structure already existing or being developed there remains shortage of quality bulls which will be made good by making purchase of such bulls from the progressive breeders.

9.6.31. To encourage rearing of cross-bred heifers two schemes, one in seven selected districts under the Centrally Sponsored Special Livestock Production

Programme, and another in 10 districts under a State Plan Schemes would continue.

9.6.32. Inaccessible areas of the hills or such similar areas of the plains where the A. I. Programme is difficult to be taken up breeding facilities are to be provided through Natural Breeding Centres. In hills the target is to provide at least one artificial insemination centre or natural breeding centre in each Panchayat. So far 353 two Bull Natural Breeding Centres have been established and more centres would be established.

9.6.33. *Fodder Development*—To make up the shortage of green fodder two major programmes of intensification of fodder production by making available improved varieties of fodder seed and fodder trees to the farmers and production of fodder seed at State Livestock Farms are being implemented. On an average there is requirement of more than 20,000 quintals of various types of fodder seed annually. The target and achievements in different year has been as follows :

Year	Area (Hect)		Quintals of seed (Qts)	
	Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement
1980-81	50000	40632	19400	12704
1981-82	50000	42105	19400	13286
1982-83	60000	3922	23269	1598
1983-84	60000	..	23269	..

9.6.34. Besides this three major programmes have been proposed for hill areas viz. to develop pastures in Forest and Panchayat lands in collaboration with Forest Department, development of Alpine pastures and livestock/Fodder/Pasture development schemes, which are under consideration.

9.6.35. *Sheep and Wool Development*—The approach and strategy for Sheep and Wool in Sixth Five-Year Plan is to produce medium fine wool in hills and medium course wool in plains. To achieve this objective the Sixth Plan target is of providing overall coverage of 65 per cent of breedable sheep population of the State as against 50 per cent in 1979-80 but in hills the target is to increase the coverage from about 60 per cent at the beginning of the Sixth Five-Year Plan to about 83 per cent by the end of this

plan. Two new Sheep farms were envisaged during fifth plan, one each in plains in Varanasi district with assistance of the Government of India and the other at Makku in Chamoli district. Both the farms are being established. The one in Varanasi district has since started production of cross-breed rams which are being used in selected Sheep and Wool Extension centres in the Intensive Sheep Development Project area of districts of Allahabad, Varanasi and Mirzapur. The breeding stock at this farm is being increased. During year 1982-83 exotic sheep are being imported. In 1983-84 additional exotic sheep would be imported to build-up target strength of Exotic stock of 1,000. Similarly to build-up the stock of indigenous sheep about 2,500, additional Sheep of Rajasthani would be added in 1983-84. The farm would be provided inputs to extend pasture area to 1,000 acres. The irrigational facilities would be accordingly increased. With the building up of the strength of sheep at the farm additional technical staff would be required.

9.6.36. As regards the sheep farm at Makku in hills, the buildings are almost complete. During 1982-83 stocking of the farm is being done by import of about 300 sheep. Besides this pasture development would be taken up. During 1983-84 additional sheep would be imported.

9.6.37. Besides the aforesaid two farms the existing sheep farms in hills in particular, need additional buildings to house the livestock, means for bringing more area under fodder and pasture development and for that purpose some farms require more irrigational facilities. The same could not be taken up in 1982-83 due to limited resources.

9.6.38. A target of establishing 36 additional sheep and wool extension centres (28 in hills and 8 in plains) was fixed for Sixth Five-Year Plan against which 8 centres were established in 1980-81 in plains. Eight additional centres would be established in plains as measure of intensification of programme in this area. Twenty-one centres are likely to be established in hills by the end of 1982-83. Seven remaining centres in hills would be established in 1983-84.

9.6.39. Quite a large number of these centres are in rented buildings. Some of them would be provided permanent buildings.

9.6.40. Wool grading and marketing is being done at the centre established in Mirzapur in plains and there was a target of one such centre in hill area which has been established in Tehri district and has started functioning thus completing the target for Sixth Plan.

9.6.41. Mass drenching of village Sheep flocks against parasitic infestation would be continued but the budget required for medicine being inadequate is being proposed to be enhanced.

9.6.42. *Goat Development*—Under this group the target is development of Jamnapari and Berbari goats in their home tract for which a farm for Berbari goats has been established in Etah district and that for Jamnapari goats is under process of establishment. Provision for completion of these two farms has been made.

9.6.43. Besides this breeding facilities of improved bucks are provided through veterinary hospitals. By the end of 1982-83, 787 institutions will be provided with this facility. Additional inputs will be provided in 1983-84.

9.6.44. *Pig Development*—The Sixth Plan approach and strategy is to cross-breed indigenous pigs by exotic breeds. In beginning of the Sixth Five-Year Plan the coverage potential was only for 11.34 per cent of breedable population. The target for the Sixth Plan is of 23 per cent coverage. To achieve this target production of improved pigs at Regional Pig Breeding Farm, Aligarh is being done. But as against the target of keeping 400 breeding sows at this farm only 100 sows could be added so far. The pig breeding unit of the State Livestock Farm, Arazilines, Varanasi is to be expanded. Besides this a new pig breeding unit at State Livestock Farm, Neelgaon, Sitapur is being established. The Regional Farm at Aligarh would be expanded by adding additional female stock and other inputs in 1983-84.

9.6.45. To provide services of the improved male pigs a programme of location of such boars at departmental veterinary institutions have been included under which 116 institutions are to be provided this facility during the Sixth Plan. As against this boars would be located at 170 Veterinary Institutions by the end of 1982-83. This facility would be provided at additional 15 institutions during 1983-84.

9.6.46. *Poultry Development*—The Sixth Plan target is to enhance the number of layers at the departmental poultry farms from 23,000 at the beginning of Sixth Five-Year Plan to 34,400 by establishment of three new farms of 500 each in hills, an additional farm in plains at Mirzapur and by upgrading the existing farms. As against this the 3 farm in hills are under process of construction and two of them are likely to be completed by the end of 1982-83 and the third will be completed in 1983-84. The buildings of a new farm in plains at Mirzapur has been completed which would be stocked with about 1000 layers in 1983-84. The expansion of existing farms is still to be taken up. The replacement of existing strains with improved and better strains will be done.

9.6.47. The broiler layers are to be added at some of the farms in the Sixth Plan. This has been done so far in two farms in hills. During 1983-84 additional layers would be added at selected farms.

9.6.48. The Poultry Disease Control diagnostic laboratory needs permanent buildings and expansion of which is proposed in 1983-84.

9.6.49. The transport subsidy on poultry feed in hills up to district headquarters will continue.

9.6.50. One Intensive Poultry Development Project was established in Almora. Another such project is likely to be taken up at Pauri in hills in 1982-83. Both these projects would continue during 1983-84.

9.6.51. The project for the development of a guinea fowl and duck respectively would be taken up. There is a

good population of guinea fowls in some of the eastern districts of the State and there is also scope for duck breeding in the same area.

9.6.52. *Investigation and Surveys*—Under this scheme Annual region-wise surveys of production of livestock products is being implemented all over the State. The same will continue.

9.6.53. Besides this a centrally sponsored scheme of estimation of cost of production of various livestock products district-wise will be taken up.

9.6.54. *Other Livestock Development*—Livestock shows and breeders' seminars would be organised in each district to publicize the Animal Husbandry programmes.

9.6.55. Carcass utilisation at Dehra Dun and Jhansi will be modernised and provided with proper buildings and equipment. Provision for spillover works has been made.

Centrally Sponsored Programme

9.6.56. Details of the seven centrally sponsored scheme are given below :

9.6.57. *Foot and Mouth Disease Control*—Foot and Mouth Vaccination of high yielding indigenous as well as crossbreed animals will continue and more than one lakh doses would be provided in 1983-84.

9.6.58. *Rinderpest Surveillance and containment programme*—The scheme for Rinderpest Surveillance and containment Programme will continue to function during 1983-84.

9.6.59. *Special Livestock Production Programmes*—These programmes is being implemented in 16 selected districts would continue and about 6,000 beneficiaries would be benefited.

9.6.60. *Animal Disease Surveillance—Establishment of Epidemiological Cell and Scheme for Control of Diseases of National Importance*—Under this programme, as stated in proceeding paragraphs, an

Epidemiological Vigilance cell would be established to keep a watch on the incidence of various contagious diseases and their epidemiological studies would be undertaken which may lead to fore-warn the incidence of diseases and also work out a strategy to fight it out.

9.6.61. *Improvement of Gaushalas of the State*—There are 140 Registered Gaushalas in the State maintaining 10,000 breedable stock. These Gaushalas possess assets worth Rs.200 crores and produce 8.75 lakh liters milk annually. The Gaushalas have provided 5,000 bulls for breeding since the Plan era to strengthen breeding facilities in the State.

9.6.62. *District-wise estimation of production of various Livestock Products*—A new Centrally sponsored scheme to estimate production and productivity of various Livestock products would be taken up in 1982-83 and would continue in 1983-84.

9.6.63. *Cross breeding of Cattle Exotic Dairy breeds and Improvements of Buffaloes using Frozen Semen Technique outside operation Flood Areas*—A centrally sponsored scheme to produce frozen semen and its use at 400 Artificial Insemination Centres will continue. The areas covered would be at Kheri, Pilibhit, Hardoi and Sitapur with major production centre at Kheri.

7. DAIRYING AND MILK SUPPLY

9.7.1. Dairying is an effective economic supplement to agriculture, specially for weaker sections of rural population. It ensures not only the availability of milk, but also generates additional employment and thus provides the means for economic and social uplift of the weaker sections of the rural population. Because of these encouraging characteristics, the State and Central Government has been assigning a very high priority to the dairy sector.

9.7.2. Dairy Development programme in Uttar Pradesh is being built upon the foundation of a three-tier co-operative structure comprising, primary milk producers, co-operative societies at the village

level, milk producers co-operative unions at the district level and Pradeshik co-operative Dairy Federation at the State level. The main activities of Dairy Development Sector are :

- (i) Organising activities for enhancement of milk production and its regular collection from rural areas.
- (ii) Processing of milk ; and
- (iii) Developing an efficient infrastructure for the marketing of milk and milk products in the urban areas.

9.7.3. The expenditure on dairying programmes during the various Five Year Plans and Annual Plans is as follows :

TABLE I—Expenditure on Dairy Developing Programme

(Rupees in lakhs)	
Plan period	Expenditure
Up to First Five-Year Plan	32.34
Frs' Five-Year Plan (1951—56)	19.00
Second Five Year Plan (1956-61)	21.00
Third Five Year Plan (1961-66)	385.00
Three Annual Plans (1966—69)	162.00
Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74)	509.00
Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-78)	436.00
Two Annual Plans (1978-80)	286.76
Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-81)	201.11
(1981-82)	271.90
(1982-83)	292.73
(Anticipated)	
Total	2,616.84

9.7.4. *Physical Progress*—The following table gives the physical progress and the achievement with the above investment under the Co-operative Sector :

TABLE 2—Physical Targets and Achievements

Plan period	No. of milk union	No. of plants in operation	Ins-talled capacity in lakh litres of	Milk handled (lakh litres per-day)	No. of Societies (Reorganised)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1967-74	37	12	2.14	1.087	2,866.
1974-78	28	22	2.96	0.950	4,807
1978-79	37	24	5.01	1.360	4,772
1979-80	37	24	5.01	2.135	3,171
1980-81	37	26	5.24	1.970	3,171
1981-82	37	26	5.24	1.600	3,291
1982-83	37	26	5.24	2.500	3,341
(Anticipated)					

9.7.5. In addition to the Government and Co-operative Dairies, there are four big private sector plants at Aligarh (Glaxo), Etah (Hindustan Lever), Muzaffarnagar (Indian Milk Products) and Saharanpur (Foremost Dairies) with an aggregate handling capacity of 4.00 lakhs litres of milk per day. This brings the total processing capacity in the State in all sectors up to the order of 9.24 lakhs litres of milk per day. The Dairy Development programmes will cover the organisation and strengthening of co-operative structure around these plants.

9.7.6. *Strategy*—In order to achieve the above objectives the following strategy has been proposed during the year 1983-84 of Sixth Five Year Plan :

- (i) Integration of dairying activities in well defined areas ;
- (ii) Strengthening of co-operative structure at village, district and State level ;
- (iii) Organisation of viable primary societies in rural areas for different activities like milk production, provision of technical inputs etc. ;
- (iv) Effective supervision of the societies ;
- (v) Proper orientation of managers and other technical personnels ;

- (vi) Providing technical inputs like feeds, artificial insemination and health coverage at the door-step of the milk producers ;
- (vii) Establishing Dairy Demonstration Farms at different places for the demonstration of improved dairy practices ;
- (viii) Improving the efficiency of the existing plants ; and
- (ix) Enforcing State Milk Grid System to balance the flush season and lean season requirements of the plants and regulating flow of milk through licensing and permits.

Programmes

9.7.7. In keeping with the above strategy and objectives the following programmes have been included in the Annual Plan for 1983-84. An outlay of Rs.330.00 lakhs has been allocated for the year 1983-84 which includes Rs.50.00 lakhs for the hill region.

9.7.8. *Direction and Administration*—The outlay for the 1983-84 amounting to Rs.44.00 lakhs is proposed for meeting the expenditure on the payment of emoluments to the dairy development staff at headquarters, survey and extension staff and district level staff for 37 districts six regional offices named by dairy development Officer are proposed to be opened at six divisions including Hills. Provision has also been made for six Jeeps, six telephones for office and six telephones of residence, six Stenos, six Statisticians, six accountants and six noter drafters, etc. for these offices. The headquarters will also be equipped with a data processing unit and a photo copier.

9.7.9. *Aid to Dairy Co-operatives*—It is proposed to organise Primary Co-operative Milk Societies, following the guidelines recommended by the National Dairy Development Board. According to the NDDDB pattern a composite Spear Head Team of 27 persons takes up the work of organising societies, initiating milk procurement in the milk belts of the respective dairies, and supervises of the existing societies. Each team is expected to organise 60 societies in a year and an expenditure of Rs.12.00 lakhs per team per year is provided.

9.7.10. The NDDDB pattern is going to be implemented with certain modifications, viz. the Composite Spear Head Team will

be manned partially by the existing departmental staff, only the supervisory staff for P & I Wing being provided to the Milk Unions. Again while in the NDDDB pattern the P. & I Wing gives regular veterinary coverage to all societies, these facilities will continue to be provided by the State Veterinary Department. Provision has however been made for emergency veterinary services. In the NDDDB pattern two jeeps per team are provided but only one jeep is proposed, the other being hired. Detailed requirement under this scheme are as follows :

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Jeep with Trailor 1	1.00
2. Publicity and Extension (Films and Projectors)	0.60
3. Procurement and Input Staff (Veterinary Dr. 1, Dairy Technologist-1, Fodder Devy. Officer-1, Veterinary Asst. 2, Projector Operator-1, Driver 1, and other Supervisory Staff-5	1.00
4. Diesel for Jeep (Rs. 0.025) for hired jeep (Rs. 0.40)	0.65
5. Medicines for Emergency treatment	0.20
6. Arrangement of telephone	0.10
7. Stationery	0.05
8. Equipments for emergency treatment and essential apparatus for preliminary treatment at society level	0.50
9. Fodder development	1.30
10. Other Misc. expenses	0.10
Total	5.50

9.7.11. This scheme will be confined to six districts in the plains (Faizabad, Agra, Mathura, Allahabad, Bareilly and Gorakhpur) and two Hill districts (Naini Tal and Dehra Dun). A provision of Rs.44.00 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme.

9.7.12. *Education and Training*—Training has to be imparted to the Secretaries of the Primary Co-operative Milk Societies for enabling them to maintain accounts, undertake quality testing of milk and milk products and carry out extension activities relating both, dairying and dairy husbandry. Refresher courses and various training for the departmental field staff and officers have also been included under this scheme. Farmers and milk producers will be given training to adopt improved dairy practices and avail of prophylactic

and medical cover for milch animals. Assistance to the Agriculture Institute, Allahabad for arranging various dairy courses in respect of manpower development is also included in the scheme. Plan outlay for this scheme in 1982-83 was Rs.6.00 lakhs. For this purpose the provision of Rs.7.01 lakhs including Hills has been made.

9.7.13. *Aid to Provincial Co-operative Development Federation*—The Provincial Co-operative Development Federation and its units were getting financial aid under revitalisation of dairies till 1982-83. In the year 1983-84 revitalisation of dairies has become district level scheme. Aid to Provincial Co-operative Development Federation is being provided in the State Sector for the following schemes.

9.7.14. *Revitalisation of Saket Dairy Faizabad*—This dairy has not been able to get sufficient milk according to its installed capacity. Efforts are being made to increase milk production under Integrated Cattle Development Programme (ICDP). A project report for revitalisation of this dairy was submitted to the Governmentt for 1981-82 to 1988-89. The requirement of funds for 1983-84 is Rs.6.95 lakhs.

9.7.15 *Assistance For F.B.D., Varanasi (Operational Devicit)*—The eastern region of the state where varanasi dairy is located is backward in milk production. Running of a dairy there is likely to be a losing proposition for the next several years, especially since more technical inputs are needed per unit of milk procured. It is, however, essential for the dairy to run as a development programme. Assistance of Rs.20.00 lakhs would be needed to meet the operational losses of the dairy in 1983-84.

9.7.16. *Freedom from Hunger Campaign*—With the assistance of "Freedom from Hunger Campaign Committee U. K." a programme for cross-breeding in cows through frozen semen was set up in the milkshed area of Infant Milk Food Factory, Dalpatpur, Moradabad. Aid from U. K. has now been discontinued. The expenses required for maintenance of Exotic bulls, wages of staff, contingencies and working capital for Deep Frozen Semen Plant, etc., are proposed to be met out of Plan funds (Rs.4.140 lakhs).

9.7.17. *Strengthening and re-structuring of Provincial Co-operative Development Federation*—Provincial Co-operative Development Federation has been entrusted with the responsibility of implementing Operation Flood-II in the State, for which it requires re-structuring and strengthening Uttar Pradesh Design and Systems Corporation has been entrusted with the task of studying and suggesting the required re-structuring of Provincial Co-operative Development Federation. The anticipated expenditure is Rs.18.93 lakhs.

9.7.18. *Jersey Cattle Breeding Farm, Rae Bareli*—A bull mother farm for production of jersey breed has been established at Rae Bareli. The farm had been established with the assistance of Indian Dairy Corporation and the State Government. The farm requires some capital investment as well as funds for its maintenance. Funds required for developing water channels, cattle sheds, fencing, and for maintenance are estimated at Rs.9.90 lakhs.

9.7.19. *Operational Deficit of Infant Milk Food Factory, Dalpatpur*—Provincial Co-operative Development Federation runs an Infant Milk Food Factory at Dalpatpur. The machinery of this factory has become old and large scale repair renovation/expansion is required. Funds for these will be obtained under O. F. II. Meanwhile, however, owing to the plant not running at full capacity, it is expected to incur losses of Rs.10.00 lakhs. Assistance is proposed to be provided for this purpose.

9.7.20. *Badrinath Dham Milk Supply Scheme*—Provincial Co-operative Development Federation is organising milk supply arrangements to the pilgrim at Badrinath Dham for which everything is to be procured from plains, thus it involves heavy expenditure on transport and administrative and distribution arrangements. At the same time milk is also sold at reasonable rates, while the cost of procurement is higher than the sale price. Hence Rs.1.00 lakh is required to meet this deficit.

9.7.21. *Share Capital for Provincial Co-operative Development Federation*—The Provincial Co-operative Development Federation had a share capital of Rs.77.00 lakhs as on June 30, 1981, as against accu-

mulated losses of Rs.5.7 crores. The share capital of Provincial Co-operative Development Federation stands totally eroded, and the organisation is not in a position to repay its loans and interests including the one taken from Indian Dairy Corporation. It is, therefore, essential to strengthen the share capital base of the Federation. A provision of Rs.58 lakhs is proposed.

9.7.22. *Operation Flood-II*—Under OF-II an ambitious Plan to increase handling, production and marketing of milk is being taken up in 25 districts of the State. However, the existing financial position of most of the dairies is so weak that they may not be able to derive the benefits envisaged under OF-II. I.D. C. has also recommended that institution covered under OF-II should be suitably strengthened so that the aid under OF-II is properly utilized. In 1983-84 provision has been made to contribute to the strengthening of Lucknow (Rs.25 lakhs) and Kanpur (15 lakhs) Milk Unions. Thus a provision of Rs.40 lakhs is proposed under this head.

9.7.23. *State Milk Board*—Besides the above main programmes, the provision of Rs.0.01 lakh for assistance to U. P. State Milk Board is made.

DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEME :

9.7.24. *Revitalisation, Consolidation and Expansion of existing Milk Unions*—Most of the dairies in the State are either working much below their installed capacity or are closed for want of funds and proper field organisation for procurement of milk. In the year 1983-84 revitalisation of only 5 big dairies in plains and 2 dairies in the hill areas are proposed as per details below—

9.7.25. *Agra*—This dairy has been closed since April, 1982, due to non-availability of sufficient milk and for want of working capital. A scheme for its revitalisation has already been submitted to the Government in 1982-83. Under this scheme Rs.2.15 lakhs are required in 1983-84 to meet cash losses for the initial years.

9.7.26. *Bareilly*—A project report for revitalisation of Bareilly Dairy was approved

by the State Government in 1981-82 and money was also provided accordingly. The project report envisaged the requirement of Rs.8.90 lakhs in the year 1983-84 for operational losses, replacement of machinery and strengthening of societies.

9.7.27. *Allahabad*—A scheme for revitalisation of Allahabad Milk Board has been submitted to the State Government. According to this scheme Rs.16 lakhs in 1983-84 are required as to strengthen the share capital base, and to meet the working capital requirements and to effect the cash losses for the initial years.

9.7.28. *Mathura*—Mathura Dairy has been suffering losses owing to frequent power break downs, which lead to sourage and curdling of milk. Hence a generator alongwith its room is required for which Rs.2.50 lakhs are proposed.

9.7.29. *Gorakhpur*—This dairy has been suffering losses due to non-availability of milk and for want of working capital. Some of its machineries also require replacement/repair. Money required is Rs.5.00 lakhs.

Hills

9.7.30. Project report for the revitalisation of the dairies in the Hill region (Dehra Dun, Kotdwar, Lalkuan, Almora and Pithoragarh) have been entrusted by the State Hill Development Department to the Institute of Co-operation Management Research and Training Lucknow. The Institute has submitted project report for Dehra Dun in 1982-83. The project report in respect of other dairies are expected in the current year. Provision of Rs.31.48 lakhs is made for this item.

Aid to Co-operative Milk Institutions

9.7.31. Under this scheme milk unions have to be provided technical inputs and support for marketing activities in the form of staff, transport facilities, milk booths etc. Provision of Rs.9.02 lakhs has been made for plains as well as for Hill areas.

Development of Tribal Areas :

9.7.32. There are tribes in the Kalsi and Chakrata area of Dehra Dun, Kotdwar

area of Pauri and Lalkuan area of Naini Tal. Schemes are being prepared by districts under district Plan, for organising primary milk societies in these areas. Token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh is proposed.

9.7.33. To sum up the proposed Plan outlay for the year 1983-84 for the various programmes comes to :

TABLE 3—Breakup of outlays
(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. no.	Proposes	Outlay proposed		
		Plain	Hill	Total
1	2	3	4	5
State Sector				
1	Direction and Administration.	39.00	5.00	44.00
2	Aid to Dairy Cooperatives	33.00	11.00	44.00
3	Education and Training.	5.51	1.50	7.01
4	Aid to P.C.D.F.s	59.92	1.00	70.92
5	Share Capital to PCDF.	58.00	..	58.00
6	Operation flood II	40.0	..	40.00
7	State Milk Board	0.01	..	0.01
Total		245.44	18.50	263.94
District Sector				
1	Revitalisation, Consolidation and expansion of existing dairies.	34.55	31.48	66.03
2	Aid to milk Institutions.	0.01	0.01	0.02
3	Development of tribal areas.	..	0.01	0.01
Total		34.56	31.50	66.03
GRAND TOTAL		280.00	50.00	330.00

Impact of the Strategy

9.7.34. In the year 1983-84 main stress has been laid on the development strengthening of infrastructure of primary milk co-operative societies at the village level. The development of societies is being taken up on the pattern recommended by the National Dairy Development Board.

9.7.35. Operation Flood II is being launched in the State in a big way, by revitalising big dairies of the State like Meerut, Varanasi, Moradabad, Kanpur and Lucknow in the first instance.

8. FISHERIES

9.8.1. The aquatic resources in this State are sufficiently large and varied.

Perennial rivers and its tributaries, snow-fed hill streams, natural lakes, jheels, large and small reservoirs and numerous village ponds and tanks in the rural areas covers about 4 per cent of the total area in the State. All these and particularly the small ponds and tanks and jheels offer vast potential for fisheries development. The total water area of the State has been computed to be 11.65 lakh hectares from which 1.41 lakh hectare is under the direct control of the department. During the Sixth Plan period the main emphasis has been to develop fisheries in private sector by way of ensuring extension, training, financial support and also making arrangement for supply of fingerlings to pisciculturists according to demand.

9.8.2. Since fisheries activities has basically rural base, therefore, a massive programme of aquaculture has been launched in the 17 districts of the State under World Bank Inland Fisheries Projects. Similarly, under Centrally Sponsored Scheme also aquaculture programme is under implementation in two districts Meerut and Badaun. Keeping in view the facilities provided to pisciculturists in the project. The remaining 29 districts of the State has also been covered under the State run F.F.D.A. scheme during the year 1982-83.

Targets and outlays of Sixth Five Year Plan

9.8.3. Fisheries development has a direct bearing on the fishermen and other weaker section of the society. Hence it is necessary to improve their socio-economic condition by providing gainful employment to them. During the Sixth Plan period it is proposed to bring 26,000 hectares of water under fish culture in order to utilise fallow water bodies and also to provide employment opportunity to 26,000 families.

9.8.4. During the Sixth Plan it is estimated that the State would require 15 crore fingerlings, against which the present level of fish seed production is only 3 crores. Hence efforts will be made to increase the availability of seed through induced breeding in the departmental fish farms. Private pisciculturists will also be encouraged to take up fish seed production work. Besides above, it is also proposed to construct 11 hatcheries by

Fisheries Development, Fisheries Corporation, Under I. R. D. and World Bank Project Schemes.

9.8.5. As a result of aquaculture programme proposed the level of physical achievements at the end of 1984-85 will be as per details below :

(i) Fish production from all sources	50.000 Tonnes
(ii) Fingerling production	10 Crores

9.8.6. An overall outlay of Rs.670.00 lakhs has been approved by the Planning Commission for Fisheries Sector during the Sixth Plan period of which Rs. 15.00 lakhs is meant for the hill areas.

Main programme during Sixth Plan period

9.8.7. The main emphasis during the Sixth Five Year Plan period will be on following programmes :

1. Assessment of aquatic resources.
2. Conservation of riverine fishery.
3. Fish seed production on commercial scale.
4. Intensive fisheries development in reservoirs, medium waters and other departmental waters.
5. Extension, training and demonstrations work.
6. Aquaculture in rural areas.
7. Cold water fisheries with special emphasis to commercial trout farming.

Physical and Financial Achievements

9.8.8. *Financial*—An outlay of Rs.670.00 lakhs has been allocated for development of fisheries during the Sixth Plan period, against which an outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs was approved in the first year 1980-81 of the Sixth Plan. Against above allocation the actual expenditure was Rs.75.18 lakhs.

9.8.9. During the second year of the Sixth Plan, i.e. 1981-82 an outlay of Rs.60.00 lakhs was approved which includes Rs.2.50 lakhs for the hill areas. During the year 1981-82, actual expenditure was Rs.94.59 lakhs.

9.8.10. *Physical*—During the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 the main achieve-

ments of the department were as under :

<i>Item</i>	1980-81 Achievement	1981-82 Achievement
1. Fingerlings supply in private sector (lakhs).	489.85	599.33
2. Fingerlings stocking in departmental waters (lakhs).	164.00	138.22
3. Fish Production (quintals).	13008	9984
4. Departmental Receipt (Rs. in lakhs).	51.87	52.49

9.8.11. An outlay of Rs.278.62 lakhs has been allocated for the fisheries development programmes during 1982-83 of which Rs.5.00 lakhs is for the development of cold water fishery in hill areas of the State.

9.8.12. The details of progress during the year 1982-83 up to the month of September, 1982, and anticipated achievement by the end of 1982-83 are given below :

<i>Item</i>	Achievement up to August 1982	Anticipated achievement 1982-83
1. Supply of fingerlings (lakhs).	43.50	700.00
2. Stocking of fingerlings (Lakhs).	32.02	213.00
3. Fish production (in Qtls).	4579	17560
4. Departmental Receipts (Rs. in lakhs).	13.65	55.00

9.8.13. Under World Bank project modern hatcheries are to be set up in the State and so far plan and estimates for two hatcheries has already been prepared. The sites for **remaining three hatcheries** have also been identified and outline plans are being prepared. Tenders for the first 2 hatcheries have been finalised and evaluation of bid is under consideration of I. D. A. The construction work is expected to start shortly.

Objective and strategy of 1983-84 plan

9.8.14. The main thrust in the year 1983-84 would be to provide extension, training and financial support to fish farmers in the rural areas so that additional water area could be brought under

fish culture. This will ensure employment opportunities to the rural poor with special emphasis to fishermen who are the poorest amongst the weaker section of the society.

9.8.15. Efforts will be made to eliminate middlemen from the fisheries sector by way of giving priority to fishermen co-operative societies in leasing of Gram Samaj as well as departmental waters.

Main programme of 1983-84 plan

9.8.16. An outlay of Rs.290.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the year 1983-84, of which Rs.6.00 lakhs is meant for the hill areas. Under decentralized planning process and in accordance with the decision of the State Government departmental schemes have been grouped into two categories, i.e. State Sector and District Sector.

9.8.17. The State Sector schemes provided benefit to whole State while the District Sector scheme fulfils the requirements of a particular district. List of the various schemes proposed during 1983-84 is given below :

State Sector

1. Co-ordinated Research Project at Rihand (Mirzapur).
2. Co-ordinated Research at Gujartal (Jaunpur)
3. Education and Training
4. Establishment of Training Centre in Pantnagar University, Naini Tal.
5. Strengthening of Fisheries Directorate
6. Additional Staff at Headquarters
7. Planning and Statistical Cell
8. Fisheries Development Corporation
9. Fish Culture in Rural Areas
10. Assistance to Fishermen Co-operative Societies through N.C.D.C.

District Sector

1. Inland fisheries project under World Bank assistance.
2. Centrally Sponsored F.F.D.As.
3. State Rural F.F.D.As.
4. Development of reservoir fisheries.
5. Renovation of old fish farming.
6. Improvement of departmental banks
7. Development of cold water fisheries.

9.8.18. A brief resume of the main sector-wise programmes proposed during the year 1983-84 is given below :

9.8.19. *Co-ordinated Research Project at Rihand Reservoir (Mirzapur) (ICAR Schemes)*—This programme will remain functional at Rihand Reservoir (Mirzapur) during the Plan period. Under the programme ecology of fresh water fishery of the reservoir is being studied. An outlay of Rs.0.27 lakh is earmarked for the year 1983-84.

9.8.20. *Co-ordinated Research Project at Gujartal (Jaunpur)*—Under this research scheme studied on the composite culture of Indian and exotic species is in progress. Encouraging results have been obtained as such this scheme will remain functional in the Plan period. An outlay of Rs.0.75 lakh is earmarked for the year 1983-84.

9.8.21. *Fisheries Education and Research*—There will be a considerable demand for technically trained personnel for implementing the additional programmes approved during the Sixth Plan period. Accordingly this scheme will continue in the rest Plan period. Under this scheme following training programme have been approved:—

1. Training of officers at central institute of fisheries education, Bombay.
2. Training of fisheries inspector/ fisheries development workers at the regional training centre for inland operatives, Agra.
3. Training of fisheries extension officers at Hyderabad.

An outlay of Rs.0.30 lakh is proposed for 1983-84.

9.8.22. *Establishment of Training Centre at Pantnagar University, Nainital*—Under the World Bank Scheme it is proposed to set up a training extension and research centre at Pantnagar University, Naini Tal. At this centre, extension officers/assistants and progressive fish farmers will be deputed for undergoing training in the advance technique of fish culture. Construction of training centre

at the University is in progress. An outlay of Rs.4.70 lakhs is proposed for the year 1983-84.

9.8.23. *Establishment of Fisheries Development Corporation*—A fisheries development corporation has already been set up in the State during the year 1979-80. Under the World Bank Project five large sized fish farms will be constructed through Fisheries Development Corporation. The detailed plan and estimates of two modern hatcheries have been approved by the World Bank Mission. During the year 1983-84 it is proposed to construct three hatcheries for which a provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been earmarked as State Government Equity Share.

9.8.24. *Assistance to Fishermen Co-operative Societies*—The fishermen community is still an itinerant community moving all over the State in small groups, fishing in rivers and reservoirs during the season. The fishing profession however, is not their whole time affair and secondary vocations are agricultural labour and ferrying cargo and passengers etc. With a view to improving the socio-economic conditions of this nomad community by assuring them steady source of earnings in the general areas of their domicile. The fish trade is mainly in the hands of the middlemen at different level and the fishermen are mainly wage earners because of lack of resources.

9.8.25. Therefore it is proposed to organise them in co-operative fold in the State, so that the hold of contractors could be broken. The main function of these societies will be to produce and market the fish. Since the market of fish is a very important for regulating the production, therefore this purpose regional marketing unions will have to be organised. To ensure proper running of these unions it will be necessary to provide assistance from N.C.D.C.

9.8.26. During the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs.5.15 lakhs have been earmarked for this scheme as State Share and according to need assistance will be obtained from NCDC.

9.8.27. *Fish Culture in Rural Areas*—A massive programme of aquaculture has

been launched in the plain areas of the State under World Bank Project, Centrally Sponsored Programme and State run F.F.D.As schemes. For effective supervision and proper execution of above programme it was felt necessary to provide staff at district and divisional level. During the year 1978-82 seven district level offices and two divisional offices were opened and additional post of staff was created. Therefore the new offices opened and posts created in past will continue at Gorakhpur/Faizabad Divisions and also in seven district i.e. Fatehpur, Moradabad, Shahjahanpur, Bulandshahr, Saharanpur, Ghaziabad and Mainpuri. Consequently the staff positions created will be allowed to continue during the remaining two years of Sixth Plan period.

9.8.28. An outlay of Rs.10.43 lakhs has been earmarked for the year 1983-84.

9.8.29. Besides above mentioned State Sector schemes following supporting schemes will also be continued during 1983-84 :

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Strengthening of Fisheries Directorate.	0.23
2. Provision of Additional Staff at Hqrs.	1.05
3. Establishment of Planning and Statistical Cell.	2.02
	3.30

District Sector Schemes

9.8.30. *Inland Fisheries Project under World Bank Assistance*—An Inland Fisheries Project with World Bank assistance is being implemented in 17 districts of the State. Under this scheme following programmes have been envisaged:

- (i) Lease of Gram Sabha tanks to private fish farmers.
- (ii) Extension and training support to fish farmers.
- (iii) Credit support from commercial banks for pond improvement and first year inputs along with a provision of 25 per cent subsidy by F.F.D.As.
- (iv) Supply of fingerlings to fish farmers.

9.8.31. As a result of the implementation of the scheme up to 1981-82, 4,859 hectare water area has been brought under fish culture. 4,554 tanks have been leased out to fish farmers. 1,640 fish farmers were trained. Rs.20.04 lakhs as a loan was sanctioned through banks and Rs.6.15 lakhs as subsidy.

9.8.32. During the year 1983-84, 4,800 hectares of water area will be brought under fish culture. 3,000 persons will be trained and about 480 lakh fingerlings are proposed to be distributed in private sector.

9.8.33. An outlay of Rs.132.90 lakhs has been earmarked for implementing the above programme in 17 districts. Under this scheme Rs.46.08 lakhs has been proposed as Central share.

9.8.34. *Centrally Sponsored FFDAs.*—The agencies established in the districts of Meerut and Budaun will continue to function in the year 1983-84. During the year 100 hectare of additional water area is proposed to be brought under fish culture. 200 persons will be trained in modern technique of fish culture.

9.8.35. The total requirement of funds would be Rs.4.00 lakhs for the year 1983-84 against which central share will be Rs.0.80 lakh.

9.8.36. *State Run F.F.D.As*—This Scheme has been sanctioned in the current financial year (1982-83) for implementing in 29 districts of U. P. fish farmers development agencies have been registered and they have started functioning also. During the year 1983-84 water area of 3,000 hectares will be developed and brought under fish culture. 3,500 persons will be trained. The fish farmers will be extended all the benefits at par with World Bank Project so that fish culturists are in position to take up fish culture work.

9.8.37. An outlay of Rs.58.10 lakhs is proposed during the year 1983-84 for the above programme.

9.8.38. *Development of Reservoir Fisheries*—By now 66 reservoirs and

medium waters have been transferred to fisheries department from irrigation department for intensive fish culture. They are being stocked with quality fingerlings and harvesting is being made. Due to paucity of gear and tackle (country boats and nets) at the reservoirs quick fish landing and to keep check on poaching is a real problem in field. Therefore it has been decided to provide country boats and nets for the older reservoirs which have now reached a developed stage.

9.8.39. An outlay of Rs.4.00 lakhs has therefore been provided in the budget for 1983-84 for the above programme.

9.8.40. *Renovation of old Farms*—To augment fish production the availability quality fish seed is absolutely essential. The production of fish seed from all sources fall short of our requirement as such it is difficult to stock the departmental waters and to arrange supply to private pisciculturists. Therefore, now, more emphasis will have to be given to produce seed through induced breeding technique as natural fish seed production is dwindling day by day. To produce quality fish seed it is proposed to improve existing fish farms so as to produce more fish seed.

9.8.41. An outlay of Rs.25.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the year 1983-84 for the above programme.

9.8.42. *Improvement of departmental waters*—After the abolition of Zamindari in the State, 380 tanks covering an area of 4,661 hectares were transferred to the Fisheries Department. But with the passage of time most of them have silted up and have become unsuitable for pisciculture. It is therefore proposed that few of them which are not useable, be got improved and deepend to retain water throughout the year.

9.8.43. This programme will continue in the year 1983-84. An outlay of Rs.25.10 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme for the year 1983-84.

9.8.44. *Development of Cold Water Fisheries*—The rivers and reservoirs

located in hill region are the main source of fish seed and fish production. But due to wanton killing and dynamiting in hill areas natural population of Mahaseer and Trout fishes have been destroyed. Thus, there is an urgent need for rehabilitation of fish population in these rivers in streams for ensuring supply of proteinous fish food to hill population and also subsidiary vocation for the local population.

9.8.45. During Sixth Plan period construction of cement cistern tanks and extension of Baintwali Mandi fish farm is in progress.

9.8.46. Keeping in view, the urgent need for rehabilitation of fish population in the hill areas, following programmes are proposed during 1983-84:—

1. Construction of Mirror Carp hatcheries in hill areas so that availability of fish seed for stocking of diggies and lakes could be ensured.

2. Large scale production of Mahaseer fish seed so that hill streams and lakes could be stocked with large number of fingerlings.

3. Construction of a large trout hatchery under bilateral programme of assistance from Japan Government with a view to augment availability of fish seed and also to produce table fish for local consumption.

4. Provision of staff at district and region level for better supervision and execution of work proposed in the hill areas.

9.8.47. An outlay of Rs.6.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the year 1983-84. for the above programme.

9.8.48. *Institutional Finance likely to be mobilised for development programme*—Village tanks offer great potential for fish culture in the rural areas. Most of these tanks vests with Gram Samajes but due to years neglect majority of them have become seasonal. A massive programme has been launched under Inland Fisheries Project, State run fish farmers

development agencies for development of small water during the Sixth Plan period. About 7,900 hectares water area is proposed to be improved. For this purpose fish farmers will have to be provided financial support by way of bank loans so that development of tanks is possible. During the year 1983-84 an amount of about Rs.6.00 crores would be required from the Commercial Banks in addition to the State Plan Allocation.

Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes

9.8.49. During the year 1982-83 special component plan is being carried out in 19 districts of the State for the benefits of the Scheduled caste people. Seeing the requirement it is proposed to enlarge the area of operation in 29 more districts during the year 1983-84. Under this scheme, priority is now being given to scheduled caste/scheduled tribes in long lease of gram samaj waters, so that they are in a position to avail the benefits from the fish farmers development agencies. The agencies will offer every possible help to scheduled caste families. By now 145 tanks covering an area of 192.59 hectares leased out 188 scheduled caste persons were trained. Subsidy for improvement of tanks and first year inputs has also been provided. During the year 1983-84 it is proposed to develop 300 hectares water area and to train 600 Scheduled Caste families.

9.8.50. An outlay of Rs.11.00 lakh is proposed during 1983-84 for the above programme.

20-POINT PROGRAMME:

9.8.51. Fisheries Department is a development department and emphasis is being laid to bring more water area under fish culture, so that level of fish production could be increased in the State. Efforts is also being made to provide gainful employment to fishermen community and other section of the society.

9.8.52. There is no special fisheries scheme under 20-point programme. However, emphasis is being given on large scale fish seed production so that availability of

fish seed to the private pisciculturists could be ensured.

REQUIREMENT OF MANPOWER MATERIAL FOR 1983-84:

9.8.53. *Estimate of Material and Equipments*—A sum of Rs.2.14 lakhs has been proposed as construction component during 1983-84. Since the construction work will be executed by engineering department therefore material requirement will form part of the overall requirement of executing agency.

9.8.54. *Manpower*—Since most of the district schemes proposed during 1983-84 are production oriented, therefore, it will generate self employment opportunities to about 7,900 families.

9.8.55. In addition to primary employment about 2.00 lakh mandays employment will be generated in rural areas.

Arrangement for monitoring

9.8.56. For effective monitoring of plan and non-plan works it is proposed to keep a close watch at district and State level so that monthly/quarterly reviews are made. For this purpose district level and divisional officers will be made responsible to monitor the programmes regularly. Similarly, at the State level also concerning headquarters officers will keep a close watch on the progress of various schemes.

TABLE 1—*Distribution of Forest Area as on March, 1981*

(In sq. km.)

Serial no.	Category	Eight hill districts	Plain region	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Under the control of Forest Department	23,820	16,860	40,680
2	Civil and Soyam Forests	8,014	..	8,014
3	Panchayati Forests ..	2,368	..	2,369
4	Private and Cantonment Forests	232	..	232
	Total	34,434	16,860	51,294

9.9.4. In eight Hill districts, the total forest area is 34,434 sq. kms. out of which 23,820 sq. km. is under the control of Forest Department, 8,014 sq. km. are Civil and Soyam Forests and 2,368 sq. km. are Panchayati Forests. Previously the Civil and Soyam Forests were not under the control of Forest Department and were managed by Revenue Authorities.

9. FORESTS

9.9.1. Forest is amongst the most important natural resources as is apparent from its uses of :—

- (1) Water Conservation.
- (2) Regulation of Oxygen content and humidity in the atmosphere.
- (3) Soil Conservation.
- (4) Regulation of soil water and therefore helps in flood prevention..
- (5) Timber source such as Shisham, Teak, Sal, Deodar etc.
- (6) Fire wood source.
- (7) Fodder.
- (8) Raw-material for industry such as Turpentine, Resin, Katha, Plywood, etc.
- (9) Habitat for wild animals and birds.

Position of Forests in the State

9.9.2. According to the National Forest Policy the forest area in the Hills should be 60 per cent, in Plains 20 per cent and total 33½ per cent. In our State the forest area is only 51,294 sq. km. which is 17.4 per cent of total geographical area. This forest area is also unevenly distributed. In the Hills it is 66.9 per cent. in the Plains it is 7 per cent and in Vindhyan region it is only 25.9 per cent.

9.9.3. The distribution of forest area is given in the following table :

9.9.5. The economy of the Hill people depends largely on forests as the local people depends on forest for timber, fuel wood and fodder. Due to constant increase in human and cattle population the forests have further deteriorated. While on one hand, there is a decrease in the availability of fuel wood, on the other hand, the problem of soil erosion and intensity of

flood have increased. Therefore, it is essential to improve the Himalayan ecosystem. Thus forest policy has a three pronged objectives :

- (a) To enhance the Himalayan ecological system as a geographical entity.
- (b) To grow more forest in the Plains and Bundelkhand region.
- (c) To reclaim damaged lands such as ravine, usar land, etc.

9.9.6. The forest area *per capita* in our country and especially in our State is very low in comparison to other countries, which will appear from the following table :

TABLE 2—Per Capita Forest Area of different Countries

(In Hectare)		
Name of the country	Percentage of Forest area to land area	Per capita area (Forest land)
1	2	3
1. U.S.S.R.	40.6	3.64
2. United States	31.2	1.39
3. Japan	69.0	0.24
4. Canada	44.4	20.02
5. France	25.6	0.27
6. Indonesia	63.9	0.91
7. Burma	57.5	1.31
8. Argentina	22.6	2.47
9. Sudan	36.5	5.27
10. Peru	67.7	5.83
11. Nepal	31.8	0.37
12. India	22.8	0.13
13. U.P.	17.4	0.05
World average	29.8	1.04

Under the present conditions it is not possible to increase the forest area. However, plantations can be raised in vacant lands, along road sides, railway lines etc.

The management and development of reserved forest is to be done in such a way that productivity of present forest may be increased. In view of this it is necessary to raise plantations of fast growing species and species of Industrial and Economic Importance in the vacant lands and degraded forests.

9.9.7. In any country, *per capita* consumption of wood is the standard to judge the prosperity of that country. In our country the *per capita* consumption of wood is the lowest in the World as would appear from the following table :

TABLE 3—Per Capita Consumption of Wood

(In cu. m.)		
Serial no.	Name of the Country	Per Capita consumption of wood
1	2	3
1	Austria	1.10
2	Czechoslovakia	0.91
3	France	1.03
4	German Federal Republic	0.60
5	Norway	0.90
6	United Kingdom	0.77
7	U.S.S.R.	1.18
8	Canada	5.79
9	U.S.A	.46
10	China (Peoples' Republic)	0.08
11	Indonesia	0.05
12	Japan	1.03
13	Tanzania	2.27 (including fuelwood)
14	Australia	1.23
15	Newzealand	1.70
16	India	0.26

9.9.8. At present there is a great dearth of raw material for industries, constructional timber and fuel wood in our State. Based at the present level of consumption of wood, the requirement in 2000 A. D. is estimated to be as under :

TABLE 4—Estimated Demand and Supply
(In '000 cu. m.)

Serial no.	Forest Produce	Demand	Supply	Gap
1	2	3	4	5
1	Raw material for sawn wood.	3,000	300	2,700
2	Pulp wood	2,500	500	2,000
3	Other industrial wood.	3,500	700	2,800

9.9.9. The estimated annual requirement of fuelwood in 2000 A. D. will be of the order of 63 million cu. m. whereas the present production is only 18 million cu. m. per annum. Thus there is a big gap in demand and supply of both timber and firewood. Raising of intensive and extensive plantations is the only way out to bridge the gap between demand and supply.

9.9.10. Next to the productive and protective functions of the forests, the social function is also very important. It is necessary to meet the requirements of local people specially tribes living within and in the vicinity of the forests. The continuance and protection of forests depend on willing co-operation and active support of the people. In the past the emphasis of administration was earning more and more revenue from forests, but in view of changing circumstances the emphasis is now on conservation, protection and towards meeting the *bona fide* requirement of local people.

9.9.11. Forests also provide a valuable source of recreation. The forests also award an opportunity to the scientists to carry out research on the varied fauna and flora available in the forests. Therefore, for the development of recreation facilities, protection of Wild Life and establishment of National Parks and sanctuaries is essential.

Strategy for Sixth Five Year Plan

9.9.12. At the time of launching of the "World Conservation Strategy in India" on March 8, 1980, the Prime Minister of India said that the immediate task is to restore the eco-system of Himalayans and other mountainous ranges. It is necessary to reiterate the needs to achieve growth in economic and social well-being of the people. The strategy which has been adopted in the formulation of the Sixth Five Year Plan is "Development of Forests without destruction". For this the major thrust will be towards maintaining ecological balance, conservation, employment generation, energy conservation and economic stability for rural population.

9.9.13. The main points of the new methods of Forest management are as under—

1. To maintain an ecological balance,
2. To check soil erosion and to ameliorate climate by afforestation.
3. Protection of forest and therefore wild life,
4. To check rapid deforestation and to put more land under forest by afforestation of denuded land.

Under the above said plan labour intensive plan schemes, of forestry sector and soil conservation sector, are included and certain amount depending on the percentage population of SC/ST is quantified which flows to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes labourers in form of labour wages. From 1982-83, under Special Component Plan physical targets are also quantified and these quantified plantation targets will be raised in areas where scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population is dense so that these people may get benefits directly from such plantation.

9.9.14. There are no separate scheme for Tribal Development. But certain amount of work under different Plan schemes are fixed within plan ceiling for the development of Tribal blocks. The works which are being carried out in Tribal blocks are plantation, construction of roads, renovation of old roads and plantation along road side etc.

9.9.15. The main points of the new strategy adopted are as under :

1. To maintain ecological balance,
2. To check soil erosion and to ameliorate climate by afforestation,
3. Protection of forest and wild life,
4. To check rapid deforestation and to put more land under forest by afforestation of denuded land,
5. Exploitation of forests on sustained basis,
6. To protect forests from encroachment, uncontrolled grazing, fellings and fire,
7. To increase per unit productivity of Forest and reduce mortality rate of the plants by adopting better management techniques (more irrigation, protection of plants and trained manpower),

8. To meet the requirement of fuel, fodder and small timber of the local people,
9. To increase intangible benefits by intensifying forest research work,
10. To follow the directives laid down in the National Forest Policy,
11. To educate the people about forest protection, benefits from forests and its proper use.
12. To make available the trained staff for increasing forestry development works.

9.9.16. Keeping in view the above, outlay of Rs. 80.00 crores has been approved for the Sixth Five Year Plan for the Forestry Sector. The proposed targets for Sixth Five Year Plan, achievements of 1980-81, 1981-82 and target for 1982-83 and 1983-84 for main schemes are as under :

TABLE 5—Physical and Financial Targets and Achievements

Name of Scheme	Unit	Target for 1980—85	Achievement 1980-81	Actual Achievement 1981-82	Target 1982-83	Anticipated Achievement 1982-83	Proposed 1983-84
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Plantation of species of Economics and Industrial Importance.	ha.	37000	8983	10637*	10110*	10110*	4185
2. Plantation of Fast Growing Species.							
(a) Plantation	ha.	11200	2660	3626*	3270*	3270*	1205
(b) Coppicing	ha.	27000	5135	5309	7500*	5500*	5640
3. Roadside Plantation	.. RKm.	4400	1339	796	825	825	1195
4. Plantation under social Forestry Projects.		60500	8672	11860	14500	14500	14500
5. Rural Fuelwood Plantation.	ha.	15000	..	1525	3228	3228	3628
6. Communication.							
(a) New Roads	.. Km.	230	54	107	30	30	30
(b) Renovation of old roads.	Km.	1555	206	232	120	120	127
7. Financial*(Rs. in lakhs)		8000.00	1168.23	1779.50	1982.15	2046.09	1900.00
(Total schemes under Forestry Sector State Share).							

*Including work done under NREP.

Forest Research

9.9.17. The aim of Forest Research is to increase per unit productivity of forest by improvement in forest techniques. At present more emphasis is being paid on study of populars, eucalyptus and tropical pines and their quick growth rate and industrial use. An outlay of Rs.40.00 lakhs has been provided for the scheme in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

Training of Staff

9.9.18. It is very essential to have trained staff of all categories in forestry works. Under this scheme training is being provided to Indian Forest Service/State Forest Service Officers, Forest Rangers, Deputy Rangers, Foresters and Forest Guards. Up to the end of 1979-80, 108 IFS/PFS Officers, 234 Forest Rangers, 1,124 Deputy Rangers/Foresters and 2,447 Forest Guards have been trained at a cost of Rs.145.82 lakhs. In addition to the above 11 Senior Officers have also been trained abroad in specialised branch of forestry.

Fire Protection

9.9.19. Often heavy damage in forests is caused due to fire. In order to protect the forests from fire, five fighting units are being established under this scheme. An outlay of Rs.40.00 lakhs has been provided for the Sixth Five Year Plan.

Forest Protection

9.9.20. The cases of encroachment, illicit felling and theft of forest produce have increased many fold. Well organised gangs equipped with arms to illicit-felling and poaching in the forests. The departmental personnel are unable to check these gangs as the staff is without arms. Sometimes the staff is murdered by culprits by which the feeling of insecurity is developing among the staff of forest department. As such the establishment of armed guard squads and forest protection force (to be recruited from ex-army personnel) is proposed under this scheme. An outlay of Rs.60.00 lakhs has been provided for Sixth Five Year Plan.

Forest Resources Survey

9.9.21. Survey is essential to determine occurrence and distribution of Forest Pro-

duce by total enumeration, sampling etc. This information is very essential to establish forest based industries as well as to assess the requirement of their future expansion. In view of this a scheme of Forest Resources Survey is being implemented by the department. For the Sixth Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs.41.00 lakhs has been provided. It is proposed to survey 1,00,000 hectare on 10 per cent sampling basis at a cost of Rs.12.00 lakhs

Minor Forest Produce

9.9.22. Revenue from minor forest produce in the Forest Department is roughly one-fourth of its total revenue and there is sufficient scope to further increase revenue from untapped minor forest produce such as medicinal herbs. Accordingly an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs have been provided for survey and development of medicinal herbs during 1980-85.

Plantation of Species of Economic and Industrial Importance

9.9.23. In U. P. there is paucity of forest raw-material even to feed the existing wood based industries like match, plywood, hard wood, particle board, packing cases, katha, furniture etc. It is, therefore, essential to raise plantation of suitable species not only to develop the industrial potential to meet the growing needs, but also to increase the productivity of our forest. In view of the above the scheme of raising of plantation of species of economic and industrial importance is being implemented from the First Five Year Plan. For Sixth Five Year Plan it is proposed to raise plantation of Sal, Shisham, Khair, Teak, Semal, Deodar etc. over 37,000 hectare at a cost of Rs.740.00 lakhs. For 1983-84 it is proposed to raise plantation over 4185 hectare at a cost of Rs.131.00 lakhs.

Plantation of Fast Growing Species

9.9.24. Plantation of Fast Growing Species like, Eucalyptus, Paper Mulberry, Poplar and Bamboo are being raised for meeting the demand of raw-material for paper and pulp industries. Up to 1970-80, 1,62,304 hectare has already been planted. Coppicing work is also being done in selected areas of these plantation. Targets for Sixth Five Year Plan, achievements for 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 are as follows:

for 1982-83 and proposals for 1983-84 are as under :

TABLE-6—Physical and Financial Progress

Plan Period	Physical			Financial
	Plantation (ha.)	Coppicing (ha.)	Fencing of old bamboo plth. (ha.)	(Rs. n lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
Sixth Five-Year Plan Targets
1980-81 Actual
1981-82 Actual
1982-83 (Anticipated)
1983-84 (Proposed)

Management of road side avenues

9.9.25. There are about 27,00 kms. of National and State highways and other P.W.D. roads in the State. Up to the end of 1979-80, 20,995 row km. road side plantation has been raised by the Forest Department. From 1979-80, this scheme is being operated outside World Bank aided Social Forestry districts.

9.9.26. During 1980-81 and 1981-82 plantations has been over 1,339 row km. and 795 row km. It is anticipated that during 1982-83 plantation will be raised over 1,195 row km.

Social Forestry including Rural Fuel Wood Plantation

9.9.27. There are 57 districts of which 42 districts have already been covered under World Bank aided Social Forestry Project in which rural wood plantations are being raised in rural areas. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Social Forestry including rural fuelwood plantation is therefore meant to cover the remaining districts. The scheme is being implemented from 1981-82, in 10 districts namely—1. Almora, 2. Pauri-Garhwal, 3. Tehri, 4. Kheri, 5. Pilibhit, 6. Jhansi, 7. Lalitpur, 8. Hamirpur, 9. Jalaun and 10. Mirzapur. From 1983-84, it is proposed to include 5 remaining districts of Hill region also.

9.9.28. For the Sixth Five-Year Plan an outlay of Rs.300.00 lakhs (including 50 per cent Central Share) has been provided to raise plantations over 15,000 hectare. During 1981-82, plantation has been raised over 1,525 hectare. Against an anticipated achievement of 3,228 hectare plantation during 1982-83 it is proposed to raise plantations over 3,628 hectare. During 1983-84 provision has also been made for remaining five hill districts also, it is proposed to do Soil Working during 1983-84 for 1984 plantation in these five districts.

Forest Corporation

9.9.29. The Forest Corporation in the State was created in November, 1974 with a view to undertake the logging activity hitherto done by Forest Contractors. Since Forest Corporation has been created as Local Authority under Government Act, it has no equity of its own. It is proposed to give loan or equity share to the Forest Corporation during the Sixth Plan for which an outlay of Rs.75.00 lakhs is proposed.

9.9.30. At present there are 20 Logging Divisions under Forest Corporation. The annual target of extraction of timber during 1981-82 is 3,10,000 cu. m. at the turn over of Rs.2,030.00 lakhs. This is likely to go up as Forest Corporation has started working in whole State.

Communication

9.9.31. Development of transport and communication is very essential for extraction and proper utilisation of forest produce. Under this scheme construction of new roads, metalling and renovation of old roads, construction of bridges and culverts, installation of telephone lines etc. are

being carried out. Up to the end of 1979-80, 4,864 kms. of new roads, 7,301 kms. of renovation of old roads, 5,279 kms. of telephone lines and 517 number of bridges and culverts have been constructed. Targets for Sixth Five Year Plan, achievements for 1980-81, 1981-82, anticipated achievement for 1982-83 and proposal for 1983-84 are as under :

TABLE 7—Physical and Financial Progress

Items	Unit	Target	Actual Achievement		Anticipated	Target
		for 1980-85	1980-81	1981-82	achievement for 1982-83	for 1983-84
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>I Physical</i>						
1. Constructio of new roads	Km.	230	54	107	30	30
2. Renovation of old roads	Km.	1500	196	229	115	120
3. Metalling of roads ..	Km.	55	10	3	5	7
4. Installation of Telephone Lines	Km.	300	40	50	50	20
5. Bridges and Culverts ..	No.	75	26	48	2	..
<i>II Financial</i>						
	(Rs. in lakhs)	200.00	36.87	55.82	38.01	48.00

Buildings

9.9.32. There is a shortage of residential and office complexes in remote areas where major forest development work is being undertaken, and problem of residential quarter is very unsatisfactory for subordinate and touring staff. The buildings are being constructed under this scheme. Up to the end of 1979-80, 1,523 buildings have been constructed. For Sixth Five-Year Plan an outlay of Rs.150.00 lakhs has been provided for construction of buildings. During 1980-81 and 1981-82, 71 and 78 buildings were constructed against the anticipated achievement 119 buildings at Rs.50.00 lakhs has been provided for 1983-84.

Nature Preservation (Establishment of Nanda Devi Biosphere)

9.9.33. For the establishment of Nanda Devi biosphere and development of Kasturi Mrig Farms this scheme is being implemented from 1980-81 in the Hills. For the Sixth Five-Year Plan no outlay has been fixed for this scheme separately.

During 1980-81 and 1981-82, Rs.6.02 lakhs and Rs.9.21 lakhs were spent. For 1983-84, Rs.13.00 lakhs have been proposed against an anticipated expenditure of Rs.7.75 lakhs during 1982-83.

Intensive Management of Sanctuaries

9.9.34. The objective of establishing sanctuaries is not being achieved due to lack of maintenance and protection of sanctuaries in the State. For the development and protection of sanctuaries in Sixth Five-Year Plan an outlay of Rs.100.00 lakhs have been provided. For the first time this scheme was sanctioned during 1981-82.

Development of Manglore Deer Park

9.9.35. On Delhi-Dehra Dun road few kilometres away from Roorkee, a Deer Park at Manglore is being developed. Rs.1.00 lakhs is being proposed for 1983-84.

Establishment of High Altitude Zoo

9.9.36. It is proposed to establish a high altitude Zoo at Naini Tal for those

animals which do not tolerate heat of plains during summer and for this an outlay of Rs.28.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Sixth Five-Year Plan. Against the anticipated expenditure of Rs.8.00 lakhs during 1982-83 an outlay of Rs.8.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1983-84.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Corbett Park Tiger Reserve

9.9.37. This scheme was started from 1974-75 with 100 per cent Central assistance. But the pattern of assistance is now 50 : 50 basis from 1979-80. The scheme is being continued during Sixth Five-Year Plan at an outlay of Rs.176.00 lakhs. For 1983-84 Rs.20.00 lakh has been proposed against the anticipated expenditure of Rs.16.00 lakhs during 1982-83.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Dudwa National Park

9.9.38. This park covering an area of 480 sq. km. was created from February 1, 1977. The park is known throughout the country for variety of Wild Life species. For development of this, during Sixth Five-Year Plan an outlay of Rs.86.00 lakhs has been provided. For 1983-84 an outlay of Rs.28.00 lakhs has been provided against the anticipated expenditure of Rs.22.60 lakhs during 1982-83. Main problem of the park is that it is surrounded by non-forest area of Nepal in the North and farm lands of Tarai on all the other sides, thus making it a paradise for unauthorised encroachment.

Centrally sponsored scheme of Regeneration/Rahabilitation of Magar/Ghariyal

9.9.39. The crocodile scheme was sanctioned in 1975 with a central assistance and is being continued during Sixth Five-Year Plan at an outlay of Rs.26.00 lakhs. For 1983-84 Rs.8.00 lakhs has been proposed against the anticipated expenditure of Rs.7.40 lakhs during 1982-83. In order to rehabilitate the dwindling population of crocodiles, artificial hatching of crocodiles eggs collection from nature, rearing them at the centres established at Kukrail and Katarniaghat and subsequently to release them in natural habitat when they are big enough is being done under this scheme.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme — National Chambal Sanctuary

9.9.40. In fact this scheme is the protection of the above said scheme, Magar/Ghariyal. Magar/Ghariyal released in Chambal river. This scheme was started from 1978-79 and is being continued during Sixth Five-Year Plan at an outlay of Rs.40.00 lakhs. For 1983-84 Rs.14.00 lakhs has been proposed against the anticipated expenditure of Rs.15.00 lakhs during 1982-83.

SOCIAL FORESTRY :

9.9.41. This World Bank aided Social Forestry Project is located and spread over 42 districts of U. P. (Plains region) covering 2,08,485 sq. km. which needs to be afforested on priority basis to meet the demand of fuel and fodder of rural population.

9.9.42. The project was started from April 1, 1979 and is proposed to be continued during Sixth Five-Year Plan.

9.9.43. The physical and financial targets and achievements during Sixth Five-Year Plan are as under :

TABLE 8—Physical and Financial and Achievements

Year	Physical Plantation (ha.)	Financial (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1980-81 (Actual)	8.672	575.05
1981-82 (Actual)	11,860	929.80
1982-83 (Anticipated)	14,500	1012.93
1983-84 (Proposed)	14,500	1135.00
1980—85 (Target)	60,500	4875.00

Social Forestry in Urban Areas

9.9.44. For raising plantations along road-sides of local bodies and Municipal bodies, this scheme is being implemented from 1981-82 at an outlay of Rs.30.00 lakhs during Sixth Five-Year Plan. For 1983-84 an outlay of Rs.6.00 lakhs has been proposed against an anticipated expenditure of Rs.5.75 lakhs during 1982-83

Forests Statistics and Monitoring

9.9.45. A cell for collection and processing of Forest statistics was started during Fourth Plan. During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, in spite of obvious importance of the scheme much headway could not be made for want of adequate funds. It is proposed to strengthen staff at the headquarters and appoint one Statistical Assistant in each Additional Chief Conservator of Forests's office and one Computer in each circle office and one Compiler in each Division. The outlay kept for Sixth Five-Year Plan 1980-85 for this scheme is Rs.15.00 lakhs. For 1983-84, Rs.10.00 lakhs have been proposed against an anticipated expenditure of Rs.7.35 lakhs during 1982-83.

Revision and Preparation of Working Plans

9.9.46. The Scientific management of Forest and proper utilisation of Forest produce, it is necessary to prepare a Working Plan for each division. Revision of working of each division is done at a rotation of 10 year. For 1983-84 Rs.14.00 lakhs have been proposed against an anticipated expenditure of Rs.9.00 lakhs during 1982-83. The increase in outlay for 1983-84 is due to creation of the new working Plan Divisions.

Project Formulation and Evaluation Cell

9.9.47. A Scheme for setting up of a cell for Project formulation was taken up for implementation during the Fifth Plan but the same could be started in 1977-78 and that too with a very moderate staff of one Forest Economist and two Field Investigators. This staff need to be increased. Accordingly, an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs have been provided for 1980-85. For 1983-84 Rs.4.00 lakhs have been proposed against an anticipated expenditure of Rs.4.66 lakhs during 1982-83.

Intensification of Forest Management

9.9.48. At present the jurisdiction of the administrative units right from forest guard beat to forest circle is very large and has to be reduced to facilitate intensive management, inspection and supervision of Forests. Accordingly, a scheme was included to be continued during the

Sixth Five-Year Plan at an outlay of Rs.100.00 lakhs.

Forest Recreation

9.9.49. The importance of recreation forestry has increased many fold in present day noisy atmosphere. Against an anticipated expenditure of Rs.11.70 lakhs during 1982-83 an outlay of Rs.9.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1983-84.

Forest Extension

9.9.50. Publicity of works done by Forest Department is very essential amongst the general public, as the department is often criticised publicly. Department has very limited means of publicity work throughout the State. With this aim an outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs has been provided for Sixth Plan. For 1983-84 an outlay of Rs.4.00 lakhs has been proposed under this scheme.

Provision of Drinking Water and Electricity Facility to Subordinate Staff of Forest Department

9.9.51. In forest areas, where employees are posted there is a great inconvenience of water and electricity which adversely effect the efficiency of the Staff. To provide water and electric facilities to the subordinate staff of Forest Department an outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs has been provided during Sixth Plan.

Amenities to Forest Labour and Taungya Cultivators

9.9.52. To provide essential facilities to Forest labour and taungya cultivators engaged in different forestry works this is being implemented during Sixth Plan at an outlay of Rs.47.00 lakhs. Under this scheme construction of huts for labourers and taungya cultivators is being done.

Decentralized Planning

9.9.53. From 1982-83 U. P. has attempted decentralization of Planning process. All those Schemes whose benefits accrue to a particular district have been taken under District Sector Plan. And other schemes whose benefits transcend outside the boundary of district has been taken under State Sector.

Decentralized Planning

9.9.54. In each district, planning committee has been constituted. These committees have full say in formulation of District Plan. As it is the second year of District Plan it is difficult to assess the impact of decentralised planning. However decentralisation of planning process is helping in quick monitoring of District Plans. Most of the districts have given priority to forest programmes and have enhanced the proposed outlay in the year 1983-84 for forest sector.

9.9.55. The following forestry schemes are included under District Sector during 1982-83 :—

1. Plantation of species of Economic and Industrial Importance.
2. Plantation of Fast Growing Species.
3. Management of road-side avenues.
4. Fuelwood plantation in rural areas (Centrally sponsored).
5. Communication.
6. Buildings.
7. Development of Mangalore Deer Park.
8. Social Forestry Project.
9. Social Forestry in urban areas.
10. Forest recreation.
11. Forest extension.
12. Drinking Water and Electricity facilities to subordinate staff.
13. Amenities to Taungya Cultivator/ Forest Labourers.

Special Component Plan

9.9.56. Special Component Plan has been launched by the forest department, U. P., from 1980-81 for the economic uplift of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Under the above said plan labour intensive plan schemes, of forestry sector and soil conservation sector, are included and certain amount depending on the percentage population of scheduled caste/scheduled tribes is quantified which flows to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes labourers in form of labour wages. From 1982-83, under Special Component Plan

physical targets are also quantified and these quantified plantation targets will be raised in areas where scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population is dense so that these people may get benefits directly from such plantation.

9.9.57. There are no separate scheme for Tribal development. But certain amount of work under different plan schemes are fixed within plan ceiling for the development of Tribal blocks. The works which are being carried out in Tribal blocks are plantation, construction of roads, renovation of old roads and plantation along road-side etc.

10. INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTION

9.10.1 The U. P. State Co-operative Land Development Bank Limited has a programme of disbursement of Rs. 400 crores as long-term loans during the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980 -85), However, during 1980-82, the first two years of the plan loans aggregating to Rs. 100.61 crores only could be disbursed by the Bank. The Bank has a target of disbursement loans aggregating to Rs. 75.00 crores during 1982-83. The programme of next year 1983-84 is to disburse loans of Rs.80.00 crores.

9.10.2. An outlay of Rs. 425.00 lakhs has been proposed to be made available during 1983-84 for purchasing of debentures by the Bank.

11. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATS

9.11.1. The Community Development Organisation in the State is responsible for Planning and implementation of various functional programmes of rural development at the village, block, district and divisional levels in an integrated manner. There are 887 Blocks in the State including 86 blocks of Hill Districts. The main activities are agriculture extension, minor irrigation, co-operation, animal husbandry, family welfare and other programmes undertaken by the Goan Sabhas and other local agencies. In the context of increasing importance of rural development programme like the Integrated Rural Development, the National Rural Employment

Programme and Minimum Needs Programme etc, the basic infra-structure of blocks needs to be suitably strengthened.

9.11.2. An outlay of Rs.615.00 lakhs has been provided for the Sixth Five Year Plan, (1980-85). An outlay of Rs.90.00 lakhs was approved for the year 1980-81, against which an expenditure of Rs.133.95 lakhs was incurred. The increase was due

to the sanction of new staff for 197 revived blocks and the opening of 9 new blocks (in Hill districts). An outlay of Rs.170.44 lakhs has been approved for the year 1982-83 against which an expenditure of Rs.127.35 lakhs is anticipated. An outlay of Rs.198.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1983-84. Against the approved outlay of Rs.90.00 lakhs for 1981-82 an expenditure of Rs.127.74 lakhs was incurred.

TABLE 1—Sub-head-wise details are as follows :

Serial no.	Scheme	Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980-85) Outlay	(Rupees in lakhs)							
			1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84 Proposed Outlay	
			Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Outlay	expenditure	Total	Hill
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Agriculture Extension.	8.70	3.15	3.15	1.86	1.86	49.28	4.02	4.22	1.22
2	Social Education	5.15	1.50	1.50	0.93	0.93	22.91	3.03	2.53	0.53
3	Health and Sanitation.	4.65	1.00	1.00	0.65	0.65	6.45	3.15	6.45	0.45
4	Construction of Block building and electrification etc.	323.53	49.75	49.68	43.85	43.85	26.00	26.00	65.27	15.27
5	Purchase/Replacement of jeeps for blocks.	98.40	28.00	28.00	20.00	20.00	9.00	9.00	27.83	7.83
6	<i>Direction and Administration</i>									
	(1) Staff for 197 revived blocks and creation of 2 new blocks in plains	137.35	3.15	44.90	15.00	50.81	45.00	64.55	72.00	..
	(2) D.D.C. office, Moradabad and 2 A.A.O. for D.D.C. Offices.									
	(3) Creation of nine new Blocks in hills districts.	37.22	3.68	5.72	7.71	9.64	11.80	17.60	19.70	19.70
	Sub-Total (6) ..	615.00	90.23	133.95	90.00	127.74	170.44	127.35	198.00	45.00
7	Training Reserve for Blocks Development Officers.	15.00	1.36	1.36	1.27	1.27	2.00	1.20	2.00	..
	TOTAL ..	630.00	91.59	135.31	91.27	129.01	172.44	128.55	200.00	45.00

9.11.3. The various programme to be undertaken during 1983-84 are briefly indicated below :

- (a) Demonstrations including sight seeing for propagating improved practices, such as better use of quality seeds and chemical fertilisers through extension agency, and construction of pucca drains for community irrigation,
- (b) Strengthening of information centres and libraries.
- (c) Organisation of eye-relief camps in blocks.
- (d) Purchase/replacement of jeeps for blocks-during the year 1983-84, 29 Jeeps are proposed to be purchased for replacement of condemned Jeeps of blocks and also to provide new jeeps for nine new blocks of Hill areas.
- (e) Construction of Block buildings and electrification etc. There are 28 blocks (25 in Plains and three in Hills) where office buildings have not yet been constructed and there are 315 blocks (204 in Plains and 11 in Hills) where residential quarter for block staff have not so far been constructed. An outlay of Rs.65.27 lakhs has been proposed for construction of these buildings in the blocks in the year 1983-84. All these schemes are in the nature of promotional activities.
- (f) *Administration* :
 - (i) Two new blocks have been opened in Plain Areas and staff has been sanctioned for 197 revived blocks on Plan budget. So an outlay of Rs.69 lakhs is required for the year 1983-84.
 - (ii) Nine new blocks were opened during the year 1979-80 in Hills

district for speedy implementation of the development programme and staff has been sanctioned on Plan budget, so an outlay of Rs.19.70 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1983-84.

- (iii) All the staff of Deputy Development Commissioner Office, Moradabad has been created on Plan budget during 1983-84, for which Rs.2.77 lakhs will be required. An additional post of Assistant Accounts Officer in the scale of Rs.690—1420 for each of D. D. O. Offices at Jhansi and Meerut has been created on Plan budget for which Rs.0.23 lakh will be required for 1983-84. This total additional amount of Rs.3.00 lakhs will be required for D. D. C. Officer during 1983-84.

(ii) *Panchayati Raj*

9.11.4. Under the U. P. Panchayat Raj Act, Panchayats were established for the welfare of rural areas. To strengthen these organisations and benefiting rural areas, schemes like incentives to Gaon Sabhas, construction of Kharanja and Panchayat Bhawans, Improving Hat Bazar sites, installation of PRAI type latrine were taken up. For the better organisation of Panchayat Udyogs, Managerial subsidy is being provided. To purchase Government share of the Panchayati Raj Vitta Evam Vikas Nigam, provisions have been made in the Annual Plan. Three Training programmes of officials and non-officials of Panchayats, Panchayat Udyog and Governments servants involved with the developmental works, will also be taken up.

9.11.5. An outlay of Rs.150.00 lakhs was proposed for the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980—85). During the first two years

(1980-82) an expenditure of Rs.854.75 lakhs incurred. For the year 1982-83 an outlay of Rs.81.29 lakh was approved and it is hoped that the amount will, fully be utilized.

9.11.6. An outlay of Rs.85.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1983-84. Following table shows the schemes that will be taken up during 1983-84. The proposed outlay of each scheme is also indicated in the table.

TABLE 2—Sixth Plan and 1983-84 Outlay

(Rupees in lakhs)

Serial no.	Name of Schemes	Outlay 1980-85			Outlay 1983-84		
		Total	Plain	Hill	Total	Plain	Hill
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Technical and Managerial assistance to Panchayat Udyogs.	51.53	44.82	6.71	6.55	6.20	0.35
2	Incentives to Gaon Sabhas for raising their own resources.	14.41	12.27	2.14	3.36	2.88	0.48
3	Rural environmental sanitation, construction of village pavements and drains through peoples participation.	34.06	34.06	..	41.43	42.33	0.10
4	Grant-in-aid for construction of Panchayat Bhawans/Community Centres at various levels.	23.70	19.00	4.70	13.75	13.25	0.50
5	Improvement of Hats, Bazars and Melas	2.50	2.50	..	6.93	6.88	0.05
6	Improvement of Rural Sanitation Installation of PRAI type latrine.	1.50	1.50	..	3.36	3.32	0.04
7	Share contribution to Panchayat Raj Vitt Nigam.	4.50	4.50	..	1.25	1.25	..
8	Training of Panchayat Raj Office bearers	7.86	6.70	1.16	7.00	4.59	2.41
9	Training of Kshettra Samitis and Zila Parishad Office-bearers.	3.75	3.75	..	..	..	..
10	Training of Panchayat Sewaks	3.19	3.50	0.29	0.77	0.70	0.07
11	Training of Panchayat Udyog Managers	2.40	2.40	..	0.60	0.60	..
	Total	150.00	135.00	15.00	85.00	81.00	4.00

(iii) Rural Engineering Service

9.11.7. Rural Engineering Service was created in July, 1982 with the object of executing the Works of various Development Department, predominantly in rural areas of the State. Since its creation it has executed works of great utility in remote rural areas of the State. Thus it has provided a technical nucleus for the development of the village and rural areas. Some of the important works executed by this service are mentioned below :

1. Block Buildings, Veterinary Hospitals and Stockman Centers.
2. Development of House-sites for Landless Labourers and Harijans and construction of houses for Harijans.
3. Link Roads of Mandi Parishad and Command Areas.

4. School Buildings.

5. Residential and non-residential Buildings of Revenue, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Industries Departments.

6. Stadium of Sports Department.

7. Roads and Culverts under National Rural Employment Programme.

9.11.8. The development departments specially those connected with rural developments are entrusting ever increasing works to the Rural Engineering Service. To keep pace with this it has been proposed to augment the strength of the organisation in proportion to increase in the quantum of work entrusted to this service during the Sixth Plan period.

9.11.9. The present sanctioned strength of the Rural Engineering Services is capable of executing works to the extent of 12 crores per year, as per norms fixed by the Government. One additional Rural Engineering Service Circle has been sanctioned during 1982-83. During the year 1981-82 works to the tune of Rs.31.92 crores were made available by various departments of which works of the value of Rs.22.70 crores were actually executed. During 1982-83 works amounting to Rs.20.13 crores has been made available till August, 1982 and it is estimated that during the year 1982-83 total works for about Rs.32 crores will be available with the Services.

9.11.10. During the year 1980-81 the available work of link road and Kharanja was 1316.36 kms. out of which the work of 884.13 kms. was done. Besides, 9161 number of buildings works available during the above year, 5140 number of works were completed. Similarly during 1981-82 the available work of link road and Kharanja was to the tune of 7322.31 kms., against this, work on 4935.12 kms. was done. Out of the total 1085 number of building work available during 1981-82 the number of works completed were 5767 only.

9.11.11. In the current year (1982-82) the agency got 1199 number of construction work and 125.75 kms. of link road. Thus the cumulative work regarding link roads/Kharanja and building, was 522.45 km. and 5325 numbers respectively. Against this up to June 1982, the work on 185.65 kms. and 1067 numbers of construction was completed. An outlay of Rs.236.01 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1983-84.

9.11.12. It is proposed to further augment the present strength of this service in order that the works entrusted to this service are executed expeditiously.

(iv) *Pradeshik Vikas Dal*

9.11.13. Pradeshik Vikas Dal, as means of multi dimensional rural development, is engaged in organising and preparing rural youths for sports and creative activities. The main features of Annual Plan 1983-84 of the Pradeshik Vikas Dal are as under :

1. *Uniforms to Volunteers*—To create discipline and spirit-de Corps among the members it is proposed to provide Uniforms to Volunteers. A sum of Rs.2.35 lakhs has been proposed for 1983-84.
2. *Social Service Work*—On the occasion of melas, pilgrimage and exhibition, etc., volunteers are mobilised for social service work. An outlay of Rs.0.34 lakh has been proposed for this scheme in the year 1983-84.
3. *Encouragement to Yuvak Mangal Dal*—To create and organise volunteers in development activities an assistance of Rs.1,000 to 5,000 per block in the form of material is provided to these Yuvak Mangal Dals Rs.1.77 lakh has been proposed for this scheme in the year 1983-84.
4. *Work and Training Camps*—For developing leadership and understanding of the existing problems training camps are organised. Youths will be trained in jobs like manufacture of Fibre Glass Goods, Attache-cases. For the year 1983-84 and outlay of Rs.0.49 lakh has been proposed.
5. *Training of Swimming to Youth*—Besides maintenance of health, this training is imparted to cope with the hazards of floods in rural areas. Under this scheme Rs.0.12 lakh has been proposed for 1983-84.
6. *Organisation of games and sports*—Games and Sports are organised at villages, blocks, districts and State level in every year. For organising sports at village, blocks, district and State level Rs.4.30 lakhs is proposed for 1983-84.
7. *Establishment and Strengthening of Vyayam Shalas*—To establish Vyayam Shalas at district level and strengthening of the existing Vyayam Shala a sum of Rs.4.37 lakhs is proposed for the year 1983-84.

9.11.14. Besides above scheme Rs.2.00 lakhs has been proposed for establishment. and T. A. during the year 1983-84.

12. SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

9.12.1. *Integrated Rural Development programme*—Integrated Rural Development Programme is essentially meant to give all employment to the unemployed and under employed through well conceived economic programmes and raising the income of the weaker sections of rural Community above the poverty line within a specified time frame. The family is now taken as the basic unit for planning and programmes are designed to bring the members of this unit above the poverty line. The target group of beneficiaries are the families whose income from all sources is less than Rs. 3,500 per annum. For the adjustment of subsidy, the beneficiaries have been categorised under small and marginal farmers, landless, labourers and village artisans. Small farmers with a holding upto 5.00 acres of land will be entitled to a subsidy of 25 per cent of the cost of work. Marginal farmers, landless labourers and village artisans will get a subsidy of 33 1/3 per cent.

9.12.2. The IRD strategy is based on the formulation and implementation of a block plan which, while aiming to achieve full employment through productive programme in a definite time frame, also includes the requirements of infrastructure and other social services. It was first started in 1978-79 with full central assistance in 384 selected blocks in phased manner. Another 92 blocks were included raising the number of blocks to 476. In the year 1980-81, 72 more blocks were included in the programme and later according to the instruction of Government of India all 885 blocks were taken under this programme.

9.12.3. The programme is based on schemes of agriculture, minor irrigation, animal husbandry and cottage and small scale industries and petty trades and rural services. Specific item under these programme are selected by the target group families. Institutional finance is arranged for the cost of items and subsidy at prescribed rates is adjusted against the loan. During the Sixth Year Plan period 600 families per blocks per year will be covered in each block which means

3000 families will be covered during the Sixth Five Year Plan in each block. Each block will have an outlay of Rs. 35 lakhs during the Plan period of which Rs. 5 lakhs was provided in the first year, Rs. 6 lakhs in Second Year, Rs. 8 lakhs for 1982-83 and Rs. 8 lakhs is provided for 1983-84. It has also been directed that 1/3 of the benefited families are to be specific, 200 families per block per year should be given programmes under Industries, and trade sector in order to diversify the village economy and to relieve the dependence on land. Cluster approach has also been adopted where in a cluster of villages is selected around the Rural Growth Centre and as far as possible families are selected from those villages. To cover the whole of the block, Nyaya Panchayat headquarters have been selected as growth centres. The cluster approach will help in the disbursement of loan, provision of infrastructure and will also be administratively convenient.

Review of Programme—During the year 1980-81 from October 2, 1980, the Small Farmer Development Agencies programme was merged with, the IRD programme which was extended to all the 885 blocks of the State from that date. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs per block or Rs. 4425 lakhs was approved for the year out of which 50 per cent or Rs. 2212.50 lakhs was to be provided by the State Government. However, the State Government could provide Rs. 1441.20 lakhs and together with the central assistance of Rs. 1407.00 lakhs the total provision for the year was Rs. 2848.20 lakhs, against which the actual expenditure during the year was Rs. 2961.73 lakhs. The number of families benefited by the programme was 9.99 lakhs including families benefited under Small Farmer Development Agencies upto October 2, 1980.

9.12.3. For the year 1982-83 an outlay of Rs. 6 lakhs per block or Rs. 5310.00 lakhs for 885 blocks was approved. The State Government provided Rs. 2625.00 lakhs against its share of Rs. 2655.00 lakhs. The Central Government provided Rs. 2503.58 lakhs against its share. The actual expenditure during the year was Rs. 4873.12 lakhs. The number of beneficiaries covered during the year was 5.40 lakhs.

An outlay of Rs. 8 lakhs per block or Rs. 7080.00 lakhs for 885 blocks has been provided for 1982-83. The programme has picked up during the first two years of the Sixth Plan. Cooperation of Commercial and Cooperative banks is available and it is expected that the outlay together with the balances of the previous years would be fully utilized during the year and the target for coverage of 5.31 lakhs families would be achieved. An outlay of Rs. 8 lakhs per blocks or Rs. 7080 lakhs including 50 per cent Central share is proposed for 1983-84 to cover 5.31 lakhs families. The approach and strategy of the programme will be the same as of last year, where in poorest among the poor will be benefitted first. At least 30 per cent of the beneficiaries will be from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

9.12.4. IRD programme is being implemented through District Rural Development Agencies and plans are being prepared at the grass root levels. The outlay is allotted for the block after deducting 7 1/2 per cent for establishment and infrastructure which is operated by District Rural Development Agencies for the district as a whole. It is ensured that each block and district achieves its financial and physical targets in full. Annual Action Plans are prepared blockwise by each district and the programme is implemented accordingly.

9.12.5. IRD programme is implemented on 'Antyodaya' basis which means that the poorest of the poor shall be benefitted first. As the Scheduled Caste families in the State are among the poorest one, it is only in the fitness of things that 50 per cent of the outlay and physical targets should be allotted for Scheduled Castes families. Accordingly 50 per cent of the State Plan out of Rs. 3540 lakhs is being allotted for Special Component Plan. During the year 1981-82 the actual expenditure under SCP was only 22.8 per cent of the State share of Rs. 2625.00 lakhs which is likely to go up during 1982-83.

9.12.6. For monitoring of the programme, every beneficiary is given a "Vikas Patrika" where-in apart from the description of the programme given to the beneficiary, the levels of income of the family is regularly monitored for three years. The monthly financial and

physical progress is reviewed at the State level and the State level Coordination Committee meets once in every quarter to review the programme and make suggestions for improvement. Government of India has also prescribed a proforma for monthly and quarterly reporting on which agency-wise report is regularly submitted.

9.12.7. The programme is included in the Prime Minister's 20 Point Economic Programme. As part of the 20 point programme, the Commissioners of the Divisions regularly review the progress for each district and the district level Committees review the programme block-wise. The shortfalls and the bottlenecks in the implementation of the programme are attended to promptly at the State level. However, there is need to strengthen the monitoring organization at the State level in order to effectively check and guide the District Rural Development Agencies in the successful implementation of this important programme.

(ii) *National Rural Development Programme*

9.12.8. The National Rural Employment Programme is a continuing Scheme as well as a part of 20 point programme which is included in the Sixth five year plan since 1981-82 and is to be financed on a matching basis by both Central and State Government. In 1982-83 the Central Government has released Rs. 16.70 crores Central Share for the first two quarters against the provision of Rs. 39.00 crores of State Share. However, if the Central Government's share is not increased the entire programme including Central and State programme in 1982-83 would be limited to a total sum of Rs. 66.80 crores only.

9.12.9. In the year 1983-84 the proposed outlay is Rs. 35 crores. An equal amount of Central Share is also expected to be received from the Government of India. In accordance with the Government of India guidelines 10 per cent of the total allocation has been made for social forestry and afforestation programmes and another 10 per cent for programmes specifically aimed at benefiting scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The entire amount has to be placed at the disposal of the D.R.D.A. from the

year 1983-84. With a specific criterion of population of marginal farmers SC/ST Government of U. P. has duly allocated funds to the D.R.D.A. and the agencies have been asked to draw up schemes according to local priorities.

9.12.10. The National Rural Employment Programme is basically a programme aimed at gearing up employment generation in rural areas with the object of creating durable assets in order to boost the rural economy. In addition to social forestry and afforestation programme on a massive scale, priorities under N.R.E.P for 1983-84 are proposed to be on creation of drinking water facilities in rural areas, construction of tanks, deepening of ponds for expanding fisheries programme and construction of flood protection works in rural areas. Besides, construction of roads, culverts and bridges sanitation and drainage system field channels are proposed to be undertaken in rural areas.

9.12.11. In the year 1981-82 a large number of programmes has been undertaken through the government departments due to lack of technical expertise at block and panchayat levels. But from the current year much larger scale of works are being implemented through panchayats, Rural Engineering service and block agencies.

9.12.12. During current financial year (1982-83) it is proposed to create employment of 624 lakhs mandays in the State. The progress made till quarter ending September, 1982 is Rs. 42.86 lakh mandays. It is proposed to create employment of 525 lakhs mandays in next year 1983-84.

(iii) *Drought Prone Area Programme*

9.12.13. Drought Prone Area Programme mainly aims at the economical development in the selected water sheds of the Drought Prone Areas and to reduce the hazards of drought in the area. The programme includes activities like creation of irrigation potential, soil and water conservation, exploration of the Ground water, and development of natural resources. The programme not only envisages the integrated socio-economic development of the area but also takes into account the application of appropriate technology for maintaining ecological balan-

ces in the area as well as improving the levels of production and from human and natural resources available in the area. Basically DPAP is an area development programme.

9.12.14. At present the programme is being implemented in 37 selected blocks of 5 districts. Allahabad has been excluded from the programme in 1983-84 and 6 more districts are included from 1982-83 itself. The programme will now include 63 blocks in districts Mirzapur (10), Banda (10), Hamirpur (5), Jalaun (3), Jhansi (3), Lalitpur (2), Bahraich (14), Gonda (5), Kheri (8) and Sitapur (3).

9.12.15. The programme is executed in selected water sheds pockets mainly with a view to restore ecological balance and introduce improved production techniques. The main items of the programme are :

(1) Soil and Water Management.

(2) Development of Ground and Surface water potential of the area.

(3) Afforestation and Social forestry.

(4) Fuel, fodder and grassland development.

(5) Subsidiary activities like development of Dryland Farming animal husbandry, Horticulture, dairy and fisheries etc.

(6) Development of Infrastructure connected with the above programmes.

9.12.16. No separate agencies have been established for the implementation of D.P.A.P. District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAS) will look after the work of the programme which will be implemented through respective departments. DRDAS will this be co-ordinating and supervisory authorities Administrative approval of the programmes will however, be given by the agencies after they have been technically cleared by the implementing departments.

9.12.17. The Sixth Plan Outlay of the programme is Rs. 1750.00 lakhs against which an expenditure of Rs. 731.90 lakhs has already been incurred during the first two years (80-82) of

the Sixth Plan. An outlay of Rs. 350.00 lakhs has been approved for 1982-83 against which the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 423.75 lakhs due to the inclusion of new blocks in the programme. For 1983-84 an outlay of 427.00 lakhs is proposed for 63 blocks.

9.12.18. Under the programme it is proposed to expand this programme to 218 additional blocks, so that all the water-sheds under drought prone area are finally covered.

Other Programmes

IV. *Divisional Development Corporations*

9.12.19. Divisional Development Corporations were set up to accelerate the pace of development in neglected and backward areas.

9.12.20. It was intended that the corporations would mobilise institutional finance by using their share Capital as marginal money. They would set up agro and forest based industries and also take up development and marketing of agricultural inputs. The Corporations are also required to take up such activities as may help in accelerating the pace of agricultural production and productivity of the area, such as the installation of community tube-wells agro service centres and usar reclamation.

9.12.21. With this end in view 10 divisional development corporations were set up in the plain areas of the State corresponding to the ten administrative divisions. The first to be set up was the Poorvanchal Vikas Nigam with headquarter at Faizabad. In the beginning, Poorvanchal Vikas Nigam comprised Faizabad and Gorakhpur Divisions but later separate corporations were set up for each division. With the creation of Moradabad Division, a corporation has also been set up there. These corporations are set up under the companies act 1956 as State owned companies. The entire share capital is subscribed by the State Government. The authorised capital of the corporations is Rs. 1300 lakh and the paid up capital as on April, 1982 is 770 lakhs.

9.12.22. *Administrative set up* The work of the corporations is looked after by a Board of Directors with the Commissioner of the divisions as chairman. All the District Magistrate of the division are also director of the Board.

9.12.23. During the first two year of the Sixth Five Year Plan a sum of Rs. 99 lakhs has been subscribed as share capital. An outlay for Rs. 50 lakhs is available for 1982-83, which is expected to be utilized in full. An outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed for 1983-84.

CHAPTER X CO-OPERATION

1. CO-OPERATION

Co-operatives have been assigned the responsibility of Credit extension, Processing the Marketing of Agricultural produce and for providing consumer goods to the urban and rural masses. In the process, they are expected to promote agro-based industrialization and expand employment opportunities in the rural areas. By providing storage and direct purchase facilities to the members, they are expected to ensure adequate returns to the producer. They are also expected to make major impact on the Public Distribution of essential commodities resulting in price stabilization.

Targets and outlays of the Sixth Five Year Plan

10.1.2. The Sixth Five Year Plan targets for the different Physical programmes have been fixed as under:

Serial no.	Items	Unit	Target 1980-85
1	<i>Loaning :</i>		
(a)	Short term ..	Rs. in crores	385
(b)	Medium-term ..	Rs. in crores	45
(c)	Long-term ..	Rs. in crores	90
2	Retail sales of fertilizer.	Rs. in crores	375
3	Agricultural produce marketed.	Rs. in crores	400
4	Retail sales of consumers goods in :		
(a)	Rural areas ..	Rs. in crores	150
(b)	Urban areas ..	Rs. in crores	120
5	Storage Capacity	In lakh M.T.	11
6	Processing Units Installed.	No.	118
7	Cold Storages Installed.	No.	100

10.1.3. The above activities of co-operative sector have been further divided into the following areas :

1. Credit and Banking
2. Marketing, Storage and Processing.
3. Consumers Co-operatives
4. Co-operative Training, Education and Extension.
5. Special Schemes for Weaker Section.

10.1.4. To implement these schemes the approved outlay for 1980-85 is Rs.5,629.00 lakhs in the shape of seed money to generate further investments.

Strategy and main programmes of Sixth Plan

1. Strengthening of Primary Societies and diversification of their activities.
2. Building up a strong and effective marketing structure by utilising Primary Agricultural Co-operative Societies.
3. Strengthening the Consumer Co-operatives in Urban and rural areas.
4. Designing specific schemes for benefiting the weaker sections of the society such as labour and artisans.
5. Providing effective Monitoring System.
6. Strengthening the existing infrastructure in order to provide a strong base for the co-operative movement in the State.

Achievement of 1981-82 and 1982-83

10.1.5. Priority was given to weaker section and various concessions and facilities were provided to them *viz.* interest free medium term loan for the purchase of shares, representation in the committee of management preference in medium term loans for subsidiary occupations like dairying, pig rearing etc. provision of credit and consumption needs, disbursement of minimum 40 per cent of the total short-term loan to the weaker section etc.

10.1.6. A review of actual performance of the Co-operative Sector in 1981-82 and 1982-83 (up to September 1982) would be better appreciated if the schemes are viewed in totality in the following manner :

Credit and Banking

10.1.7. The main thrust of 1981-82

and 1982-83 Annual Plans, has been in (i) short-term agricultural loaning, (ii) coverage through membership, (iii) numerical increase in the branches of District Co-operative Banks and (iv) renovation of the branches of DCB. The success achieved in this sphere is evident from the following figures :

TABLE 1—Performance of Co-operative in respect of Loaning, Deposits and Recovery

(Rupees in crores)

Year	Short-term	Medium term	Deposits in DCB	Recovery
1	2	3	4	5
1980-81	187.38	28.06	35.73	58.2
1981-82	193.90	20.95	49.62	46.4
1982-83 (Up to 31-8-82)	80.62	11.90	8.04	5.5

10.1.8. The upward trend in lifting of fertilisers is evident from the fact that while in 1980-81, 3,69,605 M. T. (Valued at Rs.141.65 crores) were distributed as "Loan in kind", the corresponding figure for 1981-82 was 3.79 lakhs (valued at Rs.1.97 crores). Membership of co-operatives which was 92.26 lakhs at the close of 1980-81 went up to 93.28 lakhs by the end of 1981-82. In the year 1982-83 the membership stood at 94.65 lakhs at the end of September, 1982. All the development blocks of the State are covered with atleast one branch of the District Co-operative Bank.

Co-operative Marketing and Storage

10.1.9. All the regulated Mandies are covered with Marketing Societies. Efforts are under way to strengthen these societies in order that these may be able to extend their trading activities. Under the World Bank project the target for construc-

tion of rural godown during 1981-82 and 1982-83 was of the order of 571 and 1,763 respectively (100 M. T. capacity in Plains and 50 M. T. capacity in hills). These godowns are being provided with a residence for Secretary of the Societies. Work is in progress for the construction of these godowns. In addition under the earlier NCDC Scheme a total of 3,299 godowns were sanctioned and till September, 1982, 2,976 of these godowns have been completed while 323 are still under construction.

Co-operative Processing and Cold Storage

10.1.10. By the end of 1981-82 there were 6 Modern Rice Mills, 17 Rice (Paddy) Units, 19 Dal Mills, one Jute Bailing unit, one Oil complex and 51 Cold Storages. The progress likely to be achieved by the end of 1982-83 is indicated in the table noted below :

TABLE 2—Progress of Processing Units

Serial no.	Units	Till 1981-82			By the end of 1982-83 (Anticipated)
		Sanctioned	Installed	Under construction	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Modern Rice Mills	6	4	2	6
2	Dal Mills	19	16	2	18
3	Rice (Paddy) Units	17	1	..	17

Table—(Concl'd)

1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Sugarcane	8	5	3	8
5	Ground nut	14	14	..	14
6	Oil Mills	6	5	1	6
7	Oil Complex	2	2	..	2
8	Rab Unit	2	2	..	2
9	Masala Processing	2	2	..	2
10	Khoya	1	1	..	1
11	Suti Mill	1	1	..	1
12	Agro-Service Centres	17	13	2	15
13	Jute Bailing	1	1	..	1
Total		96	83	10	93

10.1.11. The table below indicates the number of cold storages functioning and the installed capacity in the last three years.

TABLE 3—Number of Cold Storages and installed capacity

Year	Cold Storage sanctioned (Cumulative)	Sanctioned during the year	No. of working cold storages	Capacity of working cold storages
1	2	3	4	5
1979-80	75	25	44	88,400
1980-81	92	17	47	10,400
1981-82	112	20	51	117,400

Consumer Co-operatives

10.1.12. Over the last few years progressively larger number of base level societies in the rural areas have been taken to consumers business. Besides this the allotment of "Fair Price Shops" have also been made to these societies from January 1, 1981. The total handling of consumer's goods including controlled commodities up to August 1982 in rural and urban areas is worth Rs.71.01 and Rs.31.35 crores respectively,

Co-operative Training, Education and Extension

10.1.13. There are 8 Training Institutes which conduct departmental course for the Junior Level personnel. These institutes are running under Provincial Co-operative Union. In addition, under the non-official member programme 232

peripatetic units are functioning, one in each Tehsil, and are engaged in extension work. Efforts are under way to acquire land and to construct building for the existing Training Centres.

Programmes for 1983-84

10.1.14. Recent debates on the plan strategy have broadly indicated that the further strategy would aim at:

- Abolition of poverty in rural area, through rapid rural development supported by agro-based industrialisation.
- Creation of employment opportunities.
- A national Public Distribution System which ensures reasonable margin to the produce and also helps price stabilisation.

10.1.15. The programme of co-operative for the year 1983-84 have been finalised to achieve the above objectives.

Co-operative Credit and Banking

10.1.16. Short and medium term loan are being provided by the 3 tier Co-operative Structure with U. P. Co-operative Bank at the apex level, District/Central Co-operative Bank at the district level and primary Societies at the Nyaya Panchayat level.

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

10.1.18. The main thrust of the year 1982-83 plan was towards substantial increase in—(a) Short term loaning, (b) Increase in membership (c) Numerical increase in the number of branches of D. C. B.

10.1.19. These programme will continue in the year 1983-84 for strengthening the achievement of earlier years.

10.1.20. For the year 1983-84, the targets for distribution of short, medium and long term loan have been fixed at Rs.300.00, Rs.40.00 and Rs.80.00 crores respectively. Almost all the blocks in the State have been covered with the District Co-operative Bank Branches.

10.1.21. Item-wise break-up of the financial outlay of 1983-84 is indicated below :

10.1.22. *Contribution to Cadre Fund for M. D. in F. S. S.*—Every F.S.S. will have a managing director. It is proposed to bring the managing directors in the cadre scheme. F.S.S. will contribute 1.5 per cent of their total borrowings to the cadre fund to meet the cost of salary of managing directors. The deficit will be met by the State and Central Government on 50 : 50 basis. An amount of Rs.11.55 lakhs is proposed for contribution to this fund.

10.1.23. *Grant to the Institute of Co-operative Management Research and Training*—An Institute of Co-operative Management Research and Training has been established. The State Government

is required to pay its membership contribution of Rs.2.00 lakhs. Thus a sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed in 1983-84.

10.1.24. *Subsidy for Training of Secretaries*—The idea of package deal and window concept is catching up for which the key personnel engaged at PACS level and the secretaries will require special orientation course for a short duration of two weeks to be imparted with the help of Training Centres run by Pradeshik Co-operative Union. This Training will also educate the Secretaries to handle deposit modification for which increasing emphasis is being laid. It will be necessary to grant stipend to the trainees in lieu of D. A. and to bear the expenses of their travelling from their headquarters. Nearly 6,000 secretaries shall have to be trained in three years and part of expenditure @Rs.100 per trainee i.e. Rs.6.00 lakh is envisaged to be met by State Government @ Rs.2.00 lakh in each year. Accordingly outlay of Rs.2.00 lakh has been proposed during 1983-84.

10.1.25. *Loan for Agricultural Credit Stabilization Fund*—The Apex Bank is providing conversion facilities to the District Co-operative Banks, primary societies, and the farmer members at the time of natural calamities when the loss of Crop is 50 per cent or more. An *ad hoc* provision of Rs.40.00 lakh has been made in the outlay of 1983-84. Besides this an *ad hoc* provision of Rs.150.00 lakh has also been made in the centrally sponsored Scheme outside State Plan ceiling.

10.1.26. *Provision for Sanctioned Staff*—An outlay of Rs.12.90 lakh is proposed for the Staff already sanctioned in Banking Scheme.

10.1.27. *Managerial Subsidy to the branches of District Co-operative Bank*—For intensifying the banking and credit activities in rural areas it is necessary to open additional branches of District Co-operative Bank. During the early stage these branches will not be viable units and shall have to be assisted through managerial subsidy. This subsidy is proposed @Rs.8,000 per branch in plains and @Rs.10,000 in hills. The period of eligibility of District Co-operative Banks, for this subsidy is proposed for three years in

plains and five years for hills. An outlay of Rs.11.74 lakhs is proposed for this item during 1983-84.

10.1.28. *Renovation of District Co-operative Branches*—The position of District Co-operative Banks and their branches compares unfavourably with the general outlook furnishing counter arrangements for their modern banking facilities. In order to put the central Co-operative banks branches on an equal footing with those of commercial banks a programme of renovation/modernisation was commenced. An amount of Rs.15,000 for renovation and modernisation has been proposed out of which two-third would be contributed by the district Co-operative bank and U. P. Co-operative Bank. The State Government would provide only Rs.5,000 in shape of interest-free loan. In hills the Government will provide Rs.10,000 as subsidy. A sum of Rs.7.15 lakhs is proposed for this scheme during 1982-83.

10.1.29. *Managerial subsidy for Urban banks*—Urban Co-operative banks are providing financial accommodation to the members of low income group and the members having limited financial resources such as rickshaw-pullers etc. This accommodation is provided to them for their work and also for activities promotion of the activities of small scale cottage industries. A sum of Rs.0.40 lakh is proposed for managerial subsidy to Urban Banks during 1983-84.

10.1.30. *Risk-fund for consumption credit*—Consumption loans are provided to the tiny farmers with a holding of less than 0.5 acre, agricultural labours and other weaker sections for meeting their consumption requirements such as medical expenses at the time of birth, marriage and funeral etc. Such loans involve an element of risk, which is proposed to be covered by creating a risk fund to the extent of 10 per cent of the total disbursed loan of the preceding years. The contribution being shared equally by the State Government and the Government of India.

10.1.31. It is expected that a loan of Rs.133.00 lakhs will be disbursed requiring a contribution of Rs.13.30 lakh for

this fund. An amount of Rs.6.65 lakh is proposed under the State Plan Outlay 1983-84.

10.1.32. *Contribution to the State Cadre Fund of Secretaries*—The PACS and DCBS are required to contribute 1.5 per cent of the loan distributed, to this fund to meet the expenditure of the salary of the secretaries. As the contribution of the PACS falls short to fulfil the requirement, the deficit is to be met by the State Government the requirement for 1983-84 has been worked out as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

1. Total expenditure on salary of secretaries.	of	418.97
2. Total contribution	..	288.97
3. Deficit	..	130.00

10.1.33. Thus an outlay of Rs.130.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1983-84.

10.1.34. *State share participation in Co-operative Credit Institutions*—The State Government obtains loans from the long term operation fund of Reserve Bank of India for investing in the shares of Co-operative Credit Institutions. During 1983-84 a sum of Rs.30.00 lakh has been proposed under this item.

10.1.35. *Rehabilitation of PACS*—On the recommendation of Reserve Bank of India a review of Co-operative dues outstanding for more than three years as on June 30, 1977 was carried out and it was decided to write-off dues that had become irrecoverable under certain specific conditions. It was also decided that this burden would be shared by the PACS at the rate of 5 per cent, by the DCB and the rate of 20 per cent of the remaining by UPCB at the rate of 20 per cent of the remaining and the balance would be borne by the State Government. It has been estimated that Rs.15.59 lakhs will be required in the Hill Areas. Because of Plan outlay constraints a sum of Rs.2.24 lakh only has been proposed for this item during 1983-84.

10.1.36. *M. T. Loan for SC/ST for purchase shares*—An interest free M.T. loan is provided for the members belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes for the purchase of shares. In the context of Universal Coverage, it is estimated that

roughly 60 lakh families are yet to be brought under the co-operative fold, out of which 12 lakh families belongs to these categories. The share capital requirement for these families at the minimum level of Rs.20 per share per family worked out to Rs.2.40 crores. During 1982-83 a sum of Rs.16.50 lakh has been provided and a sum of Rs.3.00 lakh has been proposed for 1983-84.

10.1.37. *Co-operative Marketing and Storage*—Co-operative marketing societies have been organised to enable farmer members to dispose off their surplus produce at the most favourable prices. Besides the societies also make storage facilities to their members and provide them with pledge loan. Marketing societies have also undertaken distribution of fertilizers, controlled cloths and other consumers goods in the rural areas. It is proposed to increase the handling of the business of the marketing societies and also to bring 30 per cent agricultural families within the fold of the membership of these marketing societies.

10.1.38. Of the total 250 marketing societies including the newly organised are about 120 marketing societies have been identified as weak marketing societies and emphasis during Sixth Five-Year Plan is being laid to re-organise and strengthen these marketing societies.

10.1.39. *Price Fluctuation Fund to PCF*—The PCF which is an apex body of Co-operative Marketing Societies also undertake outright purchase of agriculture produce. In this business the PCF faces the risk due to the fluctuation of the prices of food grains. In order to compensate this the scheme for provision for price fluctuation fund at the rate of 2 per cent is being provided as subsidy to PCF since 1982-83. As the scheme has been found beneficial and useful, if it is proposed to continue it during 1983-84. Accordingly an amount of 2.00 lakh as subsidy has been proposed to PCF.

10.1.40. *Subsidy for Common Cadre*—

A common cadre for the manager of the marketing societies under the U. P. Co-operative Federation has been established. A sum of Rs.5.85 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1983-84 as spill-over expenditure.

10.1.41. *Provision of Monitoring Cell and Staff*—In order to have effective moni-

toring and supervision system for the marketing and storage scheme monitoring cell at the head quarters of Registrar, Co-operative Societies has been created and the committed expenditure for 1983-84 works out to the tune of Rs.1.75 lakhs. It is proposed in 1983-84 Plan. The marketing cell shall consist of one Joint Registrar, one group one Inspector, one Group II Inspector, one Assistant Accounts Officer, one Head Clerk, three posts of noter and drafter, three junior Assistant and one stenographer. An outlay proposed for meeting the cost of expenditure of the cell is Rs.1.75 lakhs.

10.1.42. *State Share Participation of the PCF*—The U. P. Co-operative Federation has been doing very good work in handling of the agricultural produce and purchase under the price support scheme. However, this apex institution needs strengthening so that it may be able to handle more and more quantities of food-grains and thus with this view a provision of Rs.25.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1983-84 as share participation to the U. P. Co-operative Federation.

10.1.43. *Managerial Subsidy to Marketing Societies*—Eight Marketing Co-operative Societies had been organised recently to whom one instalment of Rs.10,000 to each as managerial subsidy has been proposed during the year 1983-84. Thus an outlay of Rs.0.80 lakh has been proposed.

10.1.44. *Managerial Subsidy to Weak Marketing Co-operative Societies*—About one hundred and thirty marketing co-operative societies had already been identified as weak for which managerial subsidy at the rate of Rs.10,000 per society per year for three years shall be needed so as to ensure their proper functioning. During the year 1983-84 it is proposed to earmark Rs.10,000 to each 39 Marketing Societies for which a provision of Rs.3.90 lakhs has been made in the outlay.

10.1.45. *Additional Share Capital to Weak Marketing Co-operative Societies*—In the outlay for the year 1983-84, it has been proposed to provide additional share capital to the extent of Rs.10,000 to 15 societies. This additional share capital will enable these societies to increase their business operations and their viability thus

will be ensured. An outlay of Rs.1.50 lakhs has been proposed for this item.

10.1.46. *Share Capital Contribution to newly organised Marketing Co-operative Societies*—As stated above, eight new marketing co-operative societies had been organised recently for which an amount of Rs. 1.90 lakh is proposed to be allocated under this item so as to complete the share capital contribution amount to the level of Rs.50,000 per society as per approved pattern. Out of the total allocation of Rs.1.90 lakhs, Rs.1.70 lakhs shall be for Plain area and the remaining 0.20 lakh for Hill areas.

10.1.47. *Price Fluctuation Funds*—The marketing co-operative societies are doing mainly two types of operations namely : (i) Business on commission basis. (ii) Outright purchases.

10.1.48. The main aim of the societies is to ensure that the cultivators may get remunerative prices of their agricultural produce. Therefore the societies are required to make outright purchases of the produce of their members at the market rate so that the private traders may not exploit the adverse market condition and may not fleece the cultivators.

10.1.49. Due to various market sources and demand and supply position at times heavy fluctuations in the prices of agriculture commodities occur and as a result marketing societies suffer heavy losses against outright purchase operations.

10.1.50. As per the pattern already approved, an amount of Rs.6.65 lakh has been proposed under this item for the year 1983-84, out of which Rs.5.68 lakh is for Plain Area and Rs.0.97 lakh for Hill Areas.

10.1.51. *Margin Money to Marketing Co-operative Societies for Foodgrains business*—As mentioned in the above item, marketing societies are required to make outright purchases of agriculture produce as well as to enter into business on commission basis such as procurement of wheat and paddy under price support scheme of Government. These Marketing Societies together with other types of Societies are procuring wheat and paddy to the extent of about Rs.150–200 crores annually. The marketing co-operative societies has to maintain 10 to 40 per cent margin against

various commodities for availing working capital from the banks. During the year 1981-82 and 1982-83 margin money to 70 and 65 Co-operative Societies respectively have been provided. During the year 1983-84 margin money at the rate of Rs.10,000 has been proposed for each 56 societies out of which 46 will be from the Plains and 10 from the Hills. Total outlay of Rs.5.60 lakh has been proposed out of which Rs.1.00 lakh will be for Hill Area and remaining Rs.4.60 lakh for Plain Areas.

10.1.52. *Margin Money for Distribution of Agricultural Implements*—Provincial Co-operative Federation has been nominated for procurement of Electric Motors and Pumps to be supplied to loanees of LDB. Various Marketing Co-operative Societies want to do the work of distribution of Electric Motors, Pumps and other Agricultural Implements. They will have to arrange working capital for these operations. During the year 1982-83 margin money under this item had been proposed for 48 societies. During the year 1983-84 an allocation of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been made for 20 societies out of which Rs.1.90 lakhs will be for the Plain Areas and Rs.0.10 lakhs for Hill Areas.

10.1.53. *Margin Money to Farmers Service Co-operative Societies*—There are 1,065 FSS in the State. All the FSS's are required to procure foodgrains under the Price Support Schemes. Besides they are also doing fertiliser distribution. They, therefore, require margin moneys so as to avail necessary working capital from the banks. During the year 1982-83 an allocation of Rs.8.40 lakhs had been made for 230 FSS.

During the year 1983-84 an amount of Rs.7.16 lakhs has been proposed for 178 FSS out of which Rs.7.00 lakhs is for plain area and remaining Rs.0.16 lakh for Hill areas.

10.1.54. *Margin Money to District Co-operative Federation's for Fertilizer Distribution*—Fertilizer worth about Rs.150.00 crores is being distributed through Co-operative. The PCF is procuring fertilizers which is stored at the district headquarters. There are about 5,500 Co-operative Societies who procure fertilizers

from Buffer Godowns of PCF at the District Headquarters and supply it to the cultivators.

10.1.55. During the year 1982-83 a scheme had been chalked out and approved according to which District Co-operative Federations are required to take up storing of fertilizers at the District Headquarters and Tehsil Headquarters instead of PCF. Provincial Co-operative Federation in such cases will be helping DCF's in procuring fertilizers from the manufacturing companies. The requirement of Margin Money @10 per cent of working capital for a District had already been assessed at Rs.15.00 lakh. During the year 1982-83 an amount of Rs.15.00 lakh has been sanctioned for one DCF. During the year 1983-84 an amount of Rs.4.00 lakhs for 3 DCF's (Rs.2.00 lakhs for one DCF and Rs.1.00 lakh each to two DCF) has been proposed under this item so that these DCF may take up storage/distribution of fertilizers in some blocks of their districts during the first phase.

10.1.56. *Subsidy to Marketing Co-operative Societies for constructions of godowns of 250 MT capacity*—The present cost of godown of 250 MT capacity has been assessed at Rs.1.85 lakhs. Under the approved pattern of NCDC, 60 per cent of the total amount is made available by NCDC as loan, provided 40 per cent is given by State Government as subsidy. Thus against Rs.1.85 lakhs an amount of Rs.0.74 lakhs shall be required from the State Government as subsidy.

During the year 1983-84 an amount of Rs.17.02 lakhs for construction of godowns at Mandi level by 23 Marketing Societies has been proposed out of which Rs.16.28 lakhs for 22 marketing societies is for plain area and remaining Rs.0.74 lakhs for Hill areas.

10.1.57. *Completion of godowns sanctioned under old NCDC Scheme*—A large number of godowns sanctioned by NCDC are still incomplete on account of price escalation and thus could not be completed within the sanctioned amount. The Societies could not arrange additional fund from their own resources. It has, therefore, been proposed to allo-

cate to Rs.22.795 lakhs under this item for completing the godowns. Out of this Rs.22.455 lakhs is for plain area and Rs.0.34 lakhs for Hill areas.

10.1.58. *Margin money to PACS for Fertiliser Operations*—There are about 5,500 Co-operative Societies distributing fertilizers to cultivators. Each Co-operative Sale Point has to maintain stocks of 3 to 5 trucks of fertilizers especially during the Peak Season. The cost of a truck of fertilizer has been estimated at rupees one lakh. As per the standing Rules and Regulation the Co-operative Sale points can avail Cash Credit Limit from District Co-operative Banks to the extent of rupees one lakh to Rs.2 lakhs against hypothecation of stocks at 15 per cent margin. Because of the paucity of funds with the societies they are not in a position to arrange margin money from their own resources.

10.1.59. It has therefore been proposed to allocate Rs.53.25 lakhs for 355 Co-operative Societies of Plain areas @Rs.15,000 each so as to enable them to arrange distribution of fertilizer with a working capital of rupees one lakh.

10.1.60. *Additional Share capital to District Co-operative Federations*—There are 52 District Co-operative Federation in the State. Most of these Federation's have become too weak and because of paucity of funds, they are not in a position to expand their business operation. It has been proposed to allocate rupees one lakh as additional share capital to 15 DCF's @Rs. one lakh per DCF so that they may be in a position to avail additional working capital from the banks for expanding their business operations, Specially with regard to distribution of fertilizers, Essential Commodities and procurement of foodgrains under the price support scheme of the Government.

10.1.61. *Processing Co-operatives*—In order to provide easy approach and better competitive price to the cultivators processing units have been set up in rural areas under Co-operative Sector. Up to the Fifth Plan period 83 units had been setup with the assistance of NCDC and the State Government.

10.1.62. During 1983-84 the following items have been proposed for financial assistance :—

10.1.62-A. *Modern Rice Mill*—It has been proposed to establish Modern Rice Mill in eastern Zone of U. P. with the total cost of Rs.13.00 lakh. Under the approved pattern NCDC, will provide 65 per cent loan and the rest 20 per cent will be borne by the State Government and institution concerned. The share of the State Government will be 17.5 per cent and thus an outlay of Rs.2.28 lakhs has been proposed.

10.1.63. *Dal Mill*—A Dal mill having one M. T. capacity is proposed to be set up in Bundelkhand Region of the State with a total cost of Rs.9.90 lakhs. The pattern of assistance will be the same as for Rice Mill. The share of the State Government i.e. a sum of Rs.1.73 lakhs is proposed in the outlay of 1983-84.

10.1.64. *Agro-service Centre*—Two Agro-service Centres are proposed to be set up in the Eastern Region of the State with a total cost of Rs.5.60 lakhs each. Under the approved pattern NCDC will provide 80 per cent of the total cost as loan and the rest 20 per cent will be borne by the State Government and Society concern on matching basis. Thus an outlay of Rs.0.56 lakh has been proposed during 1983-84 as State share.

10.1.65. *Strengthening Rice and Dal Mill*—It is proposed to strengthen three rice and two Dal mills during the year 1983-84 for which an amount of Rs.12.00 lakhs has been proposed as loan for working capital.

10.1.66. *Managerial subsidy for Five Processing Units*—For the successful functioning of the units it is essential to employ technical staff during the season to meet the managerial cost. An outlay of Rs.0.63 lakh has been proposed during 1983-84.

10.1.67. *Provision for sanctioned staff*—An amount of Rs.1.40 lakhs has been proposed in the outlay of 1983-84 to meet the expenditure of the sanctioned staff.

10.1.68. *Financial assistance to C. T. M. Bulandshahr*—The U. P. Textile Corporation has assessed the economic condition of C. T. M. Bulandshahr and recom-

mended financial assistance from 1979-80 to 1982-83. The Mill was provided the financial assistance to the tune of Rs.324.96 lakhs as loan and share. During 1983-84 a sum of Rs.100.00 lakhs has been proposed for this mill out of which Rs.40.00 lakhs will be share.

10.1.69. *Share for Soyabean Project*—A Soyabean project with annual capacity of 30,000 M.T. is proposed to be set up at Haldwani (Naini Tal) by the PCF. The total cost has been worked out to Rs.757.00 lakhs and the State Government is required to provide 15 per cent of the cost as share and the 80 per cent will be provided by the NCDC. Rest 5 per cent will be borne by the PCF. It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs.25.00 lakhs as State share during 1983-84.

10.1.70. *Co-operative Cold Storage*—To assist the potato growers a project for the construction of Cold Storage is in operation. Till the end of 1981-82, 51 Cold Storages are functioning with a storage capacity of 4,17,000 M. T.

10.1.71. During 1983-84, 11 cold storages are proposed for sanctioned under the World Bank Scheme. The total cost of each cold storage will be Rs.50.00 lakhs and the pattern of assistance will as follows :—

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. NCDC (Loan to State Govt.) | 75 per cent |
| 2. State Govt. (share) | 20 per cent |
| 3. Institution | 5 per cent |

10.1.72. Thus an outlay of Rs.110.00 lakhs has been proposed during the 1983-84 as State share.

10.1.73. *Share to PACSFED*—The U. P. Co-operative Processing and Cold Storage Federation has come into existence in the year 1974. At present the Federation has been entrusted with the work of construction of 11 new cold storages of 4,000 M.T. capacity each on TURNKEY basis. A part from it the construction of 7 additional chambers is under progress erection of plant and machinery and installation in 5 units is under way. Non-availability of managerial expertise for monitoring of the established cold storage has been as backlog in the past. To overcome this problem a common cadre of

Managers working in the Cold Storage has been formed and the administrative control is vested in the M.I.D. of the PACSFED.

10.1.74. For successful and effective implementation of the scheme the federation needs financial assistance. A sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs as State share has been proposed in the outlay of 1983-84.

10.1.75. *Managerial subsidy to PACSFED*—The PACSFED needs intensive care. It is not in a position to bear the entire managerial cost from its own resources. Therefore, managerial subsidy on tapering basis (First year 100 per cent, second year 66 per cent and third year 33 per cent) has been proposed. For the year 1983-84 and outlay of Rs.3.49 lakhs has been proposed for establishment of 121 persons. This will help the institution in building its economic stability.

10.1.76. *Share to PACSFED for establishment workshop*—Timely repairing, replacement of worn out parts and overhauling of Cold Storage Plant and Machinery plays significant role in running of cold storages in the next coming season. The team of technicians, engineers can ensure better and satisfactory performance if they have the facility of their own workshop for repairing. With this aim and views PACSFED has proposed to establish the workshop at Regional level. During the year 1982-83 a workshop is proposed to be set up at Lucknow and an amount of Rs.0.40 lakh has been sanctioned from the State Budget. During 1983-84 another workshop is proposed to be established in the Meerut Region at Ghaziabad for which an outlay of Rs.0.40 lakh has been earmarked.

10.1.77. *Common cadre of Cold Storage Managers*—No business institution can survive and gain economic viability without efficient management. Expert management can regain the strength of the institution while unexperienced and unwilling persons will spoil the very existence of the project. To ensure better and desirable management of Cold Storage a common cadre of their managers has been formed. Arrangement for their training refresher courses has been made with the help of NCDC, NCUI and the

Institution of Co-operative Management Research and Training. At the early stage it is possible to meet the entire cost of Cold Storage Managers. Hence Managerial subsidy on tapering basis (1st year 100 per cent, 2nd year 60 per cent, 3rd year 40 per cent and 4th year 20 per cent) has been proposed during 1983-84. An outlay of Rs.8.92 lakh has been proposed in the outlay as State contribution in the total outlay.

10.1.78. *Strengthening of Weak Cold Storage*—Economic viability of the Cold Storages envisages 50 per cent storing of own stocks of potato, since the rentals for the entire installed capacity cannot meet the annual expenditure on account of electric charges, cost consumables, cost of establishment and other, contingent expenditure for running the cold storage of 2000/M.T. capacity $\frac{1}{2}$ of stocks i.e. 1,000 M. T. will cost about Rs.5.00 lakhs for their procurement, in the present condition the cold storages are not in position to afford it from their own funds. Therefore, 50 per cent of the procurement cost has been proposed in the outlay, i.e. 2.50 lakh per unit for raising the working capital. Total outlay proposed during 1983-84 for 4 units will be to the tune of Rs.10.00 lakhs.

10.1.79. *Subsidy for Generating Sets*—Experience has shown that erratic and inadequate supply of power has adversely effected the performance of cold storages. Hence an alternative measure to meet the demand of power supply if and when required, it is essential to instal generating sets in each Cold Storage to ensure regular supply of electricity and to keep stored potato in a moderate temperature and save the stock from being damaged. The Government too made it compulsory to have a generating set in each cold storage. A desirable capacity of the Generating Set at present cost about 6.00 lakh. NCDC has agreed to provide loan to the extent of 75 per cent provided State Government sanctioned 25 per cent assistance as subsidy. Thus subsidy at the rate of Rs.1.50 lakh per unit for 12 generating sets amounting to Rs.18.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Plan outlay for 1983-84.

10.1.80. *Rehabilitation of Ahroura (Mirzapur) Cold Storage (Collapsed)*—Rs.6.40 lakhs of the estimated cost being

20 per cent of the project cost (as per financial pattern approved by NCDC) has been proposed in the Plan outlay for 1983-84.

10.1.81. *Additional Staff proposed*—An amount of Rs.22.32 crores as loan from NCDC and Rs.22.03 crores as State share has been sanctioned to the Cold Storage already working and those under construction. Such a heavy investment needs proper accountancy monitoring and supervision at the State headquarters. Staff including Technical, Administrative and Office purpose will be required for this purpose. An outlay of Rs.3.68 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1983-84.

10.1.82. *Additional share for eight Cold Storages sanctioned during 1980-81 (cost escalation)*—During the year 1980-81 the project cost of cold storage was estimated at Rs.47.60 lakhs. Due to rising trend the present project cost has been estimated and sanctioned by NCDC for Rs.50.00 lakhs. Therefore additional share at revised cost at Rs.0.48 lakhs per unit is required. Since NCDC has sanctioned 8 units during the year 1980-81 the additional share for the units worked out to be Rs.3.84 lakhs. This amount has been proposed for 1983-84.

Co-operative Education Training and Extension

10.1.83. Needless to say that the Co-operative Education Training and Extension Scheme is an essential input for the all-round development of Co-operative Movement on sound lines. Proper education of office-bearers, members and prospective members is indispensable for improved working and the image of the movement. Similarly, training is *sine qua non* in specialised knowledge to help in providing managerial skill and professional competence to the personnel.

10.1.84. In view of the vast requirements of training this scheme should be strengthened at all levels, departmental as well as institutional. There are 8,201 primary agricultural credit societies in the State some of them are FSS, some are LSS, some of them are LAMPS and the remaining are Nyaya Panchayat level service co-operatives. The pattern of service co-

operative for hill areas is a little different from that of plains and the number of employees in different types of societies is also according to the size and nature of the society. However, keeping in view a broad approach, it is calculated that a large number of Managing Directors/Secretaries/Technical Officers of such Primary Societies will require intensive training. In FSS, there are accountants who will also have to be trained, consumer scheme has been expanded under Public Distribution System and Secretaries/Salesmen/Accountants of consumer units in urban as well as in rural areas will also need appropriate training. On an average, employee in marketing co-operatives will have to be adequately trained. Specialised training for the personnel engaged in processing units and cold storages will also have to be arranged. This scheme has been assigned new tasks under the important projects like manpower planning, TOPIC, MATCO, etc., considering this as the most tried and tested scheme of Co-operative Department, it has become obviously necessary under Sixth Five Year Plan to expand and diversify various programmes under the Co-operative Education, Training and Extension Scheme.

10.1.85. It may be mentioned here that the responsibilities for preparation of inventory of the key personal of various types of co-operative will be that of Cadre Authorities. The apex co-operative institutions shall be closely associated with the various training programmes. While the U. P. Co-operative Union shall be responsible for the management of the member-education programme through 232 paripatatic units and training of junior level personnel through existing eight training centres, the National Committee for Co-operative Training under NCUI will be responsible for the training of intermediate level employees through the existing co-operative training college at Lucknow and Dehra Dun. Suffice it to say that according to the accepted policy, National Institute of Co-operative Management, Poona, is mainly responsible for the training of senior personnel, with the establishment of a new institute of Co-operative Management, Research and Training at Lucknow training and research facilities for the senior category of co-operative personnel have increased.

For the above programmes following schemes have been included in the annual Plan 1983-84 :

10.1.86. *Provision for sanctioned staff*—A sum of Rs. 1,52,000 has been proposed to bear the expenses on existing staff in the Education Section and Library.

10.1.87. *Grant to PCU for Training Centre*—At present the total number of Junior Co-operative Training Centre is 8. Though the total number of training centres is envisaged to be 12 by the end of the Sixth Plan, one more new training centre is being proposed for the year 1983-84.

10.1.88. During the year 1980-81, 435 Junior Co-operative personnel in junior basic course and 841 in short term courses were trained. For the year 1981-82 a target of training 600 co-operative personnel in junior basic course and 1980 in short term course was fixed against this 482 candidates in junior basic course and 1,093 in short term courses were trained. The target for the year 1982-83 and 1983-84 are almost the same.

10.1.89. An outlay of Rs. 5.74 lakhs has been provided for four old training centers and 10.34 lakhs have been provided for four training centers, one organised during the year 1980-81 and three in 1981-82, as grant to U. P. Co-operative Union for expenditure on staff and trainees (total 8 junior training centres) during 1983-84 prescribed contribution from the U. P. Co-operative Union's own resources, i.e. 75 per cent for 1st year, 60 per cent for 2nd year and 50 per cent for 3rd year and onwards years will be borne by the Union. This sum is to be spent on pay and D.A., T.A., etc. to the staff stipend and F.T.A. to trainees and other contingent expenses.

10.1.90. *Grant to P. C. U. for Peripatatic Units*—Under Co-operative Education scheme the P. C. U. runs 232 peripatatic units at tahsil level to organised education, camps for members, potential members and office bearers. Each male paripatatic unit, numbering 229, in all, has one co-operative education instructor and each female unit, numbering two in all, has one lady co-operative education instructor and one contact person. The

scale of pay for the Co-operative Education Instructor is Rs. 570—1100.

10.1.91. During the year 1980-81, 10,888 secretaries/accountants 34,258 office bearers and 11,97,723 members and potential members were educated by the Peripatatic units. During the year 1981-82 the target of camps was 31,088 against which 31,375 camps were organised and the target of trainees was 11,42,268 against which 11,47,485 participants were trained. In order to finance this activity a sum of Rs. 12,40,000 as grant to P. C. U. has been proposed for the year 1983-84 to bear the expenses of pay, D.A. and T.A. to the staff and contingencies.

10.1.92. *Provision for proposed staff*—Though all co-operative scheme and programmes are owned, run and managed by respective co-operative institutions at all levels, yet R. C. S. is responsible for their proper functioning from all points of view. Similarly though Co-operative Education, Training and Extension scheme is not directly run like all other co-operative schemes such as Banking, Marketing, Processing, etc. by the Co-operative Department, yet the over-all responsibility for the functioning of Education, Training and Extension Scheme shall be that of the R. C. S. It is in the light of this accepted principle that adequate machinery in the Registrar's office is absolutely essential for planning, formulation, implementation, supervision, monitoring and co-ordination of training and education programme and for guiding and affording academic and other technical assistance to the institutions incharge of education, training and extension programme. It was in this background that the all India Conference on Co-operative Education held in Bangalore as early as in July, 1969, studies, the administrative arrangements for co-operative training and education in the Co-operative Departments of States and recommended that there should be an officer of the rank of Joint/Additional Registrar exclusively meant for co-operative training and education in the Registrar's office. At present there is no Additional Registrar in the Department exclusively for education and training excepting one permanent post of Education Officer as a scheme officer in the pay scale of Deputy Registrar to be assisted by a skeleton and bare minimum clerical

staff. Therefore, a team of technical staff for the aforesaid purposes in Education section is absolutely essential in the R. C. S. head office. This team will consist of two Education Assistants, two Extension Assistants, two Training Assistants in the scale of pay of Rs.570—1,100, three Compilers and two Scrutiny Assistants in the scale of Rs.470—735 and one Typist in the scale of Rs.354—550. A sum of Rs.1.29 lakhs has been proposed to bear the cost in relation to the additional staff.

10.1.93. *Grant to P. C. U. for modern teaching aids and equipments*—The Member-Education Programme goes a long way to create necessary conditions and atmosphere for healthy and orderly development of the movement, promotes peoples participation in various on-going programmes, enlighten committed active membership, helps in channelising co-operative facilities and benefits to the masses, particularly to weak and down-trodden, and improves operational efficiency of the Co-operative Institutions. Provision of Rs.1,25,000 has been made as grant to the U. P. Co-operative Union for equipments and modern teaching aids for the paripatetic units.

10.1.94. *Grant to P. C. U. for equipment of training centre*—Modern equipments and teaching aids are necessary for the training centres which were started during the year 1981-82. The expenditure on this item is unavoidable in the interest of the training scheme. Therefore, a grant of Rs.30,000 has been provided to the U. P. Co-operative Union to meet expenses in this regard.

10.1.95. *Grant to P. C. U. publicity and propaganda under 20-point programme*—Co-operative publicity and propaganda is vital activity for furthering the democratic course of co-operative movement. It is still more necessary in view of the rural sector which is the main forces of co-operative activity. Therefore, attractive and useful co-operative literature in the form of booklets, pamphlets, folders and organisation of Co-operative Seminars is necessary for the success of this peoples movement. The specialised publicity material will be gainfully utilized in popularising co-operative movement among weaker section of society, namely Scheduled Castes,

Scheduled Tribes, Backward classes, etc. In the ultimate analysis this particular programme will be extremely beneficial in the over-all interest of the Prime Minister's 20-Point National Programme, Adult Education and functional literacy at the lowest level. A sum of Rs.1.00 lakhs been provided in the shape of grant to the U. P. Co-operative Union.

10.1.96. *Provision for expansion of literary*—Fully furnished and well-equipped library in R. C. S. office with supporting staff and adequate literature is the basic requirement of the co-operative movement. The existing R. C. S. office library which was established in 1943, has got over 12,300 volumes. It needs expansion on modern lines. Hence a sum of Rs.39,000 has been proposed for the year 1983-84.

10.1.97. *Grant to P. C. U. of New Training Centre*—For the reasons mentioned in foregoing paras keeping in view the growing requirements of training, the total number of training centres for the junior personnel would be 12 by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan. The present number of junior training centres is eight and with the proposed one new training centre, during the year 1983-84, the number will increase to nine. A provision of Rs.4.00 lakhs for staff, etc. and another provision of Rs.1.25 lakh for equipments, furniture, etc., have been made as grants to the U. P. Co-operative Union for the one new training centre during the annual Plan, 1983-84.

Consumer's Co-operatives

10.1.98. With a view to safeguard the interest of the consumers from large scale malpractices of the private trade and ensuring supply of consumers goods at reasonable prices, it is necessary to strengthen the consumers movement structurally and financially. It is envisaged that during the year 1983-84 the turnover of the consumers business will touch the level of Rs.260 crores. The distribution of sugar, kerosene oil and foodgrains in the rural areas has also been entrusted to co-operatives since January, 1981. On an average controlled commodities to the tune of about 15 crores are being distributed every month through these societies.

10.1.99. The apex consumers federation at the State level and the wholesale consumer stores at the district level will be financially strengthened so as to enable them to supply essential commodities to the rural and urban areas. The main programmes of 1983-84 are proposed as under.

10.1.100. *Rehabilitation weak consumers store*—The weak central consumers stores which have accumulated losses of more than 5 lakh and where major portion of working capital is blocked in undisposible stock and which have heavy outstanding under advances, credit cells, theft and embezzlements are proposed to be rehabilitated. During the year 1982-83 assistance for two stores is under consideration of the Government of India. Three stores will be provided financial assistance during 1983-84 as per Plan. The total outlay for this item will be shared by Government of India and State Government in the ratio of 75 : 25 respectively. The share of State Government would amount to Rs.4.50 lakhs only.

10.1.101. *Setting up of consumers industries*—In order to minimise the dependence on private manufacturers it is proposed to set up small scale units for production of identified consumers articles such as printing press, exercise books, etc. The total cost for one unit would be Rs. 5 lakhs during 1983-84, to be shared by Government of India, State Government and concerning Co-operative Institution in the ratio of 80 : 15 : 5 respectively.

10.1.102. The share of State Government for proposed three units of consumers industries during the year 1983-84 would amount to Rs.2.25 lakh for 3 units.

10.1.103. *Subsidy for price fluctuation fund*—There is large fluctuation in the price of consumers goods which causes huge loss to the stores and some times hampers its functioning, therefore it is extremely necessary to create a price fluctuation fund at the level of each central consumers stores as also consumers federation. Consumers store shall contribute 10 per cent of the net profit and Government will provide 2 per cent of the goods purchased during the year. An outlay of Rs. 14.03 lakhs has been proposed during the year 1983-84.

10.1.104. *Margin-money to U. P. Co-operative Consumer Federation*—The U. P. Co-operative Consumer Federation arranges supply of wide range of consumer goods from manufacturers to the consumers through central consumers stores, lead societies and societies engaged in retailing. The turn over of the Federation in the preceding 3 years has increased manifold as is evident from the following:

	(Rs. in crores)
1979-80	32.15
1980-81	37.23
1981-82	35.05

During the year 1983-84 business turnover is expected to increase further. It would require additional working capital for which provision of money Rs.10 lakhs has been made in the year 1983-84.

10.1.105. *Margin money to Mahila/Students/Industrial Primary Consumers Stores*—In order to enable the primary consumers co-operative to arrange working capital finance from bank, a provision of Rs.1.70 lakh has been made for the year 1983-84.

10.1.106 *Assistance to Village level Societies under Public distribution System*—In order to enable the consumers co-operative for supply of consumer goods and controlled commodities at village level it is essential that some financial support in the shape of margin money may be given to them. These societies are engaged in the service of Rural consumers which is a huge task and facing acute shortage of working capital. As such it is proposed to provide margin money @Rs.0.10 lakhs per society. During the year 1983-84, 1,054 societies are proposed to be assisted with the total amount of 105.40 lakhs.

10.1.107. *Provision for sanctioned proposed staff*—Consumer movement is expending leaps and bounds in urban and rural areas. An effective monitoring of public distribution scheme is very essential. The present staff is inadequate. For the staff already approved a sum of Rs.27.54 lakh has been provided during the year 1983-84 and a provision of

Rs.11.50 lakh is proposed for the additional staff required for co-ordinating and monitoring the rural as well as urban schemes.

Labour Co-operatives

10.1.108. At present about 640 Labour Co-operatives are registered in the State. With growing unemployment and demand of unskilled labour in various construction activities stress is laid on organising more and more labour co-operatives with a view to provide employment to the weaker section.

10.1.109. *Reorganisation of Labour Societies*—The present policy of the department is to reorganise the existing labour societies by giving them financial assistance in the shape of share money, managerial subsidy and subsidy for tools and equipments. For societies to be reorganised in hill areas an additional amount of Rs.0.25 lakh per society is proposed as margin money.

10.1.110. It is proposed to reorganise about 23 societies in plain and 9 in hills for which a sum of Rs.10.25 lakhs is proposed during 1983-84.

10.1.111. *Provision for sanctioned proposed staff*—The scheme of reorganisation cannot be successfully implemented without supervisory staff. An outlay of Rs.1.10 lakh is proposed for sanctioned and proposed staff.

Rikshaw-pullers Co-operatives

10.1.112. Rikshaw-pullers belong to the lower strata of the society this scheme offers self-employment to the unskilled and illiterate poorer section.

10.1.113. During 1983-84, the emphasis has been laid down on revitalization of existing weak societies. An outlay of Rs.0.90 lakh is proposed to be provided to the rikshaw-puller's societies in the shape of managerial subsidy and share.

10.1.114. *Provision for S.F.D.A. (Staff)*—An outlay of Rs.0.82 lakh is proposed for the sanctioned staff under S F D A.

10.1.115. *Provision for Kanpur Dehat (Staff)*—An amount of Rs.1.25 lakh is proposed for Kanpur Dehat to meet the expenditure on sanctioned staff.

Seed

10.1.116. An outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed for Transport Subsidy in hills to be provided to P. C. F. for the transportation of seed/fertilizers.

Co-operative Farming

10.1.117. An outlay of Rs.0.82 lakh is proposed for the existing training centre to meet the cost of staff etc.

Tribal Development

10.1.118. An outlay of Rs.0.41 lakh is proposed for LAMPS (Large Area Multi-purpose Societies) as managerial subsidy and subsidy for godown rent.

Strengthening of U. P. Co-operative Institutional Service Board.

10.1.119. U. P. Co-operative Institutional Service Board requires by creation some posts for processing of the applications, promotion cases of employees and other functions entrusted to it. The Board was created on a trial basis with a total staff strength of 20 in 1972. In order to cope-up with the increased work, it is proposed to enhance the strength and also to upgrade the status of certain categories of posts. The outlay proposed for upgradation and strengthening of the board during 1983-84 is Rs.1.50 lakhs.

2. CO-OPERATIVE AUDIT ORGANISATION

10.2.1. Co-operative Audit Organisation ensures the audit of all types of Co-operative institutions functioning in the State once in a Co-operative year. Effective and efficient audit is essential for healthy growth of Co-operative movement. To complete the audit of existing societies and to introduce concurrent audit in

Appex institutions, Government have sanctioned the following posts during the year

mentioned against each :—

	Posts			
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	Total
<i>(a) Plain</i>				
1. Joint Chief Audit Officer (Cost) .. .. .	..	..	1	1
2. Senior Auditor	61	49	..	110
3. Auditor	36	19	..	75
4. Steno .. .. .	..	..	1	1
5. Peon	3	..	1	4
6. Head Clerk .. .. .	..	..	1	1
7. Noter Drafter .. .. .	..	..	1	1
8. Typist .. .. .	..	..	4	4
			Total ..	197
<i>(b) Hill</i>				
1. Senior Auditor .. .. .	..	..	8	8
2. Senior Clerk .. .. .	..	..	3	3
3. Chowkidar .. .. .	..	..	3	3
			Total	14
			Total (a) and (b) ..	214

10.2.2. As there is no probability of reduction in work for which these posts were sanctioned, the above posts will continue during 1983-84 also. The outlay for

1983-84 is Rs.30 lakhs for plain and Rs.3 lakhs for the Hill. Efforts will be made to keep expenditure within outlay.

CHAPTER XI
WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT

1. IRRIGATION

11.1.1. Provision of assured irrigation is a basic infra-structural facility required for the augmentation of agricultural production and was accordingly accorded a high priority in the allocation of resources. Creation of additional potential has also been accorded priority under the New Twenty Point Programme.

11.1.2. The surface water resources of the State are utilised mainly through major and medium irrigation works, a small part being utilised through State minor irrigation works. The utilisation of surface water by private minor irrigation works is not substantial. The total utilisation of surface water resources in the State at present is 52 m.a.f. Even at 75 per cent dependable availability, the State could take up projects to utilise additional 60 m.a.f. annually. The minimum additional availability in different basins is

assessed as below :—

<i>Name of river</i>	<i>Balance availability (m.a.f.)</i>
Ganga	16.42
Gandak	4.20
Ghagra	37.38
Sone	1.00
Gomti	1.00
Total ..	60.00

The utilisation in the future would rely increasingly on storage schemes wherever practicable needing higher capital outlays.

11.1.3. At the end of 1981-82 a potential of 65.59 lakh hectares was created through Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes. The potential through State Minor Irrigation Schemes was 29.78 lakh hectares. Thus the total potential created through State Irrigation Works was 95.37 lakh hectares. The progress of creation of potential during various plan period through major and medium irrigation schemes and expenditure incurred is shown in the following Table :—

TABLE 1—*Expenditure and benefits of Major Medium Irrigation Works*

Serial no.	Plan periods	Expenditure (Rs. in crores)		Potential (In lakh Hect.)	
		During	Cummulative	During	Cummulative
1	Pre-plan .. ..	..	..	..	25.53
2	First Plan (1951-56) ..	30.81	30.81	3.30	28.83
3	Second Plan (1956-61) ..	25.73	56.54	2.71	31.54
4	Third Plan (1961-66) ..	54.90	111.44	3.57	35.11
5	Three Annual Plan (1966-69) ..	48.93	160.37	0.96	36.07
6	Fourth Plan	172.48	332.85	4.97	41.04
7	Fifth Plan (1974-78) ..	371.59	704.44	13.68	54.72
8	Two Annual Plan (1978-80) ..	296.08	1000.52	5.56	60.28
9	1980-81	186.58	1187.10	2.53	62.81
10	1981-82	182.94	1370.04	2.78	6.59
11	Annual Plan (1982-83) ..	165.36	1535.40	1.75	67.34

11.1.4. The Sixth Plan envisaged an outlay of Rs.1049.74 crores for major and medium irrigation schemes in order to deliver an additional potential of 12.00

lakh hectares. Actual achievement during first two years of the Sixth Plan and the likely expenditure and potential during the next three years are shown below :—

Year	Outlay/expenditure (Rs. in crores.)	Additional potential (In lakh hect.)
1980-81	186.58	2.52 (Actual)
1981-82	182.94	2.78 (Actual)
1982-83	165.36	1.75 (Anti.)
1983-84	225.00	0.65 (Prop.)
1984-85	290.12	1.07 (Prop.)
Total	1050.00	8.77 (Anti.)

11.1.5. The main strategy of the Sixth Five-Year Plan 1980—85 in the Irrigation Sector is the creation of additional irrigation potential to the maximum possible extent by completion of as many on going projects as possible. Originally 50 (1 multipurpose, 18 major and 24 medium, 6 modernisation and one scheme for conjunctive use of water) irrigation projects were scheduled to be completed during Sixth Plan period 1980-85. However due to escalation of costs and consequent financial constraints it is expected that only 36 projects would be completed by the end of Sixth Plan. Within the constraints of resources a sum of Rs.225.00 crores is proposed for expenditure on these works during 1983-84 even though about Rs.300 crores would be needed to ensure optimum progress for which departmental competence exists. The sub-headwise details of outlays and expenditure are shown in the enclosed Annexure I.

Achievements of Annual Plans 1980—83 and high lights of the 1983-84 Plan.

11.1.6. *Multipurpose Projects*—There are four multipurpose projects continuing from previous plans namely Ram Ganga, Tehri, Lakhwar Vyasi and Kishau Dams. The work on main Ramganga Dam was completed in 1974. The remaining work of Ramganga Phika doab

scheme was completed in 1981-82. No expenditure is proposed for 1983-84. Position of the other three continuing projects is as below :—

11.1.7. *Tehri Dam*—Tehri Dam is the only multipurpose project under construction in the Ganga Valley having a storage capacity of 2539 MCM. at F. S. L. Apart from augmenting supplies in Upper Ganga, Lower Ganga and Agra Canal inter-linked system, it will generate 1000 MW. of power in the first stage. The power potential of the project will be raised further to 2000 MW with the completion of Koteshwar Dam on the down stream side. Construction work of diversion tunnels of the dam, stripping of foundations and abutments and rehabilitation work is in progress at present.

11.1.8. An expenditure of Rs.17.65 crores and Rs.20.94 crores was incurred during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 respectively. Anticipated expenditure during 1982-83 is Rs.25.0 crores. An outlay of Rs.28.00 crores has been proposed for the year 1983-84.

11.1.9. *Lakhwar Vyasi Dam*—Lakhwar Vyasi multipurpose project in Yamuna Valley was started in the year 1976. It has a storage capacity of 333 M. G. M. which will be used for the creation of 49.570 hectares of additional irrigation

potential. It will also make available 420 M. W. of peaking power. Infra-structural works together with excavation and concreting for main tunnels is in progress since 1981-82. Expenditure incurred during 1980-81 and 1981-82 was Rs.3.01 and Rs.5.98 crores respectively. Anticipated expenditure during 1982-83 is Rs.5.0 crores. An outlay of Rs.5.00 crores has been proposed to maintain the progress of works.

11.1.10. *Kishau Dam*—The work on this project for which inter-State agreement has to be finalised with Hamachal Pradesh is in a preliminary stage. Works on approach roads, colonies, stores, etc. are in progress. An expenditure of Rs.1.08 crores and Rs.0.66 crores was incurred during 1980-81 and 1981-82 respectively. Anticipated expenditure during 1982-83 is Rs.0.50 crores. An outlay of Rs.0.50 crores has been proposed for the year 1983-84.

The outlays and physical progress of continuing multipurpose projects together with the new starts of Sixth Five-Year Plan are summarised in Annexure II.

11.1.11. *Major Irrigation Projects*—The total cost of 28 major irrigation projects which spilled over to the Sixth Plan is now estimated at As.1708.79 crores. Expenditure of Rs.856.95 crores had been incurred on them till the end of the year 1981-82 and an expenditure of Rs.110.83 crores is estimated thereon during 1982-83. Since most of the potential is to be created from these schemes, funds has been allotted to them on priority basis. An outlay of Rs.138.10 crores has been proposed for 1983-84. It is expected that 11 schemes will be completed during Sixth Five-Year Plan 1980-85.

11.1.12. A potential of 19.79 lakh hectares was created through the 28 continuing major projects to end of 1981-82. Additional potential anticipated during 1982-83 is 0.85 lakh hectares and additional potential of 0.23 lakh hectare is planned for 1983-84. Project-wise financial and physical projections are shown in Annexure III.

11.1.13. *Medium Irrigation Schemes*—There are 25 nos. medium-irrigation schemes continuing from V Plan, two of

them being DPAP schemes. The total cost of these schemes as estimated now is Rs.98.83 crores against which an expenditure of Rs.62.52 crores had been incurred till the end of year 1981-82 and an expenditure of Rs.7.59 crores is anticipated thereon during 1982-83. Out of 25 nos., 21 nos. are scheduled to be completed during Sixth Five-Year Plan. The ultimate potential of the schemes is 3.27 lakh hectares out of which a potential of 1.77 lakh hectares was created to end of 1981-82 and 0.39 lakh hectares is expected to be created during 1982-83. Another 0.38 lakh hectares of potential is proposed to be created during 1983-84.

Project-wise financial and physical projections are shown in Annexure IV.

11.1.14. *Modernisation Projects*—In order to meet the requirements of modern agricultural techniques, some of the old irrigation systems require remodelling and modernisation. Twelve such schemes costing Rs.106.04 crores had been taken up prior to Sixth Plan and five schemes are proposed for the Sixth Plan. A sum of Rs.50.41 crores were spent on these schemes to end of 1981-82. Anticipated expenditure during 1982-83 is Rs.3.78 crores. An outlay of Rs.10.45 crores has been proposed for the year 1983-84. Out of 3.56 lakh hectares ultimate potential, 0.62 lakh hectares has been created up to 1981-82. Anticipated potential during 1982-83 is 0.10 lakh hectares and that proposed in 1983-84 is only 0.04 lakh hectares. Project-wise financial and physical progress is shown in Annexure V.

11.1.15. *Scheme for Conjunctive use of water and other schemes*—There are four on-going schemes for conjunctive use of water costing of Rs.75.08 crores. An expenditure of Rs.23.97 crores had been incurred on these schemes to end of 1981-82 and expenditure of Rs.3.30 crores is anticipated for 1982-83. An outlay of Rs.6.50 crores is proposed for 1983-84.

11.1.16. A provision of Rs.5.00 crores is proposed for 1983-84 for starting work on World Bank assisted project of modernisation of upper Ganga Canal system.

11.1.17. An outlay of Rs.5.50 crores is proposed for other schemes including

gul crossing, improvement of communication systems, workshops, etc.

11.1.18. It is also proposed to take up five mini hydel schemes in order to utilise the power potential on irrigation canals. The power so generated will be fed to State and private tube-wells in the area. These mini hydel stations will, therefore, function as captive power stations for irrigation purposes and thus, their cost is proposed to be met from the irrigation sector. An outlay of Rs.25 lakhs is proposed for these five schemes during 1983-84 (Annexure VI).

11.1.19. *Water Development Schemes*—Investigation for new irrigation and multi-purpose projects, research and training will continue almost at the existing level of expenditure. A sum of Rs.8.00 crores is proposed to be spent on these services during 1983-84 (Annexure VII).

11.1.20. *Utilisation of Irrigation Potential*—Annexure VII indicates that the utilisation of irrigation potential has

gone down during the past few years mainly due to rapid creation of large blocks of new potential in the recent past. However the utilisation for schemes completed upto 1979-80 is quite satisfactory. Command Area Development Authorities for the major project areas namely Gandak, Sarda Sahayak and Ramganga are taking up on farm development and infrastructural facilities for rapid utilisation of potential created.

Growth of Irrigation Potential

11.1.22. The construction cost per hectare of irrigation potential created by different irrigation schemes in Uttar Pradesh is the cheapest in the country. outlays provided for major and medium irrigation schemes in Sixth Five Year Plan for six major agricultural States of the country, the additional potential envisaged to be created by the investment and the cost per hectares for these schemes is given in the following table :

TABLE 2—Comparative cost of Major Medium Irrigation Schemes of Sixth Plan in other States

Serial no.	Name of State	Major and Medium Schemes		Cost/Hect (Rs. in Crores)/ (000' ha.)
		Outlay (Rs. in crores)	Potential (000' ha.)	
1	2	3	4	5
	A. Total of all States	8301.46	57.20	1.4513
1	Uttar Pradesh	1050 (12.65)	1200 (20.98)	0.8750
2	Bihar	850 (10.24)	665 (11.63)	1.2782
3	Madhya Pradesh	780 (9.40)	533 (0.32)	1.4634
4	Maharashtra	1139.00 (13.72)	550.00 (0.62)	2.0700
5	Haryana	362.00 (4.36)	151.00 (2.64)	2.3974
6	Gujarat	980.00 (11.01)	260.00 (4.55)	3.7692

N. B.—Figures in brackets are percentages of all states

11.1.23. It will be seen that the cost per hectares of irrigation schemes in Uttar Pradesh is the lowest. The State would be contributing one-fifth of the additional irrigation potential which is envisaged to be created in the country during the Sixth Plan. The State has also allocated 86 per cent of its outlay in this sector for the continuing schemes so as to complete them early. The organisation for the execution of this programme is not in a position to

expedite this programme further with the availability of additional financial resources.

Scheme-wise availability of additional potential in Sixth Plan period is shown in Annexure IX.

11.1.24. Year-wise outlays/Expenditure and additional potential created so far and balance of targets for the remaining two years of the Plan are shown in the following table :

TABLE 3—*Outlays/Expenditure and Physical programme during Sixth Plan*

Year	Outlays	Expenditure	(Rupees in crores) (Potential in lakhs)	
			Additional Targets	Potential Achievement
1	2	3	4	5
1980-81 ..	168.00	186.58	2.52	2.52
1981-82 ..	178.00	182.94	2.80	2.78
1982-83 (Anticipated) ..	165.36	165.36	1.75	1.75
1983-84 (Proposed) ..	225.00	225.00	4.93	0.65
1984-85 (Proposed) ..	313.64	290.12	..	1.07
Total ..	1050.00	1050.00	12.00	8.77

4. *Loss on Irrigation Works*

11.1.25. Prior to start of Sixth Five Year Plan the net losses due to irrigation works were of the order of Rs.68.62 crores which including interest charges on capital invested. The major irrigation works of the Sixth Plan have not yet started yielding revenues and as such the losses are going up continually due to higher interest liability. Such losses went up to Rs.88.02 crores in 1980-81 and

anticipated losses during 1981-82 and 1982-83 are Rs.89.25 crores and Rs.93.94 crores respectively (Annexure X). The Major and Medium irrigation Schemes are still yielding profits in case interest charges excluded. The maintenance charges of State tube-wells and lift irrigation schemes are high on account of high energy charges on installed capacity basis. The losses on such works are expected to be reduced with better availability of power.

Inter-State Problems

11.2.26. Minor inter-State problems needed to be resolved to permit expeditious work on a few projects. Some of the projects facing such problems are Kishau Dam, Greater Gangau Dam, Urmil Dam and Modernisation of Eastern Yamuna Canal.

2. FLOOD CONTROL

11.2.1. Uttar Pradesh is subject to frequent and large scale damages due to floods. It has been estimated in the State that out of the total area of 294.4 lakh hectares, an area of 24.71 lakh hectares, on an average, is affected by floods annually. In 1978, which was a year of heavy floods, as much as 74.17 lakh hectares and 23 per cent population were affected. The loss to crops, property and cattle against estimated loss of Rs. 70.72 crores in an average year was well over Rs. 300 crores in 1978. Again in the

years 1980 and 1982, State experienced very heavy floods due to incessant rains. In the year 1982 most rivers of the State such as Ganga, Ghaghra, Rapti, Yamuna, Gandak, Ken, etc. became turbulent and crossed their maximum ever flood levels at many places, the river Ganga crossing its maximum flood level at Ghazipur and Ballia. Similarly river Yamuna crossed its maximum flood level at Auraia and Kalpi. The flood-affected areas during 1980 and 1982 were 58.27 lakh hectares and 52.50 lakh hectares respectively. The loss to crops, property and cattle was estimated to be Rs. 290 crores, Rs. 400 crores and Rs. 500 crores during the years 1980, 1981 and 1982 respectively. Large areas were also affected by drainage congestion in the Central Uttar Pradesh.

Outlays and Expenditure

11.2.2. The position of outlays and expenditure is given in the table below :

TABLE I. *Outlays and Expenditure*

(Rupees in lakhs)

Serial no.	Name of work	Sixth Plan Provision	1980-81 Expenditure	1981-82 Expenditure	1982-83 Anticipated Expenditure	1983-84 Proposed Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Marginal Embankment ..	4874.93	907.23	687.60	641.39	549.01
2	Drainage improvement ..	4206.49	364.74	335.86	204.22	337.47
3	Town Protection	1607.21	331.18	298.79	120.67	169.99
4	Anti-Erosion	1911.37	455.5	530.33	163.72	183.53
5	Emergent and unforeseen works Surveys and Investigation. Master Plan, Monitoring etc.	800.00	..	..	..	60.00
Total		13400.00	2059.00	1852.58	1130.00	1300.00

Physical Programme

11.2.3. Details of physical programme are given in table below :

TABLE II—*Physical Progress and Programmes*

Sl. no.	Item	Unit	Constructed up to Fifth Plan (1977-78)	Constructed during 1978-79 and 1979-80	Sixth Plan 1980-85 target	Physical achievement			1983-84 Target
						1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Anticipated	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Length of Embankment.	Km	1174.19	215	400	100	67	30	50
2	Town Protection Works.	Nos.	53	5	10	2	2	2	2
3	Raising of villages	Nos.	4,500	..	..	..	..	..	—
4	Length of Drainage Channels.	Km.	11953.52	480	800	72	143	70	70
5	Area to be benefited.	Lakh Hectares.	9.155	2.40	4.0	0.70	0.51	0.3	0.3

Objectives and Strategy for 1983-84 Annual Plan

11.2.4. The main elements of flood control, as far as engineering methods are concerned, are—

- (a) Construction of marginal embankments to contain the floods within the embankments.
- (b) River improvement works to increase the discharge carrying capacities.
- (c) Construction of drains to improve the drainage of flood affected areas and drainage congestion.

(d) Constructing of anti-erosion works on various rivers.

(e) Constructing of town protection works to save important abadis and towns.

11.2.5. All these methods have been proposed in framing schemes included in the Plan. Emphasis has been laid on completion of on-going schemes so that their benefits could be drawn at the earliest. During the year 1983-84 priority has been given to Drainage Improvement Schemes of Central Uttar Pradesh as this region is the worst sufferer. Marginal Embankment Schemes of Eastern Uttar Pradesh have also been given special attention.

3. ENERGY

11.3.0. Various stages in the rise of civilizations have been marked with significant changes in the pattern and quantum of utilization of energy. Higher energy use has been a prominent characteristic of a higher stage of development of the society, more prosperity for the nation and a higher standard of living for the family and individual. The cheap and abundant energy available from commercial and non-renewable sources mainly coal and petroleum products contributed to the unprecedented growth rates of the industrialised nations of Western Europe and North America in the present century and it is estimated that the world energy consumption in the present century will be of the same order as for the entire previous history of mankind. While the reckless exploitation of non-renewable sources of energy by the industrialised nations specially in the past thirty years need not be emulated, it is obvious that energy utilization in all forms will need to be stepped up cumulatively to a large degree to ensure adequate growth of the national economy.

Electricity as the most versatile source of energy will continue to get the highest priority in the allocation of development resources. However, in view of the alarming rate of depletion of the total known non-renewable energy sources, increasing importance has to be given to the utilisation of renewable and additional sources of energy. Solar, wind, photovoltaic and biomass utilisation techniques are being encouraged to reduce dependence upon non-renewable sources.

(1) Power Development

11.3.1. The development of industrial and agricultural economy, the rise in production in these sectors and provi-

sion of infra-structure of a variety of social services is dependent upon an adequate supply of power. In Uttar Pradesh, all through the planning era, the availability of power has lagged far behind its demand. The availability and consumption of power in the State has also lagged behind the country's average and has been far less than in the advanced States on account of in-adequate investments in this sector. The State having 16.2 per cent of the country's population contributed only 11.8 per cent to the total installed capacity in the country. The *per capita* capacity installed in the State was 34 watts only against the all-India average of 47 watts which was much less, than that for advanced States like Punjab (95 watts), Haryana (89 watts), Gujarat (71 watts), Maharashtra (69 watts) and Tamil Nadu (53 watts)*. The *per capita* power consumption of 87.44 kwh. in the State in 1980-81 remained behind all the other States except for hill States and Bihar (76.11 kwh) and it was only 64.8 per cent of the all-India average of 134.82 kwh.† Substantial acceleration in the pace of power generation, transmission and distribution and extension of electricity to rural areas is necessary for removing this backlog.

Forecast of power demand and availability

11.3.2. The assessment of electricity demand is being conducted by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), Government of India through the process of Annual Power Surveys. The latest power survey in this series, is the XI Annual Power Survey (APS) wherein the power demand has been assessed up to 1983-84 and projections made for subsequent years. The details of energy

*Project-wise details of installed capacity in the State are in Annexure 11.

†State-wise and Plan-wise details are in Annexure 12.

requirements and peak demand are as below :

TABLE 1—*Energy and Peak fore cast for the decade 1982—92*

Year	Energy of Requirement			Peak Demand		
	All-India	Northern Region	Uttar Pradesh	All-India	Northern Region	Uttar Pradesh
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1982-83	153921	44581	18467	27712	8627	3621
1983-84	168415	49289	20358	30372	9551	4004
1984-85	185669	54850	22638	33468	10609	4452
1985-86	204464	60931	25128	36847	11774	4940
1986-87	224940	67566	27842	40526	13041	5471
1987-88	247204	74788	30793	44520	14421	6049
1988-89	271379	82631	33996	48850	15916	6676
1989-90	297604	91132	37463	53545	17529	7354
1990-91	326066	100380	41247	58638	19286	8093
1991-92	356935	110426	45372	64152	21185	8896

11.3.3. It is apparent that Uttar Pradesh will continue to face severe shortages of power in future also. It is therefore, of vital importance that the projects proposed for execution during Sixth and Seventh Plan periods are adequately funded and expeditiously implemented. Greater emphasis will also need to be placed upon conservation of energy, minimising wastage, better utilization of generation capacity already created, improvement in transmission and distribution network to minimise losses and give greater importance to alternative sources of energy.

Assumptions for Generation Programme

11.3.4. The power generation programme is based on the following assumption regarding energy availability.

(I) *Energy Availability*

(1- THERMAL/NUCLEAR UNITS

(a) *From Units up to 110 MW*

- (i) During first year of commissioning :
—2,500 kwh/kw/year (28.6% PLF)
- (ii) During second year of commissioning
—4000 kwh/kw/year (45.7% of PLF)
- (iii) During third year of commissioning:
—5000 kwh/kw/year (57.1% of PLF)
- (iv) During fourth year of commissioning
and onwards
—5,350 kwh/kw/year (61.1% of PLF)

(b) *From Units of 200/210 MW*

- (i) During first three months (period of bearing inspection) after rolling ;
—NIL
- (ii) During fourth to ninth month after rolling :
—2,500 kwh/kw/year (28.6% of PLF);

- (iii) During tenth to fifteenth month after rolling
—4,000 kwh/kw year (45.7% of PLF),
- (iv) During sixteenth months after rolling and onwards :
—5,000 kwh/kw/year/57.1% of PLF):

(c) *From Units of 500 MW*

- (i) During first three months (period of bearing inspection) after rolling :
—NIL
- (ii) During fourth to ninth month after rolling:
—2,500kwh/kw/year (28.6% of PLF);
- (iii) During tenth to eighteenth month after rolling :
—4,000 kwh/kw/year (45.7% of PLF):
- (iv) During nineteenth month after rolling and onwards :
—5,000 kwh/kw/year (57.1% of PLF) :

2. **Hydro Units**

85 Percent of designed generation

(II) **PEAKING CAPABILITY**

1. *Thermal Units*

(a) *For existing Units (more than one year)*

—65.5% of the stabilised derated capacity

The factor of 66.5% is the product of $0.980 \times 0.810 \times 0.815$ using the following norms :

- (i) Planned maintenance of boiler 2%
- (ii) Partial outages and auxiliary consumption 19%
- (iii) Forced outages 18.5%

(b) *For new Units*

- (i) First three months after commissioning
—NIL
- (ii) For remaining 9 months of first year
—50% of 65.5% Factor
- (iii) Second year and onwards :
—65.5%

2. **Hydro Units**

—87% of power availability under low head conditions (generally in December).

3. **Nuclear Units**

—85 per cent of stabilised capacity.

(III) **AUXILIARY CONSUMPTION**

- (a) Thermal/Nuclear Units: 10% of generation.
- (b) Hydro Units :0.5% of generation.
- (c) Gas Turbine Units : 2% of generation.

(IV) **PLANT RETIREMENT** : 0.5% per year.

Power position during Sixth Plan

11.3.5. The installed capacity of the State at the beginning of Sixth Plan was 3254 MW comprising of 1068 MW of hydel and 2,186 MW of thermal power. During Sixth Plan period 2,144 MW of capacity was planned to be added, of which 1,934 MW was to come from on-going projects.

11.3.6. During the first two years (1980—82) work on two projects namely Garhwal-Rishikesh-Chilla hydel (144 MW) and Obra Extension thermal, Stage II and III (400 MW) was completed. The last thirteenth unit of Obra was rolled in March, 1982. This unit was put on commercial load in August, 1982. It is expected to commission first unit of 110 MW of Parichha in March, 1983. During 1983-84, it is envisaged to complete two hydel projects of Khodri (120 MW) and Maneri, Bhali Part I (90 MW) alongwith Parichha thermal by commissioning its second unit (110 MW) in September, 1983. In addition, the first unit (210 MW) of Anpara 'A' is also proposed to be commissioned in March, 1984.

11.3.7. The pace of progress on the projects under execution has been hampered on account of delay in supply of Plant and machinery, geological problem in tunnelling for hydro electric projects, shortage of essential materials and financial resources. Taking into consideration the time lost, it appears that it would be difficult to fully achieve the Sixth Plan target of addition of 2144 MW of generation capacity. According to present indication only 1824 MW of additional

capacity is likely to be added in the Sixth Plan period as detailed below :

TABLE 2—Benefits during Sixth Plan Period

Project	Install- ed capacity involved	Achieve- ments up to end of 1979-80	Sixth Plan Target	Benefits during					Likely Spillover Sixth to Plan Seventh achieve- Plan ment	
				1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Antici- cipated	1983-84 Proposed target	1984-85 Estimate		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A. On-going Projects										
(a) Hydro										
1. Garhwal-Rishi- kesh-Chilla.	4X36	..	144	144	..	..	..	..	144	..
2. Yamuna Stage II Part II (Khodr).	4X30	..	120	..	..	..	120	..	120	..
3. Maneri Bhali Part I.	3X30	..	90	..	..	..	90	..	90	..
Sub-Total, (a): Hydro	354	..	354	144	..	..	210	..	354	..
(b) Thermal										
1. Obra Eextension Stage II and III	5×200	600	400	200	200	..	..	..	400	..
2. Parichha	2×110	..	220	..	..	110	110	..	220	..
3. Tanda	4×110	..	330	..	..	..	..	220	220	220
4. Anapara 'A'	3×210	..	630	..	..	..	210	210	420	210
Total, (b): Thermal	2290	600	1530	200	200	110	320	430	1260	430
Total, (A) :On-going	2644	600	1934	344	200	110	530	430	1614	430
B. New Projects :										
Thermal										
1. Unchahar	2×210	..	210	..	..	..	..	210	210	210
Total (B) New	420	..	210	..	..	..	..	210	210	210
Grand Total (A+B)	3064	600	2144	344	200	110	530	640	1824	640

*Salient features of approved & On-going Projects in Annexure 15 and that of new projects in Annexure 16.

11.3.8. On the basis of the above programme and existing schemes*, the energy availability and peaking capability of the

system during Sixth Plan period would be as under :

TABLE 3—Peaking capability, Energy requirements and availability during Sixth Plan

Year	Energy Requirement (Gwh)			Peaking Capability (MW)		
	Demand**	Availability	Deficit	Demand**	Availability	Defici
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1979-80	14266	9723	4543	2571	2189	382
1980-81	14893	9660	5233	2955	2355	600
1981-82	16428	10650	5778	3200	2061	1139
1982-83	18467	12220	6247	3621	2461	1160
1983-84	20358	13457	6901	4004	2861	1143
1984-85	22638	14791	7847	4452	3103	1349

*From 1979-80 to 1981-82 actual restricted demand and from 1982-83 to 1984-85 demand forecast as per XI APS.

11.3.9. The above reveals that peak power and energy shortages would continue throughout the Plan period which would require continuance of peak time restrictions and imports from the neighbouring States. The share of Uttar Pradesh in Central projects needs to be increased significantly to meet the power shortages.

is exclusive of a cost escalations during the Plan period. An amount of Rs.1035.87 crores is expected to be utilized during the first three years i.e. 1980-83. Keeping in view the constraints of resources, an outlay of Rs.657.84 crores has been proposed for 1983-84. Priority has been given to schemes which would yield benefits during the Sixth Plan period itself while other projects specially multi-purpose projects, have been provided the bare minimum allocations. Major head-wise details of power programme are given below :

11.3.10. An investment of Rs.2153 crores is envisaged in the power sector during Sixth Plan period. This amount

TABLE 4—Major—Headwise details of Outlay and Expenditure

Head	(Rupees in Crores)					
	Sixth Plan Outlay	1980-81 Actual expenditure	1981-82 Actual expenditure	1982-83 Anticipated expenditure	1983-84 Proposed outlay	Total 1980-84
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Generation	1270.72	147.34	199.87	252.59	449.33	1049.13
(a) Continuing works	833.51	135.13	175.19	217.84	321.57	849.73
(b) New works	437.21	12.21	24.68	34.75	127.76	199.48
2. Renovation	..	12.05	10.61	20.31	31.42	74.39
(a) Continuing works	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) New works	..	12.05	10.61	20.31	31.42	74.39
3. Transmission and distribution	630.00	83.62	103.99	96.83	137.59	422.03
(t) Major transmission	432.00	49.14	58.08	65.00	82.26	254.45
(a) Continuing works	..	..	..	54.69	57.23	..
(b) New Works	..	..	..	10.31	25.03	..

*Project-wise details of Installed Capacity of existing schemes are Annexure 17.

TABLE—4—(Concl.d.)

Head	Sixth plan outlay	1980-81 Actual expenditure	1981-82 Actual expenditure	1982-83 Anticipated expenditure	1983-84 Proposed outlay	Total 1980-84
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(ii) Secondary transmission and distribution works.	198.00	34.48	45.94	31.83	55.33	167.58
(a) Continuing works						
(b) New Works				31.83	55.53	
4. Rural Electrification	237.28	31.98	38.44	35.00	37.00	142.42
5. Others	15.00	0.90	0.84	1.50	2.50	5.74
Total	2153.00	275.89	353.75	406.23	657.84	1693.71

Generation :

11.3.11. The financial requirements of various projects were discussed at the time of working groups discussions, for the Annual Plan 1982-83 and it was estimated that additional amount of about Rs.348 crores for generation projects and of Rs.32 crores for transmission and rural electrification would be needed over and above the Sixth Plan allocations to keep to agreed physical targets in view of the cost escalations. These amounts are likely to increase further in view of continuing cost escalations. Additional Central Assistance for specific power projects amounting to

Rs.111.31 crores has been requested for the year 1982-83 to remove impediments in the construction schedule of projects for the year. With these outlays it is expected that additional generation capacity of 110 MW in 1982-83, and of 350 MW in 1983-84 will be available as detailed earlier.

Multi-purpose projects :

11.3.12. For these projects higher outlays have generally been provided in the Irrigation Sector in order to provide for their minimum requirements. Details of provision in both the sectors are given below :

TABLE 5—*Multipurpose projects, Outlay and Expenditure*

(Rupees in Crores)

Projects	Latest estimated cost	Expenditure up to 1979-80	Balance cost on 1.4.1980	Sixth Plan outlay	1980-81 Actual expenditure	1981-82 Actual expenditure	1982-83 Anticipated expenditure	1983-84 Proposed outlay	Total 1980-84
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Tehri Dam	827.30	51.27	776.03	216.00	23.29	22.02	27.00	35.00	107.21
Power Share	481.30	21.51	459.79	75.00	5.54	1.08	2.00	7.00	15.62
Irrigation Share	346.00	29.76	316.24	141.00	17.65	20.94	25.00	28.0	91.59
2. Lakhwar Vyasi	266.66	10.30	256.36	71.00	8.85	7.65	7.15	15.00	38.65
Power Share	165.85	6.45	159.40	42.00	5.84	1.67	2.15	8.00	17.66
Irrigation Share	100.81	3.85	96.96	29.00	3.01	5.98	5.00	7.00	20.99
3. Kishau Dam	459.84	3.13	456.71	26.00	1.58	0.66	0.50	0.50	3.24
Power Share	229.92	1.00	228.92	..	0.50	..	..	..	0.50
Irrigation Share	229.92	2.13	227.79	26.00	1.08	0.66	0.50	0.50	2.74
Total	1553.80	64.70	1489.10	313.00	33.62	30.33	34.65	50.50	149.10
Power Share	877.07	28.96	848.11	117.00	11.88	2.75	4.15	15.00	33.78
Irrigation Share	676.73	35.74	640.99	196.00	21.74	27.58	30.50	35.50	115.32

Generation Projects :

11.3.13. An outlay of Rs.434.33 crores

has been proposed for 1983-84 for generation projects. Project-wise details are as below :

TABLE 6—Generation Projects— Outlays and Expenditure

(Rupees in Crores)

Project	Latest estimated cost	Expenditure up to 1979-80	Balance cost on 1-4-1980	Sixth Plan Outlay	1980-81 Actual expenditure	1981-82 Actual expenditure	1982-83 Anticipated expenditure	1983-84 Proposed outlay	Total 1980 84
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. Completed Projects									
1. Garhwal-Rishikesh-Chilla.	97.76	89.62	8.14	4.43	3.03	0.73	0.30	0.50	4.56
2. Panki Extension	70.00	64.83	5.17	1.20	0.32	2.10	0.63	..	3.05
3. Harduaganj V and VI.	104.63	97.59	7.04	11.50	1.95	1.59	1.75	2.50	7.79
4. Obra Extension II and III.	380.00	327.88	52.12	52.14	18.52	11.13	9.00	9.00	47.65
Sub Total : (A)	652.39	579.92	72.47	69.27	23.82	15.55	11.68	12.00	63.05
B. Projects to be partially/ fully completed in Sixth Plan									
1. Yamuna II	148.00	126.51	21.49	19.28	6.79	6.16	4.35	4.00	21.30
2. Maneri Bhali-I	73.00	47.01	25.99	21.10	2.39	7.01	7.00	6.75	23.15
3. Parichha	162.27	23.35	138.92	101.86	36.33	45.41	36.16	21.82	139.72
4. Tanda	290.00	23.46	266.54	175.00	12.31	20.70	40.00	60.00	133.01
5. Anpara 'A'	580.00	21.57	558.43	300.00	38.18	74.72	110.00	195.00	417.90
6. Unchaher	325.44	..	325.44	120.00	2.00	11.83	15.00	50.00	78.83
Sub-Total : (B)	1578.71	241.90	1336.81	737.24	98.00	165.83	212.51	337.57	813.91
C. Projects to be completed in Seventh Plan									
1. Maneri Bhali II	196.65	4.30	192.35	45.00	2.45	9.93	12.25	26.00	50.63
2. Khara	110.77	4.97	105.80	0.01	7.06	2.42	7.50	17.25	34.23
3. Pala Maneri	259.07	..	259.07	..	0.05	0.05	..	1.25	1.80
4. Srinagar	144.25	..	144.25	..	..	..	..	1.00	1.00
5. Anpara 'B'	818.00	11.90	806.10	272.20	0.15	..	..	32.26	32.41
6. Rosa	319.54	..	319.54	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Total : (C)	1848.28	21.17	1827.11	317.21	9.71	12.40	19.75	77.76	120.07
D. Projects to be completed beyond Seventh Plan									
1. Vishnu Prayag	266.64	2.14	264.50	30.00	3.93	2.86	4.50	7.00	18.29
2. Lohari Nag Pala	126.92	..	126.92	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Total : (D)	393.56	2.14	391.42	30.00	3.93	2.86	4.50	7.00	18.29
Total : Generation Project	4472.94	845.13	3627.81	1153.72	135.46	196.64	248.44	434.33	1015.34

TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION

A. Major Transmission :

11.3.16. Major thermal generation in Uttar Pradesh is concentrated in the south-east in the proximity of Singrauli coal fields, whereas the major hydro-power generation lies in the Himalayan ranges in the north. There is, however, greater concentration of load in the Western and Central regions. Such a distribution of generation and consumption centres, involves long distance transmission of power. The transmission voltage levels in Uttar Pradesh at present are 132, 220 and 400 kV. Work on 800 kV. voltage is in the investigation stage.

11.3.17. Most of Sixth Plan transmission works are already approved by the Government of India. Sixth Plan programme and progress of construction of transmission works during 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and proposed for 1983-84 is as under :

TABLE 7—Major Transmission Programme : Target and Achievement

Voltage level	Unit	Sixth Plan Target	1980-81 Achievement	1981-82 Achievement	1982-83		1983-84	Total 1980-84
					Target	Anticipated Achievement	Proposed Target	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
400 kV								
Lines*	.. Ckt Km.	1122	395	..	160	160	192	747
220 kV.								
Lines	.. Ckt Km.	2426	206	..	622	585	617	1408
132 kV								
Lines	.. Ckt. Km.	3643	546	262	495	378	604	1790

*Above lines do not include the lines to be constructed by NTPC in U.P. during Sixth Plan.

11.3.18. The details of major transmission lines planned for completion in the year 1982-83 are given below :

TABLE 8—Progress under Major Transmission during 1982-83

Name of line	Length in Ckt Kms.	Likely commissioning Schedule
1	2	3
A—400 kV		
1. Rishikesh-Moradabad	160.0	12/82
Sub-Total : (A)	160.0	
B—220 kV		
1. Sitapur-Shahjahanpur	93.8	8/82
2. Rishikesh-Chamba-MBI	64.9	12/82
3. Parichha-Mainpuri	426.0	3/83
Sub-Total : (B)	584.7	
C-132 kV		
1. Azamgarh-Tapping	12.0	5/82
2. Shikohabad-Firozabad	21.2	5/82
3. Firozabad-Pinhat-Bah	53.2	6/82
4. Varanasi-Raja-Ka-Talab	16.3	6/82
5. Ramganga-Kashipur (II Ckt)	48.9	7/82
6. Kulhal Dehradun (II Ckt)	41.8	8/82
7. Panki-Kanpur	12.4	12/82
8. Aurai—Bhadohi	15.7	12/82
9. Sadabad Tapping	2.0	12/82
10. Purkulagaon Tapping	28.4	12/82
11. Fatehpur-Malwan (II Ckt)	16.8	12/82
12. Saharanpur-Nahur	27.0	12/82
13. Kanpur (NB) Tapping	16.0	12/82
14. Aligarh/Sikandra Rao	46.7	3/83
15. Handia Tapping	4.0	3/83
16. Pokhrayan Tapping	1.4	3/83
17. Simbholi-Naglikithore	14.4	1982-83
Sub-Total : (C)	378.2	

11.3.19. Details of lines targeted to be completed during the year 1983-84 are given below :

TABLE 9—Programme of Major Transmission during 1983-84

Name of line	Length in Ckt Kms.	Schedule of commissioning
1	2	3
A-400 kV		
1. Rishikesh-Muradnagar	182.0	12/83
2. Anpara Tapping	10.0	3/84
Sub-Total : (A)	192.0	
B-220 kV		
1. Sahibabad Tapping	6.0	6/83
2. Tanda Tapping ¹	31.8	6/83
3. ANPP-Simbholi-Meerut	129.0	6/83
4. Moradabad-Nehtaur	67.7	6/83
5. Mainpuri-Firozabad-Agra	106.6	12/83
6. ANNP Tapping	30.0	12/83
7. Rishikesh-MB II—MB-I	108.0	12/83
8. Sultanpur-Gonda	110.1	12/83
Sub-Total : (B)	617.2	
C-132 kV		
1. Saharanpur-Chutmalpur	20.5	6/83
2. Sarojininagar-Unnao	53.0	6/83
3. Jaunpur-Kerakat	29.0	6/83
4. Nirpura Tapping	30.0	6/83
5. Aligarh Town Tapping	12.0	6/83
6. Shahjahanpur-Gola	57.0	6/83
7. Gorakhpur-Deoria	56.9	12/83
8. Sandila-Bangermau	32.0	12/83
9. Muzaffarnagar-Purkazi	31.2	12/83
10. Azamgarh-Koilsa	34.0	12/83
11. Azamgarh-Phoolpur	45.0	3/84
12. Kanpur (NB)-Kanpur (KN)	13.6	3/84
13. Etah-Jalesar	20.0	3/84
14. Mainpuri-Aliganj	50.0	3/84
Sub-Total : (C)	604.1	

B. SECONDARY TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION

11.3.20. In order to provide effective and reliable power supply, the existence of suitable secondary transmission and distribution net work is needed which should be commensurate with the require-

ment of better load management and proper consumer service. A good distribution system is also desirable for the purpose of providing proper supply voltage and lesser line losses. The following physical programme is being envisaged for the year 1983-84 :

TABLE 10—Secondary Transmission and Distribution Programme : Target and Achievement

Item	Unit	Sixth Plan Target	1980-81 Achievement	1981-82 Achievement	1982-83		1983-84 Proposed Target
					Target	Anticipated Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Construction of lines							
(a) 66 KV	Ckt. km.	*	..	..	..	..	15
(b) 33 KV	Do.	*	430	*	502	370	590
2. Constructions of new sub-stations							
33/11 KV	No.	28	*	42	22	..	46
3. Increasing capacity of existing sub-stations							
(a) 66/11 KV	MVA	*	*	*	11	10	14
(b) 33/11 KV	MVA	152	*	*	224	300	370

*Not available.

C. REDUCTION OF SYSTEM LINE LOSSES

11.3.21. The programme of installation of 11 kV. capacitor is specifically being undertaken for reducing line losses. It is expected that the line losses, with the transmission and distribution programme as indicated above, will be 18.5 per cent during 1982-83 and 1983-84, thereafter 18.25 per cent in 1984-85.

D. PROGRAMME OF REGIONAL GRIDS IN UTTAR PRADESH

11.3.22. In order to operate power systems on regional basis suitable inter-connecting ties are required to be provided between the States. At present, Uttar Pradesh is connected with the adjoining State through the following links :

TABLE 11—Details of Existing Inter-State Lines Situated in Uttar Pradesh

(Ckt, Km.)

Name of line	No. of Circuits	Length	State with which the power is exchanged
1	2	3	4
A—220 KV lines			
1. Muradnagar—Pratapganj—Badarpur	Double	79.3	Delhi
2. Mugalsarai-Dehri	Single	37.0	Bihar
Sub-Total : (A)		116.3	

Name of line	No. of circuits	Length	State with which the power is to exchanged
1	2	3	4
B—132 KV Lines			
1. Mugalsarai-Karamnasa	Double	76.7	Bihar and Inter State radial feeder for railway traction Madhya Pradesh.
2. Pipri-Amarkantak	Double	59.2	
3. Pipri-Sone Nagar	Double	5.0	Bihar
4. Yamuna-Giribata	Single	7.0	Himanchal Pradesh
5. Mathura-Bharatpur	Single	40.10	Rajasthan.
Sub-Total : (B)		111.2	

11.3.23. During Sixth Plan, inter-State lines given below have been approved by Central Electricity Authority. Work on Muradnagar-Panipat 400 kV. line is being executed by National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) :

TABLE 12—Programme of Inter-State lines during Sixth Plan

Name of Line	No. of Circuits	Length	Status	States to which power is to be exported/exchanged.
1	2	3	4	5
A—400 kV lines (NTPC lines for Singrauli Power)				
1. Muradnagar--Panipat	Single	100	Approved*	Delhi, Pinjab and Haryana.
2. Panki-Jaipur	.. Single	500	Approved	Rajasthan
Sub-Total (A)		600		
B—220 kV lines (Inter-State regional grid)				
1 Agra—Bharatpur	Single	50	Approved by CEA.	Rajasthan

*under construction by NTPC

Rural Electrification :

11.3.24. Rural electrification acts as an effective instrument of economic and social change. The position of Uttar Pradesh as compared to other States is given in the table below :

TABLE 13—State wise Electrification of villages by end of 1980-81

Serial no.	State	Percentage level of villages electrified	1	2	3
1	2	3	13	14	15
1	Haryana	100.0	6	Maharashtra	77.2
2	Punjab	100.0	7	Gujarat	68.5
3	Kerala	100.0	8	Andhra Pradesh	65.5
4	Tamil Nadu	99.1	9	Karnataka	62.6
5	Jammu and Kashmir	77.8	10	Himanchal Pradesh	59.4
			11	Rajasthan	45.4
			12	Orissa	40.0
			13	Uttar Pradesh	37.6
			14	West Bengal	37.5
			15	Madhya Pradesh	35.8
			16	Bihar	31.8
			17	Assam	25.6
			All- India		67.3

11.3.25. The utilization of energy in rural areas was also low as the number of private tube-wells per electrified village was 9.3 in Uttar Pradesh in 1980-81 against the national average of 15.9* and

was far below the averages for Haryana (33.5) and Punjab (23.4).

11.3.26. Progress during the first three years of Sixth Plan and the programme proposed for 1983-84 is as below :

TABLE 14—Rural Electrification Programme—Target and Achievement

Item	Sixth Plan Target	1980-81 Achievement	1981-82 Achievement	1982-83 Target	1983-84		Total 1980-84
					Proposed Target	Anticipated Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Electrification of villages*	28050	3795	5153	4000	4000	3555	16503
Electrification of Harijan Basties.**	15450	2263	2581	2700	2700	2325	9869
Energisation of private tube-wells/pumpsets. †	277870	39814	30994	36000	36000	30500	137308

*Annexure 22

Programme of Survey and Investigation

DEMAND FORECASTS FOR 1990-2000 AD.

11.3.27. Eleventh Annual Power Survey of the Central Electricity Authority indicates power demand up to the year 1989-90. Projections for 1990-2000 have been worked out, based on the figures for the year 1989-90, by taking load growth at the rate of 9.5 per cent per annum during the period 1990-95 and 8 per cent per annum during the period 1995-2000.

TABLE 15—Peak Load Demand and Energy Requirement

Period	Peak Load Demand in MW	Energy Requirement in Gwh.
1	2	3
1989-1990	7354	37463
1994-1995	11680	59570
1999-2000	17160	87530

11.3.28. Even with this conservative load growth rate, peak load meeting capability of the U. P. Power System in 1999-2000 would have to be increased to

more than two times of that anticipated in 1989-90.

STEPS FOR HARNESSING HYDRO POTENTIAL IN UTTAR PRADESH

11.3.29. In the report of the working groups on Energy Policy issued in November, 1979, it has been recommended that hydro-power development should receive a high priority. In this context, Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board in co-ordination with Irrigation Department, have included the following hydro-electric projects, in the programme of Survey and Investigation.

TABLE 16—Programme of Survey and Investigation of Hydro Projects

Name of Scheme	Proposed Capacity	Period of Investigation
1	2	3
A— Yamuna Valley		
1 Kuwa Damta	50	1980-85
2 Tuini Palasu	50	
3 Barkot Kuwa	80	
4 Paper Tons	80	
Sub-Total : (A)		260

*Programme wise and Plan wise progress in Uttar Pradesh are in Annexure— 19 and Plan-wise details of Uttar Pradesh vis-a-vis other States in Annexure—18.

**Plan wise progress in Uttar Pradesh in Annexure—19.

†Programme wise and plan wise progress in Uttar Pradesh are Annexure 20 and Plan-wise details of Uttar Pradesh vis-a-vis other States in Annexure—21.

Name of Scheme	Proposed Capacity	Period of Investigation
1	2	3
<i>B—Ganga Valley:</i>		
1 Koteshwar Dam	150	1978—82
2 Srinagar Dam	200	1980—82
3 Utyasu Dam	900	} 1980—85
4 Tapovan Vishnugad	360	
5 Bawala Nand Prayag	135	
6 Rishiganga	90	
7 Bhaironghati	600	
8 Kotli Bhel	950	
9 Lata Tapowan	100	
10 Markura Lata	80	
Sub-Total : (B)	3565	
Total : (A+B)	3825	

11.3.30. Development of hydro power in Sarada Valley will be the responsibility of National Hydro Electric Power Corporation.

PROPOSALS FOR THERMAL CAPACITY REQUIRED TO MEET POWER REQUIREMENT DURING 1990—2000.

11.3.31. The following thermal schemes are under investigation and project reports are expected to be finalised during the Five-Year period 1980—85.

TABLE 17—Programme of Investigation of Thermal Capacity (MW)

Name of Scheme	Proposed Capacity	Period of Investigation
1	2	3
Rawali (4×210)	840	1981-82
Partabpur (4×500)	2000	1982-83
Ramganga (4×210)	840	1983-84
Gorakhpur (3×210)	630	1984-85
Singrauli Region (5×500)	2500	1980—85
Total	6810	

Twenty Point Economic Programme :

11.3.32. Under point 11 of 20-Point Programme it is envisaged to maximising electricity generation, bringing about improvements in the functioning of Electricity Boards and electrification of all the villages.

11.3.33. For successful implementation of the programme the steps undertaken by the State are :

A. ELECTRICITY GENERATION

To maximise generation, the following efforts are been made :

- (i) renovation works for thermal and hydro power houses are being done on priority ;
- (ii) steps are being taken continually to bring about improvements in maintenance and management of thermal power stations ;
- (iii) monitoring of on-going projects and the projects to be commissioned in near future is being continuously done at the highest level ;
- (iv) efficiency cells have been set up at each project, so that projects officers may continuously try to achieve higher efficiency ;
- (v) efforts are being made to obtain spare parts well in time for on going projects ;
- (vi) continuous efforts are being made to obtain proper quality of coal. Reduction in generation and adverse effects on boiler etc. are being experienced due to varying quality of coal.

B. IMPROVEMENTS IN THE FUNCTIONING OF ELECTRICITY BOARDS

To bring about the desired improvement in the working of the Board, the following efforts are being made.

- (i) in order to minimise expenditure, number of employee per megawatt and per thousand consumers has been reduced. On running thermal projects the number of employees per megawatt is 4.4 and attempts are being made to reduce it further ;
- (ii) in addition to sending Board's personnel to various institutions for training, various useful courses are being conducted for them at Thermal Training Institute, Obra, Staff College, Dehra Dun and Electricity

Training Institute, Lucknow, all managed by the Board ;

- (iii) efforts are also being made to improve the financial position of the Board through realisation of arrears and effecting economies.

C. ELECTRIFICATION OF ALL THE VILLAGES

Though the total number of villages electrified in Uttar Pradesh is the highest amongst all the States of India, it lags behind the all India average in percentage terms. Pace of rural electrification is being expedited.

11.3.34. The some of the bottlenecks in Rural Electrification Programme are scarcity of power, inadequate allocation of outlays for secondary and distribution works, un-economic character of this work resulting in losses and inadequated consumers response in certain areas.

(2) ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY

11.3.35. The State is abundantly endowed by nature with renewable energy sources such as wind, sun and biomass. Importance is being given to development of such sources in the rural areas in order to give a boost to the predominantly rural economy of the State.

11.3.36. The main activity in the field of new and renewable energy sources has so far been carried out in this State mainly with the assistance of Commission for Additional Sources of Energy, Government of India. The Ministry of Agriculture has also assisted the State through the National Biogas Programme. It is proposed to supplement these programmes through State efforts also, wherein various systems of new and renewable energy sources will be installed in the rural areas mainly with the intention of providing models which could be replicated easily.

Integrated Energy Complexes

11.3.37. It is planned to take up the entire activity of development of additional energy sources in phased manner. In the first phase it is proposed to develop one Energy Complex in one village in each of the districts of the State. Different energy systems will be installed in such villages after detailed surveys and evaluating their feasibility. These energy complexes will serve as demonstration-cum-

utility centres and it is proposed to evaluate the performance of various devices and systems under field conditions and utilise the feed-back to improve the systems, promote awareness of these devices among various classes of users as well as planners and development organisations.

11.3.38. The complexes, as proposed, include community biogas, wind-mills, solar water heating, solar-dryers and klins, solar distillation units, solar photo-voltaic systems for pumping and lighting etc. The complexes will be so planned that the systems for transfer of appropriate rural technology may also be installed for adoption and use by the rural population. Funds for the transfer of rural technology have not been included in this Plan and the same will be met out of a separate programme financed by the Council of Science and Technology.

11.3.39. The complex will be managed by a central agency under the charge of a Project Manager. Provision for the field staff has been made for the operation, running and maintenance of these complexes.

11.3.40. Side by side, with the work of extension, demonstration, research and development works shall also be carried out in order to make improvements, simplification and cost reduction of the applied devices, overcome practical field problems and assist field application in transferring the developed technology.

11.3.41. Installation of the following devices for utilization of renewable energy sources is also proposed.

- (i) *Installation of Solar Water Heating System*—They are proposed to be installed in public hotels/tourist bungalows.

- (ii) *Installation of Solar Refrigeration Plant*—A Cold Storage is being installed at Central Potato Seed Farm, Babhnauli, Deoria, with the assistance of Commission for Additional Sources of Energy, Government of India. A similar plant is proposed to be installed with State funds on a field trial basis in the western region in order to popularise the technique for its adoption in the private sector.

- (iii) *Solar Timber Seasoning Plant*—These plants will be installed at suitable places like the one CASE is installing at Saharanpur.
- (iv) *Mini/Micro Hydel Plants*—Uttar Pradesh has got enough potential to tap hydel-energy out of the vast net-work of rivers and the drops available in the existing canals. Depending upon the potential available, mini or micro-hydel plants are proposed to be installed.

11.3.42. An authority for Additional Sources of Energy is proposed to be established in the State and necessary establishment for the same has to be provided.

11.3.43. Extensive publicity is proposed through the medium of audio-visual aids, television, radio-talks, hand-bills, newspapers etc. to bring about awareness specially in the rural areas. Energy Complexes will also serve as demonstration-cum-publicity Centres where the people will see the practical applications of the devices. Exhibitions, symposia and seminars will also be arranged for the development of these techniques.

11.3.44. *Community Biogas*—So far the emphasis in biogas programme was mainly on setting up individual family size plants. Various studies and evaluation reports have concluded that benefits of this technology are not properly distributed in all sectors of the rural population. Community biogas plants enable benefits to be transmitted to all the members of the rural community. The higher gas production during non-winter months can also best be exploited through community biogas plants for generating motive and electrical power. In addition, the operation costs in the community plants may be reduced by using mixed feed with agricultural wastes as also through better management.

11.3.45. *Wind Mills*—Wind energy potential is quite high in the northern belt of the State where wind velocities are adequate. An improved wind-mill delivers about 35,000 litres of water per day from a depth of about six metres. This system is useful to meet the drinking water requirements of the villages.

11.3.46. Solar cookers of various designs are being used experimentally and some models are being produced commercially. The box-type solar cookers, as approved by the Government of India, will be used for demonstration and distribution in the rural areas.

11.3.47. Solar Grain Dryers will be used for drying grains before their storage. This will reduce decay and losses of grains during storage.

11.3.48. *Solar Water Heating*—A Solar Distillation Plants will be installed at places where there is demand for their application in cottage and small scale industries.

11.3.49. Solar Photo-voltaic applications are costly at present. The Central Electronics Limited, Sahibabad (Ghaziabad) is the only agency manufacturing photo-voltaic panels in the country and their availability is limited. These devices will be used for generating electricity for lighting the streets and community centres (*Panchayat-ghar*) where community programmes including these for adult education can be facilitated.

11.3.50. *Biogas Engines*—Engines operated on biogas have been developed by a few firms including Bharat Heavy Electricals and these will also be installed for generation of electricity or pumping water according to field requirements.

National Programme of Biogas Development

11.3.51. The programme for biogas development is being implemented in the State through the Rural Development Department. The scheme of constructing family sized biogas plants was first introduced by the State Government in 1974-75 and up to the year 1979-80, 19,925 biogas plants had been installed in the State. The scheme continued under the State sector till the first year of the Sixth Five-Year Plan i.e. 1980-81 and 7,361 plants were installed in the year 1980-81. From the year 1981-82, the programme is being taken up under the 100 per cent centrally sponsored scheme of National Project for Biogas Development. The target of installation of family sized biogas plants during the

year 1982-83 is 18,000* against the target of 14,000 plants suggested by the Government of India.

11.3.52. The overall target for the Sixth Five-Year Plan has been fixed as 60,000 plants. Against this target 19,109 plants have been installed in the first two years of the Plan, which is almost equal to the total achievement during the period 1974-75 to 1979-80.

11.3.53. The programme forms a part of the 20-Point Programme (Point 12). The following measures are being taken to encourage this programme.

- (i) Central subsidy is being made available to the beneficiaries as a fixed amount depending upon the plant size.
- (ii) Loaning of balance cost from the Bank is being arranged.
- (iii) Corporate institutions and registered societies are entitled to a sum of Rs.200 per plant as service fee for establishing plants on "turn-key basis".
- (iv) Special staff facility at State level and in the 19 districts selected for intensive programme has already been approved. It is proposed to provide this additional arrangements to all districts in the plains.
- (v) The Government employees at the village level will be paid Rs.30 for each plant as incentive allowance for motivating a beneficiary and getting a plant installed.

(vi) The construction of material is being made available on a priority basis.

(vii) provision has been made for the orientation training courses for Officers/Staff and Instructors during 1982-83.

(viii) Provision has been made for training of 800 village masons in 1982-83.

11.3.54. The requirements of Central Assistance for achieving the target for installation of 18,000 biogas plants during 1983-84 has been worked out as below :

	(In lakhs Rs.)
(1) Subsidy to the beneficiaries (18000×1940)	349.20
(2) Incentive allowance (To the village level staff) (14400×30)	4.32
(3) Service fee to the Corporate Institution/Registered Societies (3600×200)	7.20
(4) Training expenditure for Trainers course (4×21000)	0.84
(5) Training expenditure for masons/supervisors courses (40×21000)	8.40
(6) Establishment of the staff at the head-quarters (12000×12)	1.44
(7) Establishment at district level (5000×51×12)	30.60
Total	402.00

*Annexure 26.

ANNEXURE-I
Sub-Head wise Outlay and Expenditure

(Rupees in lakhs)
(Potential in '000 Hects.)

Minor Head of Development	Sixth Plan 1980-85 outlay	1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Actual	1982-83		1983-84 proposed outlay	Additional Potential			1983-84 proposed Target	1984-85 Target
				Approved outlay	Antici- pated expenditure		1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Actual		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Multipurpose Projects											
(a) Continuing	19795	2458	2912	3050	3050	3550	..	..	..	..	..
(b) New	1400	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
Total (1)	21195	2458	2912	3050	3050	3560	..	..	..	..	..
2. Major Irrigation Projects											
(a) Continuing	56780	12324	12174	11083.37	11083.37	13810	227.02	249	117.50	23.10	957.03
(b) New	5159	..	1	1.00	1.00	455	..	..	..	..	..
Total (2)	58939	12324	12175	11084.37	11084.37	14165	227.02	249	117.50	23.10	957.03
3. Medium Irrigation Project											
(a) Continuing	2241	680	784	759	759	1005	8.59	16.38	47.00	38.26	150.90
(b) New	1500	12	29	35	35	100	..	..	0.50	0.07	2.44
Total (3)	3741	692	813	794	794	1105	8.59	16.38	47.50	38.33	153.34
4. Modernisation Projects											
(a) Continuing	5487	1378	1113	335	335	845	17.06	12.76	10	4	47.33
(b) New	2995	..	17	43	43	200	..	..	..	..	..
Total (4)	8482	1378	1130	378	378	1045	17.06	12.76	10	4	47.33

5. Schemes for conjunctive use of water

(a) Continuing	2525	364	450	330	330	650	..	..	..	..	42.30
(b) New	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (5)	2525	364	450	330	330	650	..	..	..	..	42.30
6. Water Development	3026	604	709	845	845	950	..	..	..	..	..
7. Crash Schemes	1092	838	105	55	55	400	..	..	..	..	..
8. World Bank Project	6000	..	..	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	..
9. Mini-Hydel Projects	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	105000	18658	18294	16536.37	16536.37	22500	252.67	278.14	175.00	65.43	1200.00

ANNEXURE II
MULTIPURPOSE PROJECTS PHYSICAL PROGRESS AND PROGRAMME

(Rupees in lakhs)
(Pot. in 000' ha)

Sl. No.	Name of project	Latest estimated cost	Expenditure upto 1979-80	1980-81 Actual expenditure	1981-82 Actual expenditure	1982-83 Anticipated expenditure	Balance at the end of 1982-83	Proposed outlay 1983-84	Ultimate irrigation potential	Potential created upto 1979-80	Additional potential during				Total potential 1980-84 (Additional)
											1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Anticipated	1983-84 Proposed	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
A. Continuing Projects															
1	Ramganga Irrigation	13562	13124	284	154	..	..	..	591.11	591.11	..	..	..	..	..
2	Tehri Dam Irrigation	34600	2976	1765	2094	2500	25265	2800	270.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Lakhwar Vyasi Dam Irrigation.	10081	385	301	598	500	8297	500	49.57	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Kishau Dam Irrigation	18110	214	108	66	50	17672	50	271.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Total A		76353	16699	2458	2812	3050	51234	3350	1181.68	591.11	..	..	..	..	..
B. New Projects of VI Plan															
1	Kotlibhel Dam (Irrigation)	92600	..	..	..	..	92600	10	260	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Total B		92600	..	..	..	..	92600	10	260	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL		168953	16699	2458	2812	3050	143834	3360	1441.68	591.11	..	..	..	..	..

ANNEXURE III

[MAJOR IRRIGATION PROJECTS—PHYSICAL PROGRESS AND PROGRAMME

[(Rupees in lakhs)
(Potential—in 000' ha)

Serial no.	Name of project	Latest estimated cost upto 1982-83	Expenditure upto 1979-80	1980-81 Actual expenditure	1981-82 Actual expenditure	1982-83 Anticipated expenditure	Balance cost at the end of 1982-83	Proposed outlay 1983-84	Ultimate irrigation potential	Potential created upto 1979-80	Additional potential during				Total potential 1980-84 (Additional)
											1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Anticipated	1983-84 Proposed	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
A. Continuing Projects															
1	Gandak Canal	9630	7466	615	488	364	697	220	308.39	807.37	1.02	..	..	..	1.02
2	Sarda Sahayak ..	42600	30352	2546	2375	3200	5127	2000	1582.00	1069.00	200.00	187.00	70.00	10	467.00
3	Kosi Irrigation ..	1538	1159	116	133	30	100	1	48.80	48.80	..	..	..	..	..
4	Adwa Dam ..	802	668	47	36	15	36	1	16.98	16.98	..	..	..	..	..
5	East Baigul Reservoir	767	534	109	58	..	66	..	15.35	15.35	..	..	..	..	..
6	Strengthening Sarda Sagar	637	575	24	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Dohrihat Sahayak	1100	958	75	51	10	6	..	45.81	46.81	..	..	..	..	..
8	Increasing capacity of Narainpur pump canal.	2034	1091	95	70	685	350	72.92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Parallel Lower Ganga Canal	4943	3276	1026	421	60	160	60	90.00	..	12.00	38.00	..	..	50.00
10	Sone Pump Canal	3596	961	248	127	170	2090	40	31.27	..	..	..	..	0.50	0.50
11	Raising Meja Dam	1500	488	161	158	80	613	200	14.70	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Rajghat :														
	(i) Dam U.P. ■	6160	1121	800	200	300	3739	300	142.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(ii) Canal U.P.]	2000	400	184	210	118	1088	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Sahahzad Dam	1520	563	202	197	100	458	300	20.24	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Jamrani Dam ..	6125	624	146	63	45	5247	300	94.00	..	10.00	11.00	..	..	21.00

ANNEXURE III

(Rupees in lakh)
(Potential in 000' ha.)

Serial no.	Name of projects	Latest estimated cost	Expenditure upto 1979-80	1980-81 Actual expenditure	1981-82 Actual expenditure	1982-83 Anticipated expenditure	Balance at the end of 1982-83	Proposed outlay 1983-84	Ultimate irrigation potential	Potential created upto 1979-80	Additional potential during				Total potential 1980-84-posed (Additional)
											1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Anticipated	1983-84 Proposed	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
15	Kanhar Irrigation	5,580	1,295	144	273	350	3518	100	32.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Madhya Ganga Canal	16,500	2,730	1635	2519	2340	7276	2500	178.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Maudaha Dam	3,000	546	174	173	120	1987	400	27.70	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Sarju Nahar Pariyojna	29,920	3,696	2215	2400	3020	19192	3000	1404.00	..	..	..	..	10	10
19	Okhla Barrage	2,697	1,114	566	567	350	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Tajewala Barrage	622	..	..	..	..	622	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Bansagar :														
	(i) Dam	2,282	499	150	100	350	1183	400	124.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(ii) Feeder	11,795	..	..	..	50	11745	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Urmil Dam	1000	159	17	93	46	685	250	4.77	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Suheli Irrigation	640	368	80	67	50	75	50	17.50	..	..	8	9.5	..	17.5
24	Eastern Ganga Canal	6500	119	216	480	200	5485	800	105.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Increasing capacity of Zamania Pump Canal	1553	195	83	103	100	1072	100	25.72	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Bewar Feeder	1748	64	132	253	100	1199	225	18.28	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Madho Tanda Irrigation	215	35	57	39	45	39	3	17.60	..	4	5	6	2.6	17.6
28	Remodelling of Bhimgoda H.W.	2026	744	461	459	300	72	350	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (A)		171040	61194	12324	12174	11083	74162	13810	4437.03	1503.31	272.05	249	85.50	23.10	584.62

B. New Projects of VI Plans

1	Arjun Sahayak	2322	..	..	1	1	2320	80	65.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Increasing capacity of Bhopauli Pump Canal	851	..	..	..	..	851	..	37.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Increasing capacity of Chillimal Pump Canal.	540	..	..	..	..	540	5	8.50	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Ganga Barrage at Kanpur..	N.A.	..	..	..	..	N.A.	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Panchand Dam. ..	57115	..	..	..	..	57118	70	442	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Madhya Ganga Canal Stage II.	19800	..	..	..	..	19800	130	150	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Lining of Parallel Lower Ganga Canal.	N.A.	..	..	..	..	N.A.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Parallel Eastern Yamuna Canal.	2730	..	..	..	..	2730	10	160	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Sultanpur Pump Canal	637	..	..	..	..	637	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
0	Musafirkhana Pump Canal	79	..	..	..	..	794	20	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total B ..	84789	..	..	1	1	84784	455	899.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
	GRAND TOTAL (A+B)	255829	61194	12324	12175	11084	159049	14265	5336.63	1503.31	227.02	249	85.50	23.10	584.62

ANNEXURE IV
MEDIUM IRRIGATION PROJECTS - PHYSICAL PROGRESS AND PROGRAMMES

(Rupees in lakhs)
(Potential in 000' ha.)

Serial no.	Name of project	Latest estimated cost	Expenditure upto 1979-80	1980-81 actual expenditure	1981-82 actual expenditure	1982-83 Anticipated expenditure	Balance at the end of 1982-83	Proposed outlay 1983-84	Ultimate irrigation potential	Potential created upto 1979-80	Additional potential during				Total potential 1980-84 (Additional)
											1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Anticipated	1983-84 Proposed	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
A. Continuing Projects															
1	Ramganga Valley	101	101	..	..	..	..	..	1.15	1.15	..	..	..	..	..
2	Dalmau Pump Canal Stage II	370	229	1	..	..	140	..	81.99	81.99	..	..	..	..	..
3	Repair of Nanak Sagar	353	353	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Chillima Pump Canal	176	170	1	..	..	5	..	7.77	7.77	..	..	..	..	..
5	Sarju Pump Canal	573	464	17	10	20	2	2	24.40	..	..	..	15.00	9.40	24.40
6	Kishanpur Pump Canal	540	264	43	80	75	78	78	42.30	28.64	..	..	..	10.00	10.00
7	Remodelling of Ken Canal	140	86	10	5	8	32	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Augasi Pump Canal	249	151	34	18	5	41	10	12.70	10.00	2.70	..	..	..	2.70
9	Yamuna Pump Canal	1048	645	87	113	70	133	5	37.16	15.00	..	..	7.00	7.16	14.16
10	Chittaurgarh Reservoir	695	215	94	87	100	199	150	13.70	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Rohini Dam ..	241	49	46	54	35	57	35	1.30	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Sajnam Dam ..	844	315	109	153	135	132	130	7.14	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Laster Valley	170	98	28	24	15	5	..	0.63	..	0.48	0.15	..	..	0.63
14	Paisni Diversion	461	1	..	..	..	450	10.00	14.44	..	..	..	..	..	..

17	Khatima Irrigation Scheme..	218	107	10	22	25	54	25.00	9.70	..	.341	5.92	..	..	9.55
18	Revised Kwanu Pump Canal	547	56	3	38	50	200	100.00	10.60	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Khara Canal ..	455	450	5	..	..	..	..	7.00	7.00	..	..	..	..	..
20	Hindon Barrage ..	537	458	6	9	..	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Rev. Rons Pump Canal ..	675	182	31	35	60	367	60.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Dongri Dam ..	198	22	41	52	40	43	25.00	1.00	..	..	..	1.00	..	1.00
23	Dhenkwa Dam ..	196	49	35	25	35	252	25.00	1.31	..	..	0.31	..	1.00	1.31
24	Gunta Nala ..	430	..	..	..	..	145	150.00	4.90	..	..	..	..	..	..

(Under D. P. A. P. Anticipated expenditure upto 82-83=285)

25	Belan Bakhar Diversion ..	474	106	100.00	5.70
----	---------------------------	-----	----	----	----	----	-----	--------	------	----	----	----	----	----	----

(Anticipated expenditure upto 1982-83=268 under D. P. A. P.)

Total (A)	..	10094	4788	680	784	759	2430	1005	327.49	151.55	8.59	16.38	39	38.26	102.23
-----------	----	-------	------	-----	-----	-----	------	------	--------	--------	------	-------	----	-------	--------

B: New Projects of Sixth Plan:

1	Khaprar Dam ..	90	..	12	29	35	14	11	0.57	..	..	..	0.50	0.07	0.57
2	Pathrai Dam ..	319	..	..	..	..	319	20	1.95	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Kurar Dam ..	98	..	..	..	..	98	10	0.90	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Lakheri Dam ..	347	..	..	..	..	347	10	2.68	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Sizaro Dam ..	100	..	..	..	..	100	10	0.97	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Vindhyachal Pump Canal ..	273	..	..	..	..	273	..	3.84	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Takia Dam ..	191	..	..	..	..	191	10	3.29	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Chittaia Dam ..	119	..	..	..	..	119	10	2.40	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Pathkauli Dam ..	267	..	..	..	..	267	5	4.90	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Nawalgarh Dam ..	203	..	..	..	..	203	4	3.40	..	..	..	..	..	..

ANNEXURE-IV
MEDIUM IRRIGATION PROJECTS PHYSICAL PROGRESS AND PROGRAMMES

(Rupees in lakhs)
(Potential in '000 ha.)

Serial no.	Name of Projects	Latest estimated cost	Expenditure upto 1979-80	1980-81 actual expenditure	1981-82 actual expenditure	Anticipated expenditure 1982-83	Balance at the end of 1982-83	Proposed outlay 1983-84	Ultimate irrigation potential	Potential created upto 1979-80	Additional potential during				Total potential 1983-84 (Additional)
											1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Anticipated	1983-84 Proposed	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
11	Resin Dam	.. 273	..	..	..	..	273	..	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Charkhari Dam	.. 252	..	..	..	..	252	..	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Gabbarpur Res.	.. N.A.	..	..	..	..	N.A.	2	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Puranpur Reservoir	.. N.A.	..	..	..	..	N.A.	2	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Pakri Reservoir	.. N.A.	..	..	..	..	N.A.	2	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Increasing Capacity Manda Pump Canal.	N.A.	..	..	..	..	N.A.	2	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Patna Tank Scheme	N.A.	..	..	..	..	N.A.	2	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (B)		.. 2532	..	12	29	35	2456	100	35.90	..	..	..	50.0	0.07	0.57
Grand Total (A+B)		.. 12626	4788	692	813	794	4886	1105	363.39	151.55	8.59	16.38	39.530	38.33	102.80

ANNEXURE—V
MODERNISATION SCHEMES—PHYSICAL PROGRESS AND PROGRAMME

(Rupees in lakhs)
(Potentail in '000 hectares)

Serial No.	Name of Projects	Latest estimated cost.	Expenditure upto 1979-80	1980-81 actual expenditure	1981-82 actual expenditure	Anticipated expenditure 1982-83	Balance Cost at the end of 1982-83	Proposed outlay 1983-84	Ultimate irrigation potential	Potential created upto 1979-80	Additional potential during				Total 1980-84 additional
											1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Anticipated	1983-84 Proposed	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
A. Continuing Schemes:—															
1	Linning of Channels ..	936	358	110	102	40	326	50	14.70	3.50	0.56	0.76	..	..	1.32
2	Modernisation of Eastern Yumna Canal.	931	254	98	97	25	457	100	27.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Modernisation of Agra Canal	1600	321	222	136	20	901	100	71.00	5.00	..	..	..	..	..
4	Modernisation Lachua Head Works	853	94	48	35	20	656	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Modernisation of Mat Branch.	1152	247	83	82	20	720	100	39.38	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Modernisation of Ghaggar Canal	371	152	72	27	10	110	50	6.94	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Modernisation of Upper Sarja Canal.	1200	491	222	160	80	247	35	66.00	23.50	16.50	12	10	4	42.50
8	Modernisation of Upper Ganga Canal.	1167	357	301	235	25	249	150	51.34	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Modernisation of Farrukhabad Branch.	362	55	48	46	20	193	30	17.77	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Modernisation of Bewar Branch.	243	51	38	26	15	116	30	15.48	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Modernisation of Anupshar Branch,	1174	102	97	108	35	823	50	20.24	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Modernisation of Bhognipur Branch.	625	51	42	59	25	438	50	26.38	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (A) ..		10604	2533	1378	1113	335	5,245	845	356.23	32,00	17.06	12.76	10	4	43.82

ANNEXURE V—(Concl'd.)

(Rupees in lakhs)
(Potential in '000 ha.)

Serial no.	Name of Projects	Latest estimated cost	1979-80 Expenditure upto	1980-81 Actual expenditure	1981-82 Actual expenditure	Anticipated expenditure 1982-83	Balance at the end of 1982-83	Proposed outlay 1983-84	Ultimate irrigation potential	Potential created upto 1979-80	Additional potential during				Total potential 1980-84 (Additional)	
											1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Anticipated	1983-84 Proposed		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	15	16	14	15	16	
B—New Schemes of Sixth Plan :																
1	Remodernization Bariyarpur Weir.	N.A.	..	..	..	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Modernization of Betwa Canal.	N.A.	..	..	..	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Modernization of Dhasan Canal.	N.A.	..	..	..	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Modernization of Kanpur Branch.	N.A.	..	..	..	..	N.A.	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Warbandi, Structural improvement, Water Courses field Channels for 5 to 8 hect.	N.A.	..	..	17	43	N.A.	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total (B)	..	N.A.	..	..	17	43	N.A.	200	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grand Total (A+B)	..	10,604	2,533	1,378	1,110	378	5,245	1,045	356.23	32.00	17.06	12.76	10	4	43.82

ANNEXURE—VI

Schemes for conjunctive use of Water and other Schemes

(Rupees in lakhs)
(Potential in 000' ha.)

Serial no.	Name of Projects	Latest estimated cost	Expenditure up to 1979-80	1980-81 Actual expenditure	1981-82 Actual expenditure	Anticipated expenditure 1982-83	Balance at the end of 1982-83	Proposed outlay 1983-84	Ultimate irrigation potential	Potential created upto 1979-80	Additional potential during				Total potential 1980-84 (Additional)
											1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Anticipated	1983-84 Proposed	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
A. Schemes for Conjunctive use of Water ;															
1	Increasing capacity of Deokali Pump Canal Stage I, II	2,738	1,092	217	151	100	1,228	300	73.60	31.30	..	..	..	..	..
2	Gyanpur Pump Canal	2,769	447	109	257	130	1,826	150	65.42	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Chambal lift Scheme	1,386	35	35	41	50	1,225	100	55.40	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Providing Paddey Channels in Hindon Krishani Doab	555	11	3	1	50	500	100	8.50	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total (A)	7,508	1,585	364	450	330	4,779	650	202.92	31.30	..	..	..	..	..
B. World Bank Project :															
	Modernization of Upper Ganga Canal.	30,000	..	..	..	..	30,000	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total (B)	30,000	..	..	..	..	30,000	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C. Other Schemes :															
1	Gul crossing	865	273	383	105	..	104	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Modernization of Tele communication system of Canal.	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

ANNEXURE VI—(Concl.d.)

(Rupees in lakhs)
(Potential in '000 ha.)

Serial no.	Name of Projects	Latest estimated cost	expenditure upto 1979-80	1980-81 Actual expenditure	1981-82 Actual expenditure	Anticipated expenditure 1982-83	Balance at the end of 1982-83	Proposed outlay 1983-84	Ultimate irrigation potential	Potential created up to 1979-80	Additional potential during				Total potential 1980-84 (Additional)
											1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Anticipated	1983-84 Proposed	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
3	Restoration of Canal Capacities	N.A.	..	455	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Work shop	N.A.	..	..	..	55	N.A.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Irrigation Construction Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	5	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Field Hostel	..	..	..	..	5	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Construction of building at Alambagh	..	..	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total (C)	..	..	873	838	144	65	104	550	..	..	..	..	..	..
D—Mini Hydrel Schemes :															
1	Madho Mini Hydrel Scheme	1,111	..	..	..	..	1,111	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Bhira Mini Hydrel Scheme	822	..	..	..	..	822	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Bhelka Mini Hydrel Scheme	894	..	..	..	..	894	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Babail Mini Hydrel Scheme	854	..	..	..	..	854	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Rapti Mini Hydrel Scheme	3,890	..	..	..	..	3,890	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	7,571	..	..	..	..	7,571	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total conjunctive use and other schemes (A+B+C+D)		..	1,858	1,202	594	395	42454	1,735	202.93	31.30	..	..	..	..	..

ANNEXURE--VII
Scheme for Water Development

(Rupees in lakhs)
(Potential in '000 ha.)

Serial no.	Name of Project	Latest estimated cost	Expenditure upto 1979-80	1980-81 Actual expenditure	1981-82 Actual expenditure	1982-83 Anticipated expenditure	Balance at the end of 1982-83	Proposed outlay 1983-84	Ultimate irrigation potential	Potential created upto 1979-80	Additional potential during				Total potential 1980-84 (Additional)
											1980-81 Actual	1981-82 Actual	1982-83 Anticipated	1983-84 Proposed	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<i>Water Development :</i>															
1	Investigation and Survey of National Resources	..	..	544	660	745	..	700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Research	..	..	59	4	40	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Training	..	..	1	6	50	—	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		..	..	604	670	835	..	800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

ANNEXURE—VIII

Gap between potential and its utilisation

(Lakh hectares)

Period	Pre-Plan Scheme	Schemes completed upto 1979-80	Continuing schemes in Sixth Plan	New schemes of Sixth Plan	Total Col. (3+4+5)	Total Col. (2+6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>At the end of 1979-80 :</i>						
Potential	25.53	11.66	23.09	..	34.75	60.2
Utilisation	25.53	11.62 (99.6)	12.25 (53.1)	..	23.87 (68.7)	49.4 (82.0)
<i>1980-81 (Actual) :</i>						
Potential	25.53	11.66	25.62	..	37.28	62.8
Utilisation	25.53	11.63 (99.7)	12.95 (50.55) (56.08)	..	24.58 (65.9) (70.7)	50.1 (79.8) (83.1)
<i>1981-82 (Actual)</i>						
Potential	25.53	11.66	29.40	..	40.06	65.5
Utilisation	25.52	11.64 (99.8)	14.31 (50.4) (55.9)	..	25.95 (64.6) (69.6)	51.4 (78.5) (81.9)
<i>1982-83 (Anticipated) :</i>						
Potential	25.53	11.66	30.15	0.005	41.82	67.3
Utilisation	25.53	11.66 (100)	15.71 (52.8) (55.3)	..	27.37 (66.1) (68.3)	52.9 (79.0) (80.4)
<i>1983-84 (Proposed) :</i>						
Potential	25.53	11.66	30.40	0.0057	42.07	67.5
Utilisation	25.53	11.66 (100)	17.04 (56) (57.3)	0.0010 (17) (20)	28.70 (68.2) (69.3)	54.2 (80.3) (81.0)

Growth of irrigation potential during 1980-85

(Potential in '000 ha.)

Serial no.	Name of Project	Ultimate irrigation potential	Potential created up to 1979-80	Balance after 1979-80	Targets for 1980-85	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84 Proposed	Additional Potential during 1980-84
						Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Anticipated		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
A—Major Irrigation Projects :													
1	Gandak Canal	308.39	307.37	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	..	..	..	..	..	1.02
2	Sarda Sahayak	1582.00	1069.00	513.00	200	200.00	200.00	187	187	100	100	10	497
3	Increasing Capacity of Narainpur Pump Canal	72.92	..	72.92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Parallel lower Ganga Canal	90.00	..	90.00	90.00	10.00	12.00	24	38	..	..	..	50
5	Sone Pump Canal	31.27	..	31.27	31.27	..	..	..	..	2	2	0.50	2.50
6	Raising Meja Dam	14.70	..	14.70	10.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Shahazad Dam	20.24	..	20.24	20.24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Jamrani Dam	94.00	..	94.00	21.00	10.00	10	11	11	..	..	..	21
9	Madhya Ganga Canal Stage-I	178.00	..	178.00	98.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Sarju Nahar Periyojna	404.00	..	1404.00	133.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10
11	Urmial Dam	4.77	..	4.77	4.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Suheli Irrigation	17.50	..	17.50	17.50	..	..	..	8.00	9.50	9.50	..	17.50
13	Eastern Ganga Canal	105.0	..	105.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Madho Tanda Pump Canal	17.60	..	17.60	17.60	4	4	5	5	6	6	2.6	17.60
Total A		..	..	..	957.03	225.02	227.02	227	249	117.50	117.50	23.10	616.62
B—Medium Irrigation Projects :													
1	Sarju Pump Canal	24.40	..	24.40	24.40	..	..	24.40	..	15	15	9.4	24.40
2	Kishanpur Pump Canal	42.30	28.64	13.66	13.66	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10.00
3	Augasi Pump Canal	12.70	10.00	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	..	..	..	..	..	2.70
4	Yamuna Pump Canal	37.16	15.00	22.16	22.16	..	..	..	..	15	15	7.16	22.16
5	Chittaurgarh Reservoir	13.70	..	13.70	13.70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Rohini Dam	1.30	..	1.30	1.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Sajnam Dam	7.14	..	7.14	7.14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Laster Valley	0.63	..	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.48	..	0.15	..	..	..	0.63

ANNEXURE IX—(Contd.)

Serial no.	Name of Project	Ultimate irrigation potential	Potential created up to 1979-80	Balance after 1979-80	Targets for 1980—85	1981-81		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84 Proposed	Additional Potential during 1980—84
						Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Anticipated		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
9	Aliganj Irrigation Schemes	38.70	..	38.70	78.70	2	2	10	10	16	16	10.7	38.70
10	Umarhat Pump Canal	3.90	..	3.90	3.90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Khatima Irrigation Schemes	9.70	..	9.70	9.70	4	3.41	5.7	5.92	..	..	..	9.33
12	Revised Kwano Pump Canal	10.60	..	10.60	10.60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Dongri Dam]	1.00	..	1.00	1.00	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1.00
14	Dhenkwa Dam	1.31	..	1.31	1.31	..	..	..	0.31	..	..	1	1.31
Total B ..		..	..	..	150.90	9.33	8.59	40.10	16.38	47	47	38.26	112.23
C—Modernisation Schemes :													
1	Lining of Channels ..	14.70	3.5	11.20	4.83	3	0.56	1.50	0.76	..	..	..	1.32
2	Modernisation of Upper Sarda Canal ..	66.00	23.50	42.50	42.50	15	16.50	12	12	10	10	4	42.50
Total (C) ..		..	..	..	47.33	18	17.06	13.50	12.76	10	10	4	43.82
D—Schemes for Conjunctive Use of Water :													
1	Increasing capacity of Deokali Pump Canal	73.60	31.30	42.30	42.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (D) ..		..	..	..	42.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total—Sixth Plan (A+B+C+D) ..		..	..	..	1197.56	252.35	252.67	280.60	278.14	134.50	134.50	65.36	730.67
E—New Schemes of Sixth Plan :													
<i>Medium Irrigation Projects :</i>													
1.	Khaprar Dam ..	0.57	..	0.57	0.57	..	..	..	..	0.50	0.60	0.07	0.57
2.	Kurar Dam ..	0.90	..	0.90	0.90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Sizaror Dam] ..	0.97	..	0.97	0.97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (E) ..		..	..	..	2.44	..	..	..	..	0.50	0.50	0.07	0.57
Grand Total (A+B+C+D+E) ..		..	..	..	1200.00	252.35	252.67	280.60	278.14	175.00	175.00	65.43	771.24

ANNEXURE X

Performance of Irrigation works—Major—Medium and State Minor Irrigation works

Rupees in crores

Item	Gross receipts	1979-80 expenditure		Total	Energy component	Net profit or loss w/o interest	Net profit or loss with interest	Irrigated area (lakh hect.)
		Working expenses	Interest payment					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>1981-82 (Anticipated)</i>								
Major and Medium	37.47	26.13	53.05	79.18	1.01	+11.34	-41.71	46.50
State Tubewells	9.00	32.01	15.06	47.07	14.35	-23.01	-38.07	8.50
Lift Irrigation	0.56	8.43	1.60	10.03	4.35	-7.87	-9.47	0.75
Total .. .	47.03	66.57	69.71	136.28	19.71	19.54	-89.25	55.75
<i>1982-83 (Estimated)</i>								
Major and Medium	43.68	29.12	56.61	85.73	1.01	+14.56	-42.05	48.00
State Tube-wells	10.25	36.45	16.05	52.50	14.92	-26.20	-42.25	9.00
Lift Irrigation	0.67	8.60	1.71	10.31	4.45	-1.04	-9.64	0.80
Total .. .	54.60	74.17	74.37	148.54	20.38	-12.68	-93.94	57.80

Serial no.	Name of Power Station	Achievement					
		Pre-Plan	First Plan	Second Plan	Third Plan	Three Annual Plans	Fourth Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A—HYDEL							
1	Rihand (6×50 MW)	..	..	..	6×50 2,2,2,2,2/62, 3/65	..	..
2	Obra Hydel (3×33 MW)	..	..	..	..	..	3×33 5, 12/70, 4/71
3	Matatila (3×10 MW)	..	..	..	3×10 2, 6/65, 9/65	..	..
4	Ramganga (3×66 MW)	..	—	..	..	..	..
5	Ganga Canal PHS* (45.2 MW)	18.60	..	..	..	..	..
6	Khatima (3×13.8 MW)	..	3×13.8 1, 4, 8/55	..	..	..	..
7	Yamuna I	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Dhakrani (3×11.25 MW)	..	..	..	2×11.25 11/65, 3/66	..	1×11.25 1/70
	(b) Dhalipur (3×17 MW)	..	..	..	2×17 12/65, 3/66	..	1×17 3/70
8	Yamuna II (Chibro) (4×60 MW)	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Yamuna IV (Kulhal) (3×10 MW)	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Garhwal-Rishikesh-Chilla (4×36 MW)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Total, (A): Hydel		18.6	68.0	..	386.5	..	127.25
B—THERMAL							
1	Obra Thermal (5×50 MW)	..	..	..	..	3×50 8/67, 3, 10/68	2×50 6/69 7/71
2	Obra Extension-I (3×100 MW)	..	..	..	..	..	1×100 10/73

*Station-wise details in Annexure II(A)

11. *Achievements under Public Sector* (MW)

during

Fifth Plan (1974—79)					Annual Plan 1979-80	Sixth Plan (1980—85)			
1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total (1974-79)	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83 (Anticipated)
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
..
..
..
..
..
..	1×66 12/75	2×66 11/76, 3/77	..	..	198	..	..	..	..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
3×60 3, 3, 3/75	1×60 2/76	..	..	..	240	..	..	..	..
1×10 3/75	2×10 9, 12/75	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4×36 7, 7/80, 11/80, 3/81	..	..
190	146	132	..	..	468	..	144	..	..
..
1×100 12/74	1×100 9/75	..	..	..	200	..	..	..	..

ANNEXURE
Installed Capacity Station-wise and Plan-wise

Serial no.	Name of Power Station	Achievement					
		Pre-Plan	First Plan	Second Plan	Third Plan	Three Annual Plans	Fourth Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	Obra Extension-II and III (5×200 MW)	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Harduaganj 'A' (3×30 MW)	..	..	..	3×30 4, 6/62, 4/64	..	..
5	Harduaganj 'B' (2×50+2×55 MW)	..	..	..	..	2×50 3/68 1/69	2×55 7/71 11/72
6	Harduaganj 'C' (2×60+1×110 MW)	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Panki (2×32 MW)	..	..	..	..	2X32 11/67, 3/68	..
8	Panki Extension (2×110 MW)	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Parichha (2×110 MW)	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	RPH Kanpur (5×15 MW)	3×15 1937-45	..	1×15 1960-61	1×15 1962-63	..	..
11	Small PHS**	91.06	22.80	6.64	79.46	(—)39.11	(—)43.77
Sub-Total—(B) Thermal		106.06	22.80	21.64	184.46	274.89	266.23
Total : (A+B)		124.66	90.80	74.45	570.96	6274.89	393.48
<i>Cumulative Total</i>		<i>124.66</i>	<i>215.46</i>	<i>289.91</i>	<i>860.87</i>	<i>1135.76</i>	<i>1529.24</i>

**Stationwise details in Annexure 11 (B)

II—(Concl.)

Achievements under Public Sector

(MW)

during									
Fifth Plan (1974—79)						Annual Plan	Sixth Plan (1980—85)		
1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total (1974—79)	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83 (Anticipated)
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
..	..	..	1×200 12/77	1×200 1/79	400	1×200 1/80	1×200 3/81	1×200 3/82	..
..
..
..	..	1×60 3/77	1×60+ 1×110 8/77, 3/78	..	330	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	2×110 11/76, 3/77	..	..	220	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110
..
8.10	5	..	(—)2.99	4.60	14.71	(—)8	(—)10	..	..
108.1	105	280	367.01	204.06	1064.71	192	190	200	110
298.1	251	412	367.01	204.06	1532.71	192	334	200	110
<i>827.34</i>	<i>2078.34</i>	<i>2490.34</i>	<i>2857.35</i>	<i>3061.95</i>	<i>3061.95</i>	<i>3253.95</i>	<i>3587.95</i>	<i>3787.95</i>	<i>3897.95</i>

ANNEXURE—11(A)

Installed Capacity of Ganga Canal Power Houses—Plan-wise Achievements

(MW)

Serial no.	Name of Power House	Pre-Plan (Before 1952)	First Plan (1952—56)	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Bhola (4×0.375+2×0.600)	4×0.375+2×0.60 10, 10, 10, 10/29, 12, 12/38	..	2.70
2	Palra (3×0.20)	3×0.20 1, 10, 10/29	..	0.60
3	Sumera (2×0.60)	2×0.60 12, 12/31	..	1.20
4	Salawa (2×1.5)	2×1.50 5, 5/36	..	3.00
5	Chitaura (2×1.50)	2×1.50 (4, 4/37)	..	3.00
6	Nirganjni (2×2.50)	2×2.50 (3, 3/38)	..	5.00
7	Mohammadpur (3×3.10)	1×3.10 (2/51)	2×3.10 7/52, 2/53	9.30
8	Pathri (3×6.80)	..	3×6.80 7, 9, 10/55	20.40
Tota ..		18.60	26.60	45.20

ANNEXURE—11 (B)
Installed Capacity of Small Thermal Power Houses

(MW)

Serial no.	Name of Power House	Pre-Plan (Before 1952)	First Plan (1952—56)	Second Plan (1959—61)	Third Plan (1961—66)	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	Varanasi (2×1.25+3×4.0)	2×1.25+2×4.00 8,10/28, 1,45, 2/50	..	1×4.00 8/57	..	14.50	
2	Agra Fort (3×4.00+1×6.0)	2×4.0 1944, 1950-51	..	1×4.00+1×6.00 1957-58, 1959- 0	..	18.00	
3	Chandausi (Old) (3×3.20)	3×3.20	..	..	..	9.60
4	Aishbagh (2×4)	1×4.00 1950	1×4.00 1952	..	..	8.00
5	Gorakhpur (3×5.00)	..	..	3×5.00 11,12/57, 11/58	..	15.00
6	Sohawal (3×5.00)	..	..	3×5.00 10, 12/57, 10/58	..	15.00
7	Mainpuri (2×5.0)	..	..	2×5.00 12/57, 5/58	..	10.00
8	Mau (3×5.00)	..	..	3×5.00 5, 11/57, 10/58	..	15.00
9	Talkatora (1×10.00)	..	..	..	1×10.0 12/63	10.00
10	Balrampur (1×3.00)	..	..	..	1×3.00 1/64	3.00
11	Chand usi (New) (2×3.00)	..	..	..	2×3.00 12, 12/65	5.00
12	Muradnagar Gas Turbine (1×12.50)	..	..	..	1×12.50 (1965-66)	12.50
Total		..	32.10	4.00	69.00	31.50	136.60

ANNEXURE

Statement showing the relative picture of Installed Capacity

Serial no.	Name of State	Achievement									
		12/50		12/55		3/61		3/66		3/69	
		Total	Per Capita*	Total	Per Capita**	Total	Per Capita**	Total	Per Capita†	Total	Per Capita††
	(Watts)	(Watts)	(Watts)	(Watts)	(Watts)	(Watts)	(Watts)	(Watts)	(Watts)	(Watts)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh	59	1	132	4	270	8	299	7	625	14
2	Assam	3	0.4	5	0.5	19	2	160	11	158	11
3	Bihar	47	1	204	4	351	8	672	12	239	4
4	Gujarat	142	9	224	11	333	16	651	24	662	25
5	Haryana	8	1	14	2	11	1	280	28	504	50
6	Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1
7	Jammu and Kashmir	6	2	13	4	13	4	31	7	40	9
8	Karnataka	115	6	190	8	191	8	456	16	799	27
9	Kerala	33	2	90	5	137	8	197	9	547	26
10	Madhya Pradesh	39	1	82	3	268	8	311	7	699	17
11	Maharashtra	339	11	533	13	760	19	1,305	26	1,629	33
12	Orissa	5	0.3	34	2	136	8	315	14	502	23
13	Punjab	58	6	156	14	336	30	433	32	682	50
14	Rajasthan	31	2	44	2	71	4	247	10	498	19
15	Tamil Nadu	154	5	250	7	517	15	1,314	32	4,171	36
16	Uttar Pradesh	179	3	288	4	370	5	910	10	1,185	13
17	West Bengal	546	21	539	15	754	22	1,292	29	1,209	27
	<i>All-India Utilities</i>	1,712	5	2,695	6	4,653	11	9,027	17	12,957	24
	Non-Utilities	588	1	723	2	1,001	2	1,146	2	1,340	2
	Total	2,300	6	3,418	8	5,654	13	10,173	19	14,297	26
	U. P. as percentage to All-India Utilities	10.5	..	10.7	..	8.0	..	10.1	..	9.1	..

Sources : 1. CEA General Review 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78.

2. Electricity Supply Industry Salient Data 1978-79 and 1979-80.

*Based on 1951 Census.

**Based on 1961 Census.

†Based on 1971 Census.

††Based on 1981 Census.

12
and Per Capita Capacity of Uttar Pradesh vis-a-vis other States

by the end of										Compound annual		
										growth in	installed	
										capacity	during	
										1951-82		
3/74		3/79		3/80		3/81		3/82				
Total	Per	Total	Per	Total	Per	Total	Per	Total	Per	Ranking	Per	Ranking
	Capita†		Capita††		Capita††		Capita††		Capita††		cent	
	(Watts)		(Watts)		(Watts)		(Watts)		(Watts)			
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
670	15	1,620	30	1,930	36	2,240	42	2,240	42	7	12.0	6
197	13	162	8	162	8	228	11	333	17	16	15.9	4
604	11	891	13	830	13	941	13	941	13	17	9.8	12
954	36	2,216	65	2,212	65	2,197	65	2,407	71	3	9.2	13
504	50	978	76	1,081	84	1,141	89	1,141	89	2	16.8	3
51	15	113	27	114	27	129	30	129	30	14	28.3	1
82	18	171	29	206	34	206	34	206	34	11	11.6	7
967	33	1,145	31	1,335	36	1,470	40	1,740	47	6	8.8	15
625	29	1,012	40	1,012	40	1,012	40	1,012	40	8	11.3	8
777	19	1,318	25	1,528	29	1,631	31	1,631	31	13	12.4	5
822	36	3,322	53	3,552	57	3,992	64	4,392	69	4	8.2	16
684	31	923	35	923	35	923	35	1,033	39	9	18.1	2
771	57	1,541	92	1,536	92	1,536	92	1,586	95	1	10.9	10
583	23	820	24	820	24	810	24	810	24	15	10.8	11
1,645	40	2,119	44	2,329	48	2,329	48	2,539	53	5	9.1	14
549	18	3,076	28	3,340	30	3,612	33	3,812	34	10	11.0	9
1,333	30	1,511	28	1,611	30	1,726	32	1,726	32	12	3.6	17
6,664	30	26,682	39	28,448	42	30,214	44	33,389	47	..	9.6	—
1,792	3	2,600	4	2,859	4	2,927	4	N. A.	..	..	..	..
18,456	33	29,282	43	31,307	46	33,141	48	N. A.	..	..	..	..
9.3	..	11.5	..	11.7	..	12.0	..	11.8	..	..	..	..

ANNEXURE

Statement showing the relative picture of Gross energy

Serial no.	State	1950		1955		90-61		1965-66	
		Energy		Energy		Energy		Energy	
		Gen.	Sold	Gen.	Sold	Gen.	Sold	Gen.	Sold
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	104	98	239	177	900	502	1320	1048
2	Assam	9	6	11	9	36	29	98	71
3	Bihar	132	119	603	353	1597	889	3227	1933
4	Gujarat	374	329	791	694	1271	984	2207	1796
5	Haryana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
7	Jammu and Kashmir	2	17	24	18	44	51	N. A.	N. A.
8	Karnataka	539	384	826	632	1058	935	1936	1382
9	Kerala	154	168	350	269	582	486	842	750
10	Madhya Pradesh	73	58	169	140	477	406	1208	1028
11	Maharashtra	1541	1314	2249	1927	3268	2720	5635	4717
12	Orissa	7	5	21	15	490	488	1156	977
13	Punjab	173	103	414	236	912	50	1819	2350
14	Rajasthan	64	47	90	65	108	59	729	326
15	Tamil Nadu	720	547	1084	831	2214	1665	4209	3222
16	Uttar Pradesh	570	458	743	586	1252	976	3033	2372
17	West Bengal	1204	1024	1779	1555	2319	2493	4041	4065
<i>All-India—</i>									
	Utilities	5858	4157	9662	7111	16937	13841	32990	26735
	Non-Utilities	1656	..	2210	..	3186	..	3835	..
	Total	7514	..	11872	..	20123	..	36825	..

Gen.: Generation.

Source : CEA General Review 1975-76 and 1976-77, Electricity Supply Industry Salinet Data 1978-79.

13
generated and sold within State by Uttar Pradesh vis-a-vis other States

(Kwh)

1968-69		1973-74		1978-79		1979-80		1980-81	
Energy		Energy		Energy		Energy		Energy	
Gen.	Sold	Gen.	Sold	Gen.	Sold	Gen.	Sold	Gen.	Sold
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2346	1638	3290	2473	6194	4202	6503	4603	7311	5709
249	190	524	380	659	598	512	605	465	604
627	1584	1990	2687	2473	4342	2641	3941	2281	3755
3280	2680	4678	4045	7952	6851	8852	7306	9363	7572
1674	655	2421	1401	3870	2410	3568	2348	4289	2506
16	66	173	200	368	224	355	233	247	279
134	131	225	209	542	394	690	421	770	433
2518	1915	4578	3634	5872	4199	5464	4854	6389	5351
1623	1320	2561	1793	5150	2422	5119	2477	5242	2734
2030	1572	3768	2541	5243	4282	5722	4346	5952	4568
7665	6190	9813	8811	15491	12851	15504	12898	17664	14035
1383	1250	2142	1558	3310	2425	2726	2252	3134	2457
2447	2256	3528	2773	6073	4726	6235	4909	6479	5008
1311	655	2153	1328	3605	2601	3715	2935	3393	2926
5661	4354	4868	5513	6608	8178	7573	8138	7371	8003
5326	4255	5889	4152	10130	7688	10124	7611	10190	7827
4016	4129	4509	4064	5146	5969	5394	5664	5562	5729
47436	37352	66689	50246	102432	77429	104627	78226	110821	82473
4208	..	6107	..	7600	..	8193	..	8405	N. A.
51641	..	72796	..	110032	..	112820	..	119226	N. A.

1979-80 and 1980-81.

ANNEXURE 14

Statement showing the relative Picture of per capita Consumption of power in U. P. vis-a-vis other States

(Kwh)

Serial	Name of State	Per Capita consumption during									Ranking during 1980-81	
		1950	1955	1960-61	1965-66	1968-69	1973-74	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	Andhra Pradesh	..	N. A.	5.55	19.20	30.90	43.06	60.58	90.97	97.54	105.71	10
2	Assam	..	N. A.	0.91	3.60	7.80	14.90	25.60	36.12	35.66	34.22	17
3	Bihar	..	N. A.	8.28	41.50	57.70	60.96	71.03	88.13	80.60	76.11	14
4	Gujarat	..	N. A.	..	52.01	85.30	116.11	153.60	230.29	242.50	245.20	3
5	Haryana	..	N. A.	..	..	..	75.22	140.78	212.03	201.71	212.93	4
6	Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	N.A.	9.36	16.02	56.96	55.52	55.61	66.43	16
7	Jammu and Kashmir	..	N. A.	N. A.	14.25	N. A.	33.18	42.96	69.81	72.95	73.45	15
8	Karnataka	..	N. A.	63.72	44.20	55.10	69.82	120.95	150.88	146.35	157.27	6
9	Kerala	..	N. A.	N. A.	28.75	41.80	67.58	84.75	100.81	99.11	109.20	9
10	Madhya Pradesh	..	N. A.	..	19.59	37.79	48.68	68.42	95.89	95.99	98.44	12
11	Maharashtra	..	N. A.	N. A.	52.00	85.30	137.07	169.60	227.51	226.37	272.26	2
12	Orissa	..	N. A.	0.98	42.80	79.40	88.51	192.85	117.98	109.71	115.95	7
13	Punjab	..	N. A.	18.20	32.90	101.60	164.97	196.51	307.61	314.06	314.92	1
14	Rajasthan	..	N. A.	3.33	11.50	21.40	32.79	61.13	93.48	101.46	98.86	11
15	Tamil Nadu	..	N. A.	21.03	50.50	88.70	115.00	133.25	184.55	181.03	190.45	5

16	Uttar Pradesh	..	N. A.	8.72	15.10	29.90	49.04	57.85	88.56	86.57	87.44	13
17	West Bengal	..	N. A.	66.40	83.90	114.30	118.27	115.85	122.23	114.28	113.98	8
	All-India	..	17.80	26.40	38.20	61.30	77.88	98.48	131.34	130.48	134.82	-
	U. P. as percentage to All-India	..	..	33.00	39.5	48.8	63.0	59.3	67.4	66.3	64.8	..

N.A.=Not available.

Sources : — (i) CEA General Review 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78.

(ii) CEA—Electricity Supply Industry Salient Data 1978-79 and 1979-80.

Serial no.	Name of Projects and Installed Capacity (MW)	Latest estimated cost of Projects (Rs. in lakhs)	Location of the Project
1	2	3	4
A—HYDRO			
1	Garhwal-Rishikesh-Chilla (4×36)	9775.99	Barrage at 5 Kms. downstream of Rishikesh to on River Ganga and Power Station at Chilla at 14.3 Km. of Power Channel.
2	(a) Yamuna Stage II, Pt. I (Chibro) (4×60)		Already commissioned.
	(b) Yamuna, Stage II, Pt. II (Khodri) (4×30)	14800	Power House 1.5 Km. upstream of Dak Pat Barrage on right bank of river Yamuna.
3	Maneri Bhali, Stage I (3×30)	7300	Barrage at Maneri across river Bhagirathi at 15 Kms. upstream of Uttarkashi.
4	Lakhwar-Vyasi (Multi-purpose) (3×100+2×60)	16585	Lakhwar Dam and PH 20 Km. upstream of K and 72 Km. from Dehra Dun. Vyasi Dam 5 Km. downstream of Lakhwar, Hathiari P.H. 9.5 downstream of Lakhwar.
5	Tehri Dam (Multi-purpose) (4×250)	481.30	Dam on river Bhagirathi 10 Km. downstream of confluence of Bhagirathi with river Bhilang near Tehri town. P. H. underground on bank.
6	Vishnu Prayag 4×120	26664	Barrage at Joshimath P.H. at the confluence Vishnu river Alaknanda.
7	Maneri Bhali, Stage II (4×76)	19665	Near Uttarkashi town on river Bhagirathi.
B—THERMAL			
8	Obra Extension, Stage II and III (5×200)	38000	Near village Obra on the banks of river Rihand 10 Km. south-east of Mirzapur.
9	Parichha (2×110)	16227	On the bank of Parichha Reservoir on river Beas 24 Km. from Jhansi on Jhansi-Kanpur National Highway.
10	Anpara 'A' (3×210)	58000	Near village Anpara on the left bank of Rihand Reservoir near Renusagar TPS at 24 Kms. from Rihand Dam on Pipri-Singrauli Road.
11	Tanda (4×110)	29000	On the west of Mehripur pumping station on bank of river Ghaghra 8 Km. from Tanda Tanda-Faizabad Road.
12	Unchahar (2×210)	32544	Unchahar (Mustafabad) in district Rae Bareilly.
13	Anpara 'B' (2×500)	81800	Near village Anpara on left bank of Rihand Reservoir

and On-Going Generation Project

Particulars of Dam/Barrage	Length/Diameter of Tunnel or channel	Head Metre	Source of cooling water	Annual Energy Generation (Gwh.)	Programme of completion
5	6	7	8	9	10
Barrage 312 Km. long	Power Channel 1433 Km. TR Channel 1.2 Km.	32.5	..	Pre-Tehri—725.5 Post Tehri—920	Commissioned during 1980-81.
..	..	..	..	..	Already commissioned.
..	HRT 5.6 m long and (7.5 M dia in 4.628 Km. and three tunnels of smaller dia in remainin length)	63.85	..	485	10/83, 11/83, 12/83, 1/84
Concrete Gravity Dam 39 M high	HRT 10.5 Km. long 4.75 m dia.	182	..	592	11/83, 12/83, 1/84
Lakhwar Dam cored Gravity 192 m, Vyasi Dam Gravity type 61 m high.	Vyasi-Hathhari Tunnel 2.5 Km. long and 7m dia.	Lakhwar—150 Vyasi 112	..	852	1991-92
Rock fill dam 245.5 m high above river bed.	..	217.5	..	2969	1991-92
Barrage—70 m long	Tunnel 12 Km. long and 4 m dia.	943	..	2302	1993-94
Barrage—135 m long	16 Km. of 6.0 m dia. tunnel.	248.6	..	1395	1987-88
..	..	..	Obra Hydel Reservoir alongwith cooling tower.	5000	Already commissioned.
..	..	..	Parichha Reservoir	880	3/83, 9/83
..	..	..	Rihand	3150	3/84, 12/84, 9/85
..	..	..	Mehripur Pumping Station of Tanda Canal system and Daryabad Link Channel.	2354	6/84, 12/84, 6/85, 185
..	..	..	Allahabad branch of Sarda Sahayak Canal and Purwa Branch Canal.	2247	12/84, 6/8,5 (Likely to be revised).
..	..	..	Rihand Reservoir	5000	1987-88

Serial no.	Name of Project and Installed Capacity in (MW)	Latest estimated cost of project (Rs. in lakhs)	Location of the Project
1	2	3	4
A—HYDRO			
1	Khara (4×24)	11077	Left Bank of tail race channel of Kulhāl Power Station on river Yamuna.
2	Pala Maneri (4×93)	25907	Near Pala on Uttarkashi-Gangotri Road on river Bhagirathi.
3	Lohari Nag Pala (4×94)	12692	Near Lohari Nag on Uttarkashi-Gangotri Road on river Bhagirathi.
4	Srinagar (4×50)	14425	6 Km. upstream of Srinagar town on river Alaknanda.
5	Koteshwar (3×50)	13000	26 Km. upstream of Deoprayagon river Bhagirathi
6	Kishau (4×150)	22992	32 Km. upstream of Kalsi in district Dehradun (U. P.) and district Srimaur (H.P.) on river Tons.
B—THERMAL			
7	Rosa (2×210)	31264	Rosa, 11 Km. from Shahjahanpur-on Hardoi Road.
8	Jawaharpur (3×210)	32423	Jawaharpur (Kamsan) 11 Km. from Etah on Tundla Road.
9	Dohrighat (2×210)	22915	At Dohrighat in district Azamgarh
10	Anpara 'C' (3×500)	64307	Near village Anpara on left bank of Rihand Reservoir
11	Parichha Extension (2×210)	21210	Parichha in district Jhansi
12	Narora (3×210)	36013	Naraura in district Bulandshahr
13	Unchahar Extension (2×210)	22747	Unchahar in district Rae Bareli

*Under review.

New and unapproved Generation Projects

Particulars of Dam/Barrage	Length/diameter of Tunnel or Channel	Head (Meters)	Source of Cooling Water	Annual Energy Generation ¹⁰ (Gwh.)	Programme of completion
5	6	7	8	9	10
Head Regulator 86.5 M long	Channel 20 Kms. (including 1.06 Km. of Tunnel)	42.6 (net)	..	385	1987-88
Dam 70 m high	12.7 Km. of 6 M dia tunnel.	362 (gross)	..	1453	1988-89
Barrage 67.5 m long	13.6 Km. of 4.8 m dia. tunnel.	442.5 (net)	..	1320	Beyond VII Plan.
Dam 73 m high	0.8 Km. long tunnel and 4.5 Km. long channel.	66.8 (net)	..	959	1989-90
Dam (medium-height)	..	66	..	920	1991-92
Dam 253 m high	..	177	..	1822	Beyond VII Plan.
..	..	..	River Garrah	2100	1989-90
..	..	..	Lower and Upper Ganga Canals and Kalindi.	3150	
..	..	..	Dohrihat Pump Canal	2100	
..	..	..	Rihand Reservoir	7500	Beyond VII Plan.
..	..	..	Parichha Reservoir	2100	
..	..	..	River Ganga	3150	
..	..	..	Allahabad branch of Sarda Saha- yak Canal and Purwa Branch Canal.	2100	

ANNEXURE 17

Installed and Derated Capacity of Power Houses under State's Power System by the end of 1981-82
(MH)

Serial no	Name of Power Station	Unit Specification	Installed Capacity	Derated Capacity	Design Energy Generation (Gwh)	Peaking Capability in December
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A—THERMAL						
(a) Obra Complex						
1	Obra	5×50	250	250	..	..
2	Obra Extension, Stage -I	3×100	300	300	..	..
3	Obra Extension, Stage II and III	5×200	1000*	1000	..	..
Sub-Total (a)			1550	1550	..	..
(b) Panki Complex						
1	Panki	2×32	64	29	..	..
2	Panki Extension	2×110	220	220	..	..
Sub-Total (b)			284	249	..	..
(c) Harduaganj Complex						
1	Harduaganj 'A'	3×30	90	70	..	..
2	Harduaganj 'B'	2×50+2×55	210	210	..	..
3	Harduaganj, Stage V and VI	2×60+1×110	230	230	..	..
Sub-Total (c)			530	510	..	..
(b) Other Power Station						
1	R. P. H. Kanpur	5×15	75	65	..	..
2	Small Power Houses	..	118.60	107.50	..	..
	(i) Varanasi	2×1.25+3×4	14.50	8.50	..	..
	(ii) Gorakhpur	3×5	15.00	15.00	..	..
	(iii) Talkatora, Lucknow	1×10	10.00	10.00	..	..
	(iv) Aishbagh, Lucknow	2×4	8.00	7.00	..	..
	(v) Sohawal	3×5	15.00	15.00	..	..
	(vi) Mainpuri	2×5	10.00	10.00	..	..
	(vii) Mau	3×5	15.00	15.00	..	..
	(viii) Balrampur	1×3	3.00	2.50	..	..
	(ix) Chandausi	2×3	6.00	5.00	..	..
	(x) Chandausi (Old)	3×3.20	9.60	7.50	..	..
	(xi) Gas Turbine	1×12.50	12.50	12.00	..	..
	(xii) Yamuna Bank, Agra	1×10**	..	..	..	..
Sub-Total—(A) Thermal			2557.60	2481.50	..	..

*Last unit of 200 MW was rolled in March, 1982 but was synchronised in July, 1982.

**It has been retired in March, 1981 but is proposed to be re-erected at Talkatora, Lucknow during 1983-84.

ANNEXURE 17—(Concl.d.)

(MW)

Serial no.	Name of Power Station	Unit Specification	Installed Capacity	Derated Capacity	Design Energy Generation (Gwh)	Peaking Capability in December
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B—HYDEL						
(i) Storage						
1	Rihand	6×50	300.00	300.00	920	300.00
2	Obra	3×33	99.00	99.00	279	90.00
3	Matatila	3×10	30.00	30.00	124	30.00
4	Ram Ganga	3×66	198.00	198.00	450	198.00
Sub-Total, (i) Storage			627.00	627.00	1773	627.00
(ii) Pondage						
1	Yamuna, Stage-I		84.75	84.75	5421	84.75
	(a) Dalipur	3×11.25	33.75	33.7	..	..
	(b) Dhakran	3×17	51.00	51.00	..	..
2	Yamuna, Stage II. Part I (Chhibro)	4×60	240.00	240.00	730	195.50
Sub-Total, (ii) Pondage			324.75	324.75	1151	280.25
(iii) Run-off-Rive						
1	Khatima	3×13.8	41.40	41.40	235	41.40
2	Yamuna, Stage IV (Kulhal)	3×10	30.00	30.00	163	30.00
3	Garhwal-Rishikesh-Chilla	4×36	144.00	144.00	725	42.00
4	Ganga Canal Power Houses	..	45.20	45.20	257	45.20
	(i) Pathri	3×6.8	20.40	20.40	..	..
	(ii) Mohamadpur	3×3.1	9.30	9.30	..	..
	(iii) Nirgajri	2×2.5	5.00	5.00	..	..
	(iv) Chitaura	2×1.5	3.00	3.00	..	..
	(v) Salawa	2×1.5	3.00	3.00	..	..
	(vi) Bhola	4×0.375 +2×0.6	2.70	2.70	..	..
	(vii) Palra	3×0.2	0.60	0.60	..	..
	(viii) Sumera	2×0.6	1.20	1.20	..	..
Sub-Total, (iii) Run-off River			260.60	260.60	130	158.60
Sub-Total, (B) Hydel			1212.35	1212.35	4304	1065.85
GRAND TOTAL (A+B)			3769.95	3693.85	..	..

ANNEXURE 18

Statement showing the relative picture of Villages electrified in Uttar Pradesh vis-a-vis other States

(Number)

Serial no.	Name of State	Total number of villages as per 1931 census	Achievement by the end of									Villages electrified on 31-3-1981 as a percentage of total Villages
			12/50	12/55	3/61	3/66	3/69	3/74	3/79	3/80	3/81	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Andhra Pradesh	27,221	119	517	2,433	4,099	5,535	10,262	15,490	16,467**	17,829	65.5
2	Assam	21,995	..	..	13	66	331	1,146	3,001	4,226	5,627	25.6
3	Bihar	67,566	4	300	2,305	3,744	6,350	9,775	18,973	19,715**	21,514	31.8
4	Gujarat	18,275	37	130	678	1,671	2,869	5,638	9,464	10,867	12,515	68.5
5	Haryana	6,731	..	99	570	1,179	1,464	6,669	6,731	6,731	6,731	100.0
6	Himanchal Pradesh	16,916	9	93	670	1,438	2,191	4,500	8,329	8,921	10,050	59.4
7	Jammu and Kashmir	6,503	..	..	32	383	614	1,380	4,428	4,552£	5,090*	77.8
8	Karnataka	26,826	551	1,570	2,920	4,627	7,225	12,644	15,736	16,266	16,793	62.6
9	Kerala	1,268	159	381	872	1,083	1,137	1,173	1,248	1,268	1,268	100.0
10	Madhya Pradesh	70,883	9	47	373	1,133	7,754	10,703	19,350	22,050	25,406	35.8
11	Maharashtra	35,778	33	237	764	4,273	9,450	16,933	23,384	25,457	27,625	77.2
12	Orissa	46,992	..	25	118	534	821	8,466	15,568	17,231	18,804	40.0

348

13	Punjab	12,126*	42	369	1,712	3,697	5,018	7,078	12,126	12,126	12,126*	100.0
14	Rajasthan	33,305	2	5	46	1,115	2,075	5,778	12,335	13,842	15,115	45.4
15	Tamil Nadu	15,735	1,495	2,430	5,919	7,830	9,472	13,805	15,525	15,550	15,586	99.1
16	Uttar Pradesh	1,12,561	110	420	1,082	5,855	12,926	29,765	36,296	38,577	43,372	37.6
17	West Bengal	38,074	386	553	920	1,594	2,433	8,708	12,163	12,863	14,263	37.5
	All-India	5,760,64	3,061	7,294	21,754	45,148	73,739	1,56,729	2,33,042	2,50,112	2,72,625	47.3
	U.P. as percentage to All-India	19.51	3.56	5.8	5.0	13.0	17.5	19.0	15.6	15.4	..	..

*Excludes 62 villages which have been declared inhabited later.

**Provisional.

£As on 31-12-1979.

Source : CEA General Review 1975-76 and 1976-77 and Electricity Supply Industry Salient Data 1978-79, 1979-80, and 1980-81.

ANNEXURE
Rural Electrification : Electrification of Villages

Period	Electrification					
	Normal		REC		MNP	
	Addi- tion	Cumu- lative	Addi- tion	Cumu- lative	Addi- tion	Cumula- tive
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Pre-Plan	110	110	..	..	..	..
2. First Plan (1951—56)	310	420	..	..	..	..
3. Second Plan (1956—61)	662	1,082	..	..	..	..
4. Third Plan (1961—66)	4,773	5,855	..	..	..	..
5. Three Annual Plans (1966-69)	7,071	12,926	..	..	..	..
6. Fourth Plan (1969—74)	15,817	28,743	1,022	1,022	..	..
7. 1974-75	345	29,088	608	1,710	..	..
8. 1975-76	686	29,774	346	2,056	32	32
9. 1976-77	240	30,014	696	2,752	300	332
10. 1977-78	273	30,287	1,224	3,976	431	763
11. 1978-79	242	39,529	591	4,567	439	1,202
12. Fifth Plan (1974—79)	1,786	30,529	3,548	4,567	1,202	1,202
13. 1979-80	265	30,794	1,564	6,131	450	1,652
14. 1980-81	1,458	35,252	1,204	7,338	648	2,300
15. 1981-82	1,077	33,329	1,671	9,006	741	3,041

*Not available

of villages								Electrification of Harijan Basties	
ARDC/LDB		SPA		Consumer's Deposit Works		Total villages electrified		Addition	Cumulative
Addition	Cumulative	Addition	Cumulative	Addition	Cumulative	Addition	Cumulative		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
..	110	110	..	..
..	310	420	..	..
..	662	1,082	..	..
..	4,773	5,855	..	..
*	*	..	7,071	12,926	..	..
*	*	..	16,839	29,765	5,960	5,960
*	*	..	1,033	30,798	351	6,311
*	*	..	1,064	31,862	1,390	7,701
*	*	..	1,236	33,098	1,304	9,005
*	*	..	1,928	35,026	1,991	10,996
*	*	..	1,272	36,298	1,457	12,453
*	*	..	6,533	36,298	6,493	12,453
*	*	..	2,279	38,577	1,561	14,014
65	65	416	416	4	4	3,795	42,372	2,263	16,277
72	137	1581	1997	..	4	5,153	47,525	,581	18,858

ANNEXURE—20

Rural Electrification—Energisation of Private Tubewells/pump sets

(Numbers)

Period	Normal		REC		MNP		ARDC/LDB		S.P.A.		Consumer		Total	
	Addi- tion	Cumu- lative	Addi- tion	Cumu- lative	Addi- tion	Cumu- lative	Addi- tion	Cumu- lative	Addi- tion	Cumu- lative	Addi- tion	Cumu- lative	Addi- tion	Cumu- lative
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. Pre-Plan	635	635	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	635	635
2. First Plan (51—56) ..	794	1,429	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	794	1,429
3. Second Plan (56—61) ..	2,137	3,566	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,137	3,566
4. Third Plan (1961-66) ..	5,717	9,283	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,717	9,283
5. Three Annual Plan (1966—69)	56,230	65,513	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	*	..	56,230	35,513
6. Fourth Plan (1969—74) ..	1,45,939	2,11,452	4,994	4,994	..	..	*	..	..	..	*	..	1,50,933	5,16,444
7. 1974-75	9,059	2,20,511	2,252	7,24	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,529	3,529	14,840	2,31,286
8. 1975-76;	4,024	2,28,135	1,153	83,99	33	33	*	..	..	..	1,783	5,312	10,593	2,41,879
9. 1976-77	3,224	2,31,359	1,610	10,009	164	197	6,410	6,410	..	..	445	5,757	11,853	2,56,732
10. 1977-78	11,484	2,42,843	4,055	14,064	350	547	7,009	13,419	..	..	1,990	4,747	24,888	2,78,620
11. 1978-79	11,846	2,54,689	4,426	18,490	548	1,095	10,957	24,376	..	..	1,593	9,340	29,370	3,07,990
12. Fifth Plan (1974—79) ..	43,237	2,54,689	13,496	18,490	1,095	1,095	24,376	24,376	..	..	..	9,340	91,544	5,07,990
6. 1979-80	15,289	2,69,978	6,127	24,617	840	1,935	11,615	35,991	325	325	1,949	11,289	36,145	3,44,133
14. 1980-81	7,167	5,77,145	5,380	29,997	1,019	2,954	11,081	47,672	10,808	11,133	6,759	15,048	39,814	3,83,949
15. 1981-82	4,008	5,81,153	3,701	33,698	491	3,445	6,878	54,550	12,671	23,804	3,245	18,293	30,994	4,14,943

*Included in normal programme.

Sl. no.	Name of State	Achievement at the end of									
		12/51	12/56	3/61	3/66	3/69	3/74	3/79	3/80	3/81	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1	Andhra Pradesh	N.A.	N.A.	14,968	57,225	1,23,167	2,61,989	3,59,003	3,87,731*	4,46,493	
2	Assam	..	..	..	..	55	705	1,205	1,678	1,888
3	Bihar	47	679	2,200	10,600	50,005	96,922	1,43,615	1,51,985	1,59,732	
4	Gujarat	910	2,825	6,963	14,155	42,085	1,05,682	1,77,798	2,03,853	2,31,226	
5	Haryana	N.A.	743	3,526	15,220	45,385	1,27,947	1,81,232	5,03,367	2,25,461	
6	Himachal Pradesh	..	2	20	88	306	1,032	1,548	1,633	1,725	
7	Jammu and Kashmir	N.A.	10	85	104	162	402	902	985	1,010	
8	Karnataka	2,460	8,003	16,888	42,371	91,826	1,89,688	2,77,482	2,90,308	3,08,719	
9	Kerala	N.A.	N.A.	2,666]	6,957	16,909	37,661	66,24	7,863	91,389	
10	Madhya Pradesh	..	30	1,822	7,314	24,631	1,15,560	2,44,253	2,79,431	3,16,988	
11	Maharashtra	142	2,166	4,129	44,978	1,24,981	3,42,665	5,37,295]	5,97,474	6,68,058	
12	Orissa	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	477	2,759*	9,266	12,958	16,194	
13	Punjab	N.A.	3,095	8,514	25,296	59,112	1,29,566	2,33,218	2,62,267	2,83,246	
14	Rajasthan	30	47	1,038	6,861	18,362	74,696	1,55,794	1,83,926	2,08,077	
15	Tamil Nadu	14,373	32,440	1,17,695	2,56,594	4,10,119	5,81,258	8,43,046	8,87,227	9,19,162	
16	Uttar Pradesh	..	..	9,626	16,956	74,293	2,28,661	5,24,177	3,61,750	4,02,865
17	West Bengal	N. A.	N.A.	56	437	1,199	6,535	22,426	24,068	24,886	
	All India	21,010	56,050	1,98,890	5,12,730	10,88,750	24,41,550	35,99,328	39,49,120	43,30,437	
	U. P. as percentage to all India	6.0	2.5	1.8	1.8	6.0	8.9	9.0	9.2	9.3	

*Provisional
N.A.=Not available

ANNEXURE
Statement showing State-wise Energised

Sl. no.	Name of State	1960-61			1965-66			1968-69		
		Villages electrified	TW/PS energised	TW/PS per village; electrified	Villages electrified	TW/PS energised	TW/PS per electrified village	Villages electrified	TW/PS energised	TW/PS per electrified village
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	2,433	17,968	7.4	4,099	57,225	14.0	5,535	1,23,167	22.3
2	Assam	13	..	..	66	..	..	331	55	0.2
3	Bihar	2,305	3,200	1.4	3,744	10,600	2.8	6,350	50,005	7.9
4	Gujarat	678	6,963	10.3	1,761	14,155	8.5	2,869	42,085	14.7
5	Haryana	570	3,526	6.2	1,179	15,220	12.9	1,464	45,385	31.0
6	Himachal Pradesh.	670	20	0.0	1,438	88	0.1	2,191	306	0.1
7	Jammu and Kashmir	32	85	2.7	383	104	0.3	614	162	0.3
8	Karnataka	2,920	16,888	5.8	4,627	42,371	9.2	7,225	91,826	12.7
9	Kerala	872	2,666	3.1	1,083	6,957	6.4	1,137	13,909	12.2
10	Madhya Pradesh	373	1,822	4.9	1,133	7,314	6.5	2,754	24,631	8.9
11	Maharashtra	764	7,219	9.4	4,273	44,978	10.5	9,450	1,24,981	13.2
12	Orissa	118	N.A.	N.A.	534	N.A.	N.A.	821	477	0.6
13	Punjab	1,712	8,514	5.0	3,697	25,296	6.8	5,018	59,112	11.8
14	Rajasthan	46	1,038	22.6	1,115	6,861	6.2	2,075	18,362	8.8
15	Tamil Nadu	5,919	1,17,695	19.9	7,830	2,56,594	32.8	9,472	4,10,119	43.3
16	Uttar Pradesh	1,082	3,566	3.3	5,855	9,283	1.6	12,926	65,513	5.1
17	West Bengal	920	56	0.1	1,594	437	0.3	2,433	1,199	0.5
	All India	21,754	1,98,890	9.1	45,148	5,12,730	11.4	73,739	10,88,750	14.5

**Provisional.

†As on 31-12-1979

Pump -sets per Electrified Village

(Numbers)

1973-74			1978-79			1979-80			1980-81		
Villages electri- fied	TW/PS energi- sed	TW/PS per electri- fied village	Villages electri- fied	TW/PS energi- sed	TW/PS per village electri- fied	Villages electri- fied	TW/PS energis- sed	TW/PS per village electri- fied	Villages electri- fied	TW/PS energi- sed	TW/PS per village electri- fied
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
10,262	2,61,989	25.5	15,490	3,59,003	23.1	16,467**	3,87,731	23.5	17,829**	4,46,493	25.0
1,146	705	0.6	3,001	1,205	0.4	4,226	1,678	0.4	5,627	1,888	0.3
9,775	96,922	9.9	18,973	1,43,615	7.6	19,715**	1,51,985	7.7	21,514	1,59,732	7.4
5,638	1,02,683	18.2	9,464	1,77,798	18.8	10,867	2,02,853	18.7	12,515	2,31,226	18.5
6,669	1,27,947	19.2	6,731	1,81,232	26.1	6,731	2,03,367	30.2	6,731	2,25,461	33.5
4,500	1,032	0.2	8,329	1,548	0.2	8,921	1,633	0.2	10,050	1,725	0.2
1,380	402	0.3	4,428	902	0.2	4,552	985	0.2	5,090**	1,010**	0.2
12,644	1,89,688	15.0	15,736	2,77,482	17.6	16,266	2,90,308	17.8	16,793	3,08,719	18.4
1,173	37,661	32.1	1,248	66,240	53.1	1,268	77,863	61.4	1,268	91,389	72.1
10,703	1,15,560	10.8	19,350	2,44,853	12.7	22,050	2,79,431	12.7	25,400	3,16,988	12.5
16,933	3,42,665	20.2	23,384	5,37,295	23.0	25,457	5,97,474	23.5	27,625	6,58,058	24.2
8,466	2,759	0.3	15,568	9,266	0.6	17,231	12,958	0.8	18,804	16,194	0.9
7,078	1,29,566	18.2	12,126	2,33,218	19.2	12,126	2,62,267	21.6	12,126	2,83,246	23.4
5,778	74,696	12.9	12,335	1,55,794	12.6	13,842	1,83,926	13.3	15,115	2,08,077	13.8
13,805	6,81,258	49.3	15,525	8,43,046	54.3	15,550	8,87,277	57.0	15,586	9,19,162	59.0
29,765	2,16,446	7.3	36,296	3,24,177	8.9	38,577	3,61,750	9.4	43,372	4,02,865	9.3
8,708	6,535	0.8	12,163	22,426	1.8	12,863	24,068	1.9	14,263	24,886	1.7
1,56,729	24,41,550	15.6	2,33,042	35,99,328	15.4	2,50,112	39,49,120	15.8	2,72,625	43,30,437	15.9

ANNEXURE—23
Statement showing State-wise System Losses

(Per cent)

Serial no.	State	System Losses during								
		1968-69	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79*	1979-80*	1980-81*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh ..	25.62	25.42	26.15	25.54	25.04	22.97	20.54	22.39	22.69
2	Assam ..	20.54	19.43	18.85	16.50	19.08	19.96	20.26	..	..
3	Bihar ..	17.80	24.68	20.27	18.41	19.81	24.45	23.70	24.53	21.38
4	Gujarat ..	13.85	20.78	18.48	18.47	18.31	17.92	16.73	16.71	19.68
5	Haryana ..	30.90	27.68	20.40	23.19	21.54	21.76	21.68	28.14	23.66
6	Himachal Pradesh	15.32	17.25	15.86	19.62	25.91	23.07	19.46	18.55	N.A.
7	Jammu and Kashmir	29.29	28.66	23.49	23.34	23.77	34.06	41.24	47.01	N.A.
8	Karnataka ..	15.84	18.65	18.72	17.21	16.34	15.96	21.94	20.97	22.33
9	Kerala ..	16.92	16.86	15.51	16.79	14.40	11.61	11.39	15.90	14.57
10	Madhya Pradesh..	15.84	18.81	20.22	18.80	18.75	18.86	20.24	22.40	22.41
11	Maharashtra ..	13.17	16.35	16.26	17.09	18.56	16.83	17.74	16.10	19.39
12	Orissa ..	9.96	10.48	11.39	13.92	15.36	13.65	18.26	18.29	19.81
13	Punjab ..	18.96	18.90	19.11	15.08	17.51	20.08	19.41	22.50	19.47
14	Rajasthan ..	24.96	26.30	30.56	25.79	24.50	25.00	27.60	24.40	25.97
15	Tamil Nadu ..	18.92	18.66	21.06	18.53	18.42	18.54	18.63	19.58	18.92
16	Uttar Pradesh ..	19.74	29.76	24.51	22.03	24.03	20.13	18.63	19.00	16.19
17	West Bengal ..	9.98	11.11	19.83	11.87	11.20	12.75	12.97	12.29	13.49
	All-India ..	17.0	20.5	20.2	19.4	19.8	19.3	19.8	..	..

Source—A General review 1976-77 Table 6.1.8 and Electricity Supply Industry Salient Data 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81

*These figures are for State Electricity Boards of respective States.

ANNEXURE 24

Category-wise Consumption of Power in U. P. Vis-a-Vs other State during 1980-81

(GWH)

Serial no.	State	Domes- tic	Com- mercial	Indus- trial	Public lighting	Traction	Agri- culture	Public water works and Sewage pumping	Miscell- aneous	Total
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh ..	550 (10.8)	469 (9.2)	2976 (58.6)	50 (1.0)	50 (1.0)	967 (19.0)	..	17 (0.4)	5079 (100.0)
2	Assam ..	59 (9.8)	30 (5.0)	406 (67.2)	8 (1.3)	..	4 (0.7)	15 (2.5)	82 (13.5)	604 (100.0)
3	Bihar ..	124 (3.3)	288 (3.3)	2685 (71.5)	4 (0.1)	355 (9.5)	344 (11.6)	49 (1.3)	16 (0.4)	3755 (100.0)
4	Gujarat ..	677 (8.9)	285 (3.8)	484 (63.9)	74 (1.0)	136 (1.8)	1335 (17.6)	189 (2.5)	35 (0.5)	7572 (100.0)
5	Haryana ..	22 (9.1)	73 (2.9)	1220 (48.7)	7 (0.3)	..	95 (38.0)	19 (0.8)	6 (0.2)	2506 (100.0)
6	Himachal Pradesh ..	66 (23.7)	33 (11.8)	104 (37.3)	3 (1.1)	..	9 (3.2)	..	64 (22.9)	279 (100.0)
7	Jammu and Kashmir	87 (20.1)	36 (8.3)	129 (29.8)	..	..	24 (5.5)	42 (9.7)	109 (25.2)	433 (100.0)
8	Karnataka ..	698 (13.0)	133 (2.5)	41 (75.1)	71 (1.3)	..	409 (7.6)	1 (1.)	22 (0.3)	5351 (100.0)
9	Kerala ..	494 (18.1)	173 (6.3)	1841 (67.3)	58 (2.1)	..	123 (4.5)	45 (1.7)	..	2734 (100.0)
10	Madhya Pradesh ..	348 (7.6)	220 (4.8)	3344 (73.2)	36 (0.8)	113 (2.5)	342 (7.5)	165 (3.6)	..	4568 (10.0)
11	Maharashtra ..	1779 (12.7)	949 (7.8)	8130 (57.9)	159 (1.1)	766 (5.5)	1723 (12.3)	330 (2.3)	198 (1.4)	14034 (100.0)
12	Orissa ..	113 (4.6)	67 (2.7)	2096 (85.3)	9 (0.4)	76 (3.1)	23 (0.9)	33 (1.3)	40 (1.7)	2457 (100.0)
13	Punjab ..	497 (9.9)	139 (2.8)	2356 (47.0)	18 (0.4)	..	185 (36.9)	7 (0.1)	141 (2.9)	5008 (100.0)
14	Rajasthan ..	223 (7.6)	144 (4.9)	1294 (44.2)	19 (0.7)	..	1009 (34.5)	150 (5.1)	87 (3.0)	2926 (100.0)
15	Tamil Nadu ..	872 (10.1)	672 (7.8)	4460 (51.8)	82 (1.0)	64 (0.7)	228 (26.6)	90 (1.1)	74 (0.9)	8603 (100.0)
16	Uttar Pradesh ..	799 (10.2)	50 (0.6)	3622 (46.3)	35 (0.5)	354 (4.5)	2773 (35.4)	136 (1.8)	58 (0.7)	7827 (100.0)
17	West Bengal ..	787 (13.7)	520 (9.1)	3780 (66.0)	49 (0.9)	414 (7.2)	85 (1.5)	35 (0.6)	59 (1.7)	5729 (100.0)
18	All India ..	9304 (11.3)	4909 (6.0)	48326 (58.6)	759 (0.9)	2328 (2.8)	14415 (17.5)	1336 (1.6)	1096 (1.3)	82473 (100.0)

ANNEXURE 25

State/Union Territory-wise Population of 1951, 1961, 1971 and 1981 Census

State/Union Territory	1951	1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5
States				
1. Andhra Pradesh	3,11,15,259	3,59,83,447	4,35,02,708	53,43,619
2. Assam	80,28,856	1,08,37,329	1,46,25,152	1,99,02,826
3. Bihar	3,87,82,271	5,64,47,457	5,63,53,369	6,98,23,154
4. Gujarat	1,62,62,657	2,06,33,350	2,66,97,475	3,39,60,905
5. Haryana	56,73,614	75,90,543	1,00,36,808	1,28,50,902
6. Himachal Pradesh	32,85,881	28,12,463	34,60,434	42,37,569
7. Jammu and Kashmir	32,53,852	35,60,976	46,16,632	5,81,600
8. Karnataka	1,94,01,956	2,35,86,772	2,92,99,014	3,70,43,451
9. Kerala	1,35,49,118	1,69,03,515	2,13,47,375	2,54,03,217
10. Madhya Pradesh	2,60,71,637	3,23,72,408	4,16,54,119	5,21,31,717
11. Maharashtra	3,20,02,564	3,95,53,718	5,04,12,235	6,26,93,898
12. Manipur	5,77,635	7,80,037	10,72,753	14,33,691
13. Meghalaya	6,05,674	7,69,380	10,11,699	13,27,874
14. Nagaland	2,12,975	3,69,200	5,16,449	7,73,281
15. Orissa	1,46,45,956	1,75,48,846	2,19,44,615	2,62,72,054
16. Punjab	91,60,500	1,11,35,069	1,35,51,060	1,66,69,755
17. Rajasthan	1,59,70,774	2,01,55,603	2,57,65,806	3,41,02,912
18. Sikkim	1,37,725	1,62,189	2,09,843	3,15,682
19. Tamil Nadu	3,01,19,047	3,36,86,953	4,11,99,168	4,82,97,456
20. Tripura	6,39,029	11,42,005	15,56,342	20,60,189
21. Uttar Pradesh	6,32,19,655	7,37,45,554	8,83,41,144	110,586,019
22. West Bengal	2,62,99,980	3,49,26,279	4,43,12,011	54,485,560
Union Territories				
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	30,971	63,548	1,15,133	1,88,254
2. Arunachal Pradesh	..	3,46,558	4,67,511	6,28,050
3. Chandigarh	24,261	1,19,881	2,47,251	4,56,061
4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	41,532	57,963	74,170	1,03,677
5. Delhi	11,44,072	26,58,612	40,65,798	61,96,414
6. Goa, Daman and Diu	5,96,059	6,26,667	8,57,771	10,82,117
7. Lakshadweep	21,035	24,108	31,810	40,237
8. Mizoram	1,96,202	2,66,063	3,32,390	4,87,774
9. Pondicherry	3,17,253	3,69,079	4,71,707	6,04,136
All India	36,10,88,090	43,92,34,771	54,81,59,652	683,810,051

ANNEXURE 26

Physical Progress u nder Bio-gas Development

(Number)

Item	Base level 1979-80	Sixth Plan Target	1980-81 Achie- ment	1981-82 Achie- ment	1982-83 Target	-Likely achieve- ment	1983-84 Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12-B National Project for Bio-gas Development	19,925	60,000	7,361	11,748	18,000	18,000	18,000

CHAPTER XII
INDUSTRY AND MINERAL

Progress of Industrialisation

The State Government has adopted a multi-pronged approach and a dynamic strategy to speed up industrial growth in the State, as a result of which a new climate has been generated. This is evident in the fact that a large number of new entrepreneurs and new Central Sector Projects have been attracted to the State. The new strategy comprises :—

- (1) Creating an attractive industrial climate in the State by providing developed infra-structural facilities, providing comparable incentives and giving various clearances within the desirable time-frame.
- (2) Arranging inputs like land, water, power, etc., preferably through one-window clearance so that the entrepreneur does not have to run about.
- (3) Giving highest priority to the development of backward areas particularly to 'Zero Industry' districts and backward areas where there are no large and medium industries.

12.1.2. The promotional and administrative machinery has been reoriented so that the procedures are rationalised and clearances are given within a pre-determined time-frame. The dynamic and institutional design making mechanism of the High Power Committee, the Udyog Bandhu and the Laghu Udyog Bandhu have helped in ensuring better co-ordination and in regular monitoring the progress of implementation of projects and in removing the difficulties of the entrepreneurs.

As a result of these steps the flow of applications for Letters of Intent/Licences and DGTD registration has increased tremendously as will be evident from

following :

TABLE—I—Letters of Intent/licences

Sl. no.	Large & Medium Industries	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83 (Targets)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Letters of Intents received (Nos.)	68	54	80
2	Licences received (Nos.)	23	31	40
3	DGTD units registered (Nos.)	124	233	250
4	Investment envisaged (Rs. in crores)	434	821	900
5	Licences Implemented	24	37	40
6	Investment done. (Rs. in crores)	65	108	150

12.1.3. In the large and medium industries sector, the factories registered under Factories Act increased from 376 in 1979 to 417 in 1981 and the production increased from Rs. 1,456 crores to Rs. 1,757 crores.

12.1.4. The growth of small scale industries in the organised sector (Registered under Factories Act) indicates that in 1979 there were 5,066 units which increased to 5,450. The production rose from Rs. 669 crores to Rs. 885 crores.

12.1.5. In the unorganised small scale sector, the growth has been more rapid. The number of units in 1979-80 were 42,877 to 62,976 in 1981-82.

12.1.6. The combined production of organised and unorganised sectors of SSI units is estimated to be around Rs. 1,318 crores in 1981-82.

12.1.7. Some of the constraints in rapid growth of industries have been as under :

- (1) Inadequate outlays for taking-up new promotional programmes to

have wide coverage for a big State like Uttar Pradesh.

- (2) Lack of developed infra-structural facilities particularly in backward districts.
- (3) Inadequate incentives to entrepreneurs.
- (4) Inadequate investment in Central Sector Projects.

12.1.8. Under the new strategy a number of steps have been initiated by the Government resulting in tremendous improvement in the industrial climate. In the current year (1982-83), a new scheme of "Prestige" and "Pioneer" units has been announced. Also Sales Tax exemption has been granted for new units going into production between October 1, 1982 and September 31, 1985.

12.1.9. The State Level Task Force set-up by Government of India has identified "nucleus" projects and ancillaries in seven central subsidy districts where intensive industrial development programmes will be taken up during 1983-84. Further the State Task Force has identified 21 districts where large units do not exist. A number of projects have already been identified and some are being taken up in these districts. These projects are expected to initiate growth process of a large number ancillaries and other small scale industries.

12.1.10. Ten "Zero" industry districts have also been identified where there are no large and medium industries. Special incentives and State/Joint Sector Projects are being taken up in these districts. The State Government is taking steps to strengthen the infra-structural facilities in these districts. Priority is being given in licensing and financing of projects in Zero industry districts.

12.1.11. State Capital Subsidy has been extended to "Prestige" (units above Rs. 25 crores investment) and "Pioneer" (units above one crore investment) units when located in such Tehsil where there are no large industries.

Central Sector Projects

12.1.12. A number of central sector projects have been approved for the State.

Some of these are :-

Projects	(Rupees Crores)
1 Gas Based Fertilizer factories(4)	2000
2 HAL Project, Jagdishpur (Sultanpur)	50
3 BHEL Project Jogdishpur (Sultanpur)	130
4 HMT Watch Factory (Nainital)	150
5 Hindustan Photo Film Project (Almora).	50
6 Telephone Equipments (Gonda)	80
7 Electronics Project(Garhwal)	40
8 Aromatics Complex(Aligarh)	600
Total	3100

A substantial investment in these ventures shall have to be made in the Sixth Plan period. These projects are expected to generate rapid growth of small and ancillary industries.

1. LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRY

12.1.13. The position of plan outlays is given below :

Plan Outlays	(Rupees in lakhs)
1 Sixth Plan Outlay for 1980-85	14,800
2 Expenditure for 1980-81	2766
3 Outlay for 1981-82	2788
4 Actual Expenditure for 1981-82	2709
5 Outlay for 1982-83	3000
6 Proposed outlay for 1983-84	3800

However, due to inadequacy of outlays, the completion of promotional schemes and implementation of State and Joint Sector Projects is getting delayed. The details of the programmes are given below :

12.1.14. *Pradeshīya Industrial Investment Corporation, U. P. (PICUP)*—PICUP is providing term loans to large/medium projects, underwriting of shares and direct equity participation facilities. It also promotes Joint/State Sector Projects and undertakes feasibility studies.

12.1.15. PICUP sanctioned loans to the tune of Rs. 56 crores as on March 31, 1982 and disbursed Rs. 35.50 crores. The

commitment as on April 1, 1982 was Rs.20.36 crores. During 1982-83 additional sanctions will be Rs.17 crores and as on April 1, 1983, the commitment will be Rs.22.36 crores. Besides this, PICUP will sanction following in 1983-84 :

(Rupees in lakhs)

Items	Targets for sanctions 1983-84
1. Term loan	1900
2. Under writing	50
3. Equity participation	120
4. Investment in shares of joint sector projects	1000
Total	3070

Thus total commitment will be to the tune of Rs.58 crores for the year 1983-84.

12.1.16. PICUP has set up two joint sector projects. The U. P. Drugs and Pharmaceuticals is proposed to be expanded for which Rs.200 lakhs is required. In addition 15 licences/letter of intents have been received and some projects are in advance stages. These projects will have a total investment of about Rs.234 crores as under :

(Rupees in crores)

Project	Investment
1 PVC/XLPE cables	20
2 Polyester Staple Fibre	45
3 Sheet Moulding compound	3
4 Bimetallic bearings	10
5 Textile Machinery	50
6 Precision Instruments	5
7 Midget Carbon Electrodes	5
8 A. C. Induction Motors	5
9 Auto-Crank Shaft	10
10 Methanol	25
11 Circuit Breaker	5
12 Telecom Cables	15
13 Phbealic Anhydride	20
14 C. R. strips	9
15 Synthetic Blended Yarn	7
Total	234

12.1.17. PICUP is also implementing the sales tax loan scheme. There will be a balance of Rs.130 lakhs for 1982-83 and Rs.270 lakhs worth of applications are expected to come in 1983-84. Thus a total of Rs.400 lakhs is required in 1983-84 for this scheme.

Proposed outlay for 1983-84 for PICUP schemes are—

TABLE 2—Funds required for P I C U P Scheme during 1983-84

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. no.	Schemes	Funds required		Outlays proposed	
		Total	Hills	Total	Hills
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Share capital (Joint Sector)	795	50	550	50
2	Loan	350	100	350	50
3	Sales tax loan	400	..	190	..
4	Feasibility studies	10	..	10	..
	Total	1555	150	1100	100

12.1.18. U. P. Financial Corporation—The paid up capital is Rs.10 crores of which State Government and IDBI have contributed Rs.4.85 crores. The Government has released Rs.200 lakhs for 1982-83 and IDBI Rs.250 lakhs. The disbursement target for 1982-83 is Rs.40 crores and for 1983-84 it is Rs.48 crores which is likely to be exceeded in view of rapidly growing demand. In order to obtain refinance from IDBI, quasi-equity/loan required for 1983-84 is Rs.450 lakhs. However, because of shortage of funds Rs.400 lakhs outlay is proposed.

12.1.19. State Textile Corporation—Corporation had set up 8 spinning mills with capacity of 25,000 spindles each. This capacity is being expanded to 50,000 spindles each. This is expected to be completed by 1982-83. A sum of Rs.21.83 crores was released and spent by 1981-82. The anticipated expenditure during 1982-83 will be Rs.28 crores while Rs.9 crores has been released from State funds against approved outlay. During 1983-84, the balance requirement is for Rs.346 lakhs.

12.1.20. UPSTC is also setting up 5 new spinning mills. Rs.400 lakhs was released in 1981-82 and anticipated expenditure is Rs.1,900 lakhs. The requirements for 1983-84 has been estimated to be Rs.1,764 lakhs. The outlay proposed for 1983-84 is :-

TABLE 3—Funds requirement of UPSTC
(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. no.	Project	Funds required	Outlay proposed
1	2	3	4
1	Expansion of 8 spinning mills	346	346
2	Setting up of 5 mills (taken up in 1981-82)	1764	754
3	Setting up of Process House	..	100
	Total ..	2110	1200

12.1.21. *State Cement Corporation*—This Corporation is running Dalla and Churk Cement factories. The modernization programme taken up during 1980-81 will be completed in 1982-83. The revised plan for cement proposes to set up one 6.8 lakhs TPA unit in Mandarsu (Dehra Dun) and two mini cement plants of 0.55 lakh TPA capacity. For Pithoragarh mini cement plant Rs.155 lakhs were released and Rs.20 lakhs are required in 1984-85.

12.1.22. Also for Kajrahat Chunar Cement Project a Pre-Calculator is under installation for which Rs.75 lakhs are required in 1983-84. The outlays proposed and requirements are given as under :

TABLE 4—Funds requirement of Cement Corporation
(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. no.	Project	1983-84	
		Funds required	Outlays proposed
1	2	3	4
1	K. C. Project (precalculator) ¶	150	75
2	Mandarsu (Dehradun) project (Rs. 20 crores cost)	300	75
3	Mini cement (Pithoragarh)	..	..
	Total ..	450	150

12.1.23. *U. P. Electronics Corporation*—The Corporation is promoting Electronic Industries in the State and providing them various assistances. It has promoted electronic complexes in NOIDA, Sahilabad (Ghaziabad), Rae Bareli, Naini (Allahabad), Lucknow, Kanpur, etc. New complexes are proposed to be established at Deoria-Gorakhpur, Dehra Dun, Almora, etc.

12.1.24. The Corporation has set up 4 projects in public sector and 5 companies in joint sector. Production of T. V., Electrolytic capacitors, computers, mining electronics equipment, etc. is being done. The turn over during 1982-83 is expected to be of the order of Rs.26 crores.

12.1.25. In joint sector companies against a project cost of about Rs.800 lakhs, the equity required is Rs.316 lakhs of which only Rs.82 lakhs has been released.

12.1.26. During 1982-83, funds released to the Corporation for R&D, marketing, joint sector companies will be Rs.180 lakhs. The Corporation has obtained a number of licences and letter of intents for new projects. The feasibility studies have been completed and foreign collaborations finalized in most of the items. Therefore, the Corporation will require funds to the tune of Rs.250 lakhs for the year 1983-84. However, an outlay of only Rs.200 lakhs is being proposed for the year 1983-84.

12.1.27. *Auto Tractors Ltd*—The undertaking has gone into production and proposes to manufacture 3,500 tractors and 1,000 engines in 1983-84. The cost of the project Rs.1,886 lakhs has been met as :-

- State Government's share capital Rs.750 lakhs.
- Loans from financial institution Rs.1,136 lakhs.

The engine project and the manufacture of Jeeps is being taken up in the current year. The requirement of funds for 1983-84 is Rs.157 lakhs. However, outlay of Rs.100 lakhs is proposed.

12.1.28. *Tool Room*—Tool room project with German collaboration is being completed in the current year

(1982-83). An outlay of Rs.25 lakhs only is proposed for balance funds during 1983-84, due to the paucity of funds, otherwise the requirement is of Rs.60.00 lakhs.

12.1.29. *U. P. State Industrial Development Corporation*—This Corporation is developing industrial areas and participating in underwriting and equity of joint sector projects.

An outlay of Rs.200 lakhs is proposed as under :

	1983-84
	(Rupees in lakhs)
(a) Joint sector equity and under writing	120.00
(b) UPIL	30.00
(c) Land subsidy for Industrial Areas in backward districts.	50.00
Total	200.00

12.1.30. *Land Acquisition*—The State Government has to provide land and pay compensation for the land already acquired for Central/State Projects. The total Sixth Plan outlay on this scheme is Rs.50.00 lakhs to meet the cost of land for a number of Central/State Government Sector Projects. During 1983-84, land for UNDP assisted Development Testing Laboratories for forging, etc. is to be provided by State Government. For these projects, the land cost to be borne by State Government, an outlay of Rs.115.00 lakhs is proposed. This is a very meagre allotment because with a promise of the implementation of Central Sector Projects enumerated above, the requirement shall be about Rs.250 lakhs.

12.1.31. *Infra-structural Facilities*—Under this scheme, infra-structural facilities like drainage, water supply, substations, common facility, blocks, etc. for industrial areas and complexes are provided. Such facilities are also given by State Government to Central Sector Projects.

12.1.32. In 1980-81 the expenditure was Rs.50.00 lakhs. In 1981-82 the expenditure was Rs.1.36 lakhs. The outlay of Rs.25.00 lakhs for the year 1982-83 is likely to be utilised fully for the work mentioned above. An outlay of Rs.60.00 lakhs is proposed for 1983-84. There too for the reasons given out in the earlier part a sum of Rs.70.00 lakhs shall be required.

12.1.33. *NOIDA*—The State Government has set-up Urban-cum-Industrial Complex near Delhi in which 4,000 units are proposed to be encouraged during Sixth Five-Year Plan. For meeting the development cost of industrial sheds and development of infra-structural facilities, an outlay of Rs.35.00 lakhs is proposed for 1983-84.

12.1.34. *Industrial Potentiality and Feasibility Studies*—Various industrial potentiality studies and feasibility studies for various projects are to be conducted for the State and Central Sector Projects. Financial assistance from various institutions also depends on feasibility studies. An outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs is proposed for 1983-84. This may have to be enhanced to Rs.70.00 lakhs in the context of the new industrial climate generated in the State lately.

12.1.35. *Subsidy on Generating Sets*—In order to cope with power shortage, the State Government have reintroduced the scheme for providing subsidy for the installation of Generating Sets by large and medium units. An outlay of Rs.100.00 lakhs is being provided for 1983-84. Anticipated expenditure in 1982-83 will be Rs.100.00 lakhs.

12.1.36. *Continuing Staff of Heavy Industries*—For the administration of licensed projects and monitoring the implementation of letters of intent/licences the annual expenditure on the staff of Heavy Industries Sector is Rs.3.00 lakhs. Therefore, an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed for 1983-84.

12.1.37. *Testing Laboratories*—A testing laboratory for electrical items required by U. P. State Electricity Board is being set-up under the management of PICUP. The project have been cleared by State PIB for 1982-83. The cost of project is Rs.300.00 lakhs. Another project envisaged with UNDP assistance is the "Process and Product Development Centre" for small scale casting and forging industries. For these projects an outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs is being proposed in the 1983-84.

12.1.38. *New Projects*—It is planned to establish one Large/Medium Industry in each district of the State. The State Level Task Force has identified 11 districts

which do not have any project having investment of Rs. 3.00 crores. It is, therefore, proposed to set-up at least one such project in each of these districts for which a package of assistances is proposed to be given. Also Petro-Chemical Complex and other projects are being sponsored. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs as proposed for the year 1983-84 for investing as State equity in new projects, is very meagre. Under the package of "New Projects" at least an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs must be provided for as an urgent additionality, in the first phase.

12.1.39. *Hill Area Corporation*—For Industrial projects taken-up in Hill areas, the State Government is providing equity fund to Kumaon and Garhwal Division Development Corporation. During 1982-83 a sum of Rs. 60.00 lakhs have been released. An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is proposed for 1983-84 in hill area outlay.

2. SUGAR INDUSTRY

12.2.1. In 1979-80, the total installed crushing capacity in Uttar Pradesh was 1.33 lakh TCD. The total production in Uttar Pradesh in reserved areas only of the sugar mills, was about 38-40 per cent of the total sugarcane produced in the country for 1979-80 whereas the installed capacity for sugar production in 1979-80 in U. P. was only 24.8 per cent of the total capacity in the country.

12.2.2. The Sixth Five-Year Plan of Cane Development Department aims at increased production through greater per hectare yield of sugarcane without any increase in area, and this alone will bring about significant increase in the total sugarcane production in these areas. Besides, there is considerable sugarcane production in the non-reserved areas as well. The strategies for the sugar sector is:—

- (a) Intensification of cane production in existing areas.
- (b) Rehabilitation of unviable machinery and expansion programmes.
- (c) Setting up of new sugar mills.

12.2.3. The existing sugar mills in the State can crush only 27 per cent to 30 per cent of the total sugarcane produced, whereas the major part of this crop is diverted for Khandsari and gur manufacturing.

12.2.4. There is thus a need to increase the sugar mill crushing capacity, through creation of new capacity and modernisation of obsolete plants. The majority of sugar mills in this State are out-dated and low crushing capacity, and in order to make them viable, modernisation and suitable expansion is essential.

12.2.5. Hence priority was given to expansion programmes and the physical target was split up into 24,750 TCD by way of expansion (5,450 TCD in the Co-operative Sector, 8,440 TCD in the State Sector and 10,860 TCD in the private sector) and 13 new mills in the co-operative sector. Of the 91 sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh only 38 mills are under direct management of the private sector. Even though private sector mills are being encouraged to be established and the existing ones are going in for expansion. The major share of the sugar industry remains in the Co-operative and Corporate sector. Table showing the position of sugar mills are given below :

TABLE 5—Sector-wise Break-up of Sugar Mills in U. P.

Sl. no.	Sector	Number of Mills	Installed Capacity (TCD)	Sugar production in 1980-81 (lakh tons)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Corporation and Authorized controller	19	23110	1.80
2	Co-operative	18	23550	1.70
3	Receivership	10	12328	0.87
4	Custodian	5	6379	0.44
5	Joint Stock (private)	39	73426	7.43
Total		91	138793	12.24

Because of overall resource constraints and inter-sectoral priorities, an outlay of only Rs.40.00 crores could be provided in the State's Sixth Plan for sugar industry. However, Rs.41 crores have

already been spent and now there are no funds even for on-going schemes for which licences are available and commitments have been made or for completion of the programme for rehabilitation, modernisation and modest capacity expansion of the old mills of the U. P. Sugar Corporation, Ltd., which in their present condition are highly uneconomic and are regularly incurring huge losses. Brief particulars of expenditure incurred so far is as hereunder :—

(A) Co-operative Sector		(Rupees in Crores)
(1) New Sugar mills :		
(a) Sultanpur, Mahmoodabad and Gajraula (continued from Fifth Plan)		4.99
(b) Sitarganj (Licence given in 6th Plan)		2.90
(c) Part provision for Morna, Semikhera, Ghosi and Nanpara.		3.48
	Total ..	11.37
(2) Expansion of Five existing factories.		6.75
(3) Distilleries ..	..	1.48
(4) Part provision for rehabilitation of Aurai, Satha & Sathion.		6.10
(5) Bridge Loan for Sarsawa Expansion.		2.50
	Total ..	16.83
	Sub-Total (A) ..	28.20
(B) U.P. State Sugar Corporation Ltd. Rehabilitation, modernisation and expansion of Sakhoti Tanda, Khadda, Mohiuddinpur and Amroha and capacity expansion of Kichha, and Chandpur (full provision made only for Khadda and Sakhoti Tanda)		
	Total (A+B) ..	41.00

12.2.6. The detailed description of Sugar Corporation Ltd., Sugar Co-operative Federation is given below. The break-up of Rs.10 crores proposed for 1983-84 is in table below :—

		(Rs. in crores)
I State Sugar Corporation Ltd.		
1—Rehabilitation, Modernisation and Expansion of Mohiuddinpur		1.91
2—Expansion of Kichha		0.30
II Co-operative Sector		
3—New mills at Semikhera and Ghosi		4.55
4—Aurai, Satha and Sathion Rehabilitation.		3.24
	Total ..	10.00

12.2.7. U. P. State Sugar Corporation Ltd.—Twelve old and uneconomic

sugar mills were acquired in 1971 and their ownership was vested in this Corporation. However, the validity of the acquisition law was challenged and as a result of stay orders, possession of only five mills could be obtained in 1971 and of the remaining 7 mills only in 1979. The validity of the Acquisition Act was finally upheld by the Supreme Court in April, 1980 and till then any major capital investment could not be made. Primarily, because the financial institutions were not ready to provide any finance. Almost all these units are very sick and continue to incur heavy losses, despite their being located in areas of abundant cane supply. They need substantial investment for rehabilitation, modernisation and also for modest capacity expansion. This programme has to be implemented as speedily as possible, since for practical considerations these mills can not be closed down permanently and cannot also be allowed to continue to work at such heavy losses.

12.2.8. In order to make the programmes of the corporation feasible and to provide a viable fiscal base, the State Government has already converted its outstanding loan and interest due thereon totalling to about Rs.20.00 crores into equity.

12.2.9. Up to the year 1982-83 the required equity for the mills at Sakhoti Tanda and Khadda has already been provided in full. During 1983-84 it is proposed to provide funds for the continuing programmes of Mohiuddinpur and Kichha. The original costs of these projects were Rs.734 lakhs and Rs.192 lakhs. Now, on the basis of revised cost of Rs.801 lakhs and Rs.444 lakhs the State Government has to provide the enhanced equity. The financial institutions are treating these as the expansion programmes thereby sanctioning less portion of loan in respect of equity. For Mohiuddinpur and Kichha projects equity portion comes to Rs.501 lakhs and Rs.222 lakhs respectively in place of predetermined equity of Rs.367 lakhs and Rs.192 lakhs. The proposed outlay for the State Sugar Corporation for the year 1983-84 are enumerated as below :—

Item	(Rs. in Crores)
1. Rehabilitation, Modernisation and Expansion of Mohiuddinpur	1.91
2. Expansion of Kichha	0.30

With the provision of the above funds the projects at Mohiuddinpur and Kichha will get the equity as required in full.

12.2.10. *U. P. Co-operative Sugar Factories Federation*—The Sixth Plan objective for the co-operative sector is to commission 12 new sugar mills, each of 1,250 TCD capacity, and thus to put in operation 15,000 tonnes new crushing capacity. Besides this, expansion of some existing sugar mills and installation of a few distilleries is also included in the programme. The expansion of Bagpat from 1250 TCD to 1800 TCD and of Majhola, Anupshahr, Bilaspur and Nadehi each from 1250 TCD to 2000 TCD has been completed, and thus 3550 TCD additional capacity has been established as part of the Sixth Plan objective for new capacity by way of expansion. The new sugar mills at Mahmoodabad and Gajraula are scheduled for commissioning during 1982-83 season and at Sultanpur during 1983-84 season and the work is in progress accordingly. The requisite outlay has been provided and other financial requirements have also been tide up. Capacity expansion of Bajpur distillery has been completed and the work of installation of 30,000 litre per day capacity new distilleries at Majhola, Anupshahr and Nanauta are in progress, for all of which the requisite outlay has been provided. Some co-operative factories were set up at places where expectations about adequate cane availability did not materialise, and as a result they have fallen sick and are in urgent need of rehabilitation. Such programmes for Aurai, Satha and Sathion have been adopted in consultation with the National Co-operative Development Corporation, National Federation of Co-operative Sugar Factories and the concerned financial institutions and are now under implementation. Such a programme has also to be adopted immediately for a few other factories.

12.2.11. During the Sixth Plan Letters of intent have been sanctioned for installation of 1250 TCD capacity new sugar mills at Sitarganj, Semikhera, Ghosi, Morna, Nanpara, Sampurnanagar and Puranpur. Full equity component has been provided for Sitarganj and due to resource constraint only part provision has

been made so far for Semikhera, Ghosi, Morna and Nanpara, whereas the financial institutions have sanctioned term loans for all of them excepting Nanpara, for which appraisal is being done in November, 1982 and it has been indicated that availability of loan funds will not be any problem. Within the existing plan outlay no provision can be made for Sampurnanagar and Puranpur. The benefit of incentive Scheme is admissible only if a unit is commissioned within 39 months of the date of the respective licence/Letter of Intent. Hence it is imperative that Ghosi and Morna are commissioned by March 1984, Sitarganj by April 1984, Nanpara and Semikhera by June 1984 and Sampurnanagar and Puranpur by June 1985. However, a sum of Rs.455 lakhs is being proposed to meet the remaining equity requirement of Ghosi and Semikhera Mills.

12.2.12. Equally important is the programme for rehabilitation of the sick units, which are located in backward agricultural areas. Their rehabilitation will also bring about considerable prosperity in the agricultural sector. Such rehabilitation of the sick units, such as, Aurai, Satha and Sathion are being implemented and started showing encouraging results. For the rehabilitation programme of Satha and Sathion a sum of Rs.362 lakhs has been already provided partly during the year 1981-82. It is proposed to continue this rehabilitation programme along with that of Aurai during 1983-84 with the proposed outlay of Rs.330 lakhs.

12.2.13. *Additional requirement of funds*—So far in Sixth Plan Rs.41 crores have been given to Corporation and the Federation upto the tune of Rs.12.80 crores and Rs.28.20 crores respectively. Now, additional requirement of Rs.87.11 crores is being illustrated below :

12.2.14. To achieve the objectives of raising the total crushing capacity in State, 1.33 lakh TCD to 1.74 lakh TCD, which includes setting up of 13 new mills, increasing capacity utilisation of modernising, expanding and rehabilitating the old units more funds will have to be provided during 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85. The requirements of U. P. Co-operative Sugar Mill Federation and U. P. State Sugar Cor-

poration are given in the following tables :—

TABLE 6—Additional Requirement

(Rs. in crores)

Units	Requirement of additional outlay			
	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	Total
1	2	3	4	5
A—U. P. Co-operative Sugar Mills Federation				
<i>I. New Units</i>				
1. Semikhera and Ghosi	4.55	..	..	4.55
2. Morna and Nanpara	4.57	..	..	4.57
3. Sampurnagar and Puranpur	2.20	5.80	..	8.00
4. Powayan and Gadarpur .. .. .	..	4.00	4.00	8.00
5. Three new mills to be carried over to 7th Plan .. .. .	..	..	6.00	6.00
<i>II Rehabilitation</i>				
6. Aurai, Satha and Sathiom	3.30	..	..	3.30
7. Rasra, Budaun and Bilaspur .. .. .	..	5.50	..	5.50
<i>III Expansions</i>				
8. Bisalpur, Nanauta, Bilrayan and Sarsawa .. .. .	..	6.75	..	6.75
Total A	14.62	22.05	10.00	46.67
B—U. P. State Sugar Corporation				
<i>I. Rehabilitation, Modernisation and Expansion of old Units.</i>				
1. Mohiuddinpur	1.91	..	..	1.91
2. Amroha, Bijnor and Rampur	2.00	7.78	..	9.78
3. Two new mills 3000 TCD each in place of Barabanki-Burhwal-Jarwal Road and Lakshmiganj-Ramkola .. .. .	..	6.00	9.00	15.00
4. Bhatni .. .. .	..	0.50	1.00	1.50
<i>II —New Mills</i>				
5. Nandganj Rehabilitation	2.00	2.00	..	4.00
6. Kichha	0.30	..	..	0.30
7. Chandpur and Chhata .. .. .	..	1.75	1.20	2.95
8. Establishment of 1250 TCD ₄ Mill at Ghatampur (Kanpur Dehat)	1.00	4.00	..	5.00
Total—B	7.21	22.03	11.20	40.44
GRAND TOTAL (A+B)	21.83	44.08	21.20	87.11

3. VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES

12.3.1. *General Review*—An outlay of Rs.125 crores was approved for the programmes of Village and Small Industries Sector for Sixth Plan period. The sectoral outlays and expenditure are given below :—

TABLE 7—Details of Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in crores.)

Programmes	Sixth Plan outlay	Expenditure		Outlay
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5
1. Industrial Estate	6.00	0.89	1.08	1.35
2. Small Scale Industries Schemes	32.00	6.57	6.71	9.96
3. Handicrafts	15.00	2.53	2.31	2.25
4. Khadi and Village Industries	12.00	0.58	0.73	0.13
5. Handloom and Sericulture	60.00	7.32	9.90	5.81
Total	125.00	17.89	20.73	19.50

12.3.2. The demand for annual plan 1983-84 is Rs.30 crores in view of speeding up the process of industrialization and new promotional programmes being taken up. The new strategy adopted by the State Government is to strengthen the DICs and Tehsil/Block level functionaries so that Small and Cottage Industries could be proposed. Considerable efforts has been made to provide one-window service to the small entrepreneurs. Also procedures have been simplified to enable the entrepreneurs to avail of facilities. Infra-structural development is also being upgraded for attracting investment.

12.3.3. Highest priority under the new strategy is being accorded to the development of backward areas. For this purpose 21 such districts have been identified where, there are no large industries. The Task Force set-up by the State Government has identified new projects for these 21 districts where development of ancillary industries and other resources/demand-based industries in the small and village sector have been planned.

12.3.4. In addition, 10 'Zero' industry districts have been identified where even medium industries do not exist. Integrated plan for location of Central, Public, Joint and State Sector projects coupled with special incentives has been prepared for these districts. Further the

Central Task Forces are identifying 'Nucleus Projects' in 7 backward districts covered under the Central Capital Subsidy. An integrated plan for development of small scale and ancillary industries is being finalized.

12.3.5. Entrepreneurial development programmes are being taken up in the above districts so that right type of entrepreneurs take up the new industries proposed for these districts.

12.3.6. Laghu Udyog Bandhu has been constituted for assisting the small entrepreneurs in arranging such inputs which require clearance from other departments. Thus, one-window service has been introduced at the State level also.

12.3.7. The new pattern of DICs is being introduced which will help in providing one-window service at the district level and will also focus full attention to the problems of small industries concentrated in certain areas such as glass units in Firozabad (Agra), Pottery units in Khurja (Bulandshahr) and Chunar (Mirzapur), Sport goods artisans in Meerut, Electronic units in NOIDA, Shahibabad, Kanpur, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Raebareli and Sultanpur etc.

12.3.8. As a result of rapidly changing and re-orientation in the strategies, there has been rapid growth of small and

artisan oriented industries as given below :—

TABLE—8—Growth of Small and Artisans oriented Industries

(Number)

Year	Tiny SSI units		Artisan Units
	New	Cummulative	
1	2	3	4
1980-81	7953	55896	17410
1981-82	12530	68426	31066
1982-83 (Target)	13000	81426	30000
1983-84 (Proposed)	13000	94426	30000

12.3.9. Some of the constraints experienced in the rapid development of Village and Small Industries are :—

- (1) Inadequate allotment of raw materials by the Government of India particularly Coal, Iron & Steel (some categories), wax etc.
- (2) Inadequate outlays for promotional programmes like marketing, infra-structure development
- (3) Inadequate coverage under Entrepreneurial Development Training
- (4) Inadequate infra-structural facilities in Industrial Estates and Complexes.

12.3.10. Efforts are being made to overcome these constraints. Outlays for 1983-84 for Village and Small Industries Sector has been proposed at Rs.2400 lakhs.

12.3.11. *Industrial Estates*—The Industrial Estates Programme has been a very effective tool in providing suitable infra-structural facilities for the growth of Small Scale Industries in the desired areas. In view of the district advantages provided by these estates the demand of sheds/plots has been rapidly increasing. So far 75 industrial estates have been set-up and 12 are under construction. The details are given below :—

TABLE 9—Industrial Estates

Particulars	Unit	Sheds	Plots
1	2	3	4
1. Total constructed	No.	1066	3033
2. Allotments made	No.	926	2272
3. Working units in Industrial Estates	No.	865	1757
4. Persons employed	No.	15907	..
5. Annual Production	Rs. crores	78.00	..

12.3.12. During 1980-81 17 new industrial estates were taken where there was great demand for sheds/plots. In some of the existing estates there is considerable demand for new sheds. Thus expansion of existing estates and construction programme of new estates were taken-up. The estimated cost of 17 estates at that time was Rs.400 lakhs of which an amount of Rs.200 lakhs has been released and till 1981-82, 5 estates were completed.

12.3.13. An outlay of Rs.250 lakhs including Rs.70 lakhs for Hills is proposed for the year 1983-84 for (a) completion of on going 12 industrial estates out of 17 taken-up in Sixth Plan. (b) improvement in infra-structural facilities in the existing industrial estates, (c) construction of rural sheds for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes artisans in the districts where Schedule Caste artisans are concentrated. Programme for rural sheds for Harijans is very important and will facilitate to

improve the working condition of poor Harijan class in rural areas.

12.3.14. Because of inadequate funds being released for the industrial estates under construction, the cost escalation is tremendous. The programme was to be completed in 1982-83. It is necessary that balance funds should be released to enable the programmes completed by 1983-84.

12.3.15. *U. P. Small Industries Corporation*—The Corporation is assisting small industries in the distribution of raw materials through its 12 depots. The Corporation is also providing marketing assistance and is supplying machines on hire purchase. The Corporation has set up 7 Joint Sector projects and is promoting Industrial Complexes. Its paid-up share capital is Rs.100 lakhs which is being increased for meeting the requirements of funds for increased turn over.

The Corporation has taken other Pottery Development Schemes and running Chinhat and Khurja pottery centres. It is installing a tunnel Kiln for increasing the productivity of the Khurja Centre.

The Corporation expects to increase the turn over of Rs.40 crores in 1983-84 for which it requires additional funds. It also requires funds for implementing the Hire Purchase Scheme for the small and tiny sector units.

12.3.16. *U. P. State Leather Development and Marketing Corporation*—This Corporation is engaged in the overall development of leather industry, promoting export and internal sales of leather and leather made goods, providing assistance to the artisans mostly belonging to scheduled castes and institutions engaged in shoe making trade and also developing the techniques etc.

12.3.17. The Corporation has set up Common Facility Work-shop for finished leather at Unnao and is involved in setting up Common Facility Centres at Fatehpur and Basti. It has plans to open such centres at Faizabad and Agra also.

12.3.18. Besides the on-going schemes, for which the requirement during 1983-84 works out to about Rs.291.00 lakhs, the Corporation aims at establishing a 'High

Frequency and Vulcanising Facility Centre' at Agra with an investment of Rs.56.14 lakhs. The beneficiaries of the programmes of the Corporation are mainly the scheduled caste artisans and therefore, its main activities are classified under Special Component Plan.

12.3.19. *Direction and Administration*—Under this head the following schemes are running since 1980-81 :—

Schemes	Outlay 1983-84 Rs. lakhs..
1. Continuing of Regional Staff of Directorate of Industries ...	10.00
2. Technical Assistance Programme ...	7.00
3. Statistical and Documentation Cell ..	4.00
4. Evaluation and Planning Cell ...	1.00
5. Ancillary Development Cell/Sample rooms ...	2.00
... Expansion of Store Purchase Division ...	3.00
	Total .. 27.00

- (1) For the development of the backward areas some staff for effective supervision of DICs. was appointed at the Regional level. The State Government has strengthened the staff of hill areas by opening a separate office of the Additional Director (Hills).
- (2) Under the technical assistance programme, the Consultancy Cell of the Directorate of Industries which is also serving as a Secretariat of the Laghu Udyog Bandhu for small scale entrepreneurs giving technical guidance and taking up problems of industries and feasibility studies. Some staff has also been provided to the Regional Joint Directors for technical assistance under this programme.
- (3) *Statistical and Documentation Cell*—On the advice of the Development Commissioner (SSI) a Statistical Cell was set up in the Directorate of Industries for collection of statistics and monitoring the progress of various schemes/programmes. The data relating to number of units registered with the Director of Industries, Factory registered

under Factories Act and their employment, production and investment is collected by this Cell. Besides, the Cell is also collecting data on raw materials, resource data on regional indicators etc.

- (4) Evaluation and Planning Cell in the Directorate has been sanctioned by the Government in 1981-82 for formulation of Annual Plans and Five-Year Plans and the regular monitoring of various programmes including those of Corporations.
- (5) The Ancillary Development Cell has a skeleton staff for three officers i.e. Joint Director of Ancillary Development, Engineer (Chemical) and Engineer (Mechanical) for taking up surveys of Ancillary Industries and promotion of new units. There are 300 Ancillary Industries and 35 Industrial Complexes. The programme of ancillary industries development is continuously monitored by this Cell.
- (6) The Director of Industries is also the Purchase Officer for all Government Departments of the State, so that the industries in the State could be assisted in marketing their products. The Stores Purchase Cell has been reorganized on the pattern of D. G. S. and D. in the year 1981-82 and a technical Inspection Wing along with Finance Section is being added to enable the entrepreneurs to obtain payment of their supplies after technical inspection.

12.3.20. *Industrial Co-operatives*—There are 1,273 Industrial Co-operatives for SSI items and 1,124 Industrial Co-operatives for handicrafts artisans. There are 4,045 Co-operative for Khadi and Village Industries in the State. The Co-operatives are being provided share capital loan, managerial assistance and financial assistance for Workshop/Ware-houses. The intensive campaign for revitalization of Industrial Co-operatives has been organized. Also, the artisans concentrated in various areas are being organized into Co-operatives. An Apex organisation has also

been formed for providing marketing channels to the goods produced by these Co-operatives.

12.3.21. An outlay of Rs.45 lakhs has been proposed for 1983-84 of which Rs.10 lakhs is for setting up 5 Regional Marketing Centres, special societies of weaker section (antodaya) and another Rs.10 lakh is proposed for Apex Organization. The balance of Rs.25 lakhs is for assistance to 500 Industrial Co-operatives to be assisted during 1983-84.

Testing and Development Facilities for Small Scale Industries quality controlled and testing facilities are being provided through various testing laboratories such as Brass, Leather, Cutlery and Agriculture Implements, Electronics, Diesel Engines etc. at various places. These are continuing schemes for which an outlay of Rs.13.50 lakhs is proposed for 1983-84.

12.3.22. *Glass and Pottery Development*—The State has concentration of Glass and Pottery Industries/artisans. Common facility services in the form of supply of raw materials, designs, klins etc. are being provided through Pottery Development Centres at Jhansi, Nijamabad (Azamgarh), Chunar (Mirzapur). These are continuing schemes for which an outlay of Rs.5 lakhs is proposed for 1983-84.

12.3.23. *District Industries Centres*—There are 57 districts in the State and for staff and contingencies a sum of Rs.385 lakhs is required @Rs.5 lakh per district. However, in the current year the average expenditure per DIC would be around Rs.6 lakhs because of the increased D. A. etc.

12.3.24. The DICs. have been implementing promotional programmes and providing services to the small entrepreneurs. Particularly, the programme of IRD and TRYSEM are being implemented through DICs. The DICs. administration has been decentralised in such a way that there are 2 Assistant Managers in each Tehsil looking after 2 blocks.

12.3.25. The new pattern of DICs. is being introduced under which there will be Functional Managers under the General Manager and one optional Manager.

The areas of concentration of artisans have been identified for which Project Managers will be considered.

12.3.26. The DICs. are also looking

after the disbursement of financial assistance under various schemes of the State Government. The outlays proposed for the DICs. programmes are given below :

TABLE 10—Outlays for District Industries Centres

(Rupees in lakhs)

Item	Total	Centre Share	State Share
1	2	3	4
1. Staff and Contingencies/campainsds and Seminars	304.00	144.00	160.00
2. Small Loans	114.00	57.00	57.00
Total ..	418.00	201.00	217.00

12.3.27. Thus an outlay of Rs.217 lakhs has been proposed for implementation of the above scheme during the year 1983-84.

12.3.28. *Package Assistance for small, cottage and tiny sector units in rural growth centres*—The State Government has introduced the package assistance programme for small and tiny sector units. Under this programme Margin Money Loan, consultancy subsidy, power subsidy, Composite loans up to Rs.25,000 are being given to small units in 212 identified/ approved growth centres in the State. The growth centres were selected after Techno Economic Survey done on behalf of the Directorate by N. C. A. E. R. Growth centres are located in rural areas having population less than 50,000 according to the 1971 Census. According to the present norm a provision of Rs.1.00 lakh for composite loan per growth centre and margin money assistance has been included in the outlay of Rs.320 lakhs proposed for the year 1983-84. So far, more than 4,000 units have been registered in these growth centres of which 1,900 have been set up.

12.3.29. *Fairs and Exhibitions*—A provision of Rs.13 lakhs has been made for 1983-84 for participation in national, regional and district level exhibitions which are organised from time to time for encouraging the products of small scale entrepreneurs to be marketed. This is a continuing scheme.

12.3.30. *Industrial Complexes*—The State Government have promoted 35 Industrial Complexes for specific types of

industries under package assistance programme. The entrepreneurs are provided built up sheds, margin money loans, feasibility reports and technical guidance. So far, 300 units have come up in these complexes against 800 plan targetted.

An outlay of Rs.2 lakhs has been kept for 1983-84 for providing margin money and preparation of Techno Economic Feasibility Reports.

12.3.31. *Sports Goods Complex for Scheduled Caste at Meerut*—There is a concentration of Sports Goods for the artisans mostly belonging to Scheduled Caste. Under the Special Component Plan, these artisans will be provided workshop-cum-residence facilities in the complex which is being established on a 20 acres of land acquired for the purpose and 500 artisans will be accommodated. The complex will also provide common facility workshops and marketing facilities.

12.3.32. This scheme is on 50 per cent Central Assistance basis. An outlay of Rs.30 lakhs (State share) is proposed for 1983-84.

12.3.33. *Margin Money Loan to Educated Unemployed*—To encourage the educated unemployed persons to establish their own Small Scale Industrial Units this scheme has been launched by the State Government. The financial institutions while advancing loans expect that the enrepreneurs should invest at least 20 per cent of total investment from their own resources. Under this scheme 50 per cent of the margin money demanded by the Bank/U.P.F.C. (up to maximum

amount of Rs.50,000 per unit) is being provided. During 1981-82, a sum of Rs.27 lakhs was disbursed as margin money loan and the target for 1982-83 is Rs.24 lakhs.

12.3.34. An outlay of Rs.70 lakhs including Rs.20 lakhs for hill areas is proposed for the year 1983-84.

12.3.35. *Assistance to Small Scale Industrial Units*—With a view to providing incentives to small scale and tiny units the State Government has sanctioned assistance like power subsidy, interest subsidy, consultancy subsidy, subsidy on generating sets and State capital subsidy in backward areas. An outlay of Rs.243.50 lakhs is proposed for this scheme in the year 1983-84.

12.3.36. *R and D, Productivity and Modernisation Scheme*—With a view to assisting the new entrepreneurs in product development through the R and D and the Technical/Engineering Institutions, the State Government has introduced a scheme on setting up Nursery sheds in Engineering Colleges. Ten such sheds are working in Motilal Nehru Engineering College and 10 are under construction where new products are being developed.

12.3.37. The State Government has also introduced the scheme of assisting to the extent of 25 per cent of the cost of equipments installed by small scale units for R and D.

12.3.38. With a view to increasing the productivity of the small scale units, a scheme of giving 75 per cent assistance through National Productivity Council is functioning. On an average 15 S.S.I. units are taking up productivity studies through National Productivity Council whose cost is subsidised to the extent of 75 per cent.

12.3.39. For the above continuing schemes an outlay of Rs.6 lakhs is proposed for 1983-84.

12.3.40. *Entrepreneurial Development Training Programme*—The Directorate of Industries is organising the Entrepreneurial Development Training through the faculty of U. P. Industrial Consultants Ltd., Small Industries Service Institute, U. P. Financial Corporation, Banks, etc.

for training new entrepreneurs in various procedures for setting up an industry. During 1981-82, 13 such programmes were organised in which 400 entrepreneurs were trained. During 1982-83 12 programmes are in progress. An outlay of Rs.10 lakhs is proposed for 1983-84 of which Rs.5 lakhs is for hill districts where such programmes will be taken up in all growth centres.

12.3.41. *Industrial Potentiality and Market Survey*—Under this scheme Potentiality Surveys for identifying new industries and markets are taken up by the Directorate of Industries through various consultants. Area surveys and studies of groups of industries are also taken up. For these continuing schemes an outlay of Rs.7 lakhs is proposed including Rs.2 lakhs for hills during 1983-84.

12.3.42. *Assistance to Sick Units*—Because of various problems, a large number of small scale units have become sick. The State Government has taken up a scheme for providing assistance. Identified sick units which can be rehabilitated during 1982-83, assistance to the tune of Rs.20 lakhs is being provided to about 30 units covered under the programme. This programme is being implemented in coordination with banks and U. P. Financial Corporation. An outlay of Rs.50 lakhs is proposed for 1983-84.

12.3.43. *Export Incentives*—with a view to encouraging small scale units in taking up exports, the State Government has introduced a scheme of undertaking export potential surveys through U. P. Export Corporation and also providing assistance in the form of warehousing and transport facilities for which an outlay of Rs.3 lakhs is proposed for the year 1983-84.

12.3.44. *Special Schemes for Hill Areas*—Some exclusive schemes have been taken up for hill areas which are described in the separate plan for hill areas. The scheme include hill wool development programme, setting up of common facility and training services for carding, spinning and dyeing etc. An outlay of Rs.68 lakhs is proposed for these continuing schemes for 1983-84.

12.3.45. *Sub-Tribal Plan*—The State Government has been taking steps to ensure flow of benefits of general sector programmes to Scheduled Tribes. Accordingly, a sum of Rs.9.00 lakhs has been quantified during 1982-83 for the development of tribals living in Lakhimpur and Gonda districts. The programme aims at giving them training and assisting them in producing goods which can be marketed through various co-operatives.

12.3.46. After training in crafts like carpentry, smithy, weaving etc. improved tools etc. are proposed to be provided.

12.3.47. For the implementation of above programme an outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1983-84.

Handicrafts :

12.3.48. Uttar Pradesh occupies a prominent place in the Handicrafts Production. It has also considerable share in overseas markets. Broadly, the handicrafts of the State are handwoven carpets, art metal wares, wood carvings, chikan work, hand printing of textiles, horn, zari, zardozi patterns, ebony, cane, marble and stone carving artistic patterns and ceramics, ivory carving, tarkashi, jamdani, wooden toys, imitation jewellery and musical instruments.

12.3.49. It is estimated that out of 19 lakh artisans in the country roughly five lakhs are living in Uttar Pradesh. The production of handicrafts goods in the country is of the order of Rs.400 crores and U. P.'s contribution is about 40 per cent or Rs.160 crores annually. Most of the handicrafts are highly employment oriented particularly carpet making.

12.3.50. The State Government has taken-up a number of programmes for the revival of traditional crafts and for the development and modernisation of such handicrafts which have export market. The programmes include financial assistance in the form of share capital loan, managerial assistance, workshop/shed construction, assistance to co-operative societies of artisans and other schemes of training and common facility assistance. These are in brief as under :

1. Carpet Training Centres.
2. Training of craftsman through Master Craftsmen.

3. Marketing of goods through UPEC/RMCs/Sales Depot.
4. Assistance to Handicrafts Co-operatives.
5. Uttar Pradesh Export Corporation.
6. Uttar Pradesh State Brassware Corporation.
7. Bhadohi Industrial Development Authority.
8. Handicrafts week, exhibitions, common facility centres, etc.

12.3.51. An outlay of Rs.301 lakhs is proposed for 1983-84 including Rs.100 lakhs for Hills where a number of crafts are practised.

12.3.52. *Uttar Pradesh Export Corporation Ltd.*—The Corporation is engaged in promoting the export activities in the State, specially in the field of hand-knotted woollen carpets, art metalware, wood carving items, leather goods, handicraft items, textiles and rice etc. It is also making its significant contribution in the internal marketing of handicraft goods and providing overall help to the small scale village industries and handicraft units. The Corporation has taken up the scheme of carpet weaving training centres, besides advance carpet training centres, clipping, finishing and design centres etc. The Corporation has started a scheme of Training-cum-Production Centres for the development of the Chikan Industry. During the year 1983-84 the requirement of the Corporation in respect of Continuing Schemes works out to about Rs.129 lakhs and that for the new proposal of 'Buyer Seller Meet' to the tune of Rs. 4.00 lakhs.

12.3.53. The Corporation is maintaining the Air Cargo Complex at Varanasi and also supervising the Bhadohi Industrial Development Authority which aims at providing infrastructure to the carpet industry at and around Bhadohi.

An outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs is being proposed for the year 1983-84.

12.3.54. *Uttar Pradesh State Brassware Corporation Ltd.*—The U. P. State Brassware Corporation was set up with a view to providing assistance for the overall development of metal artware industry, specially to the artisans for improving their

lot and to enable them to earn higher income. The corporation provides raw material, designs, technology etc. and help in marketing both in export and inland.

12.3.55. A Non-Ferrous Rolling Mill is being set up at Moradabad which is expected to go in production in the current year.

12.3.56. 'Pital Basti' an industrial estate, providing package of assistance to the artisans is being set up at Moradabad. Industrial Estate is also being set up at Jalesar (Etah). Besides, the Corporation has set up service centres at Sultanpur, Varanasi, Mirzapur, Aligarh, Almora, Jakhore (Lalitpur) and is collaborating for setting up a Training-cum-Common Facility Centre at Moradabad with UNDP assistance.

12.3.57. An outlay of Rs.70.00 lakhs is being proposed for the continuing programmes of the Corporation during 1983-84.

New Schemes :

(1) Survey of metal industry throughout the State has been completed by UPICO. Existing areas of activity and potential growth centres have been identified. As a result it is proposed to establish functional craft Complexes at Mirzapur, Varanasi, Aligarh and Mathura during the year, 1983-84.

(2) Besides, the Corporation proposes to establish a non-ferrous Rolling Mill at Mirzapur. Feasibility report for the same is already under preparation.

(3) Traditional techniques are getting absolute demand for increased production and improved quality which require introduction of new techniques and tools urgently. Corporation proposes to expand training and help the artisans in acquiring improved tools.

(4) Export trade from India in Brass artware is facing recession due to tough competition from other countries and the other States of the country. Market intelligence, quality control etc. are urgently required which the corporation proposes to introduce as Market assistance to the artisan.

(5) Corporation has been providing raw material to the artisans by investing money borrowed from Banks at a considerable interest. It is proposed to establish a raw-material bank with a seed capital of Rs.40 lakhs only, which can be used for procuring/providing raw material to the artisans at a cheaper rate and by rendering the funds several times considerable turnover in this activity can be achieved.

12.3.58. Thus the new schemes that are urgent in nature require an additional outlay of Rs.175 lakhs for which no provision has been made so far due to paucity of funds.

12.3.59. *Training Centres*—Under this scheme, the following programmes have been taken up :—

(a) *Carpet Training Centres*—For imparting training to carpet weavers 66 carpet training centres and 53 advanced training centres have already been established during 1981-82. During 1980-81, 100 carpet training centres, six advanced training centres and three clipping, finishing and design centres were established. It is proposed to continue this programme during 1983-84 also. As such an outlay of Rs.97 lakhs including Rs.30 lakhs for Hills is proposed for 1983-84.

(b) *Training through Master Craftsmen*—This scheme has been in operation since 1976-77. During the year 1982-83 it was proposed to set-up 50 centres for imparting training to 250 artisans and a provision of Rs.3.25 lakhs was made in the budget for 1982-83. To continue this scheme an outlay of Rs.4.50 lakhs including Rs.2 lakhs for Hill Areas is proposed during 1983-84.

(c) *Carpet Co-operative Societies*—Under this programme, share capital loan/managerial assistance is provided to the carpet co-operatives to strengthen the co-operatives of the carpet industry. For this purpose an outlay of Rs.1.50 lakhs is proposed for the year 1983-84.

(d) *Carpet Training Centre for Scheduled Castes*—This scheme has been

proposed under the special assistance of the Central Government to improve the economic condition of Scheduled Caste artisans. It is proposed to set-up 10 training centres in the district where there is concentration of carpet weavers especially of Scheduled Castes.

12.3.60. For the implementation of this programme an outlay of Rs.14.50 lakhs including Rs.4.50 lakhs for Hill Areas is proposed during 1983-84.

12.3.61. Thus a total outlay proposed for training centres is Rs.120.50 lakhs including Rs.36.50 lakhs for Hill Areas for the year 1983-84.

12.3.62. *Promotional Schemes*—For the development of handicrafts various promotional schemes/programmes have also been launched. The outlays envisaged for 1983-84 are given under :

(Rupees in lakhs)

<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>Outlays for 1983-84</i>
(i) Common Facility Centre, Varanasi	2.00
(ii) Celebration of Handicrafts Week	1.50
(iii) Craft Complex, Agra	1.00
(iv) Chikan Centre	3.50
(v) Awards to handicrafts artisans	0.50
Total	8.50

12.3.63. Thus, an outlay of Rs.8.50 lakhs is proposed during 1983-84 for the implementation of the above programme.

12.3.64 *Assistance to Handicrafts Co-operatives*—Under this scheme such facilities as share capital loan/managerial assistance, grant for workshed are provided to the handicrafts co-operative societies. An outlay of Rs.17 lakhs has been proposed in District Sector for the year 1983-84.

12.3.65. *Bhadohi Industrial Authority*—The State Government has set-up "Bhadohi Development Authority" at Bhadohi, Varanasi for the development of carpet industry and to provide the industry with requisite infrastructure which will promote exports. It will provide financial assistance to the entrepreneurs intending

to start the carpet units already engaged in the industry. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1983-84. This does not meet the requirement fully. For this task an additional outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is needed.

12.3.66. *Hill Area Handicrafts Scheme*—Various schemes of handicrafts sector are continuing exclusively in Hill Areas such as papri wood scheme, shawl weaving scheme, ringal utilisation scheme etc. for which total outlay of Rs.55 lakhs is proposed for 1983-84.

12.3.67. *Khadi and Village Industries*—The Khadi and Village Industries Board has taken up development of selected industries such as Ghani oil, non-edible oil/soap, leather, processing of agricultural produce etc. relevant to the rural economy of the State. Since Khadi and Village Industries Corporation is not financing generally to such schemes which are not in their pattern or on individual basis, the State Board has taken up such scheme as their pattern. An outlay of Rs.65 lakhs is proposed for these scheme during 1983-84.

12.3.68. The rebate on Khadi given by Khadi and Village Industries Board on selected occasions became inadequate. The outlay for Khadi and Village Industries Board therefore, needs to be increased substantially.

Special Component Plan

12.3.69. Under the village and small industries sector excluding sericulture and and Handloom an outlay of Rs.1720 lakhs has been envisaged during 1983-84 out of which the divisible amount is Rs.770.50 lakhs. An amount of Rs.180.00 lakhs is expected to flow to special component plan schemes. Under the village and small industries sector, the Handloom and Sericulture programmes have more avenues for Scheduled Caste people under the special component plan as such more flow of funds to special component plan is likely to be made from this sector.

12.3.60 The main thrust of the programme relates to cottage, artisans, leather shoe workers, carpet weaving and other handicrafts industries. Efforts are being made to promote small and cottage industries where there is a large percentage of Scheduled Caste artisans

who are traditionally employed in these industries. Specific schemes of providing managerial assistance and share-capital to Industrial Co-operatives of Scheduled Caste and weaker sections, assistance for godowns, marketing of shoes, assistance in procurement of raw materials, design development and common facility centres etc. are being provided through Corporations. Besides, there are training schemes for Scheduled Caste persons under which trained beneficiaries will be provided assistance in taking up small and cottage industries.

20-Point Programme

12.3.61. The development of Village and Small Industries and introduction of improved technology for increasing production and creating new employment opportunities is the main theme of the 20 Point Programme for this Sector. The broader vision includes massive thrust to be given for small, cottage, handloom and handicraft industries and provision of adequate facilities for them to grow, development of infrastructural facilities, simplification of procedures for flow assistance to small entrepreneurs etc. Due to the inclusion of entire Village and Small Industries Sector under point 18 of 20-point programme, the State Government has given a new orientation to this sector. The strategy devised is to give priority in the development of infra-structure facilities, introduction of one window concept for time bound clearances, strengthening of training and entrepreneurial development programmes and devising new incentives etc.

12.3.62. To achieve the objectives of 20-Point Programme the schemes like Industrial Estates, development of backward areas by identifying 21 backward districts of which 10 "Zero Industry" districts will be accorded priority, upgradation of technology and management by various training programmes and special Component Plan have been designed and priority has been accorded for providing outlay for strengthening these programmes.
Handloom

12.3.63. Handloom is the most important segment of industrial activity of the State. The main characteristic of this industry is that it has rural and semi-urban basis and ranks only next to agriculture

with regard to earning and employment. The other characteristic of the industry is that it has the largest coverage of people belonging to the weavers section of the society. The industry also occupies prominent position as regards production of cloth to meet the clothing requirement of the masses.

12.3.64. The handloom industry has been progressing well in the State. The production of handloom cloth has been increasing constantly. The number of co-operatives has also increased gradually and the number of weavers brought into the co-operative fold has also increased. This has been helpful not only in providing greater employment avenues but has been greatly responsible for providing economic security to the people belonging to weaver section and minority community. The contribution of the Handloom Sector has been noteworthy towards gross industrial output and general growth rate of the State.

12.3.65. *Strategy for Annual Plan 1983-84*—Handloom Sector has been recognised as one of the important sectors for providing employment as well as stimulating industrial production. The strategy for Annual Plan 1983-84 has, therefore, been so devised that the production of cloth should be increased from the present level of 502 million metres to 540 million metres by strengthening the co-operatives as well as individual fold. It is envisaged to encourage co-operatives of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes for ensuring their economic betterment and greater involvement in the production programme. It is also proposed to arrange for necessary inputs and assistances for them on priority basis. Efforts will also be aimed at ensuring adequate and timely supply of yarn to the weavers through Spinning Mills in the public and co-operative sector by stepping up their existing production and setting up of new ones besides improved technology for production, standardisation of products, increasing wages, maximum utilisation of production capacity, revival of dormant societies, arrangement of institutional services, appropriate machinery for marketing of goods shall also be taken up.

12.3.66. *Performance during 1980-81 and 1981-82*—For encouraging development handloom industry in the State, various

steps have been taken for accelerated growth and stepping up of production and marketing arrangements. The production of handloom cloth was 460 million metres at the end of 1979-80 which rose to 502 million meters by the end of 1981-82. As a result of various steps taken for co-operativisation of handlooms in the State, the number of co-operatives has also been increasing from year to year. It is estimated that over 16 lakh weavers and 5.10 lakh looms are in the State. The number of registered co-operative societies was 3311 in 1979-80 which rose to 4058 till March 1982. About 3.30 lakh looms were brought under co-operative fold up to March, 1982. The achievements made under various segments are narrated below :

12.3.67. *Financial Assistance*—Financial component plays a vital role in augmenting industrial activity. Handloom industry which does not require any specific infrastructural arrangements is no exception. A number of schemes for providing financial assistance to the weavers are in operation. The scheme for share capital loan to the weaver's societies, working capital assistance under Reserve Bank of India scheme, assistance for providing construction of worksheds, establishment of Dye House and modernisation of handlooms are also being implemented. In 1979-80, 723 societies were given share capital loan amounting to Rs.70 lakhs. These figures have constantly been on increase and 749 societies were assisted in 1981-82 and Rs.85.20 lakhs were disbursed to the societies. During 1982-83 it is proposed to assist 754 societies under this scheme. Another important scheme which has its impact on the growth of the handloom industry is scheme for working capital assistance through co-operative bank under Reserve Bank of India scheme. In 1979-80, 1082 societies were provided assistance and in subsequent years these figures have been growing constantly, i.e. 1,173, 1,425 in 1980-81 and in 1981-82 respectively. The quantum of assistance also rose from Rs.280.75 lakhs in 1979-80 to Rs.413.87 lakhs in 1980-81. The scheme for modernisation of looms introduced in 1976-77 has also made appreciable impact with regard to introduction of improved techniques of production.

12.3.68. *Raw Material*—Raw Material is the basic input for any industry.

This is more so in the case of handloom industry. Scarcity of yarn to the weavers was posing a serious threat to the handloom industry in the past but timely action by the Government not only saved the situation from further deterioration but also resulted in various programmes for setting up of spinning mills for production of yarn.

12.3.69. For speedy solution to the problem of adequate and timely supply of yarn to the weavers, the State Government has decided to set up seven Spinning Mills in the co-operative sector besides four existing co-operative mills at Etawah, Bulandshahr, Nagina (Bijnor) and Maghar, (Basti). Seven co-operative spinning mills are being set up at Mau-Aima (Allahabad), Amroha (Moradabad), Baheri (Bareilly), Mahmoodabad (Sitapur), Bahadurganj (Gazipur), Fatehpur and Farrukhabad. Each spinning mill shall have 25,000 spindles at the initial stage and the capacity shall be subsequently increased to 50,000 spindles. The total cost of these spinning mills is Rs.62 crores out of which State Government's share of Rs.27 crores has already been provided in 1981-82. Sufficient progress has been achieved in respect of five spinning mills and selection of sites is in progress for Farrukhabad and Fatehpur. It is expected that with the commissioning of these projects about 10,000 persons will get employment.

12.3.70. *Production*—Various measures have been taken to increase the production of cloth so as to meet the clothing requirement of the people in general and poor people in particular. These measures have been applied both in the co-operative and individual sector. Efforts have been made to increase the production capacity of the co-operative societies through the provision of various facilities and inputs, on the one hand and by encouraging establishment of Intensive Handloom Development Projects at Gorakhpur, Mau, Meerut, Moradabad, Faizabad and Bijnore under the aegis of U. P. Handloom Corporation, besides handloom complexes at 17 places in the State. Uttar Pradesh Handloom Corporation has come forward in a big way in stimulating production of handloom cloth through Intensive Projects. It has been decided to promote two more such projects each at Hardoi-Sitapur and Aligarh-Etah. The work for which is already in progress.

12.3.71. State has attained a pride position in the country with regard to production of Janta Cloth in 1981-82. Uttar Pradesh Handloom Corporation alone produced Janta Cloth worth Rs.23 crores in 1981-82, setting aside all previous records of production.

12.3.72. Uttar Pradesh made another stride in the production of cloth with the introduction of Polyester and Terricot. The main production centres of terricot and polyester cloth are Ranipur-Mauranipur (Jhansi), Pariawan, Kunda (Pratapgarh), Etawah, Meerut, Mau and Kanpur. It is estimated that more than five thousand looms of the State are engaged in the production of handloom Terricot and Polyester fabrics and the number has been gradually increasing. With this trend it is estimated that by the end of 1982-83 more than 10 thousand looms will be brought under this production programme.

12.3.73. *Processing Facilities*—Although handloom industry of the State occupies prominent position, constraints like absence of processing and related facilities have been having adverse effects. The situation further deteriorated with the introduction of terricot polyester fabrics. The weavers of the State have been depending upon neighbouring State of Punjab and Hariyana for processing facilities. In order to overcome the situation a Process House has been set up at Khalilabad (Basti) at a total cost of Rs.1.00 crore which has since started working. It is estimated that more than five thousand weavers are being benefited and their earnings and production have tremendously increased.

12.3.74. The Ranipur-Mauranipur area of Jhansi has become a growing centre of handloom terricot/polyester production. The weavers of the area are of Scheduled Caste community and have developed expertise in production of terricot/polyester cloth but processing facilities are conspicuously absent. It is, therefore, envisaged to set up a process house at Mauranipur during the current financial year at a total cost of Rs.1.00 crore.

12.3.75. *Marketing*—Marketing has been one of the difficult problems of the handloom industry. Weavers societies who have meagre resources with them are unable to look after marketing of their

products. In the absence of proper marketing outlets, the societies are placed in a difficult situation and have often to resort to closure. This problem has received adequate attention of the Government. Various measures have been taken to promote marketing of handloom goods.

12.3.76. UPICA, which is the apex organisation of the co-operatives of the State, is purchasing handloom products of its member societies and is marketing the same through its 36 show-rooms located in prominent cities of the State and outside. The total turn-over of UPICA was Rs.551.51 lakhs in 1979-80 which rose to Rs.781.51 lakhs in 1980-81 and Rs.945.99 lakhs in 1982-83.

12.3.77. Uttar Pradesh Handloom Corporation has also come forward in a big way in the field of marketing. The corporation has set up 87 show-rooms in different parts of the State and the country. The total turn-over of Handloom Corporation stood at Rs.24 crores in 1979-80. This figure rose to Rs.40.72 crores in 1980-81 and Rs.52.89 crores in 1981-82.

12.3.78. The State Government has been organising exhibitions throughout the country for clearance sale of handloom goods produced by the Co-operative of the State. Every year 15 exhibitions are organised throughout the country for sale of handloom goods of the societies. This has been the unique feature of the marketing activity and has been largely responsible for augmenting the sales and clearance of accumulated and unsold stock of the handloom goods cloth worth Rs.5 to 6 crores which was sold through the exhibitions in 1981-82.

12.3.79. *Technical know-how and Training*—Handloom industry does not require any technical know-how and the weavers have been doing this job as a traditional profession. However, introduction of improved appliances and production technique have not spared this industry and therefore, knowledge of modern techniques of production, dyeing, processing and calendaring is the need of the hour. Besides, adequate knowledge of co-operative rules and procedures is also vital for successful implementation of developmental programmes. To cater the training needs for the employee and staff members of the Co-operatives, Co-opera-

tive Training Institute, Kanpur and Co-operative Training College, Lucknow have been playing vital role. These institutions are training about 100 persons. In addition to these institutions, Institute of Handloom Technology is also imparting training in handloom technology for the benefit of handloom industry.

12.3.80. *Sericulture*—Silk fabrics of Uttar Pradesh have been renowned all over the world. This industry is primarily agrarian in character and offers remunerative profession to the silk worm rearers. Although the traditional skills are available in the State, the main production centre of silk yarn is Karnataka. We have, therefore, been depending for supply of raw-material on that State but in the recent year the supply of silk yarn has been gradually reduced which is not only retarding the progress of the industry but is also posing serious threat to the existence of the industry. The State Government is fully alive of the situation and efforts are under way to increase the production of the raw silk in the State. A number of programmes for increasing the production of raw silk have already been initiated. The Tarai Development Project has already been launched covering seven districts of Tarai area. Two more such projects, one at Mirzapur and the other in Bundelkhand, are also being taken up. Besides, Model Chawki and silk rearing demonstration centres have also been launched. At present 18 districts have been brought under the purview of this industry. By the end of Sixth Plan (1980—85) it is targetted to cover 35 districts. The production of raw silk has been increasing in the State from year to year. The total production of raw silk was 4300 kgs. in 1979-80 which rose to 5100 kgs. in 1980-81 and 6000 kgs. in 1981-82.

12.3.81. For developing silk industry in the State on sound professional lines and with a view to assisting the artisans engaged in the industry, an Intensive Silk Development Project is being promoted at Varanasi. Preliminary work for promoting the project has already been completed and the project is set ready for starting the work. The project will cover Mubrakpur and Varanasi area and would benefit about 10 thousand artisans of this industry and would also result in substantial increase in their earnings.

12.3.82. *Targets and Achievements in 1982-83*—The scheme for share capital loan to weavers co-operatives has been getting popularity and is one of the oldest programmes of handloom sector. This scheme has been included in district sector in 1982-83 and an outlay of Rs.81.18 lakhs (Rs.80.98 lakhs for plain and Rs.0.20 lakhs for Hills) has been envisaged and 754 societies are targetted to be benefited. Till the end of August, 1982, 167 societies have been provided assistance. It is expected that the target for the year would be achieved.

12.3.83. Under the scheme of working capital assistance under Reserve Bank of India scheme a target of assisting 1500 societies has been fixed and a sum of Rs.650 lakhs is proposed to be given to the societies. As against this 526 co-operatives have been given Rs.355.41 lakhs by end of August, 1982. It is expected that the target under the scheme would be exceeded.

12.3.84. For ensuring proper functioning of the societies as per co-operative rules, the Government is assisting the societies by providing grant for the first three years @ Rs.5,400, Rs.3,600 and Rs.1,800 per year for the appointment of trained Secretary. In 1982-83, 348 societies are to be benefited and a sum of Rs.11.92 lakhs would be utilised by way of grant to the societies for the appointment of trained Secretaries.

12.3.85. The scheme for modernisation in 1976-77 has also shown encouraging results in the field of improved technology and production techniques. As against 1,040 societies provided Rs.5.20 lakhs by way of grant in 1981-82 a sum of Rs.11.96 lakhs would be disbursed as grant in 1982-83 to 2,390 societies. Since 1981-82 this scheme has been modified and the societies are to be given both loan and grant facilities in the ratio of 1 : 2. It is expected that modified scheme would not only extend increased financial assistance but would also ensure proper utilisation.

12.3.86. For providing dyeing facilities to the weaver societies, the Govern-

ment is providing Rs.0.375 lakhs per society by way of loan for setting-up of Dye House. In 1982-83, 19 societies will be given loan for this purpose amounting to Rs.7.12 lakhs.

12.3.87. For enabling the societies to have their own workshop for the purpose of production programme of handloom cloth, societies are given loan @Rs.0.60 lakhs per society. During the year 1982-83, 13 societies would be given assistance to the tune of Rs.7.80 lakhs as against 4 societies and Rs.2.40 lakhs in 1981-82. For effecting clearance of accumulated and unsold stock of handloom cloth of the societies as many as 1,500 societies will participate in the exhibitions being organised at different places of the country. It is expected that a sum of Rs.100 lakhs would be paid by way of rebate on the sale of cloth in these exhibitions during 1983-84. It is hoped that goods over Rs.6 crores would be sold through this reduction sale campaign.

12.3.88. In the State the total number of registered societies stood at 4,058 in 1981-82. It has been proposed to organise 150 new co-operatives thereby raising the number of registered societies to 4,208. Till August, 1982, 42 societies have been organised of which most of the societies are Scheduled Caste.

12.3.89. The production of handloom cloth in the State was 502 million metres in 1981-82. As against this a target of 510 million metres has been fixed for 1982-83. Till August, 1982, 204.23 million metres of cloth has been produced.

12.3.90. The provision of latest and new designs for handloom cloth is very essential and is very important in day to day changing fashion and taste. Five design centres each at Kanpur, Etawah, Bareilly, Mau and Bara Banki are engaged in the task of evolving new designs for being offered to the weaver's societies free of cost for adoption. Each design centre is evolving 100 designs every year. In 1982-83, 500 new designs will be evolved against which 215 designs have already been evolved till the end of August, 1982.

12.3.91. In the sphere of standardisation and quality control, the role of 27 quality marking centres (25 in the plains and 2 in the hills) has been quite satisfac-

tory. The target of quality marking goods worth Rs.110 lakhs has been earmarked for the year 1982-83 against which goods worth Rs.38.65 lakhs was 'Q' marked till the end of August, 1982.

12.3.92. Under the weavers education programme, 40 seminars are held every year throughout the State. Till August, 1982, 7 such seminars have been held and 348 persons have been trained in co-operative methods and functioning.

12.3.93. For upgrading the knowledge of weavers in handloom production, small batches consisting of progressive weavers are sent on tour to prominent handloom production centres inside and outside the State. In 1982-83, 10 such tours are proposed to be organised for the benefit of 100 persons.

12.3.94. For ensuring adequate supply of raw material (raw silk) to the silk weavers of the State various steps have been taken for increasing the production of raw silk. As a result of these steps the production of raw silk is proposed to be raised to 10,000 kgs. as against 6,000 kgs. in 1981-82. Due to bad weather conditions the production of raw silk up to August, 1982 has been 2,900 kgs. However, with the beginning of autumn season it is expected that the production will pick up and the target set-forth would be achieved.

Programme for 1983-84

12.3.95. The programmes of Handloom sector are aimed at for providing financing, raw material, facilities and services, technological improvement, skill upgradation and marketing machinery for the benefit of over 16 lakh weavers both under co-operative fold and outside. Besides, above various schemes are running for updating knowledge and outlook of the weavers for the benefit of the industry. As against the total Sixth Plan outlay of Rs.60 crores for the Handloom Sector, an outlay of Rs.4,875.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the schemes under handloom programmes. The actual expenditure under this programme was Rs.601.78 lakhs in 1980-81 and Rs.863.25 lakhs in 1981-82. An outlay of Rs.440.09 lakhs has been provided for 1982-83 but the expenditure

is expected to be of the order of Rs.580.00 lakhs.

12.3.96. Handloom sector forms the basis for providing relief to the people belonging to the weaker section and there is, therefore, dire need to strengthening and augment this programme both in the interest of welfare of the masses and also for providing a livelihood to them. The schemes of the Handloom group are, therefore, intended to strengthening the schematic pattern with the provision of adequate funds and also by ensuring effective and efficient working.

12.3.97. The scheme for share capital loan has been largely responsible for the growth of Handloom industry in the co-operative fold. In fact this scheme has helped a great deal in reaching the benefits to the individual weavers by way of their share contribution for the society. An outlay of Rs.90.00 lakh has, therefore, been proposed for the year 1983-84. This is likely to benefit about 800 societies.

12.3.98. The role of Intensive Handloom Development Projects launched in the State in 1976-77, through the U. P. Handloom Corporation has been commendable in the field of modernisation, training, design development, Pre-loom and post-loom facilities, raw material supply, warehousing and marketing. Six such projects would, therefore, continue to function besides introduction of two new projects viz. Hardoi-Sitapur and Aligarh-Etah. These two new projects would cover 10,000 looms of the area. An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1983-84.

12.3.99. The Scheme of Modernisation of Handlooms is getting popular from year to year. This scheme has now been included under the District Sector and the benefits would accrue to the districts. In order to meet the increasing requirement of the district in the interest of improved technology of production and quality an outlay of Rs.12.50 lakhs has been proposed under this scheme for 1983-84 which would benefit 2,500 looms and about 250 societies.

22.3.100. For enabling the societies to appoint co-operative trained staff for their effective functioning, the scheme for managerial assistance is proposed to be further strengthened in view of its increasing popularity amongst the co-operatives. This is a District Sector Scheme and hence the benefits would accrue to the districts directly. An outlay of Rs.12.50 lakhs has been envisaged for the purpose.

12.3.101. The role of U. P. Handloom Corporation and UPICA (Apex organisation of Co-operatives in U.P.), has been very commendable in the field of marketing of Handloom goods. These two organisations have got a network of sale-outlets throughout the country and both the organisations have been showing increasing trends from year to year. With the going popularity of U. P. Handloom goods in the country, it is considered essential to strengthen the marketing set-up of both these organisations. An outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs has therefore been proposed for the purpose of opening of 15 show-rooms (10 by U. P. Handloom Corporation and 5 by U.P.I.C.A.).

12.3.102. For attracting the consumers to purchase Handloom cloth, rebate ranging from 5 per cent to 20 per cent is allowed on selected occasions and specified days. An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1983-84.

12.3.103. To strengthen the publicity programme by advertisement in the newspapers and magazines, other modern media of publicity viz. audio-visible publicity hoarding, T. V. and Radio an outlay of Rs.9.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1983-84.

12.3.104. U. P. State Handloom Corporation has been a catalyst in the field of Handloom Industry in the State which has acquired expertise in the field of production, training and marketing of Handloom goods. To strengthen this organisation an outlay of Rs.45 lakhs is being provided for the year 1983-84.

12.3.105. The contribution of U.P.I.C.A. in the field of production and marketing of handloom goods of co-operative societies needs no further emphasis. This organisation has also undertaken to

manufacture production of tericot/polyester fabrics at certain selected places and is also arranging for supply of synthetic yarn to the weavers through Petrofiles India (Ltd.), Baroda. In view of this it is proposed to provide an outlay of Rs.30.00 lakhs to UPICA, to strengthen its capital base.

13.3.106. To overcome the problem of finance in the wake of trade, slump and depression it is proposed to provide an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs as financial assistance under the scheme of UPFC through the U. P. Handloom Corporation during 1983-84.

12.3.107. For enabling the co-operative societies to be stronger and viable units, so as to avail various facilities from different organisations and ensure their inflow to their member weavers, a new scheme of District Co-operative Federation was introduced in Gorakhpur in 1981-82. This Federation is in the process of completing various formalities and soon it is expected to come up. A similar Federation is being promoted at Azamgarh during the current year. In view of the growing popularity of this scheme one such Federation is also proposed to be set up in 1983-84 for which an outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs has been proposed.

12.3.108. For the benefit of silk weavers concentrated in and around Varanasi, a Silk Development Project has been taken up at Varanasi for which Rs.10.00 lakhs were given in 1981-82 for purchase of land, building and other equipments, such as twisting machines etc. For completion of this Project in 1983-84 an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been proposed.

12.3.109. For affording processing facilities for the weavers of Khalilabad (Basti) and Gorakhpur area, a process house has been established at Khalilabad (Basti) at a total cost of Rs.100.00 lakhs. With the enormous increase in the production of tericot/polyester fabrics in Ranipur—Mauranipur area of Jhansi, there is growing demand for setting up of a process house for the benefit of this area. It is, therefore, proposed to take up the work in 1982-83 with the modest provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs. A sum of Rs.10.00

lakh is proposed to be provided in 1983-84 for this purpose.

12.3.110. For promoting sale by co-operatives through their own sale outlets, a new scheme was taken up in 1981-82 for opening of sale depots by the primary co-operative societies. The scheme has been patronized by the societies and more and more societies are coming forward to avail the benefits. This is a District Sector Scheme. An outlay of Rs.13.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1983-84.

12.3.111. The absence of warehousing facilities with the weavers have been resulting in loss to them in the period of slump and depression. Therefore an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is being proposed to provide warehousing facilities to the weavers at appropriate places of weavers concentration in 1983-84.

12.3.112. Hate committee as well as Reserve Bank of India, have recommended that there should be one supervisor for each 10 societies and one textile inspector per each 30 societies. At present there are more than 3,800 Handloom Societies. As a result of implementation of DIC programme the number of posts originally provided has been considerably reduced. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been proposed for field staff as per R. B. I. norms.

12.3.113. Although the separate Directorate of Handloom & Textiles was created in 1972-73, there has not been any increase in the staffing pattern, although the activities of the Directorate have been multiplied and increased manifold in every sphere of its working. A modest outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1983-84 for strengthening its organisational structure for effective and efficient functioning.

Sericulture

12.3.114. As has been stated earlier, sericulture has to play an important role in the economy of the State. Various schemes of this group are, therefore, aimed at increasing the mulberry plantation, Silk worms rearing and production of cocoons and raw-silk. The activities of sericulture industry are both in the plains and hills. For stimulating production programme, Tarai Development Project

has been launched in seven districts of the State. Moreover two more such Projects one in the Tribal area of south Mirzapur and the other for Bundelkhand are also proposed to be taken up this year (1982-83). Model Chawki and demonstration centres are being set-up at various places both in plains and hills. Two grainages, one at Haldwani (Naini Tal) and the other at Etawah are also being established.

12.3.115. A new project for covering Bareilly and Budaun belt has also been conceived and an outlay of Rs.6.90 lakhs has been proposed for this project in 1983-84.

12.3.116. The programmes, for 1983-84 of the sericulture group involve an total outlay of Rs.170.00 lakhs of which Rs.65.00 lakhs would be utilized in the hills and the remaining would be utilized in the plains.

12.3.117. It is estimated that with the implementation of various programmes under sericulture, the production of raw-silk will increase to 12,000 kgs. and about 14,000 persons would be benefited.

Special Component Plan

12.3.118. For the benefit of persons belonging to the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes communities, Special Component Plan Programmes were taken up in 1980-81 i.e. with the advent of Sixth Plan. The schemes is being implemented in two parts. The first part relates with the State Sector Plan outlays quantified for the Special Component Plan and the other part relates to the provision received from the Central Government.

12.3.119. In 1981-82 the total expenditure under Special Component Programme was Rs.124.07 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.145.00 lakhs was originally kept for 1982-83 but with the drastic cut in the outlays, the revised outlay for Special Component Plan of State Government funds has been reduced to Rs.120.00 lakhs only. An outlay of Rs.145.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1983-84.

12.3.120. Under the central scheme Rs.19.10 lakhs was provided in 1980-81 which has been utilised. In 1981-82 Rs.22.60 lakhs was sanctioned. The requirement of Rs.54.50 lakhs has been envisaged for 1982-83. It is proposed to benefit 30 societies under this programme

in 1983-84 for which an outlay of Rs.115.20 lakhs has been proposed.

20-Point Programme

12.3.121. Under the 20-Point Programme the target of production of 510 million metres of cloth has been envisaged in 1982-83 through the provision of various assistance facilities and inputs to the weavers in the State. The scheme for share capital assistance has been largely responsible for the growth of Handloom Sector and increased production of handloom cloth. An outlay of Rs.90 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1983-84.

12.3.122. Other items having close relationship with the achievements of 20-Point Programmes are turn-over of U. P. Handloom Corporation, UPICA and training of persons under various training programmes. During the year 1983-84 it is proposed to strengthen the financial structure of UPICA and Handloom Corporation. It is proposed to provide an outlay of Rs.45.00 lakhs to Handloom Corporation and Rs.30.00 lakhs to UPICA in 1983-84. The activities of Sericulture Programme are proposed to suitably strengthen in various spheres of its activities and these would have cumulative effect on the increased production of raw-silk in the State.

12.3.123. *Monitoring Programme*—The Directorate is undertaking continuous and regular monitoring of various Plan programmes through monthly, quarterly reports, regular meetings of the field staff besides, thorough checking and scrutiny of the periodical returns received from the fields. Corrective measures are taken through the monitoring of these reports so as to ensure that the targets set forth under various programmes are achieved and no short falls occur.

4. GEOLOGY AND MINING

12.4.1. The State Directorate of Geology and Mining, commenced mineral exploration work in 1955 and has since been able to chalk out an inventory of several industrial mineral deposits as well as potential metallic mineral finds which are being progressively exploited. Against a total expenditure of Rs.11 crores made

by the Directorate since 1955 the total tonnage of mineral reserves proved is 422.19 million tonnes of a value of Rs.1338 crores. On the basis of mineral reserves established, the U. P. State Mineral Development Corporation and U. P. State Cement Corporation have progressed considerably in setting up of industries. So far, an investment of over Rs.110 crores has been made and additional amounts are committed towards new industries. The annual royalty received from mineral production in 1981-82 has reached a figure of Rs.4.60 crores from Rs.3.00 crores at the end of Fifth Five-Year Plan.

Progress during 1980-82

12.4.2. The mineral survey work was subsequently intensified by the Directorate in the year 1980-81 and 29 investigation programmes were conducted including 14 in plain areas and 15 in hill areas.

12.4.3. The Directorate carried out 33 mineral investigations (16 programmes in the hill districts and 17 in plain areas) in 1981-82. Besides the continuing investigations on the proving of rock phosphate, Cu-Pb-Zn, limestone, dolomite, pyrophyllite-diaspore, silica sand, magnesite, marl-kankar, soapstone and detailed investigation of tungsten, gold mineralisation, as also the regional geo-chemical surveys, the Directorate took up new programmes on cement grade limestone, SMS grade dolomite and ultramafic belt for possible nickel mineralisation. Additional efforts for assessment and regulation of minor minerals were also being made by deputing technical staff at district levels.

Progress during 1982-83

12.4.4. An outlay of Rs.180 lakhs (Rs.68 lakhs for hill areas) has been earmarked for the year 1982-83 for mineral exploration and exploitation schemes of the State Directorate and U. P. State Mineral Development Corporation.

12.4.4-A. *Directorate of Geology & Mining, Uttar Pradesh*—A sum of Rs.84 lakhs has been earmarked for the year 1982-83 for the State Directorate. With this limited outlay, the detailed investigation of non-metallic minerals are being continued and surveys on newly discovered

mineralisation of tungsten and placer gold are being intensified by deferring some other investigations of low priority. The work of proving of additional limestone deposits for cement industry (also for mini-cement plants) and high grade dolomite in hill and plain areas has also been taken up.

12.4.5. In the plain areas, work only on the continuing schemes is being done with the limited plan outlay of only Rs.36.00 lakhs earmarked for the year 1982-83. The works which include investigations on limestone, dolomite, silicasand, pyrophyllite-diaspore, rock phosphate, marl and kankar are being done besides geo-chemical surveys in Mirzapur and Bundelkhand region. A reserves of 5 million tonnes of rock-phosphate of various grades has been proved. The investigation on pyrophyllite-diaspore and silica sand deposits has resulted in identifying new areas of mineralization which have been taken up for detail prospecting. A reserve of 1.20 million Tonnes of Kankar and 0.90 million tonnes of marl which could be used for cement manufacture in mini cement plants have also been outlined. Test work to establish the utility of the above minerals in the industry has been initiated with the help of A. D. T. A.

12.4.6. In the hill areas, two new schemes have been taken up (i) strengthening of mineral exploration schemes and (ii) detailed investigation of magnesite deposits of Bagoli, Chamoli district. Continuing investigations are on copper-lead-zinc, limestone, dolomite, magnesite, tungsten and gold deposits, besides geo-chemical surveys for locating anomalous areas suitable for search of base metals. The reserves of copper-lead-zinc ore of Askote district, Pithoragarh have reached a figure of 1.2 million tonnes and Mineral Exploration Corporation, a Government of India Undertaking, has been requested to re-start exploratory mining of the deposits. Encouraging results have been obtained on the tungsten deposits in Almora district.

12.4.7. *The U. P. State Mineral Development Corporation Limited*—During 1981-82, the authorised capital of the Cor-

poration was raised from Rs.1,000.00 lakhs to Rs.1,500.00 lakhs and the State Government released additional equity of Rs.210.00 lakhs during 1981-82 and Rs.96.00 lakhs during 1982-83. The total paid-up capital now stands at Rs.990.00 lakhs. The total cost of projects of the corporation during the Sixth Plan period is estimated at Rs.5,479.00 lakhs. Keeping in view the progress of work on various projects in hand, the actual requirement of equity during the current financial year (1982-83) will be much higher than the provided/released amount of Rs.96.00 lakhs.

12.4.8. *Institutional Finance*—The central finance institutions have sanctioned grant of Rs.410.00 lakhs as term loan on debt equity ratio of 1 : 1 for the Lambidhar Mining Project, Mussoorie. Formalities are being completed to get the regular loan released. Meanwhile IFCI was requested to release interim loan of Rs.100.00 lakhs, which has already been sanctioned. For the Calcium Carbide Project, Dehra Dun (being implemented by the subsidiary company U. P. Carbide and Chemicals Limited) the central finance institutions have sanctioned loan of Rs.537.00 lakhs on equity debt ratio of 1 : 2. First instalments of Rs.55.00 lakhs and Rs.65.00 lakhs have been released by IFCI and IDBI, respectively.

12.4.9. *Cost Over-Run and Additional Equity*—The latest position of the Calcium Carbide Project indicates that there may be over-runs of Rs.266.00 lakhs. Finance institutions are being approached to share the over-run cost in the debt-equity-ratio of 2 : 1 as was done for the original project cost of Rs.820.00 lakhs. Thus an amount of Rs.89.00 lakhs will be required from State Government as share capital and a term loan of Rs.177 lakhs from financial institutions. The over-run on the Lambidhar Mining Project of the Corporation is estimated at Rs.99.37 lakhs. To obviate chances of further escalations on these other projects timely release of adequate outlays is a must.

12.4.10. *Anticipated Achievement for 1982-83*—Against a target of 4,60,000 tonnes of mineral production the anticipated achievement of 4,05,000 tonnes is summarised in tabular statement given below :

TABLE 10—Targets and Achievement of Mineral Production.

(In M.T.)			
Mine	Item	Target	Anticipated Achievement
1	2	3	4
Lambidhar Mine	Limestone	125000	125000
Bhalua Mine	Limestone	120000	100000
Bari Mine	Dolomit	95000	70000
Ningha Mine	Marble	20000	20000
Rajavan Mine	Bawxite	40000	40000
Silicasand Mine	Silicasand	30000	25000
Rock-Phosphate Mine	Rock Phosphate	30000	25000

In some cases anticipated achievement is lower than the target. It is owing to the paucity of approach roads and mining benches under development, lack of mining and transporting contractors and problems in full block rake placements of railway wagons compounded by non-availability of seasonal labour for loading of full rakes. Now agreements are being executed with dependable mining and transporting contractors and the position is expected to improve. Railway authorities are being approached at appropriate levels for sufficient supply of railway rakes and wagons. The performance of following units is being monitored through sub-committees of the Board on (1) Lambidhar Mining Project, and (2) Synthetic Emery Project. Performance of other Projects/Schemes is being monitored by a Production Committee and overall monitoring of all the projects/schemes is being done by Bureau of Public Enterprises/Administrative Department of Government of Uttar Pradesh.

12.4.11. *Annual Plan for 1983-84*—During the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs.250 lakhs (130 lakhs for the hill areas) is being proposed for the Directorate and U. P. State Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. Thus, against the total allocation of Rs.1,810 lakhs for the period 1980-85, a total outlay of Rs.993 lakhs has been given during the years 1980-84, which includes Rs.304 lakhs for hill areas.

12.4.12. *Directorate of Geology and Mining, U. P.*—For the year 1983-84 a sum of Rs. 121 lakhs is being proposed for the mineral investigation schemes of the Directorate. It is proposed that besides continuing detail investigations on non-metallic mineral deposits such as, cement grade limestone (both for large cement projects and mini cement plants), high grade dolomite, silicasand, pyrophyllite-diaspore, investigations on newly discovered mineralisations of tungsten and placer gold, would be expedited. The proving of rock-phosphate deposits in Sonrai area, of Lalitpur district, would also be intensified so that adequate reserves are delineated for the proposed project of U. P. State Mineral Development Corporation. The schemes proposed for the year 1983-84 are mainly for intensification of continuing programmes, however, two new programmes, regional geo-chemical survey in Pithoragarh and preliminary investigation for the search of base metal in Chamoli district, have also been included in the proposals.

12.4.13. *Plain areas*—In the plain areas, it is proposed to carry out all the 7 continuing schemes which includes 11 non-metallic investigations on limestone and dolomite, silicasand, pyrophyllite-diaspore, clay, agate and 4 investigations on metallic mineral deposits such as lead, radio-active minerals, and rock phosphate. The work also includes 2 regional geo-chemical surveys in parts of Mirzapur and Bundelkhand areas. The new scheme proposed for the year, is for the strengthening of the mining administration in the State so that mineral exploitation could be better regularised and State revenue from minerals could be augmented.

12.4.14. *Hill areas*—In the hill areas, work on 6 continuing schemes, which includes 6 investigations of non-metallic minerals and 8 metallic mineral investigations, 3 regional surveys would be continued. The work on newly discovered mineralisation of tungsten and placer gold will be further intensified and it is proposed that an area of 2,000 sq. kms. would be covered in geological mapping and preliminary prospecting in Almora and Chamoli districts to delineate interesting areas of tungsten mineralisation. A regional study based on photo-geological

interpretation is proposed to be conducted in the Himalayan foot hills, covering the areas between Kotdwara in Pauri Garhwal district and Haldwani in Naini Tal district. The proving of cement grade limestone for proposed mini cement plant, would also be intensified. The new investigations proposed in the year, include (i) regional geo-chemical surveys in Gori Ganga Valley, Pithoragarh district and (ii) preliminary search for basemetal in parts of Dehra Dun and Uttarkashi districts.

12.4.15. *The U. P. State Mineral Development Corporation*—The descriptive progress of mining units, as well as, Corporation's projects/schemes under implementation is briefly reported below.

12.4.16. *Lambidhar Limestone Mining Project, Mussoorie, District Dehra Dun*—The project is being implemented for the production of 4.5 lakh tonnes per year of high grade limestone from 1983-84. Most of the mining roads have been completed. The latest review reveals that the Crushing Plant installation may complete by May/June, 1982. Likewise, the aerial ropeway installation, connecting the mine to the foothills at Purkulgaon, through turn-key contractor M/s. Inter-state Equipment (India) Pvt. Ltd., is likely to complete by June, 1983. The Corporation's application for formal permission from the Forest Department for felling trees on the alignment of the ropeway from Lambidhar to Purukulgaon is still under consideration of the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India. Inspector General of Forests has sought clearance for the project from the Department of Environment and Ecology, Government of India. The estimated cost of the project is Rs.820.00 lakhs. The latest position of the project indicates that there may be over-run of Rs.99.37 lakhs. Upto March, 1982 an amount of Rs.320.46 lakhs has been spent on this project. Against a physical target of 1,25,000 M. T. during 1982-83, 100 per cent achievement is expected. An agreement has also been signed with M/s. Tata Iron and Steel Co. for the supply of 1.8 lakh tonnes limestone during 1983-84 and thereafter 2.4 lakh tonnes annually.

12.4.17. *Calcium Carbide Project, Dehra Dun*—The installed capacity of the

plant is 21000 TPY and its project cost is Rs.8.06 crores. The plant is being constructed through M/s. Engineering Project (India) Ltd. on turn-key contract basis. Term loan of Rs.537.00 lakhs has been sanctioned by IFCI and IDBI. First instalment of Rs.55.00 lakhs and Rs.65.00 lakhs has been released by IFCI and IDBI respectively. According to broad indications, available from the subsidiary company, the project may complete by October/December, 1983. The project is expected to incur cost over-run estimated provisionally Rs.266.00 lakhs.

12.4.18. *Bhalua Limestone Mine, Obra, District Mirzapur*—The mine was initially proposed to be developed in the joint sector with SAIL — DSP for a production of 6 lakh tonnes per year. Owing to inadequate reserves of limestone to DSP's revised chemical specifications, the joint sector proposal has been dropped. It is now proposed to develop the mine for a production level of 3.0 lakh tonnes per year. The Corporation, meanwhile, is servicing *ad hoc* orders received from SAIL-DSP and Bokaro Steel Plant. In the first 5 months of the current year 1982-83, production has been 36,000 tonnes which is 74 per cent of the target for the period mentioned. The position is expected to improve in the remaining period of the year 1982-83 as railways have recently agreed to supply wagons at Chopan for liquidating stocks up to 10,000 tonnes

12.4.19. *Bari Dolomite Mine, Chopan, District Mirzapur*—From this mine, the corporation is executing *ad hoc* sale orders for Dolomite to Bokaro Steel Plant. The Corporation is also producing stone-grit for meeting the requirement of U. P. Rajkiya Nirman Nigam's construction programmes at Anpara, Tanda and elsewhere. The performance has been some poor owing to railways discontinuing supply of wagons at Chopan. Further, the U. P. Rajkiya Nirman Nigam's units have also failed to lift supplies of stone-grit. As a result of corporation's efforts the position is likely to be improved in the remaining part of the current financial year 1982-83. The mine will be developed to the extent of 1,80,000 TPY production.

12.4.20. *Ningha Mine, District Mirzapur*—During the current financial year 1982-83 the targets fixed originally, were

revised from 60,000 tonnes to 20,000 tonnes at the instance of the Cement Corporation and the State Government. The Corporation has resumed these operations since August, 1982. It has now been decided to undertake limited mining to meet the requirement of the State Cement Corporation indicated at 5,000 tonnes per month initially. The Corporation has mobilised contractors for resuming these supplies.

12.4.21. *Rajahuan Bauxite Mine, Manikpur, District Banda*—The mine is being operated under a prospecting licence with the permission from the State Government for despatching total 1 lakh tonnes of bauxite ore. The mine has been servicing ad-hoc orders received from M/S Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd., Durgapur Steel Plant and Bokaro Steel Plant. Owing to constraints of power supply, BALCO have not been able to place long-term orders on the Corporation and have been frequently restricting despatches. The cost of the project is estimated at Rs.300.00 lakhs. In the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is being proposed for this project.

12.4.22. *Silica Sand Project, Shankergarh, Allahabad*—The Corporation is getting a DPR prepared for beneficiation of silicasands occurring in Lalapur-Gulahia areas of Shankergarh in district Allahabad. Estimated cost of the project is Rs.360.00 lakhs for the production of 150000 TPY of beneficiated silicasand. Estimated expenditure during 1982-83 and 1983-84 are expected to the extent of Rs.8.29 lakhs and Rs.10.00 lakhs, respectively. The Corporation has appointed a commission-agent for organising trial-sales of various grades and quality of silicasand to actual consumers and traders in the industry. Test work for optimising the process flow on hand at the Indian Bureau of Mines, Nagpur and other laboratories in India and abroad, pilot mining on hand, development of *prima-facie* feasible down-stream lead crystal glass and float glass projects are under consideration. The Board constituted a Sub-Committee for selecting a suitable co-promoter.

12.4.23. *Rock Phosphate Project, District Lalitpur*—Contract has been awarded to M/S Engineers (India) Ltd. for preparation of a detailed project report. Site for the proposed plant has been finalised. Pilot mining operation have

commenced from October, 1981 and 16642 tonnes of Rock Phosphate was mined and 4642 tonnes sold till August-1982. Bulk sample of the Phosphate ore has been sent to IBM for pilot scale tests for optimising beneficiation parameters. M/S Purities Phosphate and Chemicals Ltd. (Government of India undertaking) may be associated for establishing single superphosphate plant in Uttar Pradesh. An outlay of Rs.3.00 lakhs is being proposed to be spent on this project during the year 1983-84.

12.2.24. *Synthetic Emery Project, Manikpur, Banda*—This small scale project being established as M/S Vindhayachal abrasives, on the basis of a techno-economic feasibility report at estimated project cost of Rs.20.00 lakhs for a 1200 TPY plant. Total requirement of steel and 40 per cent of the total requirement of Cement has been procured and delivered at site. Civil construction work at site is under progress.

12.4.25. *Alumina Refractories Project, District Rae Bareli*—For this project, the Corporation proposes simultaneous utilisation and processing of diaspore and pyrophyllite refractory minerals to produce alumino-silicate refractories of special shapes, special size and for special purpose.

12.4.26. *Feasibility report for new schemes, test work, infra-structure, R and D and new projects*—The Corporation is engaged in R and D for many mining and mineral beneficiation schemes/projects.

Most important amongst these are rock-phosphate in District Lalitpur, high grade Dolomite in District Naini Tal, Scheelite in District Almora and basemetals (copper, lead) in District Pithoragarh. The Corporation is getting samples tested in national laboratories and is preparing to arrange pilot underground mining through the creation of specialised resources. An outlay of Rs.13.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent during the year 1983-84 so that value may be added to the otherwise low-valued, high bulk minerals available in the State

12.4.27. *Share Capital Requirement for 1983-84*—Against the total requirement of share capital for Sixth Plan 1980-85 of Rs.1,240.00 lakhs, a share capital for the on-going projects given above a cumulative sum of Rs.456.00 lakhs has been provided up to 1982-83. Since the above projects are under various stages of completion during the current year an enhanced outlay of Rs.385.96 lakhs is being requested. In case, the above noted enhanced outlay for share capital is provided for the current year, the requirement for 1983-84 would be Rs.230.00 lakhs as against Rs.129.00 lakhs provided in the plan outlay for the year. Since most of the above noted projects would be nearing completion up to the year 1983-84, the enhanced outlays for the current year and the year 1983-84 should be made available and the remaining outlay of Rs.264.04 lakhs of the Sixth Plan requirement could be made available in the year 1984-85.

CHAPTER XIII TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

I. Roads and Bridges

13.1.1. Roads constitute an integral part of the country's economy and is one of the pre-requisite for any developmental activity. It integrates the production, distribution and consumption of any commodity, in addition to the socio-economic functions of the community.

13.1.2. Road construction is labour intensive programme requiring mainly unskilled and semi-skilled labourers. Return on the investment on road comes back in the shape of road tax, passenger tax and tax on increased sale of lubricants,

fuel, automobiles and its spares in a very short time.

13.1.3. State is backward in transport and communication on the following criteria of—

- (a) length of road per lakh of population,
- (b) length of road per sq. km. of area,
- (c) accessibility to villages.

13.1.4. The inter-State comparative indicators showing the backwardness of the States have been given in the following table :

TABLE 1—Inter State Comparative Indicators

Serial no.	State		Surfaced road length per 100 Sq. Km. of area (1978—79 basis)	Surfaced road length per lakh population (1978-79 basis)	Percentage of village connected	
					Population 1500 and above (1971 basis)	Population 1000—1499 (1971-basis)
1	2		3	4	5	6
1	All India	.. ..	18.96	113.72	56.70	36.50
2	Uttar Pradesh	.. ..	21.25	55.90	51.50	25.10
3	Andhra Pradesh	.. ..	19.58	124.58	45.40	25.00
4	Gujarat	.. ..	16.89	123.99	66.60	47.00
5	Haryana	.. ..	39.65	174.68	98.90	94.50
6	Karnatak	.. ..	32.18	210.64	100.00	37.80
7	Maharashtra	.. ..	20.25	123.61	88.20	54.00
8	Punjab	.. ..	66.20	246.05	100.00	100.00
9	Tamilnadu	.. ..	64.16	202.55	23.90	19.60
10	Kerala	.. ..	53.18	96.81	71.50	100.00
	Rank of U. P. in 22 States	.. ..	7th	19th	15th	16th

From the above table it is evident that this State is very much backward in the programme of connecting villages with the artivival roads. Hence it is necessary to increase outlay under M. N. P. for new construction of village roads, it is to

be further supplemented through National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)'.
Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980—85)

13.1.5. The total requirement for roads and bridges during the Sixth Five

Year Plan (1980-85) to remove backwardness, was estimated to be Rs.333.00 crores but due to financial constraints

an outlay of Rs.415.00 crores could be provided for this sector. This approved outlay, has been divided as below :

		Plains	Hills	Total
Minimum needs programme..	..	219.00	96.00	315.00
Other than M. N. P.	..	71.00	29.00	100.00
Total	..	290.00	125.00	415.00

13.1.6. With this outlay the following financial and physical targets have been fixed during Sixth Plan :

TABLE 2—Provision in the Sixth Five Year Plan, are as given below .

Item	Financial Provision (Rs. in lakhs)				Physical Target (Kms. Number)	
	Plains		Hills		Plains	Hills
	Spill over works	New works	Spill-over works	New works		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
New construction	10454.00	4335.00	5022.00	2265.00	7146	2,509
Reconstruction	2959.00	1760.00	941.00	800.00	3987	787
Bridges	994.00	3625.00	676.00	650.00	159	164
Other Works	493.00	602.00	65.00	700.00	..	..
C.S.S.	..	450.00	..	..	..	..
Increase in cost	550.00	..	150.00	..	..	..
Establishment	1593.00	1185.00	746.00	485.00	..	..
Total :	17043.00	11957.00	7600.00	490 .00	..	..

Mid-Term Review

13.1.7. Target and achievement of the first two annual plans (1980-82) and anticipated achievement during the current Plan 1982-83 are given below :

TABLE 3—Financial and Physical Progress during 1980-82 and 1982-83

Item	Outlay in crores	New Construction in Kms.	Reconstruction in kms.	Bridges no..	Accessible no of villages	
					Population 1500	Population 1000-1499
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Plains :						
Target 1980-82	114.00	4,481	1,414	64	..	..
Outside Plan	(8.27)	(+15)	(+158)			
Achievement 1980-82	111.54	3,607	1,787	51	729	98
Anticipated achievement 1982-83	68.65	1,305	1,307	37	326	245
Hills :						
Target 1980-82	52.50	1,270	440	40	..	..
Achievement 1980-82	53.11	1,125	446	41	6	10
Anticipated achievement 1982-83	25.00	430	145	30	4	5

13.1.8. There is short-fall in construction of new roads but it is compensated by the increase in reconstruction of roads. This was necessary to maintain the duplicated roads to cater the needs of traffic. With this expenditure though it is pro-

posed to complete all the spill over works of pre-Sixth Plan and new works of Sixth Plan, but it will not be possible due to paucity of funds. Hence what will be the position of spill over works as on April 1, 1985 is given in this following table :

TABLE 4—Physical achievements during 1980-82 likely achievements in 1982-83, proposed in 1983-84, and forecast for 1984-85 and likelihood of gaps at the end of the Plan.

Item	Plan targets 1980—85	Actual/Anticipated/Proposed Achievement				Total 1980—85	Likely spill ₁ over as on 1-4-85
		1980-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
New construction in Kms. :							
Plains	7,146	3,607	1,305	700	1,000	6,612	534
Hills	2,509	1,125	480	480	414	2,509	..
Total	9,655	4,732	1,785	1,180	1,414	9,121	534
Re-construction in Kms. :							
Plains	3,987	1,787	1,307	800	800	4,694	..
Hills	787	446	145	150	150	5,585	..
Total	4,774	2,233	1,452	950	950	10,279	..
Bridges in No. :							
Plains	159	51	37	20	25	119	40
Hills	164	41	30	25	30	115	49
Total	323	92	67	45	55	234	89

13.1.9. Though the outlay provided in the Plan works for reconstruction was too meagre, circumstances and condition of existing roads in the State has necessitated more outlay and expenditure on reconstruction. This has effected the targets of new construction and bridge activity in the State.

Annual Plan 1982-83

13.1.10. During 1982-83 Decentralization of Planning has started and accord-

ingly outlay was divided into State and District Sector. All new construction of roads in plains benefitting only a district and required under Minimum Needs Programme has been kept in district sector, while all the works of hills have been kept in State sector.

13.1.11. Out of total outlay provision of Rs.9,365.25 lakhs, a provision of Rs.2,500.00 lakhs for the hills (State sector only) and Rs.6,865.25 lakhs for the plains

(District sector Rs.4,331.25 lakhs plus State sector Rs.2,534.00 lakhs) has been made. Details of anticipated achievements are as below :

TABLE 5—Outlay and Physical Achievement for 1982-83

Name of works	Financial Achievement (Rs. in lakhs)						Physical achievement (Km. No.)		
	Plains			Hills			Plains	Hills	
	District		State	State		Sector			
	M.N.P.	O.M.N.P.	M.N.P.	O.M.N.P.	M.N.P.	O.M.N.P.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Pre-Sixth Plan Works :									
New construction	3294.25	..	..	..	1191.00	..	1,280	400
Re-construction .. ..	..	..	12.00	480.00	..	130.00	813	43
Bridges .. ..	..	..	29.00	39.00	307.00	206.00	22	26
Other works .. ..	..	..	208.00	51.00	..	..	..	..
Establishment	406.00	..	31.00	70.00	165.00	37.00	..	..
Total	3700.25	..	280.00	640.00	1663.00	373.00	..	..
New Works of Sixth Plan :									
New-construction	562.00	..	..	20.00	189.00	..	25	80
Re-construction .. ..	..	..	..	548.00	..	165.00	494	102
Bridges .. ..	..	..	594.00	110.00	25.00	..	15	4
Other Works .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	40.00	..	..
Centrally Sponsored Scheme .. ..	..	..	..	165.00	..	..	..	..
Establishment	69.00	..	73.00	104.00	23.00	22.00	..	..
Total (New Works)	631.00	..	667.00	947.00	237.00	227.00	..	..
Grand Total ..	4331.25	..	947.00	1587.00	1900.00	600.00	..	..

13.1.12. On the basis of the above outlays for various items a brief description is as follows :

TABLE 6—Financial and Physical Targets for 1982-83

Serial no.	Item	Financial Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)			Physical Targets (Km./No.)		
		Plains	Hills	Total	Plains	Hills	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	New Construction	3876.25	1380.00	5256.25	1,305	480	1,785
2	Re-Construction	1040.00	295.00	1335.00	1,307	145	1,452
3	Bridges	772.00	538.00	1310.00	37	30	67
4	Other Works	259.00	40.00	299.00	..	..	..
5	Centrally Sponsored Scheme	165.00	..	165.00	..	..	..
6	Establishment	753.00	247.00	1000.00	..	..	..
	Total ..	6865.25	2500.00	9365.25	..	..	..

Impact of Decentralized Planning

13.1.13. With the decentralized planning, planning has been started at the district level. Requirement of a district can best be judged by the authorities working in a district and public representatives of that district. This has brought awareness in the minds of the district authorities to divide available outlay properly in different sectors, keeping in view the utility of that sector in general welfare of the district. Outlay received through district sector has been encouraging for roads and bridges as evident as below :

Sector	Percentage of roads and bridges to the Plan of State
State Sector works	₹ 5.96
District Sector Works	₹ 12.53
Average both	7.9

For 1983-84 it is anticipated that this percentage will still be more.

Annual Plan 1983-84

13.1.14. With the success of decentralization in 1982-83 this year, for planning of 1983-84, construction of minor bridges (less than 30 metre span) and wooden pile bridge construction and all new construction of road has been included in District sector.

For the Annual Plan (1983-84) an outlay of Rs.98.00 crores has been proposed, which has been allocated as below :

Programme	(Rupees in lakhs)		
	Plain	Hills	Total
M. N. P. ..	5100	1900	7000
Other than M.N.P.	2200	600	2800
Total ..	7300	2500	9800

13.1.15. The position of spill over works of pre-Sixth Plan after 1982-83 Annual Plan and the programme-wise financial outlays and physical targets proposed for 1983-84 have been shown in table 7.

TABLE 7—Financial and Physical Target for 1983-84

Name of Scheme	Financial Outlays (Rs. in lakhs)						Physical Targets (kms./No.)	
	Plains				Hills		Plains	Hills
	District Sector		State Sector		State Sector			
	MNP	OMNP	MNP	OMNP	MNP	OMNP		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Pre-Sixth Plan—</i>								
New construction	750.00	100.00	..	..	1417.00	..	100	370
Re-construction	..	..	..	600.00	..	53.00	500	4
Bridges	5.00	5.00	30.00	10.00	107.00	233.00	10	15
Other works	..	..	35.00	15.00	..	..	..	..
Establishment	94.00	13.00	8.00	77.00	188.00	36.00	..	..
Total ..	849.00	118.00	73.00	702.00	1712.00	322.00	..	..
<i>New Works of Sixth Plan—</i>								
New construction	2800.00	200.00	..	..	157.00	..	600	110
Re-construction	..	..	..	695.00	..	147.00	300	146
Bridges	95.00	45.00	758.00	170.00	10.00	50.00	10	10
Other Works	..	..	65.00	35.00	..	50.00	..	..
Centrally Sponsored Scheme	..	..	..	84.00	..	..	..	..
Establishment	358.00	30.00	102.00	121.00	21.00	31.00	..	..
Total (New Works) ..	3253.00	275.00	925.00	1105.00	188.00	278.00	..	..
GRAND TOTAL ..	4102.00	393.00	998.00	1807.00	1900.00	600.00	..	..

13.1.16. On the basis of the above table of outlays and physical targets for 1983-84 a brief description is as follows :

TABLE 8—Financial and Physical Targets for 1983-84

Item	Financial Outlay (Rs. in Lakhs)			Physical Targets		(Km/Nos.)
	Plains	Hills	Total	Plains	Hills	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
New construction	3850.00	1574.00	5424.00	700	480	1180
Reconstruction	1295.00	200.00	1495.00	800	150	950
Bridges ..	1118.00	400.00	1518.00	20	25	45
Other works ..	150.00	50.00	200.00	..	..	..
Centrally Sponsored Scheme	84.00	..	84.00	..	..	..
Establishment	803.00	276.00	1079.00	..	..	..
Total	7300.00	2500.00	9800.00	..	..	..

Minimum Needs Programme

13.1.17. Under the national targets of providing roads to villages this State is backward. Target fixed for Sixth Plan may not be achieved with the outlay available for new construction of roads. Accessibility position of villages (population-wise) in the State is as below :

13.1.18. The number of villages having population 1,500 and above, 1,000—1,499 and below 1,000 is 10,899, 11,396 and 90,266, respectively :

TABLE 9—Physical Targets and Achievements
Rural Roads

Items	Population Range (1971 Census)	
	1500 and above	1000 to 1499
1	2	3
Total villages	10899	11396
National target up to 1990	10899	5698
Targets up to 1985	8257	4283
Villages connected upto 3/80	5615	2868
Villages connected up to 3/82	6350	2976
Villages anticipated to be connected by 3/83.	6680	3026
Villages proposed to be connected by 3/84.	7073	3086
Forecast for 1984-85	7300	3140
Gap in (1980-85) Targets	957	1143

13.1.19. It is estimated that cost of connecting one village is Rs.6.75 lakhs. Thus an amount of Rs.71.36 crores will be needed to achieve accessibility targets of 1984-85 on the assumption that 15 per cent villages of 1,000—1,499 population will be connected on way while connecting villages of population 1,500 and more.

Twenty Point Programme

13.1.20. Under the Prime Minister's new 20-point programme, points 3 and 7 relates indirectly to road and bridge construction activities which are part of Minimum Needs Programme.

13.1.21. Under Point 3, more sanctioned works are being taken up for rural development through National Rural Employment Programme (N.R.E.P.).

Under point 7, programme for accelerated development more villages where scheduled caste population is in majority will be connected. Acceleration over the

accessibility of other villages is evident from the targets laid down as below :—

TABLE 10—Population-wise position of villages to be connected by roads.

Total population range (1971 census)	National target by 1990	Target for connecting villages by 1985	
		Normal villages	Where S.C. population is 51 per cent or more
1	2	3	4
More than 1500	100%	75.8%	80%
1000—1499	50%	37.6%	50%
Less than 999	Nil	Nil	20%

National Rural Employment Programme

13.1.22. Under this programme construction of village road provided under the plan works has been taken up. These will be permanent assets to the community and provides employment at door step of the villages.

13.1.23. In 1980—82 Rs.2591.00 lakhs have been utilized under this programme. It is anticipated to utilize Rs.800.00 lakhs during the year 1982-83. For the annual plan 1983-84 it is estimated that Rs.3000.00 lakhs will be utilized under NREP.

13.1.24. Only earth work and soling or construction of culverts can only be executed within the parameters of the NREP. In road construction these works are done in the early stages of construction and are approximately 25 per cent of the total cost of road. Moreover, whatever Kachha road construction is to be done it has to be ultimately metalled so as to convert into permanent asset. Thus there is very little scope under the sanctioned works of Sixth Plan. This can be intensified by sanctioning more new cons-

truction of roads during the remaining period of the Sixth Plan.

Special Component Plan

13.1.25. Outlay for Special Component Plan for 1983-84 has been quantified as Rs.1200.00 lakhs out of total proposed outlay of Rs.9800.00 lakhs. All the development works being done in specified blocks are being quantified under this Sub-Plan. During 1983-84 it is anticipated that 400 such blocks will be specified out of total development blocks of 886 in U. P.

Tribal Sub-Plan

13.1.26. In the areas of scheduled tribes general development on roads and bridges is being done under tribal sub-plan for which Rs.902.00 lakhs (divisible Rs.813.00 lakhs) have been quantified for Sixth Plan. In the year, 1983-84 an outlay of Rs.250.00 lakhs has been proposed for construction works in tribal region.

13.1.27. Quantification for outlays for Special Component Plan and Tribal Plan as well as physical progress is given in table 11 and 12.

TABLE 11—Outlays for special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan

Item	Sixth Plan (1980-85)	Special Component Plan	(Rupees in lakhs)
			Tribal Sub-Plan
1	2	3	4
Total Outlay	41500.00	4500.00	902.00
Expenditure 1980-82	17424.00	2262.00	273.00
Anticipated Expenditure 1982-83	9365.25	950.00	321.00
Proposed Outlay for 1983-84	9800.00	1200.00	100.00

TABLE 12—Targets and Physical Achievements

	Total Plan	Special Component Plan	Tribal Sub-Plan
1	2	3	4
<i>New construction of Roads in Kms.</i>			
1980-82 (Actual)	4732	1035	254
1982-83 (Anticipated)	1785	373	73
1983-84 (Proposed)	1180	350	100
<i>Reconstruction of Roads in Kms.</i>			
1980-82 (Actual)	2233	366	54
1982-83 (Anticipated)	1452	297	16
1983-84 (Proposed)	950	280	10
<i>Bridges in No.</i>			
1980-82 (Actual)	92	3	4
1982-83 (Anticipated)	67	6	10
1983-84 (Proposed)	45	5	4

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

13.1.28. Construction of 'Roads of Economic Importance' and 'Inland and Water Transport' are schemes in which Government of India shares approximately 50 per cent cost, for which provision in the Sixth Plan are Rs.700.00 lakhs and Rs.200.00 lakhs respectively. Under Roads of Economic Importance, during 1980-82 actual expenditure was Rs.318.00 lakhs including State Share of Rs.159.00 lakhs; during 1982-83 anticipated expenditure will be Rs.330.00 lakhs including State share of Rs.165.00 lakhs; for the annual plan 1983-84 proposed outlay is Rs.168.00 lakhs including State share of Rs.84.00 lakhs. Schemes for 'Inland Water Transport' are under preparation and at present no expenditure has been done till today.

Construction of 'Roads of Inter-State Importance' are normally sponsored by

Government of India on 100 per cent sharing basis. Expenditure during 1980-82 has been only Rs.23.15 lakhs and anticipated expenditure for 1982-83 is Rs.12.00 lakhs only. Proposed outlay for annual plan 1983-84 is Rs.10.00 lakhs.

Requirement of Man Power—Material for 1983-84

13.1.29. Requirement of man power during 1983-84 is estimated on the assumption that one man will give the total output of Rs.40 and for maintenance purpose one man year per Km. of new construction of road will be required. This gives total requirement of 211 lakh man days for construction and 1180 man years for maintenance.

13.1.30. Requirement of main construction materials in tonne for construction of roads and bridges has been estimated as below :—

TABLE 13—Estimates of Material Requirements

(In Tonnes)

Items	Cement		Steel		Maxphalt	
	Yard Stick	Requirement	Yard Stick	Requirement	Yard Stick	Requirement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
New construction (700 Km.)	10 T/KM	7000	1 T/KM	700	13.5T/KM	9450
Add for Hills (480 Km)	20 T/KM	9600	..	..	..	..
Reconstruction (950 Km.)	..	..	..	..	13.5T/KM	12825
Bridges 45	1600 T/ Bridge.	12000	200 T/ Bridge.	9000	..	..
Total	..	88600	..	9700	..	22275

Time Over Run

13.1.31. With the present indication of outlay physical targets of new construction of roads and accessibility to villages will not be achieved by 1985. Targets of Minimum Needs Programme for 1985 are likely to be achieved by 1986-87, while

targets of new constructions for 1985 are likely to be achieved by 1985-86.

Cost Over Run

13.1.32. Cost over run for pre-Sixth Plan works has been anticipated on the basis of cost indices as follows :

TABLE—14 : *Cost over run for Spillover works of Pre-Sixth Plan*

(Rupees in lakhs)

Serial no.	Item	Plains	Hills	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Balance on 1-4-80 (1978-79 cost index 221)	17043	7600	24643
2	Expenditure 1980-82	11092	4314	15406
3	Balance on 1-4-82	5951	3286	9237
4	Balance after increasing 18.55% as per C.I. of 1981-82 (262)	7055	3896	10951
5	Anticipated Expenditure 1982-83	4621	2036	6657
6	Anticipated Balance on 1-4-82	2434	1860	4294
7	Anticipated Balance after increasing 10% (assumed)	2677	2046	4723
8	Proposed Expenditure 1983-84	1742	2034	3776
9	Proposed Balance on 1-4-84	935	12	947
10	Proposed Balance after increasing 10% (assumed)	1029	13	1042
11	Forecast for 1984-85 Expenditure	1029	13	1042
12	Cost over run (2+5+8+11-1)	1441	797	2238

New Works in Plains

13.1.33. Cost over run over new works of Sixth Plan has been worked out on the present day (mid-term) cost of construction only on those items whose cost of construction is considerable more than the provided.

13.1.34. For new construction of rural roads present day cost is Rs.2.25 lakhs per Km. which include cost of land acquisition, culverts, earthwork, soling and inter-coat only.

13.1.35. For new construction of by-passes cost is coming around Rs.10.00 lakhs per Km., due to heavy cost of land acquisition and necessity of two lane road.

13.1.36. For reconstruction of road present day average cost is Rs.2.50 lakhs per Km., and widening cost for roads of other department being taken over and making them as per P. W. D. norms is Rs.2.00 lakhs per Km.

Cost over run on new works of Sixth Plan as anticipated is tabulated as below :

TABLE—15 : *Cost over run for new works of Sixth Plan (Plains)*

Serial no.	Item of work	Quantity as per Sixth Plan	Workable rate in Lakhs Rs. per Km.	Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Provision in Sixth Plan In lakhs Rs.	Excess in lakhs Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. New construction :						
(a)	Rural roads, roads in backward areas, road in S. C. areas.	2017 Kms.	2.25	4538	3427	1111
(b)	Bye-pass	10 Kms.	10.00	100	62	32
2. Reconstruction of Road						
(a)	P.W.D. Road	780 Kms.	2.50	1950	1560	390
(b)	Roads of other department	118 Kms.	2.00	236	2000	36
					Total ..	1569
						1763
						After adding establishment cost.
						1763

New Works in Hills

13.1.37. Cost over run for new works of Sixth Plan (mid-term) has been worked out on the present day cost of construction only on those items where cost of construction is considerably more than the provided.

13.1.38. For new construction of roads

present day cost comes to Rs.3.50 lakhs per Km. which includes cost of land acquisition, culverts, walls etc.

13.1.39. For reconstruction and improvement of roads, the present day cost comes to Rs.3.00 lakhs (average) per Km. including cost of widening of road, strengthening etc.

Table 16 : Cost over-run for new works of Sixth Plan (Hills)

Serial no.	Item of work	Quantity as per Sixth Plan	Workable rate in Rs. lakhs/Km.	Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Provision in Sixth Plan (Rs. in lakhs)	Excess (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	New construction	690	3.50	2415	2265	150
2	Reconstruction	300	3.00	800	900	100
						250
					Including Establishment	280

Total cost over run in lakh Rs. will be as below :—

Table 17 : Total cost over-run

(Rupees in lakhs)

Item	Plains	Hills	Total
1	2	3	4
On Spill-over	1441	797	2238
On new works	1763	280	2043
Total	3204	1077	4281
Provision in Plan	29000	12500	41500
Amount required in Plan	32204	13577	45781

Arrangement of Monitoring

13.1.40. In the present set up the Department has been divided into 4 Zones under Zonal Chief Engineer :—

1. Western Zone with Headquarters at Meerut.
2. Eastern Zone with Headquarters at Varanasi.
3. Central Zone with Headquarters at Lucknow.
4. Hill Zone with Headquarters at Pauri.

13.1.41. At present the monitoring is done at the zonal level by the Superintending Engineer posted under the Chief Engineer (Zones). At the Headquarters of the department there is no separate Organisation for monitoring. Only one

Executive Engineer has been posted under the Superintending Engineer (Planning), at the Headquarter, who collects the information regarding the progress of roads and bridges works under different schemes from Zonal Offices and submit them duly compiled to the Government. With the present pace of progress and the thinking of decentralized planning it is more necessary that the proper monitoring of the works carried out under different schemes is done. This is also necessary in view of the speedy implementation of the 20-Point Programme which includes the works to be done under Rural Employment Programme to provide employment opportunities to the local villagers and the special component plan to provide facilities of road transport to Scheduled Caste predominant areas.

2. ROAD TRANSPORT

13.2.1. *U. P. State Road Transport Corporation*—U. P. Government Nationalised Passenger Bus Services was started in May, 1947. To promote rail-road co-ordination and also for balanced development of various modes of transportation to ensure all-round development of the State. On June 1, 1972 the U. P. State Road Transport Corporation was formed. In Fifth Plan the State Road Transport Services was a Capital Plan. It operates bus services on nationalised routes of 22,116 kms. out of the total length of pucca roads in the State of 63,795 kms. The corporation has about 6,000 buses against about 9,000 buses in the private sector.

13.2.2. The Plan of U. P. S. R. T. C. is financed by its own internal-resources (D.R.F.) and by the States capital contribution. The contribution of State Government and Government of India, Ministry of Railways to equity capital as on June 30, 1982 was as follows :

		(Rupees in crores)
State Government	..	44.11
Government of India	..	14.06
Total	..	58.17

Table 18—Physical Performance of U.P.S.R.T.C.

Serial no.	Item	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83 April— Sept.,
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Total bus fleet	5713	5769	5996	5931
2	Percentage on road	78	78	78	74
3	Vehicle utilization (Km/Bus/day)	217	219	210	203
4	Contract buses (No.)	542	873	531	476
5	Passenger carried (crores)	[44.91	46.09	41.47	19.25
6	Occupation ratio (per cent)	75	74	75	77
7	Fuel consumption (Km/litre)	4.40	4.12	4.18	4.14 (upto August 68)
8	New buses purchased	502	608	643	
9	Total Kilometrage (Crores Km.)	[39.72	[42.28	39.42	18.79

13.2.5. The size of the U.P.S.R.T.C. plan of capital expenditure under the Sixth Plan (1980-85) would be of the

13.2.3. The operational expenditure of U.P.S.R.T.C. has been rising not only on account of increase in the prices of inputs namely P. O. L., Spares, Wages and establishment but also on account of the fact that a substantial percentage of its fleet has aged beyond the level of economical operation. Normally, the economic life of bus is taken as 4.00 lakh kms. against which 953 buses out of 5,996 had completed more than 4.80 lakh kms. on April 1, 1982. In addition 1,222 buses had completed 4.00 lakh kms. and would be completing by the end of 1982-83. Thus 2175 (953+1222) buses of the corporation need to be replaced in 1982-83. Against this, the corporation would be able to replace only 600 buses against the target of 750 buses during 1982-83, due to financial constraints.

13.2.4. In spite of above difficulties, the physical achievements of the corporation are up to the mark, if not very much encouraging which are summarized in the following table :

order of Rs. 145.00 crores of which State share would be Rs. 118.70 crores. The remaining will be met by raising

institutional finances from L.I.C., Commercial Banks, I.D.B.I. and Government of India. During 1980-85 the year-wise

financial and physical targets and achievements are shown in the following table :

TABLE 19—*Outlays and Targets under U.P.S.R.T.C.*

Year	Financial (Rs. in lakhs)		Physical (No./Km.)		
	Outlay	Expenditure	Augmen- tation of Buses	Replac- ment of Buses	Road Kms.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1980-85 (Proposed)	11870.00	..	1050	4000	1800
1980-81 (Actual)	1200.00	1398.71	..	608	148
1981-82 (Actual)	2086.00	1860.57	..	643	101
1982-83 (Anticipated)	1882.00	1882.00	..	600	400
1983-84 (Proposed)	2000.00	..	..	800	400

1983-84 Annual Plan

13.2.6. The total plan of UPSRTC envisages purchase of 1,000 buses including 900 buses for replacement of old and worn out buses in the fleet of UPSRTC vehicles. It is proposed to extend UPSRTC services on various routes covering 400 road length in the State. The Plan further provides the acquisition of land and construction of buildings to reinforce infra-structural facilities like setting up of and strengthening of depots and workshops and provisions of tools and plants and furniture and fixtures. The capital expenditure anticipated to carry out the plan would be of the order of Rs.2,769.00 lakhs. The resources are proposed to be mobilised from capital contribution by State Government and Government of India, loans from LIC, IDBI and other financial institutions.

13.2.7. The Annual Plan of UPSRTC as included in the Annual Plan of

State for the year 1983-84 provides for capital expenditure of the order of Rs.2000.00 lakhs. This Plan ceiling is proposed to purchase 800 buses only is falling short of the total requirement of replacement of old buses in the fleet of UPSRTC. The corporation proposes to extend their passenger bus services of 400 additional kms. of road length in the State. Under the State plan the element of additionality in the fleet of UPSRTC would be nil. As such it would not be possible for the corporation to generate additional employment during the year under review.

13.2.8. *Road Transport (Non-Roadways)*—Since the end of the Second World War, perhaps no other field of economic activity has taken a more rapid stride than the road transport. The activity has increased many fold, even if 1968-69 is taken to be the base year, as the following table shows :

TABLE 20—*Number of vehicles and revenue*

Year	Total no. of on road vehicles (in lakhs)	Per cent of increase in the no. of vehicles, as compared to 1968-69	Total revenue in lakhs of Rs.	Per cent increase in the revenue as compared to 1968-69	Staff strength
1	2	3	4	5	6
1968-69	1.00	..	1289	..	1211
1974-75	2.25	223	3173	246	..
1975-76	2.61	261	4306	326	..
1976-77	2.70	271	4183	325	1711
1977-78	3.17	317	4507	360	..
1978-79	3.69	369	5104	396	..
1979-80	4.26	426	6135	476	2135
1980-81	4.80	480	7060	548	2500
1981-82	5.50	550	9034	700	2500

13.2.9. Efforts have been made during the previous years to strengthen the administrative machinery which as resulted in substantial increase in the revenue of the Department. But it has to be admitted that though the Department is giving an annual revenue of Rs.100 crores, most of the field offices are housed in rented building which are far from being adequate and satisfactory for our purposes. Most of the buildings are very old and are in a very dilapidated condition. This has definitely effected all these offices adversely. It has, therefore, been the efforts of the Department to acquire land or buildings for one or two offices every year.

13.2.10. During 1980-82 th department has incurred an expenditure of Rs.40.73 lakhs. In 1982-83 Plan it anticipated to utilize the entire outlay of Rs.35.00 lakhs on land and building and assistance to transport services.

13.2.11. For Annual Plan 1983-84 an outlay of Rs.40.00 lakhs has been proposed. Out of this Rs.26.66 lakhs have been proposed to spend on assistance to transport services and Rs.13.34 lakhs to purchase of land and buildings for the department.

3. TOURISM

13.3.1. Uttar Pradesh is one of the biggest States of India with a population of 11.08 crores as on March 1981. It abounds in places of scenic beauty, historical and cultural importance. The State with its cultural heritage, historical monuments and snow-capped mountains has tremendous potential which has got to be tapped in a scientific manner for the promotion of tourism. Since tourism gives fillip to local handicrafts and cultural activities, it should be developed as an industry and as a source of earning foreign exchange. Lakhs of foreign tourists visit Uttar Pradesh annually on account of its having some of the most important historical and Buddhist Places. It would not be an exaggeration if we call this State as "The Cradle of Buddhism". Kushinagar, Sravasti, Sankisa, Sarnath are a few of those Buddhist places which attract foreign tourists mainly from Japan, Korea, Burma, Thailand and Sri Lanka.

13.3.2. Despite the ever increasing flow of tourists the development of commercial tourism has been very slow mainly due to constraints of resources. Keeping in view the requirements of a long term perspective and with a clearly spelt-out strategy, the Sixth Five-Year Plan 1980-85 was prepared and a total outlay of Rs.1500.00 lakhs was approved which included Rs.750.00 lakhs for the promotion of tourism in hills. The scheme-wise break-up of outlay and expenditure during the Sixth Plan has been shown in Annexure 1.

Mid term review

13.3.3. In 1980-81 the first year of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, an outlay of Rs.225.00 lakhs was approved which included Rs.90.00 lakhs for schemes of hills. Against this approved outlay an expenditure of Rs.268.19 lakhs was incurred of which Rs.132.42 lakhs were spent on various schemes in hills. Out of the total expenditure of Rs.268.19 lakhs incurred in that year, a sum of Rs.210.11 lakhs was spent only on construction works. As regards physical achievements, a motel of 24 beds at Nawabganj (Unnao) in plains and five tourist bungalows at Bhimtal, Uttarkashi, Rudraprayag, Dhanolti and Satal, a reception centre at Mallital (Naini Tal) with a total bed capacity of 258 beds in hills were made available to the tourists. Thus by the end of 1980-81, the total bed capacity available for the tourists rose from 2103 to 2385 beds in the State. During this annual plan, new construction works were taken up at Agra, Naugarh in plains and Ukhimath, Govindghat, Harsil Nanakmatta etc. (13 places) in hills. A new concept of wayside amenities was introduced to provide wayside facilities to the tourists travelling by road. With this view, Hindon Rae Bareli, Garhmukteshwar, Chutmulpur, Bewar, Rampur, Sitapur and Kannauj were selected for the provision of wayside amenities.

13.3.4. In 1981-82 an outlay of Rs.275.00 lakhs was approved for the sector which included Rs.120.00 lakhs for hills. Against this outlay, an expenditure of Rs.286.25 lakhs was incurred and accommodational units at Mirzapur in plains

and at Guptkashi, Kausani, Chankori and Tallital in hills with 348 beds in all were completed raising the total bed capacity in the State to 2733 by March, 1982. During this annual plan period, motels at Hindon, Bhadohi, Kanpur and Moradabad, tourist bungalows at Fatehpur-sikri, Ayodhya and Hardwar, modern reception centres at Varanasi, Ayodhya and Hardwar were sanctioned further new development work at Bharatkund (Faizabad-, wayside amenities at Basti, Maghar, Jaunpur, Sultanpur, Khatauli, Muzaffarnagar, Shikohabad, Kanpur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Shahjahanpur, Faizabad and Bara Banki in plains and provision of snack-bar in tourist bungalows at Kathgodam, Girisarovar and snanagar in tourist bungalow Jwalpadham were taken up. A few places in Kumaun region were also selected for this purpose.

13.3.5. Under the decentralisation of planning process, a new concept of district plans has been introduced and six continuing schemes of tourism viz. tourist bungalows at Deogarh, Neemsar, Yatri niwas at Peerankaliyar, Devasharif and Radhakund and development of Bharatkund were transferred from State sector to district sector.

13.3.6. For the current annual plan 1982-83, an outlay of Rs.292.00 lakhs was earmarked for tourism sector. This amount included Rs.140.00 lakhs for the promotion of tourism in hill region of the State. Out of the total outlay of Rs.292.00 lakhs, a sum of Rs.224.47 lakhs was kept for construction work in order to develop basic infra-structure of accommodational facilities for tourists. Six new schemes at Budaun, Kachla, Sarsota, Badarka (Unnao) Parikrama marg and Vyas Gaddi at Neemsar were taken up in the district sector. Besides construction work, Rs.7.17 lakhs for direction and Administration, Rs.23.24 lakhs for strengthening of Tourist Centres,

Rs.19.27 lakhs for Publicity and Rs.17.85 lakhs for other schemes viz. Fairs and Festivals, Rin Upadan Yojna etc. were also provided in the plan. The funds allotted for tourism sector for the current financial year are expected to be utilised completely and 12 accommodational units with 248 beds in plains and 12 units with 345 beds in hill are likely to be completed by the end of March 1983. In hills 192 beds in five units viz. tourist bungalows at Arakot, Gangotri, Mundoli, Van and Srinagar have already been completed. Thus the total bed capacity in the State available for the tourists is likely to rise from 2733 to 3326 beds by the end of this year.

Annual Plan 1983-84

13.3.7. For the Annual Plan 1983-84, an outlay of Rs.425.00 lakhs has been proposed for the promotion of tourism in the State for creating infra-structure and carrying out various developmental works. The outlay of Rs.425.00 lakhs includes Rs.250.00 lakhs for the schemes of hill region. Thus a sum of Rs.175.00 lakhs is available for carrying out various developmental schemes in plains. With this outlay it is proposed to take up priority schemes of construction at Barsana, Gokul, Balrampur, Jhansi, Hargaon, Sravasti, Kushinagar, Naugarh, Hindon, Bhadohi, Moradabad, Muzaffarnagar, Bareilly, Shahjahanpur, Sultanpur, Kannauj, Garhmukteshwar, Rae Bareli, Daudpur (Sitapur) Hardwar, Varanasi and Ayodhya in plains. In hills, 9 units are likely to be completed by the end of 1983-84.

13.3.8. Out of Rs.425.00 lakhs, Rs.341.76 lakhs have been earmarked for construction work. The balance outlay of Rs.84.24 lakhs has been earmarked for Direction and Administration (Rs.10.77 lakhs), strengthening of Tourist Centres (Rs.33.19 lakhs), Publicity (Rs.25.00 lakhs) and for other schemes i.e. Fairs and

Festivals, Rin Upadan Yojna, etc. (Rs.14.28 lakhs). In view of the paucity of funds no new scheme has been taken up in the plan.

13.3.9. The year-wise financial and physical achievements of the department have been shown in the following table.

TABLE 21—Financial and Physical Achievements

Year	Financial (Rs. in lakhs)		Physical (Number Cumulative)		
	Total	Hills	Available beds	Tourist inflow	
				Inter- national	Domestic
1	2	3	4	5	6
1980-85 (Proposed) ..	1500.00	750.00	N. A.	354228	28300678
1980-81 (Actual) ..	268.19	132.42	2385	249647	20131929
1981-82 (Actual)	286.25	129.68	2733	266136	21262716
1982-83 (Anticipated)..	292.00	140.00	3326	292750	23388999
1983-84 (Proposed) ..	425.00	250.00	3592	322025	25727889

Employment Generation

13.3.10. Tourism being a service industry, the employment potential for semi-skilled and skilled is quite large, Hotel industry is also a big source of direct and indirect employment. As a result of implementation of these schemes of the tourism, it is estimated that a quantum of approximately 7,39,989 person days of direct employment would be generated in Annual Plan 1983-84. Indirect employment would also be generated in ancilliary industries supplying machinery goods equipment, furnishing, consumable goods. It is universally known that tourist receiving areas bring property and economic development for the local masses.

4. CIVIL AVIATION

13.4.1. In the Annual Plan, 1981-82 for the first time, keeping in view the importance of the Civil aviation activities in

the developing economy of the State, an outlay of Rs.16.00 lakhs was agreed to purchase two Trainer Aircrafts and establishment of 2 training centres at Faizabad and Pantnagar. This could not be utilized in full ; only Rs.2.00 lakhs were utilized in purchase of 2 old Trainer Aircrafts.

13.4.2. For 1982-83 Annual Plan an outlay of Rs.16.00 lakhs has been approved and it is anticipated that this will be utilized in full and target fixed for the year will also be achieved.

13.4.3. An outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1983-84. With this outlay it has been proposed to spend Rs.2.00 lakhs on maintenance of new training centres, Rs.12.00 lakhs on purchase of additional Trainer Aircrafts, Rs.3.00 lakhs on strengthening of Engin and Radio shop and Rs.3.00 lakhs on other items.

Tourism—Outlay and Expenditure

Annexure—I
(Rupees in lakhs)

Head/Sub-Head of Development	Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980—85) Agreed Outlay		1980-81 Actual Expenditure		1981-82 Actual Expenditure		1982-83				1983-84		
							Approved Outlay		Anticipated Expenditure		Proposed Outlay		
	Total	Hills	Total	Hills	Total	Hills	Total	Hills	Total	Hills	Total	Hills	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1. Direction and Administration	..	40.00	..	5.82	..	7.61	..	7.17	..	7.17	..	10.77	..
2. Tourist Accommodation	..	1246.61	650.61	210.11	98.96	227.88	99.22	224.47	113.34	222.59	111.46	341.76	210.27
3. Strengthening of Tourist Centre	..	75.15	15.15	11.81	2.95	18.85	6.01	23.24	2.41	25.12	4.29	33.19	11.45
4. Publicity	..	76.99	36.99	23.56	14.55	12.78	5.68	19.27	11.75	19.27	11.75	25.00	15.00
5. Survey and Statistics	..	5.37	3.37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Others	..	55.88	43.88	16.89	15.96	19.13	18.77	17.85	12.50	17.85	12.50	14.28	13.28
Total, Tourism		1500.00	750.00	268.19	132.42	286.25	129.68	292.00	140.00	292.00	140.00	425.00	250.00

CHAPTER XIV

EDUCATION

1. GENERAL EDUCATION

(a) EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

14.1.1. Education is one of the most important factors in the planned development of a nation. It not only improves the quality of human life but also influences social atmosphere of the country. Education has to satisfy diverse demands made on it by the process of economic development, cultural needs, awakening of scientific outlook and growth of creative faculties. It is, therefore, necessary that education should not be regarded only as a social service activity but as a key input in development.

14.1.2. The year 1983-84 will continue the policies and strategies enunciated for the development of education in the Sixth Five Year Plan document, namely emphasis on expansion of educational facilities, providing alternative access to education through non-formal channel, improving quality of education at all levels, expansion of in-service training facilities for teachers and toning up of administrative and management system. The main features of the programmes which have been drawn up are indicated below :

On-going Programmes

14.1.3. Opening of new primary and middle schools for universal coverage of children of age-group 6-14 will continue to receive highest priority and needs of the backward areas, under privileged sections and girls will be given special attention in this regard. The current policy of making simultaneous provision for construction of buildings along with the opening of new schools will be maintained despite escalation of costs. Essential equipment will also be provided.

14.1.4. Non-formal education will be expanded still further so as to include more and more unserved areas in its fold.

As it is a growing system, efforts are being made to give it a sound and comprehensive base.

14.1.5. Incentive schemes like free supply of text-books, uniforms and scholarships for the students of the weaker sections of the community will be stepped up.

14.1.6. Curricula for both formal and non-formal systems will continue to be reviewed and suitable teaching material along with teacher guides will be further developed. New subjects like population education, nutrition and health education, ecology and forestry will be accommodated.

14.1.7. Special emphasis will continue to be laid on the enrolment of the children of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes specially girls as their percentage of enrolment is low.

14.1.8. At the secondary level some selected schools will be encouraged to experiment with innovative class-room practices so as to serve as models to others.

14.1.9. For maintenance of high standards of excellence and efficiency a few schools selected on an extremely limited basis according to prescribed norms and conditions will be given incentive grants for their further development.

14.1.10. In order to promote girls' education in such areas where private enterprise is not forthcoming, particularly in the backward districts of Bundelkhand and trans-Yamuna region, appropriate grants will be given to private girls' junior high schools, so as to enable them to fulfil the conditions of recognition laid down by the Board of High School and Intermediate Education for upgradation to high school standard.

14.1.11. Efforts will be made to expand present in-service education programmes so as to cover a larger number of teachers both at the primary and secondary level.

14.1.12. The planning and management system of education will be improved through continuous monitoring and evaluation of on-going programmes.

14.1.13. The massive programme of adult literacy will be continued so as to cover all the 56 districts of the State either under the centrally sponsored scheme or through the State run centres.

New Programmes

14.1.14. At the elementary level particularly in urban areas, Basic Shiksha Parishad Schools are showing a decline in enrolment. To arrest this disquieting trend it has been proposed to gradually do away with *tat patti* system of education and replace it over the years (in successive phase) with low long size desks and benches. In view of heavy cost involved, a small beginning is proposed to be made from next year i.e. 1983-84.

14.1.15. It has been proposed to make a beginning in the development of school complexes, firstly, at the elementary level. A junior high school will be chosen to serve as the nodal point of a complex covering 8 or more primary schools. The member units of the complex will be provided additional teaching materials for effective functioning.

14.1.16. A pilot project relating to nutrition, health education and environmental sanitation has been launched in the State for three years by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, Government of India with UNICEF assistance under the guidance of the NCERT. For the successful implementation, monitoring and evaluation of this programme, it is proposed to establish a centre in the State Institute of Education, Allahabad which will work in collaboration with Government Home Science College for Women, Allahabad.

14.1.17. As the Board of High School and Intermediate Education has introduced a general ten-year course from this year in class IX requiring study of seven

subjects — six compulsory (including Science) and one optional, it has become imperative that all such higher secondary schools as do not have recognition in science should be helped with adequate grants for the purpose.

14.1.18. The recently set-up State Council of Educational Research and Training will be suitably strengthened through provision of new schemes so that the potentialities of the various special institutes working under its jurisdiction may be exploited to the maximum.

14.1.19. Adult Education programme will also be strengthened through schemes of Publicity and Publication, follow-up measures and regional centres.

14.1.20. The vast expansion of educational facilities at all levels has resulted in enormous increase in the size of the educational system. This has necessitated examining various organisational aspects of education especially the present administrative structure obtaining in the field and higher levels. In this regard a detailed study to assess the work load and responsibilities of administrative officers is being instituted.

14.1.21. A modest beginning will be made in the new field of early childhood education from 1983-84 covering children of age-group 3-6 in pre-primary classes to be attached to primary schools of some blocks predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Castes and other disadvantaged groups.

District Plan

14.1.22. Till 1981-82 planning has been mostly a centralised process but the year 1982-83 has been the beginning of district plans. State Government have issued a broad outline of policy within which each district authority has to prepare its own Plan. This has been a step in the right direction which would contribute towards realistic formulation of the State plan.

14.1.23. In education the district plan covers almost the entire minimum needs programme which includes elementary and adult education groups. Most of the schemes falling under the district plan

relate to opening of primary and middle schools, non-formal and adult education centres, construction of elementary school buildings, providing equipment and teaching material to schools, incentives to students in the form of scholarship, free textbooks and uniforms and grants to higher secondary schools, sanskrit pathshalas and arabic madarsas.

14.1.24. Norms for these different schemes have been laid down and general guide lines for formulation of next year's plan have been supplied to the district and regional authorities. It has been indicated that the national objective of universalization of elementary education has to be given the first priority under the district educational plan.

TABLE 1—*Educational facilities available at different levels*

Item	1980-81 Achievement	1981-82 (Achievement)	1982-83 (Anticipated achievement)	1983-84 (Proposed Target)
1	2	3	4	5
Elementary Education :				
(a) Primary Schools—				
(a) No. of institutions	.. 70,931	71,667	72,200	72,700
(2) No. of students (in lakhs)	.. 94.47	98.65	105.05	108.88
(3) Teachers (000')	.. 251	253	254	255
(b) Junior High Schools:				
(1) No. of Institutions	.. 13,407	13,752	14,069	14,230
(2) No. of students (in lakhs)	.. 28.81	30.78	32.76	34.91
(3) Teachers (000')	.. 90	92	93	93
(c) Secondary Education:				
(1) No. of Institutions	.. 5,210	5,410	5,610	5,810
(2) No. of students (in lakhs)	.. 18.84	20.50	22.20	23.88
(3) Teachers (*000)	.. 82	89	90	97

Mid-Term Appraisal

1.1.27. The mid-term review of our plan targets in respect of some of the important sectors reveals the following picture.

14.1.28. *Opening of Primary Schools—* During the Sixth Plan 6,697 primary schools were proposed to be opened but so

14.1.25. *Revised Enrolment Targets—* As a result of continued enrolment drives launched and pursued this year with great zeal in the context of 20-point programme, the enrolment at the 6--11 age-group level has shown tremendous increase from 98,65 lakhs to 105.02 lakhs in September 1982 making it imperative to raise the earlier targets set for the Sixth Plan period. However, the projected expectation in case of girls enrolment has not kept pace with the increase in boys enrolment necessitating a realistic revision proportionate to actual increase in respect of both boys and girls.

14.1.26. The following table presents development of educational facilities during the last three years :

far the progress in this regard has been as follows :

1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
282	454	533

14.1.29. This shows that the target of opening 6,697 primary schools will not be possible to achieve during the Sixth

Plan. Even if 600 schools each are opened in 1983-84 and 1984-85, we will be far behind the original target. The increasing cost of building construction (Rs.66,770 the revised cost) has made it difficult to propose more schools. Under the decentralization of planning process, schemes relating to elementary education have been placed under the district plan.

14.1.30. *Opening of junior High Schools*—In case of Junior High Schools (Middle Schools) the mid-term position as given below, indicates that the target would not only be achieved but may get exceeded :

<i>Sixth Plan Target</i>	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
600	148	188	152

14.1.31. *Construction of Buildings*—The problem of construction of buildings because of their enormous cost has been of such magnitude that in the Sixth Plan

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>
1. Free Uniform ..	No.
2. Free Text-books ..	„
3. Establishment of Book-Banks ..	„

14.1.33. *Non-Formal Education*—The scheme of non-formal education was launched at the end of 1979-80. In the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 the position of achievement is as follows :

<i>Centre</i>	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Primary ..	6564	11043	16800
Middle ..	1404	2261	3061

Enrolment

Primary ..	101049	238000	381000
Middle ..	19412	39000	54000

In the year 1980-81 the achievement in the age-group 6-11 and 11-14 has been 82 per cent and 48 per cent respectively. In 1981-82 there has also been a short-fall in the targets. However, it is hoped that the programme will pick up speed in course of time with persistent departmental efforts.

14.1.34. *Enrolment (Formal Education)*—During 1979-80, 93.17 lakh children

an extremely moderate target of 1,550 buildings for primary schools and 290 buildings for middle schools could be proposed as against the actual requirement of 15,418 primary and 3,448 middle school buildings. It is hoped that the proposed targets would be achieved as would be evident from the following figures :

<i>Item</i>	<i>Sixth Plan</i>	1980-81	1981-82
Primary ..	1550	451	219
Middle ..	290	66	69

These figures do not include the additional buildings that are being constructed under National Rural Employment Programme which if taken into account would exceed the targets.

14.1.32. *Incentive Schemes*—These schemes relate to free text-books, uniforms and establishment of book-banks and targets proposed would be achieved. Details are as under :

<i>Sixth Plan</i>	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
3,00,000	40,000	60,000	61,720
5,00,000	3,06,000	50,000	2,41,327
4,750	1,500	1,500	1,576

were on rolls in primary classes (I-V). Based on the 1971 census figures, the full coverage of children in the age-group 6-11 required additional enrolment of 48.60 lakhs by the end of 1984-85. As this target would have been impossible to achieve, only 20 lakh children were targeted (as revised) for additional enrolment during the Sixth Plan through formal channel.

14.1.35. As for the age-group 11-14, 27.92 lakh children were on rolls in 1979-80. Based on the 1971 census the population in this age group was estimated at 80.58 lakh children by 1984-85. Thus, the number of additional children for full coverage came to 52.65 lakhs. As this target was unattainable, a realistic target of 8.80 lakh additional children was fixed for formal channel.

14.1.36. It may be noted that national targets required 95 per cent enrolment in the age-group 6-11 and 50 per cent in the

age-group 11-14 by 1984-85 The position of our targets for Sixth Plan including formal and non-formal education both has been as under :

Item	Population (Based on 1971 census)	Enrolment target (as revised)	Percentage
Primary	141.77 lakhs	120.17 lakhs	85 (80% formal)
Middle	80.58 lakhs	37.72 lakhs	47 (45.57% formal)

14.1.37. It is heartening to note that in the age-group 6-11 we have exceeded the target fixed for 1982-83. Enrolment at the end of September 1982 stood at 105.03 lakhs — an increase of more than 6 lakhs over the level of 1981-82, i.e. 98.65 lakhs. However, in the age-group 11-14

the progress has not been encouraging but it is hoped that by 1984-85 the Sixth Plan target would be achieved.

14.1.38. *Adult Education*—The following table shows the progress of adult education :—

Item	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
(1) <i>Adult Education Centres</i>						
(i) Government Agency	9600	9563	11600	10490	15500	10021
(ii) Others	3360	753	3500	2287	3500	955
(2) <i>Beneficiaries</i>						
(i) Government Agency	288000	252206	348000	323059	465000	239202
(ii) Others	100800	23080	105000	38809	105000	20944

It will be clear from the above that there has been short-fall in the achievement of targets. However, it is more noticeable in respect of other agencies (voluntary organisations, Nehru Yuvak Kendras, Universities/Degree Colleges) than the Government agency. As the programme is gradually expanding, it is hoped that the progress at the end of Sixth Plan will be satisfactory.

14.1.39. *Opening of Government Higher Secondary Schools*—As the policy of the Government at the secondary level is not that of expansion but of consolidation, opening of Government school has been restricted to such areas where private enterprise is found wanting. The progress of the first three years of the Sixth Plan is indicated as under :

Item	Sixth Plan Target	Achievement		
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83 (till Sept., 1982)
(1) Opening of new Government High Schools	64	33	21	8
(2) Upgrading of Government High Schools to Inter standard	55	21	17	11

It is thus clear that our targets are nearing fulfilment.

14.1.40. It may be noted with satisfaction that the mid-term progress of educa-

tion in the Sixth Plan is reasonably encouraging and except for the target of new primary schools, other targets are likely to be achieved at the end of 1984-85.

14.1.41. It is obvious that our main problem in the field of educational development is the mounting pressure of opening new schools, equipment, buildings etc. We have still a long way to go to achieve universal education particularly for the age-group 11-14. So is the case with the Adult Education. The resource position is getting difficult which has been further heightened by the rising costs of education.

Annual Plan 1983-84

14.1.42. In view of the essential needs

for expansion of educational facilities an outlay of Rs.158.20 crores has been approved for the Sixth Plan (1980-85). A sum of Rs.22.67 crores was spent during 1980-81 and a sum of Rs.31.65 crores in 1981-82. Against the outlay of Rs.35.77 crores for 1982-83 a sum of Rs.43.20 crores is likely to be spent. For the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs.49.05 crores has been proposed. The programme-wise outlay and expenditure is given in the table below :

TABLE 2— *Outlay and Expenditure*

(Rupees in Crores)

Group	Sixth Plan Outlay		1981-82 Expenditure		1982-83				1983-84	
					Approved outlay		Anticipated expenditure		Proposed outlay	
	Total	Hills	Total	Hills	Total	Hills	Total	Hills	Total	Hills
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Elementary Education	85.92	22.45	9.13	4.28	18.73	5.14	20.67	5.56	22.15	6.23
2. Secondary Education	41.74	17.56	11.51	6.07	10.85	4.63	10.93	4.90	17.83	9.92
3. Teacher Education	5.72	0.62	0.46	0.07	0.91	0.08	0.66	0.10	0.88	0.11
4. Higher Education	16.00	4.70	8.98	1.54	3.35	0.99	3.65	1.05	5.23	2.02
5. Adult Education	4.81	0.98	0.37	0.01	0.79	0.04	1.02	0.06	1.21	0.06
6. Games and Sports.	0.88	0.13	0.13	0.02	0.24	0.03	0.30	..	0.41	0.03
7. Direction and Administration	1.82	0.45	0.25	0.06	0.30	0.07	0.30	0.07	0.50	0.11
8. Others	0.60	0.10	0.71	0.01	0.44	0.02	5.47	0.02	0.60	0.02
9. Public Libraries	0.71	0.01	0.11	..	0.16	..	0.20	..	0.24	..
Total ..	158.20	47.00	31.65	12.06	35.77	11.00	43.20	11.76	49.05	18.50

14.1.43. *Elementary Education*—To provide educational facilities at the elementary stage in unserved areas, 454 primary and 188 middle schools have been opened in 1981-82. Besides, two Government Model Schools consisting of Classes I—VIII have also been opened in

Hill Districts. During 1982-83, 533 primary and 152 middle schools are being opened. During 1983-84 it is proposed to open 500 primary (470 Plains and 30 Hills) and 126 middle schools (113 Plains and 13 Hills) in rural areas. The percentage of enrolment in the age-group 6-11

is expected to rise from 75 (100 boys and 49 girls) in 1982-83 to 78 (103 boys and 50 girls) in 1983-84.

14.1.44. In order to improve the general environmental conditions of elementary schools grants for the construction of 219 primary and 69 middle schools buildings were sanctioned during 1981-82. Similarly in 1982-83 grants for the construction of 752 primary and 246 middle school buildings have been proposed to be sanctioned. During 1983-84 it is proposed to sanction grants for the construction of 220 primary and 85 middle school buildings. For the repairs of elementary school buildings a sum of Rs.1.00 crore was sanctioned in 1981-82 from the non-Plan budget and Rs.10 lakhs for Hill Districts from the Plan budget. From now on, the Government has substantially revised the non-Plan provision for maintenance of school buildings to Rs.3.15 crores.

14.1.45. As regards qualitative improvement of elementary schools a sum of Rs.24 lakhs was sanctioned in 1981-82 for furniture, teaching material etc. Likewise, in the year 1982-83 a sum of Rs.33.76 lakhs will be sanctioned. During 1983-84 a sum of Rs.36.75 lakhs has been proposed for the purpose.

14.1.46. In order to provide incentives to children of weaker sections of the society, schemes for providing scholarships and free text books are in operation and a sum of Rs.15.96 lakhs and Rs.1.50 lakhs were sanctioned in 1981-82 and Rs.20.52 lakhs and Rs.7.24 lakhs are likely to be sanctioned in 1982-83 respectively. For the year 1983-84 a sum of Rs.25.62 lakhs has been proposed for scholarships and Rs.7.14 lakhs for free text books. Beside this, free uniforms were supplied to 60,000 children and book banks were established in 1500 senior basic schools in 1981-82. In 1982-83 free uniforms will be supplied to 61,720 children and book banks will be established in 1576 schools. During 1983-84 it is proposed to provide free uniforms to 68,600 children and to establish book banks in 1892 schools.

14.1.47. For demonstration of experiments in the class-room teaching, science-kits along with kit guides have been supplied to a large number of schools. In 1983-84, 4120 schools have been proposed to be supplied with these kits.

14.1.48. *Non-Formal Education*—For all those children who for various reasons do not get time for formal education, a massive programme of non-formal education has been launched with the assistance of Government of India. Under this programme 5600 centres for the children of age-group 6—11 and 800 centres for the age-group 11—14 have been targeted each year in 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83. Till September, 1982, about 14,400 non-formal centres for age-group 6-11 and 11-14 were functioning in the State with 2.64 lakhs children on rolls. Under the new scheme for elementary sector including pre-primary the following may be mentioned :

- (a) For the first time it is proposed to make a beginning with pre-primary classes for children of 3-6 age-group. A modest provision of Rs.3 lakhs has been put forward.
- (b) Low desks and benches will be provided to a limited number of primary schools of Basic Shiksha Parishad. A sum of Rs.5 lakhs has been set apart for this purpose.
- (c) A beginning will be made on a small scale with the formation of school complexes at the elementary level. Eight or more primary schools will be attached to a junior high school for academic supervision and guidance.
- (d) All district basic education officers will be provided with the facility of office telephone from next year. A sum of Rs.3 lakhs has been proposed for it.

14.1.49. *Secondary Education*—In the sphere of secondary education 21 new Government high schools were opened and 17 Government high schools were upgraded to Inter standard during 1981-82. Besides, additional sections were opened in Government higher secondary schools to accommodate the influx of students. In the current year also till September, 1982, 8 New Government High Schools have been opened and 11 Government High Schools upgraded to Intermediate standard. During 1983-84 it is proposed to open 10 (5 plains and 5 hills) Government high schools and to upgrade 6 (4 plains and 2 hills) Government high schools to Intermediate standard.

14.1.50. To encourage meritorious students, the rates of merit scholarships for the classes 6-8 and 11-12 and of bursaries in degree colleges were increased in 1980-81 from Rs.5,25 and 60 to Rs.10, 40 and 100 respectively. In the year 1981-82 the rates of the scholarships awarded in classes 9-10 on the basis of scholarship examination has been increased from Rs. 10 to 15.

14.1.51. In those higher secondary schools of rural areas where girls are being permitted to study in boys schools, separate sanitary facility for girls along with separate drinking water facility is being provided. The rate of grant for these special facilities for girls has been increased from Rs.4,000 to Rs.15,000.

14.1.52. To promote quality in education, schools are being encouraged to take up innovative projects and experimentation in schools. The schemes of giving efficiency grants will also be continued. Facilities in form of grants for construction of laboratories and purchase of science equipment will also be continued.

14.1.53. To provide education through correspondence to the candidates intending to appear privately at the Board's examination, an Institute of Correspondence Course was established in 1980-81. This is being suitably strengthened to cope with the huge volume of work.

14.1.54. At the secondary level, out of 5400 higher secondary schools, science is being taught in about 3,000 schools. As the Board of High School and Intermediate Education has made general Science course a compulsory subject (with provision of exemption till 1984) only a scheme to introduce science in all the remaining schools by giving adequate grant has been approved by the Government.

14.1.55. *Teacher Education*—To acquaint the teachers with the latest techniques of teaching, extensive in-service training programme both at the element-schools by giving adequate grant has been launched from 1980-81. For elementary teachers the programme is being organised at 112 Government Normal Schools and for secondary teachers at three Government Training Colleges and 9 continuation Education Centres. During 1981-82 the present BTC units have been converted into Government Normal Schools.

14.1.56. These in-service training programmes have acquainted the teachers not only with the new methodologies of teaching, but also with curricular reforms. Continuing education scheme has also helped the secondary teachers by updating his knowledge in different subject areas—Science, English, Mathematics etc.

14.1.57. There are several special Institutes and special training institutions at work in this State in the field of research, training, extension and publication. For ensuring proper co-ordination of their work and for exercising overall control in academic matters, a State Council of Educational Research and Training has been set up on the pattern of N. C. E. R. T. in 1981-82. The Council is headed by an officer of Director's rank and all special institutes function as different departments of it. It is proposed to strengthen the Council further in 1983-84.

14.1.58. With a view to introducing the population education programme in the State, the Government has created a Population Education Unit in the State Institute of Education along with regional units in nine divisions of the Plains. A massive Plan has been chalked out which includes curriculum Planning, preparation of instruction material and teachers' guides.

14.1.59. *Higher Education*—On June 30, 1979 there were 19 universities and 373 colleges for higher education besides two Central Universities. The number of colleges have increased since then to 391 till June 30, 1982. Out of this 43 are Government institutions and 348 are run by the private managements. The academic side of these colleges is looked after by the universities, while the administrative, financial and regulatory aspects fall under the control of the Education Department.

14.1.60. For equalisation of educational opportunity, the students coming from educationally backward classes would continue to be provided with incentives through scholarships and other assistance. Construction of hostels for boys in the Government Degree Colleges is also being proposed. For qualitative improvement of higher education, Rs.6 crores were given as development grants to three universities — Rohilkhand, Bundelkhand and Awadh in 1980-81 and 1981-82. Suitable provision has been made for providing

adequate facilities to the existing colleges by way of staff, equipment, laboratories, libraries etc.

14.1.61. For the planned development and expansion of higher education steps have been taken to start an information system. Under this scheme a regional office has been established at Gorakhpur and the office of the Regional Deputy Director of Education, Jhansi strengthened for the purpose. At the Directorate level also a separate unit under a Development Officer has been created.

14.1.62. *Sports and Youth Welfare*—Physical education and sports competitions are being organised regularly at district, region and State levels. At present there is no facility for providing intensive training and re-orientation courses to physical instructors. To make them abreast with modern techniques, an institute of sports education is being set up. Organisation of co-curricular activities and cultural programmes is also being continued in schools to encourage creative ability of the students.

14.1.63. *Adult Education*—National Adult Education Programme was started in the State in 1979-80. In the year 1980-81 under the centrally sponsored scheme of 32 projects each consisting of 300 centres in 32 districts were implemented. As against the target of 9600, 9563 centres were opened during 1979-80, and 1980-81 with 2,86,890 adults on rolls. Besides the efforts of Government agencies, co-operation of voluntary organisations, degree colleges, universities and Nehru Yuvak Kendras was also sought. During 1979-80 and 1980-81 these agencies also opened 5326 centres with 2,92,216 adults on rolls.

14.1.64. In the year 1981-82, 32 projects under the central scheme continued. In addition to these, 2 projects of 300 centres each and 11 projects of 100 centres each were started with state resources. One more project of 300 centres was run in Kakori—Malihabad block of Lucknow under the special component plan. Thus, in 1981-82 the programme covered 81 development blocks of 44 districts with 11,490 centres (as against the target of 11600) run by Government agency and 1287 centres run by others. Total number of persons registered at these centres was 3,61,908 (2,27,896 male and 1,34,012

female). During 1982-83 the target for opening of adult education centres through Government agency is 15,500 against which 10,976 centres have started functioning by September 1982. Number of persons registered at these centres comes to 2,60,206. Central Government has also sanctioned 13 new projects for the year 1982-83. All preliminary work to start them has been completed — after which the adult education programme will have covered all the districts of the State with centres functioning in 107 selected development blocks.

14.1.65. As mere running of centres is not enough, continuing education and follow-up programmes have been proposed so that the learners do not lapse into illiteracy.

14.1.66. In order to implement the programme in an effective manner, a separate Directorate of Adult Education with an independent Director has been created.

14.1.67. *Direction and Administration*—Work-load of the Directorate has tremendously increased because of the rapid expansion of educational facilities during different Plan periods. It has, therefore, become necessary to suitably strengthen the Directorate. Further, the huge task of universalisation of elementary education has thrown up new challenges for which the inspecting staff is quite inadequate. It has, therefore, become imperative that a block level office be created to cope with the administrative and financial aspects of education at the block level.

14.1.68. As the success of various programmes depends on an adequately equipped machinery for Planning and Administration, the Government has set up a 'Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Cell' in the Directorate. This cell will strive to employ scientific techniques of Plan formulation providing guidance about the nature of the tasks involved and specific responsibilities of individuals and institutions.

14.1.69. Among other programmes the schemes of giving grant-in-aid to Sanskrit Pathshalas and Arabic Madarsas will be continued. Library services will be suitably expanded.

20-Point Programme

14.1.70. Of the new 20-point programme, point no. 16 relates to Education.

It envisages universalisation of elementary education for the age-group 6-14 with special emphasis on girls and simultaneously involves students and voluntary agencies in programme for the removal of adult illiteracy. Point no. 17 is partly related to education inasmuch as it envisages supply of text books and exercise books to students and opening of fair price shops in hostels. Similarly point no. 15 is also partly related to education in so far as mid-day-meal and special nutrition programmes are concerned.

14.1.71. It is, thus, clear that in education highest priority has been given to the fulfilment of the constitutional directive enjoining the provision of free and compulsory education to all children up to the age of 14. This entails expansion of educational facilities to cover unserved areas and also broadening access to elementary education through provision of non-formal education.

14.1.72. According to the Fourth Education Survey conducted in the year 1978, there were 13,982 rural habitations having a population of 300, without any primary school within easy walking distance. Out of these unserved rural areas 2,897 primary schools were opened during 1978-81. From the rest only 6,447 have been proposed to be covered by the end of the year 1984-85. Similarly 6,725

additional senior basic schools were needed for unserved rural areas, out of which 1,406 schools were opened during 1978-81. By the end of 1984-85 it has been proposed to open 452 new senior basic schools.

14.1.73. As for the enrolment of children in the age-group 6-14 the full coverage needed additional enrolment of 48.60 lakh children which being impossible to achieve, only 20 lakh children through former channel have been targeted for enrolment by the end of 1984-85. In the age-group 11-14 the present percentage of school-going children is 37. By the end of 1984-85 the best that can be proposed to be achieved is to raise the enrolment coverage to the level of 47 per cent.

14.1.74. The scheme of non-formal education was launched at the end of 1979-80 and sanction for opening 5,600 primary and 1,600 middle level centres was accorded. During the Sixth Plan, it has been proposed to open 4,000 non-formal centres for the age-group 11-14 and 28,000 for the age-group 6-11.

14.1.75. As regards the target for the year 1982-83 in respect of formal and non-formal education the following table lays down the target along with achievement for the month of September, 1982.

TABLE 3—Targets and Achievements—Formal and Non-formal Educations

Item	Unit	Enrolment as on 1-4-1982	1982-83	
			Target	Achievement till the month of September 1982
1	2	3	4	5
<i>A—Formal Education (6-14) :</i>				
1. Boys	.. (000)	8,833	9,099	9565
2. Girls	.. (000)	4,110	4,458	3965
Total	.. (000)	12,943	13,557	13530
<i>B—Non-formal Education (6-14) :</i>				
1. Boys	.. (000)	181	312	183
2. Girls	.. (000)	96	123	81
Total	.. (000)	277	435	264

14.1.76. To achieve the aim of universalisation of elementary education, following strategies are being followed :

- (a) Opening of new primary schools in unserved rural areas within a distance of 1.5 kms. in plains and within 1 km. in hills and in habitations where population exceeds 300. New senior basic schools are to be established within a radius of 3 kms. and in habitations of 800 or above.
- (b) Surveys, studies and research projects are being undertaken to evolve innovative curriculum, community participation and bringing about qualitative improvement in education through need-based, problem-based and relevant education. Pilot projects are underway to analyse the cause of wastage and stagnation in elementary education.
- (c) Incentive grants are being given in the form of free text-books for girls and boys of weaker communities and also for supply of free uniforms. Grants are also being given for establishing book banks in senior basic schools.

The following measures have been taken for speedy implementation of the programme :

- (1) At the divisional level the Regional Deputy Director of Education has been made responsible for the monitoring of programmes. He is the main link officer between the field officers, and the Directorate. The District Inspectors of schools and Zila Basic Shiksha Adhikaries have been made responsible to him to supply all information in matters of 20 point programme. All Inspecting Officers have been instructed to inspect the schools under their jurisdiction periodically and monitor the programme effectively.
- (2) At the Directorate level senior administrative officers of the Department including Director and Additional Directors have been assigned specific areas for monitor-

ing the programme. Information compiled at the district level is passed on to regional level every month and is then supplied to Directorate for onward transmission to the Government.

- (3) Targets have been fixed for each district and its achievement is being closely watched. Special drives are being undertaken and intensive efforts are being made to realise the objectives.

14.1.77. *Adult Education*—The overall literacy percentage according to Census of 1981 in Uttar Pradesh is 27.38. Amongst men and women the percentage of literacy is 38.87 and 14.42 respectively. The national literacy percentage is 36.17. There are 45 districts out of 56 in the State which have a literacy percentage lower than the national literacy percentage. According to 1981 Census the number of illiterate persons in the age-group 15—35 is 203 lakhs.

14.1.78. In Uttar Pradesh adult education programme was launched in the year 1979-80 and was started in 64 selected development blocks of 32 districts, with 100 per cent central assistance of the Government of India. In the year 1981-82 the programme was extended to 17 development blocks of 12 new districts from the State resources. Thus the programme was operated in 81 development blocks of 44 districts last year. Government of India have sanctioned 13 additional projects this year. With these projects having started in the remaining districts the programme will get extended to the entire State and cover 107 development blocks.

14.1.79. In 1982-83, 5.70 lakhs adults are targeted to be made literate at 19,000 adult education centres. Forty-five projects of Government of India will cover 4.05 lakh adults through 13,500 adult education centres. State programme will cover 60,000 adults through 2,000 centres. Thus under the governmental programme, a total of 4.65 lakh adults will benefit.

14.1.80. Nehru Yuvak Kendras are functioning in 28 districts of the State. Nehru Yuvak Kendras have a target of

educating 27,000 participants through 900 centres in 1982-83. Sixteen degree colleges/universities have since received funds. They have a target of educating 20,400 adults through 60 centres.

14.1.81. Targets have been fixed for each district and its achievement is being closely watched. The District Adult Education Officer has been made responsible for the monitoring of the programme. He is the link officer between the project officer, voluntary agencies and the Directorate. For proper and quicker implementation and its monitoring, one of the Deputy Directors at the Directorate has been assigned specific responsibility in this regard.

14.1.82. *Text-books*—For the year 1982-83, 81 nationalised text books with 4.96 crore copies for classes I—VIII are being printed. It is hoped that there would be no dearth of text books in the market. As for exercise books the information collected reveals that sufficient number of exercise books are still in the stock in all districts.

14.1.83. It may be added that broadly an amount of Rs.1,522.54 lakhs has been provided in the Plan budget for execution of the above schemes in 1982-83. An outlay of Rs.1,613.59 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1983-84.

Special Component Plan

14.1.84. Realizing that education occupies a key position in the development of society, special efforts have been made in the plan to provide adequate facilities to the Scheduled Castes in order to ensure maximum opportunities of development to them through opening of primary, middle and higher secondary schools in the areas which have intensive Scheduled Caste population and through provision of incentive schemes such as scholarships, free text-books, stationery and free uniforms to their children. In such schemes as non-formal and adult education major share of benefit is proposed for the Scheduled Castes and other backward communities.

14.1.85. The outlays under education in most of the schemes are by and large not subject to divisibility although the

benefits of these schemes flow to Scheduled Castes almost in accordance with their student population. Even then an intensive exercise has been made to quantify adequate funds for specific allocation for Scheduled Castes. In the first year of the Sixth Plan i.e. 1980-81 a sum of Rs.361.58 lakhs was earmarked under the special component plan, which was increased to Rs.600.00 lakhs in 1981-82 and to Rs.730.00 lakhs in 1982-83. In 1983-84 an outlay of Rs.781.23 lakhs against the outlay of Rs.4,905.00 lakhs is being proposed. These figures show that efforts are increasingly made to give thrust to the educational programmes in such a way that increased benefits accrue to Scheduled Castes.

(b) SPORTS

14.1.87. The State is making good progress in the field of sports. U. P. players secured 50 gold medals, 47 silver medals, and 32 bronze medals in National and Inter-Varsity Tournaments and a number of its players represented National Teams in International tournaments last year.

14.1.88. The Sixth Plan outlay for Sports is Rs.475.00 lakhs. During the first two years of the Sixth Plan, a sum of Rs.171.97 lakhs was spent. An outlay of Rs. 103.80 lakhs is provided for 1982-83 which is likely to be utilized. An outlay of Rs.115.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1983-84 including Rs.25.00 lakhs for hill areas.

14.1.89. State teams in different disciplines are selected by the respective State Sports Associations for participation in the National Championships. Under the present policy, Sports Department provide coaching to these State teams before their participation in the Nationals. It has been considered necessary that these teams are provided proper kit also by the Sports Department, in order to present proper turn out.

14.1.90. It has been observed that the National Sports Federations allot National Championships to be organised by their State Sports Associations. These State Sports Associations due to lack of funds, have to depend on Government grant to

meet expenses on these National Championships. At present, there is no separate budget allocation to meet this expenditure, but in order to meet their requirements special sanction of Government had to be obtained and the expenditure was met out from over all savings. Now it is considered necessary that provision for this scheme should be made exclusively to meet out expenditure on National Championships by the State Sports Associations. It is proposed to organize in every financial year two Senior National Championships, two Juniors and two Sub-Junior National Championships. Similarly, provision has to be made for tournaments of International level, as with the increase in popularity of sports, more and more international tournaments/events are organised.

14.1.91. The Board of High School and Intermediate Education has introduced a Ten-Year General Education programme and according to it, from 1984 onwards, boys have to be examined in four additional subjects, viz., Science, Sanskrit, Social Studies and Moral Education. Separate arrangements, in regard to providing additional accommodation are therefore, required to be made in the Sports College. An outlay of Rs.6.49 lakhs has been proposed for construction works in Sports College in 1983-84, to accommodate opening of new classes.

14.1.92. U. P. Sports Department sends State Women's teams in different disciplines to participate in the All India Sports Festivals for Women, organised by the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports every year. State teams have shown good performance in these Festivals. An outlay of Rs.2.60 lakhs has been proposed for 1983-84 for this scheme, which would involve more than 15,000 women during 1983-84.

14.1.93. To involve more rural youth rural sports centres have been establish @ one centre in each district. About 5,000 additional rural youth would be benefited by these centres during 1983-84.

14.1.94. The scheme of residential sports hostels has for its main objective, the spotting of youthful talent in various

games, imparting them training, on scientific lines and extending educational facilities. The scheme has yielded results. An outlay of Rs.6.72 lakhs has been proposed for 1983-84 including Rs.1.40 lakhs in hill areas (at Haldwani), where the hostel is proposed to be set up in 1983-84.

14.1.95. Coaching camps are also being organised for talented boys and girls according to a scheduled programme. During the year 1983-84, it is proposed to allocate an outlay of Rs.60.00 lakhs including Rs.1.50 lakhs for hill areas.

14.1.96. Participation in tournaments is an integral part of coaching programme, and in order to provide facilities to participate in tournaments, Department organise tournaments in various items of sports for youngsters. It is proposed to allocate an outlay of Rs.6.29 lakhs including Rs.1.15 lakhs for hill areas during 1983-84.

14.1.97. An outlay of Rs.39.22 lakhs has been proposed for 1983-84 for construction of Stadia. It is proposed that construction work would be taken up at 24 Stadia.

14.1.98. In order to make existing stadia more useful to players, a lot of developmental works in these stadia have to be carried out. For instance, dormitories, bath rooms, additional seating capacity, etc., are to be provided in a number of stadia. An outlay of Rs.10.90 lakhs has been proposed for 1983-84, on such developmental works.

14.1.99. Four Multi-purpose Sports Halls in plains and two in hill areas are under construction during 1982-83. In order to complete their construction work, it is proposed to allocate an outlay of Rs.12.68 lakhs, for 1983-84 which includes Rs.3.00 lakhs for hill areas.

14.1.100. In order to cope with increasing volume and scope of activities under sports, the Department of Sports will be suitably strengthened.

(c) ART AND CULTURE

14.1.101. The institutions like Bhatkande college of Hindustani Music, State Archaeology, State Archives and Government Museums need expansion and strengthening. Government gives grat-in-aid to State Lalia Kala Akademi, Sangeet

Natak Akademi, Bhartendu Natya Akademi and Vrindavan Research Institute, etc. These institutions are in the process of growth. The Department of Cultural Affairs also promotes Art and Culture in the State, organises cultural and musical programmes. It is also the responsibility of this department to implement the Antiquities and Art Treasure Act, 1972. The department has formulated the following schemes to achieve these objectives within the limit of the given outlay of Rs.200 lakhs for the Sixth Five Year Plan period 1980-85.

14.1.102. *Direction and Administration*—This scheme takes care of the head office of the department which is the Directorate of Cultural Affairs. With the expansion of the programmes of cultural affairs, need for suitably strengthening the Directorate of Cultural Affairs is being felt. A sum of Rs.4.50 lakhs has been proposed for the Directorate for this purpose during 1983-84.

The details of some of the important programmes are given below:

14.1.103. *Architecture*—The department has a school of Architecture which has been upgraded to college and degree course in Architecture has been started. For this Rs.2.50 lakhs have been proposed for 1983-84.

14.1.104. *Music Education*—The department runs a reputed Music college at Lucknow known as Bhatkande college of Hindustani Music. The college provides training in classical music and dance. It needs expansion. A sum of Rs.2.50 lakhs has been proposed for this college for 1983-84. It is also proposed to establish a University of Music at Lucknow.

14.1.105. *Promotion of Art and Culture*—A sum of Rs.10 lakhs has been proposed for 1983-84 for various schemes relating to promotion of Art and Culture. Out of this, grant-in-aid is given to Lalit Kala Akademi, Sangeet Natak Akademi, Bhartendu Natya Akademi and Vrindaban Research Institute and also some private cultural organisations for furtherance of their activities. This scheme also includes organisation of various cultural programmes and cultural festivals. A scheme

for the establishment of tribal and folk art academy is under consideration. It is also proposed to establish cultural centres at the Divisional Headquarters in the first stage.

14.1.106. *Archaeology*—The State has very large number of archaeological sites monuments and remains. For conducting survey of undiscovered archaeological sites, excavations, conservation of ancient protected monuments and publications, etc., an organisation has been established at Lucknow with sub-unit at Almora. Another unit at Pauri Garhwal is also being established. For this scheme a sum of Rs.7.50 lakhs including Rs.2.51 lakhs for hills is proposed for 1983-84.

14.1.107. The State Archives at Lucknow have five regional offices at Allahabad, Varanasi, Agra, Dehra Dun and Naini Tal. Besides, a manuscript library is functioning at Allahabad. The Archives also needs strengthening and expansion of their activities. Proposals for additional technical staff and air conditioning of research room of the State Archives are under consideration. It is proposed to establish one more Regional Archives. For 1983-84, Rs.3.50 lakhs for plains and Rs.1.92 lakhs for hills have been proposed.

14.1.108. *Museums*—There are four State museums at Lucknow, Mathura, Jhansi and Almora to collect, preserve, display, study and publish the antiquities and art objects. It is proposed to enrich their collections. The proposal of establishing a new museum at Gorakhpur is also under consideration. It is also under consideration to establish an independent unit of U. P. coin committee. An educational and research unit is also being proposed to be established. A sum of Rs.5.50 lakhs for plain and Rs.1.57 lakhs for hills have been proposed for this scheme. Besides, a sum of Rs.0.50 lakh has been proposed for giving financial assistance to non-Government museums by way of grant-in-aid during the year 1983-84.

2. TECHNICAL EDUCATION

14.2.1. Presently Technical Education is the base point of the all round economic development and for producing gainful employment opportunities in the country and the State. Due to overall

expansion of education and general awakening in the country, diversion of interest towards Technical Education has been increasing day by day. Industrial development is being given philip by making Technical Education job-orientetd. Efforts are being made to generate practical and constructive strength in trainees by inter-weaving training with production so that technically trained personnel could go for self-employment and prove more helpful for industries.

14.2.2. Up to the end of the Third Plan, major impact was on expansion of technical education facilities but during the Fourth Plan, emphasis was mainly on consolidation and diversification of courses. During the Fifth Plan also, major emphasis was laid on diversification of courses and on consolidation of existing facilities.

14.2.3. The Fifth Plan outlay approved for technical education programmes was of the order of Rs.650 lakhs against which an expenditure of Rs.676.84 lakhs was incurred up to the year 1978-79. During 1979-80 an outlay of Rs.177.68 lakhs was fixed and latter on revised to Rs.156.73 lakhs against which an expenditure of Rs.133.020 lakhs was incurred in the year 1979-80.

14.2.4. An outlay of Rs.1,000.00 lakhs has been fixed for Sixth Five Year Plan which includes a sum of Rs.282.00 lakhs for hill region. The position of outlay and expenditure for the year 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 is as under :

Year	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Outlay	Expenditure
1980-81	.. 162.00	165.29
1981-82	.. 243.11	217.42
1982-83	.. 216.60	235.50 (Anticipated)

14.2.5. Technical education programme, being run in the State can broadly be divided into three levels :

1. Degree.
2. Diploma.
3. Certificate.

Degree level

14.2.6. Up to the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, there were seven institutions at the degree level including the University of Roorkee. During the Fifth Plan, Kamla Nehru Institute of Science and Technology was established at Sultanpur and degree course in Man-made Fibre Technology with an intake of 10 was started at the Government Central Textile Institute, Kanpur. Besides, degree courses each in Paper and Leather Technology with an intake of thirty and ten were also started at Roorkee University, Roorkee and H. B. T. I., Kanpur, respectively. During 1981-82 the intake of degree courses at G. C. T. I., Kanpur, has been increased by five seats in each course of Textile Technology, Textile Chemistry and Manmade Fibre Technology. Thus the total intake at degree level becomes 1,135 in the year 1982-83.

Annual Plan 1983-84

14.2.7. During the year 1983-84 an Institute of Engineering and Technology at Lucknow is proposed to be established with the following courses and intake :

Discipline	Intake	Specialisation
1. Civil Engineering	60	(i) Water Resources and Irrigation Engineering. (ii) Building Sciences
2. Mechanical Engineering	60	(i) Production and Industrial Engineering. (ii) Machine Tools Technology.
3. Electrical Engineering	60	(i) Power Systems Engineering. (ii) Control Engineering.
4. Electronic Engineering.	60	(i) Materials and Devices. (ii) Communication (Space Technology and Remote Sensing).

14.2.8. It is also proposed to establish an Institute of Management at Lucknow during the year 1983-84. It will be Central Government scheme the land for which is to be arranged by the State Government with some financial contribution.

14.2.9. The details of outlay for degree institutions for the year 1983-84 are as follows :

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. G.C.T.I., Kanpur	20.00
2. Establishment of Engineering College at Lucknow.	50.00
3. University of Roorkee (ncluding I.P.T. Saharanpur).	60.00
4. M.M.M. Engineering College, Gorakhpur.	20.00
5. M.L.N. Regional Engineering College Allahabad.	5.00
6. Pant College of Engineering Pantnagar.	20.00
7. Engineering College Dayalbagh, Agra	4.00
8. K.N.I., Sultanpur ..	100.00
9. H.B.T.I., Kanpur ..	20.00
10. Establishment of Institute of Management at Lucknow.	1.00
Total ..	300.00

1.2.10. *Strengthening of Directorate of Technical Education*—The Directorate of Technical Education was created in the year 1961-62 after being separated from the Industries Directorate. This Directorate is, however, still situated in a small portion of the building of the Directorate of Industries. The department has considerably expanded with no addition made to the space available to the Directorate at Kanpur.

14.2.11. The shortage of space affects not only the working but also keeping of records, etc.

14.2.12. Besides, office building of the Directorate, the residential accommodation for the departmental employees is also essential as it will affect their efficiency.

14.2.13. The plan and estimates of the building of Directorate of Technical Education plus 50 residential quarters of all categories have been prepared amounting to Rs.67.23 lakhs. An amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1983-84 for the scheme.

14.2.14. Also the expansion of the Directorate of Technical Education has not been commensurate with the increase in number of institutions and courses over the years which is evident from the following table. This has resulted in stretching our administrative machinery much too far :

TABLE 1—Increase in number of Institutions and courses over the years

	1956-57	1981-82
Institutes ..	9	50
Courses ..	5	38
Intake ..	415	8570
Officers in Directorate (Technical).	6	10

14.2.15. An amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed for 1983-84 including the provision of Rs.1.00 lakh for staff car.

14.2.16. *Strengthening of Institute of Research and Development*—For the quality improvement of teachers and production of Teaching material an Institute of Research and Development has been established in the Directorate of Technical Education in the year 1977-78. The Institute could not achieve the target due to shortage of staff. The proposal for additional staff is under consideration. For efficient working of institute it is proposed to construct a separate building for it. At present the institute is running in the building of Government Polytechnic, Kanpur. Public Works Department has been requested to prepare necessary plans and estimates Besides, some furniture and equipment will also be required. A provision of Rs.7.00 lakhs has been included in the annual plan for 1983-84 for strengthening of institute of Research and Development.

14.2.17. *Strengthening of Regional Office in Hills*—In order to have better control over institutions of Hill Region it has been proposed to establish a regional office in hill. This office was established in the year 1978-79 and only nominal staff has been sanctioned under this scheme. Twenty-five posts were proposed and only

4 posts have so far been sanctioned and 21 posts are still to be sanctioned. Besides, for efficient working of the regional office the purchase of a Diesel Jeep has also been proposed. Furniture and some office equipment will also be required during the year 1983-84. A provision of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been made in the Annual Plan for 1983-84.

14.2.18. *State Board of Technical Education*—An outlay of Rs.25.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual Plan for 1983-84 for meeting the expenditure on common Entrance examination.

14.2.19. *Government Leather Institute, Agra and Kanpur*—Uptil now two years diploma course in Leather Technology and Footwear were being run in Leather Institute at Agra and Kanpur. But due to the rapid change and advancement in Leather Industry it has been felt that these courses should be reorganised to cater to the need of leather industry. As such two years diploma courses in Leather Technology and Footwear Technology have been converted into three years diploma courses.

14.2.20. The following amount is proposed in the annual plan of 1983-84 :—

TABLE 2—Component of 1983-84 Plan

(Rupees in lakhs)

Serial no.	Name of the Institute	Amount proposed in 1983-84			
		Buildir g	Equipment	Staff and	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Government Leather Institute, Agra	5.00	4.00	1.00	10.00
2	Government Leather Institute, Kanpur	5.00	2.00	..	7.00
Total		10.00	6.00	1.000	17.00

14.2.21. *N. R. Institute of Printing Technology, Allahabad*—Last year i.e. in session 1981-82 revised syllabi has been enforced to meet the needs of Printing Industry for which a scheme of Rs.120.00 lakhs has been submitted by the institution. An amount of Rs.14.00 lakh for building, equipment, staff and contingency is proposed for 1983-84.

14.2.22. *Technical Education Loan*—In order to provide financial help to poor and deserving students, a scheme of technical education loan was started in the Directorate of Technical Education. About 13,000 students have so far been benefited by this scheme. A provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been included in the annual plan 1983-84 to sanction loan to old as well as new students.

District Sector

14.2.23. *Government Girls Polytechnic, Lucknow*—In order to provide technical training to girls a Girls Polytechnic has been established in the year 1957 at Lucknow. It offers training to girls in different trades of Engineering at Diploma

level. The total intake of the Polytechnic is 190. According to norms prescribed by State Board of Technical Education for full facilities of staff, equipment and building an outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual Plan for 1983-84.

14.2.24. *Establishment of Girls Polytechnic at Kanpur and Mathura*—At present there is only one polytechnic for Girls at Lucknow which is quite inadequate. In order to provide training facilities to girls, it is proposed to establish two new Girls Polytechnics one at Kanpur and the other at Mathura in the year 1983-84.

14.2.25. Government of India has also recommended the establishment of new Girls Polytechnic in the State and has also approved the scheme of establishment of a Girls Polytechnic at Kanpur. An outlay of Rs.13.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual Plan of 1983-84 for the establishment of Girls Polytechnic at Kanpur and Mathura.

14.2.26. *Strengthening of New Polytechnics*—To remove regional imbalance and to meet local requirement of technically trained personnel for industries and other productive Departments, new institutions at Mahoba, Dehra Dun, Bijnaur, Ghazipur, Etawah, Chamoli, Jagdishpur, Shahjahanpur, Ghaziabad, Rae Bareli, Mahmoodabad, Lohaghat, Dwarahat, Narendra Nagar, Uttar Kashi and Kashi-pur were opened from 1975 onward.

14.2.27. These institutions however have not been provided with total staff as per norms prescribed by All-India Council for Technical Education/Board of Technical Education. A sum of Rs.40.00 lakhs has been proposed for this during 1983-84.

14.2.28. In these newly established institutions the instructional and allied buildings could have either not been pro-

vided or are under construction. Hence it is essential in the interest of students training to provide buildings for these institutions for which an outlay of Rs.40.00 lakhs has been proposed in 1983-84.

14.2.29. The above institutions could also not been fully equipped with the machinery and equipments as per norms of A.I.C.T.E./B.T.E. as a result of which required training is not being imparted to the students. To meet out this deficiency a sum of Rs.23.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Plan for 1983-84.

14.2.30. *Strengthening and Normal Annual requirement of new Polytechnics*—The details and requirements of existing polytechnics are given below :

TABLE 3—Requirements of strengthening of new polytechnic

(Rupees in lakhs)

Serial no.	Item	Staff and contingency		Equipment		land of Building		Total	Hill
		Total	Hill	Total	Hill	Total	Hill	Total	Hill
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Establishment of two polytechnics at Rae-Bareli and Mahmoodabad	2.00	..	1.00	..	3.00	..	5.00	..
2	Government Polytechnic, Mahoba	1.00	..	0.50	..	0.50	..	2.00	..
3	Establishment of new Polytechnic at Bijnaur and Ghazipur.	3.00	..	2.00	..	2.00	..	7.00	..
4	Government Polytechnic Etawah and Etah	3.00	..	2.00	..	3.00	..	8.00	..
5	Establish of new Polytechnics (Ghaziabad, Shahjahanpur, Jagdishpur)	11.00	..	4.50	..	6.50	..	22.00	..
6	Establishment of new Polytechnic in Hills.	12.00	12.00	9.00	9.00	20.00	20.00	41.00	41.00
7	Establishment of polytechnics at Chamoli and Dehradun.	8.00	8.00	4.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	17.00	17.00
Total		40.00	20.00	23.00	13.00	40.00	25.00	103.00	58.00

14.2.31. The details of the existing schemes courses are given below :

TABLE 4—Requirements of existing Polytechnics

(Rupees in lakhs)

Serial no.	Item	Staff and contingencies		Equipment		Land/Building		Total		
		Total	Hills	Total	Hills	Total	Hills	Total	Hills	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	Diversification of courses	6.00	1.00	3.00	1.00	12.00	10.00	21.00	12.00	
2	Establishment of Training-cum-Production Centre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Consolidation of Government and aided Polytechnics	..	..	1.50	0.50	..	..	1.50	0.50
4	Chemical Engineering Course	0.20	..	..	..	2.00	..	2.20	..
5	Introduction of new Diversified Courses	3.30	1.00	2.00	0.50	..	..	5.30	1.50
6	Staff Structure	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Quality Improvement and Modernization of Polytechnics	..	..	2.00	0.50	..	..	2.00	0.50
8	Students amenities in Polytechnics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Reorganisation of Libraries	0.50	..	..	..	..	..	0.50	..
10	Staff Quarters	..	..	..	..	2.00	..	2.00	..
11	Direct Central Assistance ship	..	..	1.00	0.50	..	..	1.00	0.50
12	Audio-visual Aid and Reprographic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Development of Campus Facilities	..	..	0.50	..	..	..	0.50	..
	Total	..	10.00	2.00	10.00	3.00	16.00	10.00	36.00	15.00

14.2.32. Under the scheme of diversified courses, Modernization and Replacement of equipment and consolidation of Government and Aided Polytechnics, training facilities as per recommendations of A.I.C.T.E./State Board of Technical Education under various items have not been provided so far.

14.2.33. Besides the above schemes there are also following schemes in which facilities of staff and contingency, equipment and buildings are to be provided :

1. Training-cum-Production Centre.
2. Chemical Engineering.
3. Staff structure.

4. Students amenities.
5. Audio-visual Aids and Reprographic Services.
6. Reorganisation of Libraries.
7. Campus facilities.
8. Staff quarters.

14.2.34. To provide all the must and necessary facilities a sum of Rs.36.00 lakhs as per details given below has been proposed in the Annual Plan 1983-84 :

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>	
1. Staff and contingencies ..	10.00
2. Equipment ..	10.00
3. Land and building ..	16.00
Total ..	36.00

14.2.35. *New Polytechnics*—Uttar Pradesh with a population of 11.1 crores does not have the requisite number of polytechnics. Also there are eighteen districts in the State which do not have polytechnics. This results in regional imbalances as far as opportunities are concerned. Unfortunately these districts are amongst the economically backward lot.

14.2.36. In order to remove this deficiency a scheme for opening of new polytechnics in these districts is being pursued as per following plan :—

<i>Year of commencement of scheme</i>	<i>District</i>
1982-83	Etah
1983-87	Banda, Unnao, Deoria, Budaun, Jalaun, Jaunpur, Pratapgarh, Lalitpur, Hardoi, Mainpuri, Fatehpur, Kheri, Pilibhit, Farrukhabad, Bahraich, Bara Banki, Rampur.

14.2.37. Besides conventional courses, stress will be given on diversified courses to meet the demand of Public Departments, undertakings and Industry for opening the Polytechnics out of the above newly proposed polytechnics. An amount of Rs.11.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1983-84.

Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

14.2.38. It is not possible to allocate funds scheme-wise in special component plan of Technical Education. However, on 18 per cent reservation in admission for scheduled caste students in degree and diploma excluding Roorkee University which gives 15 per cent reservation for Scheduled Caste candidates, an outlay of Rs.97.20 lakhs approximately against the total outlay of Rs.550.00 lakhs would form the special component during 1983-84.

Employment Generation

14.2.39. Basically the aim of Technical Education is to cater to the man power need of public sector enterprises such as P. W. D., Irrigation, L. S. G. E. D., U.P.S.E.B., Jal Nigam, Bridge Corporation, Railway, Post and Telegraph, Nirman Nigam etc. together with the industries at degree and diploma level. Thus indirectly it is an employment generating department. Now-a-days more emphasis is being given on diversification of courses. It has been the practice to reorganise syllabi of the courses at degree and diploma level, according to the need of the Industries and the advancement in the field of Science and Technology so that students after passing might be more successful in floor services and self-employment.

3. SCIENTIFIC SERVICES, RESEARCH, ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGY

14.3.1. The Department of Science and Environment is in over all charge of Scientific Services and Research, Additional Sources of Energy and Environment and Ecology in the State. The programmes relating to Scientific Services, Research, Environment and Ecology are implemented through following three agencies :—

- (i) Directorate of Environment and Ecology
- (ii) U. P. State Observatory, Naini Tal
- (iii) Development of Science and Technology

The important activities to be undertaken during 1983-84 are briefly summarised below :—

14.3.2. *Directorate of Environment and Ecology*—The environmental problems have received dimensions and serious concern in last few decades. In the year 1972 Prime Minister remarked in her address in the conference of Human Environment at Stockholm. “The inherent conflict is not between conservation and development, but between environment and the reckless exploitation of man and earth in the name of efficiency.” . . . The higher standard of living must be achieved without attenuating people from their heritage and without spoiling nature of its beauty. The year 1982 has been noted in the field of environment with a great interest to accelerate the environmental preservation activities.

14.3.3. The constitutional directions and development policy have provided strong base for the enactment of legislative measures needed for environmental protection. Some of the recent areas are the Insecticides Act, 1968. Wild Life Protection Act, 1972, Water (Preservation and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, Water Pollution Cess Act, 1977. Forest Conservation Act, 1980 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.

14.3.4. The State Government has set up a State Board of Environment and Ecology under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister to lay down a policy for environmental preservation and ecological balance. There is a Directorate of Environment and Ecology which is expected to carry out the following functions.

1. Nodal Agency for the environmental protection and eco-development.
2. Carrying out of environmental appraisal of development Projects through other departments/ agencies as well as directly
3. Administrative responsibility for :
 - (i) Pollution monitoring and regulation
 - (ii) Conservation of critical ecosystem development.

(iii) Diosphere reserves

(iv) Conservation of marine—ecosystems

14.3.5. The Directorate has so far prepared Environmental Guide Lines for Environmental Impact Assessment of some development projects. It has also studied the problem of Himalayan ecology regeneration and prepared a report which is being implemented by the Hill Development Department. Some notable work has also been done for awareness in people and training of personnel engaged in development departments. Action has also been initiated to establish Environmental Appraisal Cells in various development departments. some major problems handled by the Directorate of Environment and Ecology are the deterioration of Taj Mahal, Doon Valley area and impact of the construction of the Tehri Dam. The task for environmental improvement and preservation is gigantic in nature and the work done so far is very insignificant. Due to constraint of resources allocations made for this programme in past were very meagre and the response from the other sectors for scientific management of the environment has not been encouraging. In view of this, some important environmental improvement activities as suggested by the Government of India have been included in the Annual Plan of 1983-84.

TABLE I—*Outlay for 1983-84 Annual Plan*
(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. no.	Scheme/ Programme	Proposed outlay 1983-84		
		Continuing	New	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Assessing and taking preventive measures against environmental impact arising from development projects in all sectors	7.00	..	7.00
2	Monitoring and control of pollution from the disposal of solid liquid and air borne waste including the re-cycling or reuse of such waste	5.00	65.00	70.00

Table i—(Concl'd.)

Sl. no.	Scheme/ Programme	Proposed outlay 1983-84		
		Conti- nuing	New	Total
1	2	3	4	5
3	Conservation of natural living resources	..	3.00	3.00
4	Eco-development Schemes	..	15.00	15.00
5	Environmental edu- cation, training and spread of environmental awareness	5.00	..	5.00
Total		.. 17.00	83.00	100.00

14.3.6. The scheme-wise details have been given in the following paragraphs :

14.3.7. *Assessing and taking prevention measures against environmental impact arising from development project in all sectors*—A provision of Rs.7 lakhs has been proposed for this programme under the following sub-heads :

		(Rupees in lakhs)
1	Environmental impact Assessment including Consultancy and setting up of Appraisal Cell and strengthening of Directorate of Environment	2.00
2	Preparation of State Environment Report	3.00
3	Environmental Impact Assessment of water bodies	2.00
Total		7.00

14.3.8. *Monitoring and Control of Pollution from the disposal of solid, liquid and air borne waste including the recycling or reuse of such waste*—A provision of Rs.70 lakhs has been proposed for this programme under the following sub-heads:

		(Rupees in lakhs)
1	Controlling of pollution in rivers near Kaval and other major towns. (Diversion of major polluting nalas in Lucknow and Kanpur etc.)	.. 13
2	Establishment of pilot sewage treatment plant. (For new localities/ small township in a major city)	.. 10
3	Environmental improvement and pollution control schemes for important archaeological monuments, national or state, tourist or pilgrim centres etc. viz. (a) Agra-Mathura region with reference to Taj. (b) Vrindavan and Mathura (c) Badrinath (d) Nainital Lake (e) Sarnath etc.	.. 30
4	Formulation of model scheme for environmental and ecological improvement and pollution control etc.	.. 5

(Rupees in lakhs)

5.	Control of air pollution due to motor vehicles, industries, etc. in Kaval and major towns	2
6.	Control of pollution from major industrial effluents (Tanneries, sugar distillery, paper and textiles etc.)	10
Total		70

14.3.9. *Conservation of natural living resources*—A provision of Rs.3.00 lakhs has been proposed for this programme for preservation and improvement of zoological garden, etc., from environment and ecological point of view.

14.3.10. *Eco-development scheme*—A provision of Rs.15 lakhs has been proposed for environmentally degraded area (hill side lakes, barren land unsanitary urban area, etc.) are taken up for restoration in productive uses. The break-up is as under :

		(Rupees in lakhs)
1.	Ecological regeneration of Doon Valley and other areas	10
2.	Pilot scheme for rural environmental improvement	5
Total		15

13.3.11. *Environmental education training and spread of environmental awareness*—A provision of Rs.5 lakhs has been proposed for this programme. This amount will be utilized on environmental education, general awareness, preparation of films, publicity material and seminars, etc.

14.3.12. There is a significant contribution of State Pollution Control Board in the field of environmental control programme. This Board was set up in 1974 for prevention and control of water pollution. The responsibility for prevention and control of air pollution has also been entrusted to this Board in 1981. The Board is under the administrative control of urban development department. The expenditure of the Board is generally met by the cess levied on effluents of various agencies, but the deficit of the budget is made up by the Urban Development Department. The expenditure anticipated during 1983-84 is about Rs.90 lakhs. The Board has set up four regional laboratories at Lucknow, Kanpur, Agra and Ghaziabad for testing of water samples. These laboratories are proposed to be strengthened to analyse air

samples also. A number of industries are installing treatment plants for their effluents on the action taken by the Board. The Board has formulated a phased programme for the installation of treatment plants for domestic wastes of local bodies and major existing industries. The Board has prepared the rules for prevention and control of air pollution identifying the control areas. These rules are likely to be notified shortly by the Government. The Board has also initiated the study for preparation of the project report for a composite treatment plant of a number of tanneries at Kanpur.

14.3.13. Besides, there are following programmes in the State which have a bearing on environmental improvement:

1. Soil and Water Conservation
2. Forestry
3. Water Supply and Sanitation
4. Housing
5. Urban Development
6. Horticulture
7. Fruit Utilization

14.3.14. The success of the environmental improvement programme will certainly depend on the co-operation of the various development departments, for whom a number of model programmes are proposed to be initiated in this plan. The efforts of this department will be to carry out environmental impact assessment of various projects by the concerned departments and other agencies including the Directorate of Environment and Ecology. The environmental awareness among the policy makers and the training of personnels in various departments will also be viewed by this department with a greater interest. It has also been attempted to involve the people in different environmental improvement programmes by various mass awareness activities.

U. P. State Observatory, Naini Tal

14.3.15. The Observatory is recognised as a leading institution in India for research in fields of Stellar Physics and Solar Physics and in Precision time keeping. Occasionally studies of Comets, Planetary occultations, Airglow, sudden phase anomalies observed in very low frequency signals during the solar flares are also carried out. As a result of these

researches and studies so far over 210 Research Papers have been published in Journals of National and International repute and 16 Ph.D. Theses have been successfully completed by the Scientists of the Observatory. In addition to this pioneering technological efforts have also been made in making optical, electronic and mechanical precision components for astronomical instrumentatiton.

14.3.16. The programmes of the Observatory during 1983-84 will be as follows :

14.3.17. *Staff*—The expanding activities of the Observatory will need additional and specialised personnel. A sum of Rs.1.35 lakhs will be required for this purpose.

14.3.18. *Silver Jubilee Fellowship*—These fellowships have been created during Sixth Five Year Plan and a sum of Rs.0.15 lakh will be required in 1983-84.

14.3.19. *Development and Acquisition of Instrumentation*—The fabrication of coude spectrographs, interface data systems, an infrared Photometer, a high speed photometer and an automatic fast Scanner will be continued. In addition to this some necessary telescope accessories and equipments for the various workshops will also be acquired. This will improve and diversify the capabilities of existing telescopes leading to better research and development of more sophisticated instrumentation. A sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs will be needed for the purpose.

14.3.20. *Four Meter Telescope Project*—The project concept report will be prepared and the site-selection programme will continue. The acquiting of Instruments, Erection and Installation of different equipments, testing devices will be undertaken. Training of personnel in different institutions and establishments in India and abroad is also envisaged. Some additional staff will also be required. For this project a sum of Rs.7.00 lakhs will be needed.

14.3.21. *Support Facilities Conferences etc.*—Scientists of the Observatory will participate in National and Inter-National Conferences and Seminars and some eminent Scientists from outside will also be invited to deliver lectures in specialized areas of research and development programmes of the Observatory. Books and

Journals for research and development works will also be purchased for the Library of the State Observatory. Rupees 1.50 lakhs will be needed for this purpose.

14.3.22. *Improvement of Facilities for Work and Housing*—The work of extension of the administrative building, construction of a dormitory, a canteen, garrage and a few residential buildings has been started during 1982-83 and is expected to be completed by the end of 1983-84. The work on improvement of the existing road would continue. A sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs will be needed for this purpose.

14.3.23. *Research*—About 12 papers are to be published and one Ph. D. theses is to be completed by the Scientists of the Observatory during the year 1983-84. The break-up of outlays for 1983-84 in different component is given below :

(Rupees in lakhs)	
<i>Outlay for 1983-84 Annual Plan</i>	
(1) Staff	1.35
(2) Silver Jubilee Fellowship	0.15
(3) Telescope Accessories	5.00
(4) Four Meter Telescope Project	7.00
(5) Support facilities (Library and Conferences)	1.50
(6) Capital Works-Buildings Roads etc.	5.00
Total	20.00

Development of Science and Technology

14.3.24. The Council of Science and Technology, U. P. is an autonomous organisation of the Government of Uttar Pradesh registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860. The objectives of the Council are mainly to promote applied research and transfer of the new proven technology to the actual users. The applied research work is done through the Universities, National and State level laboratories and other institutions working in the field of Science and Technology including Private Agencies by way of funding their schemes.

14.3.25. For transferring the proven technology into the field, the Council of Science and Technology does not have field staff at present. The schemes for transferring proven technology are taken up through technical institutions like I. I. T. and Polytechnics, even developmental agencies of the Government and Private Agencies/Associations.

14.3.26. The Council of Science and Technology has experts and specialists in different fields of Science and Technology to examine the schemes which are received from the various institutions. The experts/scientists do initiate on their own also certain schemes and send it to institutions for execution. The Council of Science and Technology has advisory Committees also consisting of experts and specialists of different disciplines. These Advisory Committees appraise and recommend the schemes submitted for implementation. The break-up of Annual Plan 1983-84 under different activities are as under :

(Rupees in lakhs)		
Sl.no.	Schemes/Programme	
1	Establishment of the Council of Science and Technology. U.P.	10.00
2	Supported and contracted Research (Applied Research, 20 point programme)	4.00
3	Remote Sensing	4.00
4	Polytechnology Transfer Centre	1.00
5	Development of Appropriate Technology	10.00
6	Transfer of Technology	20.00
7	Museum of Science and Technology	15.00
8	Planetarium and space Museum	40.00
Total		140.00

14.3.27. The main areas of work of the Council are of the following nature

- (i) Applied Research Promotion.
- (ii) Transfer/Application/Extension of New Technology.
- (iii) Development of Appropriate Industrial Technology/Rural Technology.

14.3.28. The details of the above areas of work according to the schemes of the Council are given below :

14.3.29. *Applied Research Promotion*—In the State emphasis in research and development has been placed on applied research mainly relating to the development of technology. The schemes of applied research connected with 20-Point Programmes are also taken up. There is no limitation as to the field of applied research schemes. The schemes can be in the field of Health and Medical Sciences, Agriculture and Irrigation, Rural Sciences and Natural Resources etc.

14.3.30. As per programme of Council of Science and Technology the requirement of funds for Council's Schemes for the year 1983-84 is Rs.4.00 lakhs.

14.3.31. *Transfer/ Application/ Extension of new Technology*—The very purpose of research and development gets defeated unless the new found technology by such research schemes is not extended to the actual users. Therefore, out of the main objectives of the Council of Science and Technology is transfer of new technology, as found by international and National State level institutions/laboratories and other private organisations, the information of which is regularly received here from the concerning institutions through their publications. Mainly there are four divisions in the Council namely, (i) Earth Science, Natural Resources and Futurology, (ii) Agriculture and allied Sector, (iii) Industrial and Rural Technology and (iv) Engineering and Construction Technology which work after such schemes the heads of these divisions have submitted their schemes on transfer of new technology in their areas and as such the total requirement of funds for such schemes is of Rs.20.00 lakhs.

14.3.32. *Development of Appropriate Industrial Technology/ Rural Technology*—The problems of Industrial Technology are received and got studied by the Council and the solution of those problems by getting appropriate Industrial Technology Development from the individual experts and institutions is found and the same is conveyed to the field free of cost.

14.3.33. Many Rural Cottage Industries are still in the primitive stage, less productive and labour intensive. The aim of the Council of Science and Technology is to develop newer technology for rural industries, so as to make the life of the rural people more happy by giving them more remuneration and full employment. For this purpose the Council has the scheme of development of appropriate technology and scheme of transfer of technology that will need the above amount of Rs.30.00 lakhs during the year 1983-84.

14.3.34. *Information and Publicity*—Apart from the above the Council of Science and Technology has the schemes to have the Planetarium and Space Museum

and Science and Technology Museum at Lucknow, with the aim of providing disseminating and publicising the information and knowledge of Science and Technology, to the people. The details of these schemes are as below :

14.3.35. *Planetarium and Space Museum*—Planetarium is an institution with a specific purpose of teaching astronomy by way of projecting the planets, stars and the other celestial bodies. It is a very effective method of education regarding the astronomy and astrophysics and attractive institution for the people. Mainly it provides the cultural and educational inter-action to the society besides leisure time to the people.

14.3.36. The State of Uttar Pradesh at present has only one planetarium at Allahabad of seating capacity of 60-80. By its size it is not as attractive and effective as a State of the size of Uttar Pradesh should have. It is proposed that a planetarium and space museum should be provided by Council of Science and Technology in Lucknow with the seating capacity of 200-300. The Lucknow being the capital of State will be the most suitable place for having planetarium and space museums.

14.3.37. A piece of land about two acres will be needed for this project. As per estimates of Design Construction of this project from C. Z. Instruments, Bombay, and the cost of land, the total requirement for fund to this project is of Rs.179 lakhs. This project is to be taken in a phased manner and during the year 1983-84 a sum of Rs.40 lakhs is required for land and starting construction for the project.

14.3.38. *Science and Technology Museum*—The Council of Science and Technology has a Science and Technology Museum at Lucknow. Science and Technology Museum is a very effective institution to (i) create, inculcate and sustain general awareness in the public specially the children about Science and Technology and its application to modern life, (ii) Develop Scientific attitude and temper with a view to helping people of the modern society, (iii) Supplement Science and Technology Education by providing audio-visual media through exhibition and clubs and organising

technical education, design and development of teaching aid and experimental kits for students, (iv) Identify, encourage and nurture creative Science talents, and (v) Collect, preserve and display the material culture of the people with special reference to the country in order to evaluate the culture of society.

14.3.39. Such type of Science and Technology Museums are established by Government of India under their District Science Centres Scheme. A request has been sent to the Government of India for establishing this Science and Technology Museum in Lucknow. The State is required to provide land and some amount towards the construction of the Project. The total requirement of fund for this project as contribution from the State is expected to be Rs.15 lakhs.

14.3.40. The Council of Science and Technology also provides fund to the National and State level institutions of the Science and Technology to organise Seminars Symposia and Exhibitions for disseminating latest knowledge and information on Science and Technology to the people.

14.3.41. The Council also has the system of issuing publications informing latest developments in Science and Technology. For this purpose the requirement of budget will be met from the respective Heads of the schemes for which the Seminar and Exhibitions will be organised. Therefore, there is no specific demand of funds for this purpose.

14.3.42. *Administration and Finance*—To meet the expense on establishment, administration and accounts of the Council of Science and Technology which has now been reorganised, the total fund requirement is of Rs. 10 lakhs.

14.3.43. *Polytechnology Transfer Centre*—The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (C. S. I. R.) New Delhi, has set up a Polytechnology Transfer Centre at Lucknow. It is basically a Diagnostic Information and Direction Centre that bridges gap between the technology generators and technology users. The Centre acts as a vehicle for transfer of technologies to rural areas on behalf of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

14.3.44. The State Government through Council of Science and Technology provides 50 per cent of the total expenditure of this Centre in the form of contribution of the State to C.S.I.R. The total requirement as contribution of the State Polytechnology transfer Centre is Rs. one lakh.

14.3.45. *Remote Sensing Application Centre, U. P.*—Prior to the establishment of the Remote Sensing Applications Centre, Uttar Pradesh as an autonomous organisation registered under the Societies Registration Act (Act XXI of 1860) the allocations on remote sensing were made under the head of "Remote Sensing". During 1980-81 and 1981-82 Rs.4.00 lakhs were spent. During 1982-83, a sum of Rs.2.50 lakhs have been allotted. It is anticipated that this will be utilized in full.

14.3.46. An outlay of Rs.40.00 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan of which the non-recurring capital expenditure would be Rs.20 lakhs while the recurring expenditure would be Rs.20 lakhs.

14.3.47. In order to carry out the projects approved during 1982-83 and to undertake additional projects in 1983-84, it would be necessary to further consolidate the different divisions of the Centre and open such divisions as are required to fulfill the tasks. In conformity with the national programme of natural resources data management system, it is proposed to suitably equip the Data Acquisition and Retrieval Division of the Centre. The analysis and interpretation of the remotely sensed data involves acquisition of specialist equipment which shall have to be acquired from overseas. Since this equipment forms the basic ingredient of the Centre, it is proposed to acquire the Image Processing System during 1983-84. The process of procuring the system has already started and proposals and proforma invoices are being obtained. In addition to this main system, other interpretation equipments shall also be procured. A sum of Rs.13 lakhs has been earmarked for these.

14.3.48. In order to effectively utilize the emerging technology of remote

sensing, it would be necessary to get fully acquainted with principles, methodologies case histories etc. Accordingly a sum Rs.1.00 lakhs has been provided for books journals and other publications. The data products are available in the form of aerial photographs, MSS printouts, chips, images etc. Since this will form the core of investigations, it is proposed to acquire these for which a sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been earmarked.

14.3.49. Since the Centre is in the process of being newly established, it will be necessary to acquire some special miscellaneous capital items for which a sum of Rs.4.00 lakhs has been allocated. This will include specialist storage facilities, processing equipments, specially designed furniture office equipments, etc.

14.3.50. Apart from the capital expenditure, recurring expenditure has been computed on the basis of anticipated increase in scientific and other staff requirements for accomplishing the approved tasks. Accordingly, a sum of Rs.13.00 lakhs has been earmarked for salaries, T.A., and other establishment expenditure.

14.3.51. As per the approved action plan, a number of special airborne surveys shall have to be carried out for which a sum of Rs.4.00 lakhs has been allocated.

14.3.52. The data processing costs of image analysis have been estimated at Rs.3.00 lakhs. This is necessitated since most of the investigations would require machine processing of the remotely sensed data which, in the absence of the image processing equipment, shall have to be undertaken at the National Remote Sensing Agency.

14.3.53. For the natural resources data acquisition, storage and retrieval and for other processing of computer programmes a sum of Rs.1.00 lakh has been earmarked.

TABLE 2—*Outlay for Remote Sensing Application Centre U. P. for 1983-84 Plan*

Sl.no.	Scheme	Outlay for 83-84 Plan
1	2	3
<i>I. Capital (non-recurring)</i>		
	(a) Equipments	13.00
	(b) Books, journal and other publications	1.00
	(c) Data products	2.00
	(d) Miscellaneous items	4.00
	Total (non-recurring)	20.00
<i>II. Recurring</i>		
	(a) Salary and allowances and other establishment expenditure	13.00
	(b) Special Airborne Surveys	3.00
	(c) Data Processing	3.00
	(d) Computer time	1.00
	Total (Recurring)	20.00
	Total (I and II)	40.00

CHAPTER XV

MEDICAL, PUBLIC HEALTH, SANITATION AND WATER SUPPLY

I. MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Uttar Pradesh, has inadequate infrastructure of medical and health services. The country has adopted the policy of "Health for all by 2000 A.D." enunciated in Alma Ata Declaration in 1977. The health care system in the State has to be restructured and reoriented towards this policy objective. The new 20-point programme for socio-economic development has also emphasised the augmentation of universal primary health care, control of leprosy, T. B. and blindness, promotion of family welfare programme and immunisation of mothers and children under maternity and child health care. Keeping these aspects in view, emphasis has to be shifted from urban-based curative services to rural health programme. A rural health care system based on an integrated, preventive,

promotive and curative health care approach, would be built up starting from the village as base.

15.1.2. Health planning has to be focussed for adequate improvement of public health services. It is, therefore, necessary that health care should be viewed in its totality and linkages established among all the inter-related programmes like environmental sanitation, supply of safe drinking water—nutrition, health education, immunisation against prevalent diseases, family planning and promotion of voluntary health service organisation with Governmental support.

15.1.3. The present level of medical and health care services in the State compares unfavourably with the national averages and the nationally accepted norms as shown in the table below :—

TABLE 1—Position of availability of health and medical care services in the State as compared with the national average

Item	U.P.	India	Prescribed norms
1	2	3	4
1. Doctor—population ratio :			
(a) beginning of Fifth Plan	1:6674	1:4300	1:3500/3000
(b) 1981-82	1:4630	N.A.	N.A.
2. Nurse—population ratio :			
(a) beginning of the Fifth Plan	1:16,000	1:16,400	1:5000
(b) 1981-82	1:12,000	..	..
3. Nurse—patient ratio :	1:10 (Over-all)	..	1:3 (teaching) 1:5
4. A.N.M. population ratio :			
(a) beginning of Fifth Plan	1:40,000	1:11,700	1:10,000
(b) 1981-82	1:8240	N.A.	1:5,000
5. Bed-population ratio :			
(a) beginning of the Fifth Plan	0.47:1000	0.49:1000	1:1000
(b) 1981-82	0.52:1000	N.A.	N.A.

15.1.4. Prevalence of communicable diseases in the State as compared with other States is given in the following Table :

TABLE 2—Communicable diseases as compared with other States

Diseases	Uttar Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	Bihar	Madhya Pradesh	Rajasthan	Punjab
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Cholera (1980) :						
Cases	505	590	N.A.	13.94	41	2
Deaths	3	13	N.A.	124	1	..
2. Positive case of Malaria (1980) ..	1,51,000	29,436	35,313	1,76,797	92,110	1,97,893
Deaths .. .. .	..	..	4	1	..	..
3. Leprosy :						
(a) Population at risk (cases as per one lakh of 1971 Census).	2.68	6.28	3.39	0.32	0.10	0.02
(b) Total no. of leprosy cases under record at the end of March, 1981.	2,91,010	4,95,891	1,88,597	66,868	5786	600
(c) Total no. of cases under treatment at the end of March, 81.	2,57,387	4,05,991	1,71,790	66,868	4078	600
(d) Total no. of cases discharged	10105	18325	4825	N.A.	222	N.A.
4. Cases seen and treated at S.T.D. Clinics (1980).	14,889	74,902	17,565	2902	833	N.A.
5. Chicken pox (1980) :						
(a) Cases	2038	1013	N.A.	4071	882	130
(b) Deaths .. .. .	..	2	N.A.	6	2	..
6. Diptheria (1980) :						
(a) Cases	8339	563	N.A.	4245	1201	116
(b) Deaths	31	15	N.A.	41	3	3
7. Measles (1980) :						
(a) Cases	4797	4262	N.A.	5786	1792	1570
(b) Deaths	3	56	N.A.	39	5	1
8. Whooping Cough (1980) :						
(a) Cases	15951	20558	N.A.	54572	5163	1890
(b) Death	87	8	N.A.	86	7	..
9. Tetanus (1980) :						
(a) Cases	2479	3128	N.A.	10119	2928	1200
(b) Deaths	510	787	N.A.	630	214	190

Mid-term Review

15.1.5. The outlay approved by the Planning Commission for 1980-85 for Health Sector of the State is Rs.150.00 crores (56.73 crores capital). By the end of 1980-82 expenditure incurred is of the order of Rs.46.25 crores of which Rs.3.81 crores were spent in hill region. Anticipated expenditure of 1982-83 is Rs.33.81 crores including Rs.3.50 crores in hill region. During the first two years of plan expenditure on 'capital' account works out to Rs.20.74 crores including Rs.14.01 crores under Minimum Needs Programme.

Minimum Needs Programme

15.1.6. Approved outlay of the group for the Sixth Plan is Rs.74.89 crores out of which Rs.32.98 crores have been allocated for construction programme and Rs.7.85 crores for the programme of hilly areas. Schemes for establishment of sub-centres and community health volunteer scheme were part of the State plan in the beginning of plan, but from 1981-82 these schemes have been categorised as 100 per cent centrally sponsored schemes. Therefore, the balance of outlay originally allocated for C. H. V. scheme has been diverted towards the implementation of other schemes of the group.

15.1.7. A sum of Rs.21.26 crores has already been spent during the first two years of the plan and the anticipated expenditure in 1982-83 is Rs.13.28 crores. In the hill region expenditure of the first two years is about Rs.2.30 crores and anticipated expenditure for the year 1982-83 is of the order of Rs.1.22 crores. Thus, nearly 50 per cent of the Sixth Plan allocation is expected to be utilised in the first three years of the plan. Expenditure on construction programme of the M. N. P. during first two years of plan is Rs.14.35 crores and anticipated expenditure of 1982-83 is Rs.12.89 crores.

15.1.8. *Construction of Primary Health Centres*—Sixth Plan target for construction of Primary Health Centres has been fixed as 200 including 25 in the hill region. Besides, 73 Primary Health Centre buildings of spill over works were also targeted for completion during Sixth Plan. The construction of 92 Primary Health Centres was sanctioned during 1980-82

and 18 more have been sanctioned during 1982-83. Out of the above works, 26 Primary Health Centre buildings were completed by the end of 1981-82 and it is expected that 32 more buildings will be ready by the end of 1982-83. The construction work is in progress in 127 Primary Health Centres) while work for 30 Primary Health Centres is being taken up.

15.1.9. *Upgrading of Primary Health Centres*—Prior to Sixth Plan, 63 Primary Health Centre buildings were under the spillover work and 63 more were sanctioned during first two years of the Sixth Plan. Sanction of 10 more buildings has been accorded during 1982-83. Out of the above 126 works, 13 Primary Health Centre buildings have been completed by the end of 1981-82 and likely achievement of 1982-83 is completion of 18 buildings of upgraded Primary Health Centres. The work is in progress at 83 places (including 18 Primary Health Centres) while construction work at 40 places is being taken up.

15.1.10. By the end of 1981-82, 16 Primary Health Centres started functioning as upgraded Primary Health Centres and 7 more have been sanctioned for commissioning during 1982-83. It is expected that 11 more would be sanctioned during the current financial year.

15.1.11. *Sub-Centres*—Establishment of sub-centres programme was in the State sector till 1980-81 but from 1981-82 it has become 100 per cent centrally sponsored programme. Therefore, 647 sub-centres established during 1979-80 and 1980-81 would continue to be financed by the State Government but those established thereafter are being financed by the Government of India. During the two year period 1980-82, 3552 sub-centres were established in the State and 1,420 sub-centres have been sanctioned during 1982-83.

15.1.12. Progress of construction of sub-centre buildings is not satisfactory due to non-availability of suitable land and difficult access in far flung areas. Construction of 1,000 sub-centre buildings has been targeted during the Sixth Plan. Besides, 114 sub-centres were under spill over works. By the end of 1981-82, 127 sub-

centre buildings were sanctioned for construction. But completion of only 4 sub-centre buildings could be completed during 1980-82 and 55 buildings are likely to be completed during 1982-83. Three hundred sixty sub-centre buildings have also been sanctioned during 1982-83. At the end of 1982-83, 542 sub-centre buildings would spill over to 1983-84. Buildings of 1,994 sub-centres will then be available in the State.

15.1.13. *Community Health Volunteer Scheme*—The scheme on 50 per cent sharing basis continued in the State sector till November 30, 1981 and from December, 1981 it became 100 per cent Centrally sponsored programme. Therefore, the entire expenditure of the scheme from December 1981 onward is being met by the Government of India. By the end of 1981-82, 743 Primary Health Centres were covered by this programme and it is hoped that remaining 132 Primary Health Centres would be covered during 1982-83.

15.1.14. *Multi-purpose Workers Scheme*—Sanction was issued for implementation of this scheme during 1981-82 after the completion of the training phase. Rationalization of the pay of the staff is yet to be completed and hence the expenditure anticipated during 1982-83 is of a low order.

15.1.15. *Establishment of Primary Health Centre*—It was targeted to establish 95 Primary Health Centres during the Sixth Plan period. During 1980-82, 20 new Primary Health Centres were sanctioned and 18 more have been sanctioned during 1982-83.

15.1.16. *Subsidiary Health Centres*—A target of 340 Subsidiary Health Centres has been fixed for the Sixth Plan. Against this target, 96 Subsidiary Health Centres have been approved for establishment during 1982-83. So far 81 centres have been sanctioned in plain area of the State and sanction of 15 centres is expected in the Hill region.

Hospitals and Dispensaries

15.1.17. Approved outlay of the Sixth Plan of the group is Rs.26.97 crores including Rs.8.36 crores for the hill region. Capital component is of the order of

Rs.16.82 crores. During the first two years of Sixth Plan, a sum of Rs.8.04 crores has been spent including Rs.2.30 crores in the hill region. It is anticipated that a sum of Rs.7.39 crores would be spent in 1982-83 including Rs.1.85 crores in the hill region. Thus about 60 per cent of the outlay is likely to be utilised during the first three years of the Plan.

15.1.18. Expenditure on construction programmes during the span of 1980-82 has been Rs.5.67 crores including Rs.0.90 crore in hill region. Anticipated expenditure under construction programme during 1982-83 is Rs.4.69 crores.

15.1.19. Significant achievements of these activities have been shown in Annexures I and II. A few important schemes form part of the district plan while the remaining are in State sector. Important construction programmes taken up during the Sixth Plan are construction of buildings of (i) five combined hospitals at district headquarters, (ii) six combined hospitals at tahsil headquarters, (iii) eight nurses homes, (iv) fourteen rural allopathic dispensaries (hill area only) and (v) mortuaries at 8 places. Besides, 41 spillover works are continuing in the Sixth Plan. Construction of staff quarters at 9 places has also been taken in hand during the period of 1980-82.

15.1.20. Schemes for provision of water supply in urban hospitals and also in the State allopathic dispensaries of rural areas are in hand and upgrading of tahsil level hospitals other than Primary Health Centres have also been taken from 1981-82. Moreover, 25 non-State hospitals have been provincialized during the years 1980-82 and it is anticipated that 10 more non-State hospitals would be sanctioned for provincialization during the year 1982-83. Medical and surgical facilities have been provided at 9 hospitals in plains and 9 in hills during 1980-82 and the same facility is being provided at six hospitals in 1982-83. Full nursing scheme has been sanctioned at 8 places during the year 1980-82. Other specialities have been given in Annexure II.

Control of Communicable Diseases

15.1.21. Sixth Plan outlay for these activities is Rs.27.52 crores. Out of

which Rs. 0.39 crore are for the hill region. A sum of Rs. 11.10 crores has been spent during the years 1980-82 and the anticipated expenditure during 1982-83 is likely to be Rs. 6.95 crores including Rs. 0.09 crore in hill region.

15.1.22. Important schemes of the group are control and eradication of Malaria, Filariasis and T. B. which are centrally sponsored schemes on the basis of 50 : 50 cost sharing. Schemes relating to control of leprosy and prevention of blindness are 100 per cent centrally sponsored schemes from 1981-82 onwards. Programme-wise status is as under :

15.1.23. *Filaria*—Establishment of 10 Filariasis Control units and 17 Filariasis Control Clinics was envisaged during the Sixth Plan. In the span of 1980-82, 4 Filariasis control units and 9 Filariasis clinics have been established in the State. The scheme is now under the district plan which includes establishment of 2 Filariasis clinics during 1982-83.

15.1.24. *Malaria*—Under urban malaria control programme, 11 urban units have been targeted for establishment during the Sixth Plan. Five units in 1980-81 and one unit in 1981-82 have been established in the State. Two urban malaria units are expected to be established during 1982-83. In rural areas the population is protected from malaria by regular surveillance of areas and spray of anti-malarial insecticides where annual parasite index is two or more.

15.1.25. *T. B.*—Under the T. B. Control Programme, anti T. B. drugs and B. C. G. biologicals are provided at the District T. B. Centres and other T. B. treatment institutions. One District T. B. Centre was established in 1981-82 making a total of 56 District T. B. centres in the State. The control programme has further been strengthened by providing second line drugs for the treatment of chronic T. B. patients under the State sector while expenditure on other conventional T. B. drugs and B. C. G. vaccine is shared on 50 : 50 basis between the State and the Central Government.

15.1.26. *Sexually Transmitted Disease*—Six clinics including two in 1982-83 have been established in the State during the first three years of the Sixth Plan.

15.1.27. Besides the above, some other important schemes of the group are

strengthening of food and drug organisation and construction of public analyst laboratory building in Lucknow.

15.1.28. The communicable disease control programme also includes 100 per cent centrally sponsored schemes for prevention and control of leprosy and blindness which are also the part of 20-Point Programme. Under the 20-Point Programme implementation and follow-up action in case of these two schemes has been revamped and given a new shape so that a larger segment of the population, specially the poor ones, receive more benefits from the programmes.

15.1.29. *Leprosy*—Leprosy control programme has been extended by establishing more service units in new areas of the State during 1982-83.

15.1.30. With the addition of the new units, total functioning units under the programme will increase to 28 leprosy control units, 52 urban leprosy centres and 990 S. E. T. units.

15.1.31. Buildings for one leprosy rehabilitation and promotion unit, 20-bedded temporary hospitalization wards at 11 places, leprosy training centre at two places and leprosy control units at four places are planned for construction.

15.1.32. *Prevention of Blindness*—National programme for control of blindness is being implemented in the State in accordance with the strategy indicated by Government of India. During 1980-82 period one mobile unit was set up and upgradation of one Ophthalmic department and setting up of ophthalmic department in 6 district hospitals was done. During 1982-83 the programme has been taken up on priority basis under 20-point programme and 4 mobile units, ophthalmic department in 15 district hospitals and one training centre have been sanctioned. Upgrading of the department of ophthalmology of one Medical College has also been sanctioned for 1982-83. The present level of various items of the programme is expected as below:

Item	No.
1. Ophthalmic Departments in District Hospitals ..	36
2. Mobile units ..	9
3. P. H. C. assisted for programme ..	125
4. Ophthalmic Department upgraded in Medical Colleges ..	4

Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy

15.1.33. *Homoeopathic System*—Approved outlay for the Sixth Plan is Rs.2.90 crores including Rs.0.25 crore under the hill region. A sum of Rs.0.51 crore has been spent during the first two years of the Sixth Plan. The above expenditure includes Rs.2.60 lakhs in hill region. Anticipated expenditure of 1982-83 is of the order of Rs.0.81 crore including Rs.4.10 lakhs of the hill region.

15.1.34. For improvement of homoeopathic medical education, State Government have provincialised 9 non-Government homoeopathic medical colleges in December, 1981 and necessary steps are being taken to raise their teaching standard. A separate Homoeopathic Directorate came into existence in May 1981.

15.1.35. Thirty-five new dispensaries were opened during 1980-81 and 86 during 1981-82 bringing the total number of homoeopathic dispensaries in the State at the end of 1981-82 to 503. In addition, 46 homoeopathic dispensaries have been sanctioned for establishment during 1982-83. It has also been notified that no private homoeopathic medical college will be opened in future.

15.1.36. The State is the first in the country to make arrangement for training of homoeopathic compounders by establishing a training centre with an intake capacity of 40 trainees.

Other Programmes

15.1.37. The group includes the schemes of grant-in-aid to voluntary organisation taking part in rendering medical and health services, provision of direct generators in the district hospitals, strengthening of the Directorate, provision of staff quarters for the Directorate staff and establishment of plan monitoring and evaluation cell.

15.1.38. Sixth Plan outlay of the group is Rs.2.27 crores including Rs.0.32 crore for the hill region. A sum of Rs.0.64 crore has been spent during first two years of the plan. Expenditure of 1982-83 is estimated at Rs.1.38 crores including Rs.0.08 crore in the hill region.

15.1.39. Facility of diesel generator has been provided in 4 district hospitals during 1981-82 and 6 during 1982-83. It is expected that 10 more generators will be provided during 1982-83.

Employees State Insurance Scheme

15.1.40. With the expansion of industries labour force has also been increasing in the State. To meet the medical and health needs of the workers, 3 new hospitals of 100 beds each were sanctioned during 1980-81 at Lucknow, Ghaziabad and Agra. These hospitals have started functioning. Besides establishment of 2 dispensaries in 1980-81, 2 new dispensaries were also established in 1981-82. Nine dispensaries, which were catering to the health needs of the workers of more than the prescribed number, have been split into 20 dispensaries in 1981-82 to cover more workers. The scheme has also been extended to provide medical care to 24,950 workers of cinema, hotels, restaurants, big shops and motor transport during 1981-82. Expanded medical care to 500 retired workers and to the members of their families have also been provided during 1981-82. Two E. S. I. dispensaries have been sanctioned for establishment during the year 1982-83.

Programme proposed for 1983-84

15.1.41. The Draft Annual Plan for 1983-84 provides an outlay of Rs.55.00 crores, which includes Rs.27.50 crores for Minimum Needs Programme and Rs.5.64 crores for the hill region. The scheme-wise details of financial allocations are shown in the statement GN-2 in Volume II.

15.1.42. The group-wise details of outlays and expenditure are shown in the following table :

TABLE 3—Outlays and Expenditure

(Rupees in lakhs)

Serial no.	Group	Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85 agreed outlay		1980-81		1981-82		1982-83				1983-84 Proposed outlay		Of which capital content
				Actual Expenditure		Actual Expenditure		Approved outlay		Anticipated Expenditure				
		Total	Hills	Total	Hills	Total	Hills	Total	Hills	Total	Hills	Total	Hills	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Minimum Need Programme ..	7489.00	785.26	851.80	46.90	1274.32	68.48	1275.00	122.43	1327.54	122.43	2750.00	271.90	2497.15
2	Hospitals/Dispensaries ..	2696.90	836.16	258.05	82.58	546.27	147.84	559.69	185.16	694.74	185.16	1030.62	233.62	744.42
3	Medical Education and Research ..	800.00	..	87.33	..	198.24	..	321.50	..	321.50	..	386.00	..	251.80
4	Training Programmes ..	58.67	7.67	20.88	0.35	3.50	..	6.54	0.94	6.54	0.94	8.00	1.00	3.50
5	Control of Communicable Diseases ..	2752.36	38.51	484.34	2.10	625.16	2.14	628.68	9.44	694.76	9.44	841.20	15.20	52.35
6	Indian System of Medicines and Homoeopathy—													
	(a) Ayurvedic/Unani	600.00	70.83	57.62	7.72	91.19	14.35	118.09	19.68	107.09	19.68	160.10	28.10	14.00
	(b) Homoeopathy ..	290.43	25.49	21.90	0.89	28.78	1.71	72.60	4.14	80.58	4.14	96.43	5.43	2.00
7	Other Programmes ..	227.17	31.68	24.51	1.79	39.26	4.60	135.30	8.10	133.24	8.10	204.85	7.95	10.00
8	Employees State Insurance Scheme ..	85.47	4.40	2.82	..	9.24	..	17.51	0.11	15.14	0.11	22.80	0.80	..
	Total ..	15000.00	1800.00	1809.25	142.33	2815.96	239.12	3134.91	350.00	3381.13	350.00	5500.00	564.00	3575.22

15.1.43. The details of physical and financial programmes under different groups are given below:

Minimum Needs Programme

15.1.44. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1983-84 is Rs.2,750.00 lakhs out of which hill region outlay is Rs.271.90 lakhs and provision for construction work is Rs.2,497.15 lakhs. Physical targets proposed in the group are :

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Hill</i>
1. Establishment of new PHCs	43	10
2. Construction of new PHC buildings	73	13
3. Upgrading of PHCs :		
(a) Establishment	12	2
(b) Construction	22	7
4. Establishment of Subsidiary Health Centres	190	15
5. Construction of Sub-Centres	353	38
6. Establishment of Sub-centres	1915	50

15.1.45. Priority will be given to complete the on-going construction works already sanctioned under various schemes. Provision of facilities of water supply and electrification in the P.H.Cs where needed has been made.

15.1.46. The Central Council of Health and Family Planning in its Seventh Joint meeting has recommended establishment of a departmental agency for carrying out construction works of Minimum Needs Programme. Accordingly, strengthening of Engineering Cell of the Directorate has been proposed under the Minimum Needs Programme during 1983-84.

Hospitals and Dispensaries

15.1.47. An outlay of Rs.1,030.62 lakhs has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1983-84 which includes Rs.283.62 lakhs of hill region and Rs.744.42 lakhs

for Capital works. The physical targets envisaged during the year are :

Item	Unit	<i>Total</i>	<i>Hill</i>
1. Increase in bed strength	No.	200	..
2. Establishment of rural allopathic dispensaries	No.	18	5
3. Establishment of dental clinics	No.	12	5
4. Establishment of Paediatrics clinics	No.	30	5
5. Establishment of E.N.T. section	No.	7	2
6. Establishment of I.C.C. units	No.	7	2
7. Upgrading of Tahsil level hospitals	No.	15	5
8. Provincialization of non-Government hospitals	No.	10	..
9. Medical and surgical facilities at tahsil hospitals	No.	10	5
10. Provision of Ambulances	No.	4	4

15.1.48. Construction of Nurses Home at three places, construction of rural dispensaries at ten places and construction of mortuaries at five places in hill region are also proposed.

Medical Education and Research

15.1.49. During the Sixth Five Year Plan, the emphasis is on consolidation of facilities and making up the deficiencies in the existing facilities of the medical colleges. With this aim in view, provision has been included for the establishment of I.C.C. units at Jhansi and Gorakhpur; cobalt therapy unit at Meerut; dialysis units at Kanpur and Jhansi; early cancer detection centres at Meerut, Allahabad and Gorakhpur; centre for cancer diagnosis and research at Lucknow; provision of equipment and buildings in medical colleges and attached hospitals and provision of central services in the hospitals attached to medical colleges. Provi-

sion has also been made for expansion and improvement of Cardiology and Cancer Institutes at Kanpur which provide sufficient material for under-graduate and post-graduate teaching of medical students and research. Medical research has also been given due place in the Sixth Five Year Plan under which teaching staff of the medical colleges are being provided suitable grants for research and highlighting their achievements in various national and international conferences, seminars, workshops, etc. Reorientation of medical education and involvement of medical colleges in Community Health Programmes is the main feature of the Sixth Plan which aims at community orientation of the students and the faculty and also provides a well-knit referral health service to the rural population.

15.1.50. Intensive Coronary Care units at Gorakhpur and Jhansi, dialysis units at Kanpur and Jhansi, cancer diagnosis and research centre at Lucknow have been established as scheduled. A sum of Rs.88.20 lakhs for provision of additional equipment for medical colleges and attached hospitals and Rs.9.03 lakhs for provision of additional books and journals in the central libraries of the medical colleges have so far been spent. Buildings for post graduate hostel at Gorakhpur have been completed and 30 bedded extension of emergency block at L. L. R. Hospital, Kanpur has been started and is likely to be completed soon. Necessary arrangements for commissioning of the same are being made. The new operation theatre block of four Operation Theatres completed some time past has already been commissioned.

15.1.51. The Sixth Five-Year Plan has an allocation of Rs.40.00 lakhs for improvement, expansion of college and hospital buildings, improvements of sanitary, water supply and electricity arrangements and of Rs.121.00 lakhs for spill-over items of previous plan. Due to tight ceiling of annual plans it has not been possible to achieve much in this direction. So far a sum of Rs.2.20 lakhs for the former and Rs.44.23 lakhs for the later scheme have been released. To accelerate the construction programmes which is essential for proper development of

medical education, it is desirable that more funds are provided during the remaining two years.

15.1.52. During 1983-84 it is proposed to develop the cardiology department of medical college, Allahabad into Cardiology centre; provide central laundry and central sterilisation at Kanpur, provide expansion of Cancer Institute, Kanpur; establish Early Cancer Detection Centres at Medical Colleges Allahabad, Meerut and Gorakhpur and expand Paediatrics Departments of Medical College, Lucknow and Agra and Dental College, Lucknow provide an ambulance for Children Hospital, Allahabad and to establish Renal Transplant Unit at Agra, Neurology Unit at Meerut and Intensive Care Unit at Kanpur, for which necessary allocations have been included in the Annual Plan.

15.1.53. *Post-Graduate Institute*—State Government have taken necessary steps to establish Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences at Lucknow. About 600 acres of land have been acquired on Lucknow-Rae Bareilly road. Sanction has been accorded for the development of land and construction of residential buildings for Director and other teaching and non-teaching staff. A sum of Rs.102.49 lakhs was spent in 1981-82 on the purchase and development of land. It is anticipated that a sum of Rs.2.30 crores would be spent in 1982-83 on the construction of buildings as aforesaid. An outlay of Rs.2.50 crores has been proposed in the Annual Plan 1983-84.

Control and Eradication of Communicable diseases and other Health Programme

15.1.54. An outlay of Rs.841.20 lakhs has been proposed out of which Rs.15.20 lakhs are for the hill region and Rs.52.35 lakhs are for construction work. The physical targets proposed for the year are (i) establishment of two filaria control units, (ii) five Filaria clinics and (iii) two urban Malaria units. Improvement of facilities at vatra routes in hill region is also proposed. It is also proposed to take up the construction of two food and drugs laboratories at Bareilly and Meerut.

15.1.55. Under the leprosy control programme the following main programmes are proposed :

<i>Stores Items</i>	<i>No.</i>
(1) Establishment of Urban leprosy centres ..	2
(2) Establishment of leprosy control units ..	2
(3) Survey, Education and Treatment Centres ..	20
(4) Building construction of leprosy training centre ..	1
(5) Building construction of leprosy control units ..	4

15.1.56. Under the national programme for control of blindness, the proposed targets for 1983-84 are as follows :

(1) Ophthalmic Departments in District hospitals ..	8
(2) Primary Health centres ..	150
(3) Mobile units ..	2
(4) Medical college ..	1

Indian Systems of Medicines and Homoeopathic

15.1.57. *Ayurvedic / Unani*—The Indian system of medicine is playing an important role in providing medical facilities to the people of this State, particularly in the rural areas where 90 per cent of the Ayurvedic/Unani dispensaries are located. The Ayurvedic/Unani education is also rural oriented and graduates of this system are either employed in rural dispensaries or are settled in rural areas. Under the decentralisation of the planning process from the year 1982-83, two-thirds of the budget of the Department is being spent on medical relief work in the rural areas. The outlay allocated to I.S.M. for implementing various programmes during the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85) is Rs.600.00 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.57.62 lakhs in the year 1980-81 and Rs.91.19 lakhs in 1981-82 were allocated to the I.S.M. Against these outlays, an expenditure of Rs.148.81 lakhs was incurred during the first two years of the Plan. An outlay of Rs.118.09 lakhs has been provided for the year 1982-83 to implement various programmes to this group. Out of this outlay Rs.19.68 lakhs

has been provided for hill region. Anticipated expenditure during 1982-83 would be Rs.107.09 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.160.10 lakhs is proposed for the year 1983-84 which includes Rs.28.10 lakhs for the hill region.

15.1.58. At the end of the year 1979-80, there were 1731 Ayurvedic and Unani hospitals and dispensaries functioning in the State. Fiftynine dispensaries in rural and 2 hospitals in urban areas were opened during 1980-81. Similarly, 48 dispensaries in rural and 2 hospitals in urban areas were established during 1981-82. In 1982-83 two 15-bedded hospitals in urban areas have been established and 23 dispensaries including 8 in hill regions in rural areas are likely to be established this year.

15.1.59. The following schemes are proposed to be implemented during 1983-84.

15.1.60. *Establishment of Ayurvedic/Unani hospitals and dispensaries in rural and urban areas*—One hundred new (15 in hills) Ayurvedic/Unani dispensaries in rural and two hospitals in urban areas are proposed to be established during 1983-84 under the District sector schemes. An outlay of Rs.80.00 lakhs has been proposed for meeting the expenditure of continuing and new hospitals/dispensaries.

15.1.61. *Upgrading of Ayurvedic/Unani hospitals/dispensaries*—The annual quota of medicines has been increased from the year 1981-82 from Rs.1,500 to Rs.2,500 per dispensaries per year. The contingent expenditure of outdoor/indoor dispensaries has also been increased from Rs.400 to Rs.780 and from Rs.800 to Rs.1,095 per dispensary per year. The pay of the part time sweepers has also been raised from Rs.10 p.m. to Rs.25 p.m. It is proposed to provide Rs.16.15 lakhs to meet the above expenditure during 1983-84.

15.1.62. *Expansion of Ayurvedic/Unani Colleges*—There were 8 State Ayurvedic Colleges at the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan. This year 4 more colleges (2 Ayurvedic and 2 Unani) have been provincialized. An outlay of Rs.32.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1983-84 to meet the expenditure of these

colleges. It is also proposed to expand these colleges by providing necessary staff, furniture, equipment and other urgent requirements of these colleges and attached hospitals.

15.1.63. *Improvement and expansion of existing State Pharmacies*—At present there are 3 State Pharmacies which manufacture and supply medicines to the State Ayurvedic/Unani hospitals and dispensaries on no-profit no-loss basis. With a view to increase their production, it is proposed to provide Rs.1.40 lakhs for the expansion of these pharmacies during 1983-84.

15.1.64. The specialities of Ayurvedic systems of medicine such as Panch Karma, Yoga and Naturopathy etc. are also proposed to be developed for maintenance of physical and mental health. Four such centres have been established at the Ayurvedic College and attached hospitals to provide facilities of Ayurvedic specialities. It is proposed to continue and expand this scheme during 1983-84.

15.1.65. One Regional Ayurvedic Research Institute has been established by Government of India at Lucknow but the rent of building of this institute is being paid by the State Government. An amount of Rs.0.60 lakh has been proposed for this purpose during 1983-84.

15.1.66. An outlay of Rs.105.00 lakhs has been approved for capital works during the Sixth Five-Year Plan. An amount of Rs.59.00 lakhs has been sanctioned in the first two years. The remaining amount has been proposed for sanction during 1983-84. The following new schemes are also proposed for implementation during the year 1983-84 :

1. Provision for compulsory internship for the students of Ayurvedic/Unani Colleges.
2. Provision for Jeep Cars to the Divisional Ayurvedic and Unani officers.
3. Establishment of offices of Ayurvedic and Unani Officers at the district level.
4. Establishment of Unani wing at Ayurvedic hospitals in urban areas.

5. Facilities of services of Dai at the indoor dispensaries in rural areas.
6. Propagation of scheme of Swasthya Vartta (Rule of Health).

15.1.67. Under the Special Component Plan an outlay of Rs.65.00 lakhs has been envisaged for the Sixth Five-Year Plan. Rupees five lakhs in 1980-81, Rs.6.00 lakhs in 1981-82 were spent under the plan. A sum of Rs.7.35 lakhs is likely to be spent during the year 1982-83 for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes under the Special Component Plan. An outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1983-84. Eighteen State Ayurvedic/Unani dispensaries were established under this scheme up to 1981-82. Five new State Ayurvedic/Unani dispensaries are proposed to be opened during 1982-83. Ten new dispensaries are proposed to be established during 1983-84. Under the Tribal Sub Plan, an outlay of Rs.4.00 lakhs has been envisaged for the Sixth Plan. Rs.0.20 lakh in the year 1981-82 and Rs.0.60 lakh during 1982-83 were provided for the benefit of the Scheduled Tribes. Two dispensaries were established during 1981-82 in the tribal pockets. One State Ayurvedic dispensary is proposed to be established during the year 1982-83. Opening of 2 more dispensaries during the year 1983-84 is proposed.

15.1.68. Two schemes *viz.* upgrading of Post Graduate Department and Research at State Ayurvedic College, Lucknow and development of I. S. M. pharmacy at Rishikul Ayurvedic College, Hardwar are running under the centrally sponsored schemes. An expenditure of Rs.4.63 lakhs on post-graduate education and Rs.1.18 lakhs on development of I.S.M. Pharmacy was incurred during 1980-81. Similarly expenditure of Rs.5.88 lakhs on P.G. education and 0.50 lakh on development of I.S.M. Pharmacy was incurred during 1981-82. Upgrading of the Department of Dravyagun at Lalit Hari Ayurvedic College, Pilibhit and the Department of Ras Shashtra at Rishikul Ayurvedic College, Hardwar and development of one I. S. M. Pharmacy at Lucknow is proposed for 1982-83. These schemes will continue in 1983-84.

15.1.69. *Homoeopathy*—Proposed outlay for 1983-84 under this group is Rs.96.43 lakhs which includes Rs.5.43 lakhs for Hill Region and Rs.2.00 lakhs for the building construction of National Homoeopathic Medical College, Lucknow.

The main programme is the establishment of 35 homoeopathic dispensaries and provision of additional facilities for bringing up the homoeopathic medical colleges to conform to the norms laid down by the Central Council of Homoeopathy.

Other Programme :

15.1.70. Proposed outlay is Rs.204.85 lakhs which includes Rs.7.95 lakhs for Hill Region and Rs.10.00 lakhs for construction of staff quarters for Directorate staff. Other items which account for larger outlay are provision of diesel generators at 50 places, provision of incentives for family planning programme etc. A new scheme of strengthening of cell for repair and maintenance of electro—medical appliances and sophisticated hospital equipment has also been proposed.

15.1.71. *Employees State Insurance Scheme*—An outlay of Rs.22.80 lakhs has been proposed during 1983-84. Target envisaged under the group are (i) establishment of two Employees State Insurance Dispensaries, (ii) one Employees State Insurance Hospital and (iii) strengthening of Employees State Insurance Services in different areas of the State.

Special Component Plan

15.1.72. Consistent efforts have been made under the various plans to look after the health needs of the scheduled caste population through various medical and health institutions established in the different areas as the State Health Services generally cannot be reserved for any particular community or group of persons. Care is, however, taken in the matter of location of health service units in predominantly scheduled cast areas. There are in all 492 blocks in the State which have larger concentration of scheduled caste populations. Efforts have been made to strengthen health care infrastructure in the areas of these blocks.

15.1.73. An outlay of Rs.1055.00 lakhs has been quantified for special component plan during in Sixth Plan period. Out

of this a sum of Rs.89.80 lakhs during 1980-81 and a sum of Rs.116.56 lakhs in 1981-82 were spent for implementation of various health programmes.

15.1.74. Against the target of establishing 100 subsidiary health centres, 81 centres have been sanctioned during 1982-83. During the first two years of the Sixth Plan, nine Primary Health Centres were established in Hill areas, besides the establishment of 25 allopathic dispensaries, 25 homoeopathic dispensaries and 21 ayurvedic dispensaries in the predominantly scheduled caste areas. Construction of 9 Primary Health Centre buildings has been taken under the Special Component Plan.

15.1.75. Approved outlay of 1982-83 is Rs.367.93 lakhs which will be utilised for establishment of 4 allopathic, 15 homoeopathic and 7 Ayurvedic/Unani dispensaries, besides construction of 150 sub-centre buildings, construction of 10 new Primary Health Centre buildings and establishment of 2 additional Primary Health Centres.

15.1.76. Proposed outlay for 1983-84 under the State Plan is Rs.466.95 lakhs. The targets proposed for 1983-84 Annual Plan are as follows :—

	<i>Item</i>	<i>No.</i>
1	Establishment of Subsidiary Health Centres	100
2	Establishment of PHCs	5
3	Establishment of allopathic dispensaries	2
4	Establishment of homoeopathic dispensaries	13
5	Establishment of ayurvedic dispensaries	10
6	Construction of sub-centres buildings	50
7	Construction of PHC buildings	12

Tribal Sub-Plan 1983-84

15.1.77. There are ten blocks in hills and 5 blocks in plains which have concentration of tribal population. Medical and health services to the scheduled tribes are provided through dispensaries and primary health centres and sub-centres already established in these blocks. To

provide better medical and health care to the population, efforts are being made continuously.

15.1.78. An outlay of Rs.241.80 lakhs has been provided in the Sixth Five Year Plan for this purpose. A sum of Rs.20.36 lakhs during 1981-82 and Rs.27.77 lakhs in 1981-82 have been spent. Anticipated expenditure for 1982-83 is likely to be Rs.61.75 lakhs.

Physical achievements of the period 1980-82 are :

Item	No.
1 Establishment P. H. Cs.	4
2 Establishment of allopathic dispensaries	12
3 Dental clinics	4
4 Pathological units	4
5 Homoeopathic dispensaries	3
6 Ayurvedic dispensaries	4

15.1.79. Besides the above, 62 sub-centres have also been established in tribal areas.

15.1.80. It is envisaged that the establishment of 2 Primary Health centres, 3 allopathic dispensaries, 2 homoeopathic dispensaries and two Ayurvedic dispensaries would be completed during 1982-83.

15.1.81. Proposed outlay of the Annual Plan 1983-84 is Rs.79.93 lakhs. The physical targets proposed for 1983-84 are establishment of 2 Primary Health Centres, 2 Homoeopathic dispensaries, 3 Ayurvedic dispensaries and two subsidiary health centres.

20-Point Programme

15.1.82. 20-Point Programme is aimed at social and economic progress of toiling masses. Out of 20 points, 3 points no. 13, 14 and 15 relate to the Health sector. Pointwise details of the programme which are being implemented in the State under Health sector are as follows :—

15.1.83. *Family Welfare Programme—Point no. 13*—Family Welfare Programme continues to receive the highest priority. Present policy is to carry out this programme on absolutely voluntary basis, without any compulsion, coer-

sion or force. The approach aims at educating and motivating the people to make them conscious of the population problem and adopt small family norm for the welfare of the individual and the State.

15.1.84. The birth rate has been reduced from 43.1 per thousand in 1975 to 39.3 per thousand in the year 1980. The goal now is to achieve the target of 30 per thousand birth rate. To reach this goal all types of contraceptives are being given equal emphasis. However, Laproscopic Tubectomy has received a great measure of popularity. In the year 1981-82 Laproscopic teams were invited from other States for implementing this programme in the past. All the districts have now been equipped with Laproscopes and trained personnel to operate them.

15.1.85. The maternal and child health programme, being the vital and integral part of the family welfare programme, has also been assigned the top most priority so as to become the central theme of all activities connected with family welfare programme. Under this programme services connected with immunisation of children and mothers, distribution of vitamin 'A' to prevent blindness in children and nutrition are being strengthened. E. P. I. programme has also been launched on a large scale to protect children against diseases of small-pox, typhoid, polio and T. B.

15.1.86. *Augmentation of Universal Primary Health Care Facilities and Control of Leprosy, T. B. and Blindness—Point no. 14*—The measures taken and proposed to achieve the above objectives have been detailed earlier.

15.1.87. *Accelerated programmes of welfare for women and children and nutrition programme for pregnant women, nursing mothers, and children specially in tribals, hill and backward areas. Point no. 15*—To reduce the infant mortality in the State and for the better care of pregnant ladies and lactating mothers the services of immunization and distribution of anti-anemia tablets and vitamin 'A' to children to prevent the blindness are provided under the Maternity and Child Health Care.

15.1.88. For the above programme, the targets and achievements are as follows :—

Item	Target	(In lakh no.)
		Achievement/Progress (upto Sept. 82)
T.T.	10.00	3.44
D.P.T.	15.00	3.70
D.T.	15.00	5.24
<i>Anti anemia—</i>		
Mother	9.00	3.17
Children	9.00	3.95
<i>Prevention against blindness—</i>		
Vitamin 'A,	25.00	12.00

15.1.89. As compared to the last year and for the corresponding period and from the last month the achievements are better in all the programmes.

15.1.90. *Second India Population Project*—Encouraged with the success of IPP (I), Second IPP was started in U. P. with the assistance of World Bank from 1980-81 for Five Years with a total cost Rs.58.24 crores. The ultimate objective of the project is to reduce fertility and maternal and child mortality and morbidity. This is to be achieved by—

- (i) Expanding health care delivery system by providing additional para-medical workers, by expanding basic facilities and also to improve technical skill by in-service training and continued education.
- (ii) Construction of sub-centres with quarters of MPW (FM) and LHV within the village to ensure regular service and security of female workers. Construction of rural family welfare centres, Primary Health Centres graded PHCs, Operation Theatres etc. are also provided.
- (iii) Improving managerial skills of doctors of PHCs, Supervisory staff and para-medical staff through proper training so that available resources could be utilised at their best.

(iv) Improving information, education and communication system by proper training of extension staff.

(v) Evolving an appropriation Management (M.I.E.S.) or concurrent evaluation of the programme of the peripheral units through regular feed-backs, so that deficiencies can be rectified by taking adequate measures.

(vi) For the purpose of evaluation, the project envisages a 'Base Line Survey' to be undertaken so that effects of project inputs can be evaluated from time to time.

(vii) Funds are also provided to undertake properly designed 'Innovative Research Studies'. The results of which, if favourable will enable the State to extend it to other districts.

15.1.91. Main achievements under the Project, so far, are as under :

- (i) Establishment of 600, 240 and 600 (proposed/sanctioned) sub-centres during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 respectively.
- (ii) Establishment of 11 urban family welfare centres during 1981-82.
- (iii) Implementation of C.H.G. Scheme in 54 PHCs (proposed/sanctioned) during 1982-83.
- (iv) Posting of 357 additional LHVs (proposed/sanctioned) during 1982-83.
- (v) Organisation of 2090 two day orientation training Camps in Project districts during 1982-83 (proposed/sanctioned).
- (vi) 373 sub-centre buildings were in progress on March 31, 1982. During 1982-83, buildings for 634 sub-centres are proposed to be started and 593 to be completed. 117 other major buildings of upgraded PHCs, RFWCs, O.Ts etc. are also proposed to be started during 1982-83.

15.1.92. As against provision of Rs.2080.13 lakhs available in the project document a sum of Rs.561.20 lakhs could be spent during 1980-81 and 1981-82. During 1982-83 the project documents

provide for Rs.1,318.39 lakhs now revised in the work plan and budget document as Rs.1526.72 lakhs against which revised estimates work-out to Rs.963.83 lakhs. For 1983-84 an outlay of Rs.1903.07 lakhs has been suggested for inclusion in the Plan for Family Welfare Programme.

15.1.93. Second IPP is sponsored by Government of India and is included under Family Welfare Programme. Central Government gets reimbursement from the World Bank at the rate of 48 per cent on entire expenditure incurred under the project and 66 per cent on innovative schemes. The State Government is also required to bear that share of expenditure under the project which is 1/6th of the outlay of the State on M.N.P. items. However, this formula of sharing of expenditure is under revision.

2. SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY

15.2.1. Safe and potable drinking water and a neat hygienic environment are two of the basic requirements for healthy living. Hence, it was considered necessary to provide adequate quantity of safe and potable drinking water and due importance was also attached to development of suitable sewerage facilities and solid waste disposal system. In urban areas, it is essential to provide underground sewerage system to put an end to the present system of manual transportation of human excreta.

15.2.2. The National Water Supply and Sanitation programme was launched by the Government of India in the year 1954. Thereafter more and more funds

were made available in the subsequent plans of the whole country but the share of Uttar Pradesh has been meagre which resulted in the slow growth of the water supply and sewerage facilities in urban and rural areas of the State. It was, therefore, considered desirable to explore the possibility of obtaining assistance from Financial Institutions and international agencies like World Bank, UNICEF, and government of other countries like Neitherland to accelerate the development of this programme in the State.

15.2.3. Up to March, 1980 an expenditure of Rs.207.11 crores has been incurred on Water Supply and Sewerage programme. In urban areas out of 644 local bodies, water supply and sewerage facilities were provided in 409 and 42 local bodies respectively. In rural areas according to 1972 survey of LSGED as many as 35,506 villages out of a total of 1,12,561 (1971 census) in the State were declared as scarcity or problem villages. By the end of March, 1980, a total of 10,056 villages could be covered under piped water supply including 7,001 problem villages.

15.2.4. In the Sixth Plan 1980-85 an outlay of Rs.289.50 crores (Rs.90.00 crores for hills) have been approved for water supply and sewerage programme out of which an outlay of Rs.203.50 crores has been earmarked for Minimum Needs Programme. The actual expenditure and physical achievement of 1980-82, anticipated for 1982-83 and proposed for 1983-84 have been shown in the table below :

Serial no.	Item	(Rupees in lakhs)					
		1980-85 Approved outlay	1980-81 Actual expenditure	1981-82 Actual expenditure	1982-83		1983-84 Proposed outlay
1	2	3	4	5	Approved outlay	Anticipated expenditure	8
I, Normal Programme							
(A) Urban							
1 Sewerage							
	(i) Original Schemes	450.00	67.00	176.41	270.00	270.00	150.00
	(ii) Augmentation Schemes	1000.00	125.49	..	84.00	84.00	100.00
	Total (1)	1450.00	192.49	176.41	354.00	354.00	250.00

Outlay and Expenditure—(Concl'd.)

(Rupees in lakhs)

Serial no.	Item	1980—85 Approved outlay	1980-81 Actual expenditure	1981-82 Actual expenditure	1982-83		1983-84 Proposed outlay
					Apprc- ved outlay	Anticipa- ted expendi- ture	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Water Supply						
	(i) Original Schemes ..	2550.00	179.97	} 1487.26	371.00	371.00	551.00
	(ii) Augmentation schemes ..	2000.00	265.00		1111.00	1111.00	1600.00
	Total (2) ..	4550.00	444.97	1487.26	1482.00	1482.00	2151.00
3.	Conversion of dry latrins and Sulabh Sauchalaya in big towns.	700.00	47.00	2.78	35.00	35.00	60.00
	Total (A) Urban ..	6700.00	684.46	1666.45	1871.00	1871.00	2461.00
	(B) Rural						
	(i) Rural water Supply (MNP) ..	19340.00	2242.99	3412.86	3448.19	3448.19	6500.00
	(ii) Advance Plan Assistant ..		900.00				
	Total (B) Rural ..	19340.00	3142.99	3412.86	3448.19	3448.19	6500.00
4.	Water Pollution and control Board.	100.00	6.00	7.56	10.00	10.00	15.00
	Total I Normal ..	26140.00	3833.45	5086.87	5329.19	5329.19	8976.00
II, I.D.A. Programme							
	(A) Urban						
1.	Sewerage						
	(i) Original Schemes ..						
	(ii) Augmentation Schemes ..	350.00	50.00				
	Total (1) ..	350.00	50.00				
2.	Water Supply :						
	(i) Original Schemes ..						
	(ii) Augmentation Schemes ..	1450.00	854.70	667.32			
	Total (2) ..	1450.00	854.70	667.32			
	Total (A) Urban ..	1800.00	904.70	667.32			
	Rural Water Supply (MNP) ..	1010.00	500.00	250.42			
	Total II-I.D.A. ..	2810.00	1404.70	917.74			
	GRAND TOTAL (I+II) ..	28950.00	5238.15	6004.61	5329.19	5329.19	8976.00

TABLE 2—Physical Target and Achievement

Serial no.	Name of Programme	Unit	1979-80 Base year level	1984-85 Ter- minal year target	1980-81 Achieve- ment	1981-82 Achieve- ment	1982-83		1983-84 Pro- posed Target
							Tar- get	Antci- pated Achieve- ment	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>A. Urban Water Supply</i>									
1.	Augmentation Capacity .. (Corporation Towns)	MLD	1142	1500	1290	1337	1454	1454	1500
2.	Augmentation Towns ..	Nos.	2	50	8	14	24	24	36
3.	New Towns other than KAVAL Towns.	Nos.	404	504	429	450	470	470	490
<i>B. Urban Sewerage</i>									
1.	Augmentation Capacity (Corporation Towns).	MLD	557	750	635	635	696	680	725
2.	Augmentation Towns	Nos.	2	10	3	3	5	5	6
3.	New Towns ..	Nos.	37	48	40	42	45	44	46
<i>C. Latrines Conversion Programme</i>		Nos.	38800	108800	47260	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	6000*
<i>D. Rural Water Supply</i>									
1. Problem Villages									
	(i) Piped Water Supply	Nos.	7001	17601	7912	8782	10057	10057	11557
	(ii) Hand Pumps/Tube wells.	Nos.	..	2000	..	..	2400	2400	10400
2.	Non-Problem Villages ..	Nos.	3055	9005	3690	4288	5113	5113	5863
Total villages		Nos.	10056	28606	11602	13070	17570	17570	27820

*The target is only for the year 1983-84.

15.2.5. The programme-wise description of Annual Plan provisions and corresponding physical achievements are as below :

Urban Water Supply

15.2.6. *Original Schemes*—Out of 644 towns in the State 409 have been provided with piped water supply facilities. Out of remaining 235 towns to be covered,

100 were proposed to be provided with piped water supply during the Sixth Five Year Plan. In the first 2 years (1980–82) of the Sixth Plan 46 towns have been provided with piped water supply facilities and 20 more are expected to be covered during 1982-83, making a total of 66 towns in the first 3 years of the Sixth Plan. A sum of Rs. 5.51 crores are being proposed in the year 1983-84 in which priority will

be given to complete the on-going schemes and new schemes for towns where so far piped water supplies have not been introduced. A target to cover 20 new towns has been fixed for the year.

15.2.7. *Reorganisation/Extension/Augmentation Schemes*—In order to meet additional demand of water which has arisen due to increase in population, extension of town limits, re-organisation/extension/augmentation works will be taken up only in those towns where the situation is alarming. Though considerable money is required in this sector because most of the systems are old, Rs.16.00 crores would be allocated in the year 1983-84 due to limited resources. The existing piped water supply systems in 12 towns, benefiting 2.86 lakhs of population, is proposed to be reorganised, besides augmenting water in 5 KAVAL towns by 46 million litres per day and extending the distribution system in new areas.

Urban Sanitation :

15.2.8. The International Water Supply and Sanitation Decade Programme envisages to provide sanitation facilities to 80 per cent of the urban population either with sewerage or sanitary toilets connected to safe disposal systems. Due to the financial constraints the Government of India while formulating the decade targets, has given guidelines according to which only Class I towns, i.e. each having population more than one lakh and where the works are in progress may only be covered with sewerage systems and the remaining towns are to be provided low cost sanitation arrangements.

15.2.9. There are 30 Class I towns in the State. Out of them 19 have partial sewerage system and in 11 towns the works are yet to be started. Besides these the formulation of Sixth Five-Year Plan sewerage works in 15 towns were in progress. The total requirement to complete the on-going works and to provide sewerage in remaining Class I towns is about Rs.66.00 crores. Against this a meagre provision of Rs.14.50 crores has been made in the Sixth Plan to provide sewerage in 11 towns and to extend and augment sewerage in 8 towns. During 1980-82

the sewerage system in five towns could be provided and in 1982-83 it is proposed to provide sewerage system in 2 more towns.

15.2.10. For the Plan 1983-84, Rs.2.50 crores are being proposed for sewerage schemes. Out of this Rs.1.50 crores are proposed to be spent on schemes for new towns and with this outlay sewerage schemes in two towns are planned to be commissioned in the year 1983-84. The remaining sum of Rs.1.00 crore will be spent for the extension of the sewerage systems in the towns where the systems already exist.

15.2.11. *Conversion of Dry Latrines into Sanitary Latrines*—As stated in Urban Sanitation only sewerage system is to be provided in Class-I towns and the remaining are to be covered under this programme by low cost methods, i.e. PRAI type latrines. A provision of Rs.7.00 crores has been made in the Sixth Five-Year Plan for this sub-sector. In the very first year of the Plan a demonstration project for construction of latrines was started in 20 towns for which feasibility reports have been prepared by the UNDP. In the year 1982-83 Bara Banki and Budaun towns have been selected to make them scavengers free and Government of India have granted Rs.30 lakhs for these two towns. Besides these 2 towns, many other towns have also shown interest in implementing this programme.

During 1980-82, Rs.49.78 lakhs have been spent and for 1982-83 Annual Plan an outlay of Rs.35.00 lakhs has been approved. Since now this programme is gaining momentum a higher allocation i.e. Rs.60 lakhs is being made in the Plan of the year 1983-84. The funds against this programme are being advanced as loan and subsidy, now increased to 50 per cent from 25 per cent to popularize it in various local bodies on the recommendations of the Director Local Bodies, Uttar Pradesh who also monitors the progress of the works. With this provision more than 6,000 dry latrines are expected to be converted into Sanitary ones. Subsidy to local bodies for construction of community latrines in Corporation towns and a few larger cities will also be a part of this programme.

Rural Water Supply Programme

15.2.12. *Minimum Needs Programme*— In order to fulfil the targets of the 20-Point Programme and International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1980–90) launched since April 1, 1981, a provision of Rs.203.50 crores, out of the total outlay of Rs.289.50 crores for the sector, has been earmarked for rural water supply programme. With the launching of new 20-Point Programme the rural water supply has been given great importance and high priority. Point 8 of the programme envisages to cover all the problem villages by the end of the Sixth Plan. Till the end of the year 1981-82, coverage of villages was mainly by piped water supply, except in UNICEF assisted programme of hand pumps in rocky areas of Bundelkhand, Mirzapur, Varanasi and Allahabad districts of the State.

15.2.13. In view of the limited financial resources, the strategy for implementation of the Decade Programme was reviewed in the Conference, held on February 3, 1982 at New Delhi, of the State Secretaries, Chief Engineers and Heads of all the Implementing Agencies of all the States and the Union Territories. The recommendations of the Conference which were also endorsed by the concerned ministers during their meeting at Delhi on February 5, 1982, are that spot sources, *viz.* sanitary dug wells and deep tube-wells fitted with India Mark-II, are to be given first priority and piped water supply will be the last alternative. According to the recommendations, at least one source of potable water should be available throughout the year in every problem village.

15.2.14. Up to 1981-82 i.e. during first two years of the Plan with the expenditure of Rs.165.69 crores about 8,782 problem villages out of total 35,506 problem villages could be covered under piped water supply. Based on these guidelines, the field survey of the remaining problem villages carried out by the Jal Nigam revealed that out of the remaining 26,724 problem village as on April 1, 1982, 5,618 villages will have to be provided water with pipes because of high salinity/floride

contents or non-availability of the sources and the remaining i.e. 21,106 will be covered by hand pumps, as sanitary dug wells fitted with hand pumps workout to be costlier. To achieve the coverage of these 26,724 problem villages in the Plan, about Rs.260 crores will be required when villages to be covered by hand pumps will be provided on an average three hand pumps in the first phase, including one for harijans. Against this requirement, about Rs. 215 crores (Rs. 141 crores in the State Plan under the Minimum Needs Programme and Rs.74 crores under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Programme) are expected to be made available. This leaves a gap of about Rs.45 crores for which additional allocation will be needed either from the Centre or the State or both.

15.2.15. In view of the above Rs.65 crores which are almost twice than the provision made in any of the past years of this Plan are being proposed in the year 1983-84 in the State sector for the rural water supply programme. Of this Rs.23.76 crores are earmarked for the Hill Region of the State. While the first priority has been given for the completion of on-going schemes, a sizeable amount has been kept for covering of the new villages. With this allocation 4,300 problem villages will be covered. The break-up of the coverage by piped water supply and hand pumps would be 1,300 (including 700 villages in Hill Region) and 3,000 by hand pumps. Besides these problem villages about 700 non-problem villages will also be benefitted by the piped water supply, making a total of 5,000 villages which is about two and half times of the target during the year 1982-83.

Dutch Credit Programme

15.2.16. An agreement for obtaining financial aid amounting to Rs.24.15 crores has been entered into by the Government of India with the Netherlands Government for taking up some drinking water supply schemes in rural areas of Uttar Pradesh. The programme is to provide safe water supply to the rural areas of six districts in eastern and western regions of the State suffering from scarcity of safe drinking water. The amount earmarked for the districts of Allahabad, Varanasi and Rae

Bareilly of east Uttar Pradesh, is Rs.14.91 crores while amount earmarked for the districts of Agra, Mathura and Etawah of west Uttar Pradesh is Rs.9.24 crores.

In all 66 rural water supply schemes covering 1,136 villages have been included in this programme for East and West U. P. The district-wise position is given below :

TABLE 3—District wise position

Name of District	No. of schemes	No. of villages covered	Population served in the beginning	Population served by the end of design period †	Cost † (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Agra	13	72	149000	224400	330.17
2. Mathura	20	91	158000	236300	349.27
3. Etawah	6	112	113000	179100	272.75
4. Varanasi ‡	8	383	213000	453500	492.49
5. Rae Bareilly	10	241	302000	318600	523.93
6. Allahabad	9	237	316000	324960	514.33
Total	66	1136	1251000	1736860	2482.94

15.2.17. The above programme has been presented under 4 sub-projects, 2 sub-projects to cover 3 districts of east U. P. namely Varanasi, Allahabad and Rae Bareilly and 2 sub-projects to cover 3 districts of West U. P. namely, Agra, Mathura and Etawah. The sub-project-I of East U. P. originally amounted to Rs.11.91 crores and completion cost up to March 31, 1983 after escalation was Rs.12.58 crore as intimated to the Dutch Credit Mission, has been cleared by the Netherland Government.

15.2.18. In all 42 tube-wells were to be bored, out of which 36 tube-wells have been bored. Pumping Plants have been installed on 18 tube-wells. Out of 22 Over-head tanks, work on 8 over-head tanks is in progress. Out of 724 villages, water supply has already been given to 110 villages, by standposts up to March 1982. An expenditure of Rs.7.40 crores has been incurred up to March, 1982 and reimbursement claims of Rs.735.36 lakhs up to March 1982 have been submitted to Government of India for onward transmission.

15.2.19. Due to decentralisation of the plan formulation at the district level

out of total Minimum Need Programme outlay of Rs.65.00 crores only a tentative outlay of Rs.6.00 crores has been indicated in the plan document of 1983-84. While actual provision will depend on what is included in the District Plan.

15.2.20. *Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme*—The Government of India has intimated that Rs.83.78 crores will be made available during this Five Year Plan under this programme. Till the end of this year, Rs.29.507 crores are likely to be made available. The plan for the year 1983-84 has been framed presuming that Rs.30 crores will be available in this programme by the Government of India against the balance amount of the Six-Year Plan. With this allocation all the 198 on-going piped rural water supply schemes, covering about 2,000 villages, sponsored in the year 1978-79 will be completed and new schemes mainly with the hand pumps will be taken up. In the year 1983-84 about 5200 problem villages are proposed to be covered under this programme. Out of these villages only 200 shall be covered by the piped water supply, which reflects that highest priority has

been given to spot sources for covering the villages.

15.2.21. *Rural Water Supply in Harijan Bastis*—The Drinking Water Scheme of Rural Development Department aims at providing drinking water facility to the localities of Harijans in the rural areas of the State. The scheme was introduced for the first time in the year 1971-72 and was included under the Minimum Needs Programme in the Fifth Five Year Plan. Under the scheme drinking water wells/hand pumps (hand pumps in Deoria and

Kheri district) are constructed in the rural areas of the Plain Districts and diggiss in the Hill Districts.

15.2.22. During the Sixth Five-Year Plan with the approved outlay of Rs.1,650 lakhs, 16,016 wells, 10,000 Handpumps and 2,500 Diggiss are proposed for construction to extend drinking water facilities to the rural Harijan Basties. The year-wise break-up of proposed outlays/expenditure and targets/achievements of annual plans is as under :

TABLE 4—Year-wise Outlays and expenditures

Year	Outlay/Expenditure (Rs in lakhs)			Target/Achievement (Number)		
	Plains	Hills	Total	Wells	Handpumps	diggiss in Hills
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1980-81 Actual	150.00	50.00	200.00	4864	140	264
1981-82 Actual	140.00	42.50	182.50	4080	782	672
1982-83 (Anticipated)	405.70	43.35	449.05	4200	780	400
1983-84 (Proposed)	200.00	60.00	260.00	2130	..	600

15.2.23. During the year 1980-82, with the expenditure of Rs.382.50 lakhs, 8,944 wells, 922 handpumps and 936 diggiss were constructed. In the year 1982-83 against an outlay of Rs.449.05 lakhs, a sum of Rs.440.70 lakhs is expected to be utilized. With this amount, 4,200 wells, 780 hand pumps and 400 diggiss are expected to be constructed during 1982-83.

15.2.23. For 1983-84 an outlay of Rs.260.00 lakhs have been proposed. With this outlay, the construction of 2,130 wells and 600 diggiss has been proposed for 1983-84. The entire scheme is purely meant for Harijans and it has been included under Special Component Plan and also it is very important point of Prime Minister's 20-point programme.

Tribal sub-Plan

15.2.24. Drinking Water Supply facilities in tribal areas of the Hill Region are inadequate. There are ten tribal blocks namely Kalsi and Chakrata in District

Dehra Dun, Naugaon and Puraula in District Uttar Kashi, Jaunpur in District Tehri, Dharchula and Munsiyari in District Pithoragarh, Joshimath in District Chamoli, Bajpur and Khatima in District Naini Tal in which water supply facilities are proposed to be provided.

15.2.25. There are 1,035 problem villages in these ten tribal blocks, out of which only 491 villages have been provided with water supply up to March, 1980 leaving 544 scarcity villages at the beginning of 1980-81 to be provided with water supply facilities during 1980-85. During the year 1980-81 and 1981-82, 110 villages and 93 villages were covered in tribal areas with an expenditure of Rs.160.00 lakhs and Rs.199.72 lakhs, respectively. Provision of Rs.250.00 lakhs have been made for the year 1982-83 to cover 77 villages in tribal areas out of Rs.1,900.00 lakhs kept for Hill Areas.

15.2.26. In Draft Annual Plan 1983-84, Rs.325.00 lakhs have been proposed for tribal sub-Plan. With this outlay 110

villages will be covered with water supply in the tribal areas.

Special Component Plan

15.2.27. In the Sixth Five-Year Plan 1980-85 a sum of Rs.5,800 lakhs has been earmarked for the Special Component Plan. With this outlay 2749.95 thousand Harijan population will be benefited.

15.2.28. During the year 1980-81 a sum of Rs.1,000.00 lakhs were spent under Special Component Plan. With this expenditure 400 thousand Harijan population were benefited by potable water supply. In the second financial year 1981-82 of Sixth Five-Year Plan Rs.1215.30 lakhs were spent under Special Component Plan. With this expenditure 352 thousand Harijan population were benefited by potable water supply.

15.2.29. During the financial year 1982-83 Rs.1,036.00 lakhs have been proposed under Special Component Plan. With this outlay 450 thousand Harijan population will be benefited with water supply.

15.2.30. In the financial year 1983-84 Rs.1,880.00 lakhs have been proposed under Special Component Plan. With this outlay 700 thousand population will be benefited with water supply.

15.2.31. Expenditure on water supply and sewerage is being proportionated as per population of the Scheduled Castes which is booked to the Special Component Plan.

Employment Generation

15.2.32. The present working capacity of Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam is of the order of approximately Rs.80.00 crores. Since the outlay for the year 1983-84 is Rs.89.76 crores and the present strength of staff may be sufficient to carry out the works during the year 1983-84 too. There is not much scope of any enhancement in employment opportunities in the water supply and sewerage sector.

15.2.33. On construction activities it is expected that a total employment potential of 9.85 lakh mandays of skilled and unskilled labour will be generated.

ANNEXURE—I

Increase in the hospitals, dispensaries and beds

Serial no.	Item				Position at the end of 1979-80	Increase in 1980-82	Likely addition during 1982-83
1	2				3	4	5
I. Hospitals/Dispensaries							
<i>A. Allopathic</i>							
1.	Rural	..	..	..	1164	130	32
2.	Urban	..	..	..	932	17	2
3.	Primary Health Centres			..	907	20	17
4.	Sub-Centres	..	..	..	7640	3552	1420
<i>B. Ayurvedic/Unani</i>							
1.	Rural	..	..	..	1596	107	23
2.	Urban	..	..	..	135	4	2
<i>C. Homoeopathic</i>							
1.	Rural	..	..	..	299	100	36
2.	Urban	..	..	..	83	21	15
II. Beds							
<i>A. Allopathic</i>							
1.	Rural	..	..	..	10280	867	328
2.	Urban	..	..	..	39868	720	200
<i>B. Ayurvedic/Unani</i>							
1.	Rural	..	..	..	3104	428	2811
2.	Urban	..	..	..	1621	60	30
<i>C. Homoeopathic</i>							
1.	Rural	..	..	..	258	..	..
2.	Urban	..	..	..	321	..	..

ANNEXURE—II

Provision of Specialities in District and Women Hospitals and other Hospitals

(Numbers)

Specialities	Position at the end of 1979-80	Increase during	
		1980—82	1982-83 likely
1	2	3	4
1. Children Clinics	59	38	35
2. Orthopaedic Section	61	3	..
3. Emergency Service	109	3	..
4. Pathology Units	64	8	5
5. Radiology Units	63	3	..
6. Anaesthesiology Units	110	3	1
7. Full Nursing Schemes	88	7	1
8. Plastic Surgery Units	10	2	..
9. Ophthalmology Units	30	6	15
10. Blood Banks	56	..	..
11. E.N.T. Sections	16	29	11
12. Intensive Coronary Care Units	8	3	7
13. Dental Clinics	79	24	14

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

1. HOUSING

16.1.1. *Urban Housing* with rapid increase in urban population and consequent rate of urban growth, the housing shortage has been increasing over the years, particularly the housing conditions for economically weaker sections and Low Income Group which constitute the bulk of the population, has worsened. To ameliorate the living conditions of the economically weaker sections, housing schemes have, therefore, been reoriented under the 20 Point Programme in such a way as to benefit the above target group.

16.1.2. It is estimated that there was a shortage of 9.60 lakh dwelling units in 1980 in urban areas of Uttar Pradesh, which is likely to increase to 14.84 lakh by the end of the Sixth Plan. Against the requirement of 14.84 lakh dwelling units, it has been proposed to take up housing programme in public sector for about 20 per cent of the above shortage i.e. 3.20 lakh dwelling units to be constructed out of funds from all the possible resources viz; State Government, World Bank, HUDCO, LIC, GIC, Banks and internal resources of the implementing agencies. The outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) in the State Sector has been of the order of Rs.4100 lakhs for construction of 15,650 dwelling units and a balance of 3.05 lakh dwelling units to be constructed from the funds to be obtained from institutional resources.

16.1.3. *Mid Term Review of the Sixth Five Year Plan*—Against the allocation of Rs. 4100 lakhs for housing in the State Sector, a sum of Rs. 3600 lakhs is likely to be spent by the end of 1982-83. This includes Rs. 710 lakhs from General Insurance Corporation of India during 1980-81 and 1981-82 as an additional assistance specifically for E.W.S. housing. In the State Sector,

3225 units have already been constructed in the first two years i.e. up to March, 1982 and 2596 units are expected to be constructed in 1982-83.

16.1.4. The total housing stock created up to March, 1980 from all resources was of the order of 97,500 dwellings out of which 7,600 dwelling units were for economically weaker Section. Against a target of 3.20 lakh dwellings envisaged during the Sixth Plan, about 36,000 dwelling units were constructed in the first two year i.e. up to March, 1982 from all sources. Out of the above 32,000 dwelling units were for economically weaker section and low income group categories constituting 88 per cent of the total. During 1982-83 about 30,000 dwelling units are expected to be completed out of which 27,000 (90 per cent) dwelling units will be for E.W.S. and L.I.G. categories. The proposed target for 1983-84 is 40,000 units including 4050 dwelling units under State Sector, out of which 36,000 will be for E. W. S. and L. I. G. categories.

16.1.5. The total expenditure during the Sixth Five Year Plan is likely to increase due to expected loans from General Insurance Corporation. Against the expected amount of Rs. 2,200 lakhs from General Insurance Corporation of India, so far Rs.710 lakhs have already been received in the first two years of the Plan and it is expected that Rs. 400 lakhs in 1982-83, Rs. 500 lakhs in 1983-84 and Rs. 600 lakhs in 1984-85 will be made available by the General Insurance Corporation of India.

Annual Plan (1983-84)

16.1.6 An outlay of Rs. 1151.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1983-84 including Rs. 1.00 lakh for Hills. The financial outlay along with

physical target for Annual Plan 1983-84 for urban housing is given below :

TABLE—1 *Financial Outlay and Physical Target*

Sl. no.	Name of the Scheme	1983-84	
		Outlay (Rs. lakhs)	Target
1	2	3	4
1	Housing scheme for E.W.S.—		
	(a) By local bodies.	200	2000 houses
	(b) By P.W.D. (for industrial workers).	30	150 houses
	(c) By private industrialists	30	500 houses
2	Housing scheme for L.I.G.	136	700 houses
3	Housing scheme for M.I.G.	55	200 houses
4	Land Acquisition and development	500	500 hectare developed land
5	Slum clearance/ improvement scheme	..	..
6	Seed Capital ..	200	..
	Total ..	1151	3550 houses+ 500 hectares developed land

16.1.7 *Housing for Economically Weaker Section by Local Bodies*--Economically Weaker Section are the most valunerable section of the community and the people having monthly income up to Rs. 350 per month, are covered under this category. U. P. Housing and Development Board, Development Authorities and local bodies construct houses for this category from the funds received from State Government, L. I. C. and G. I. C. and allot them on hire purchase basis. Out of the funds received from L. I. C. a sum of Rs. 38 lakh was spent for E. W. S. housing in 1981-82. A provision of Rs. 55.00 lakhs is available in the year 1982-83 as loan assistance to the local bodies. The proposed outlay for 1983-84 is Rs. 200 lakhs. The target for the year 1982-83 is to construct 750 houses and the proposed target for 1983-84 is 2,000 houses. The funds being provided by General Insurance Corporation of India has become an additional

source for financing E.W.S. housing projects since 1978-79. A sum of Rs. 405.70 lakhs in 1980-81 and Rs. 305.00 lakhs in 1981-82 were received from G. I. C. for E. W. S. housing. Although the allocation for 1982-83 has not yet been received from G. I. C. but a sum of Rs. 400.00 lakhs is expected. Efforts will be made to obtain Rs. 500.00 lakhs in 1983-84 from G. I. C. So far as the physical achievement is concerned, about 4,000 houses have already been completed upto 1981-82 and the target for 1982-83 is to complete 4,000 houses. The proposed target for 1983-84 is to complete 5,000 houses. Under the existing scheme of rental housing of E. W. S. category, the financial assistance in the shape of 50 per cent loan and 50 per cent subsidy is provided to local bodies. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs as subsidy is available during 1982-83 out of Rs. 60 lakhs allocated for E. W. S. housing for completing the continuing projects. During the year 1983-84 a similar amount of Rs. 5 lakhs as subsidy is proposed out of the proposed allocation of Rs. 200 lakhs.

16.1.8 *Housing for Economically Weaker Section*--P. W. D. Houses for industrial workers of public sector undertakings are constructed through Public Works Department, and for this purpose, a sum of Rs. 34.00 lakhs has been provided in the year 1982-83 which is likely to be utilised in full. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1983-84. The target for the year 1983-84 is to construct 150 houses.

16.1.9 *By Private Industrialists for industrial worker*--Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided to the private industrialists for the construction of houses for their workers having monthly income of Rs. 350 and below on the following pattern :

- (i) 50 per cent Loan;
- (ii) 25 per cent Subsidy;
- (iii) 25 per cent share to be provided by the industrialists.

Five projects consisting of 2,208 houses to be constructed by the private industrialists have been sanctioned. An expenditure of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is likely to be incurred during 1982-83 and the proposed outlay for the year 1983-84

is Rs. 30.00 lakhs. Under this scheme 500 houses are likely to be completed during the year 1982-83 and the target for the 1983-84 is 500 houses.

16.1.10 Housing Scheme for--Low Income Group—Under this scheme, the segment of population having an income up to Rs. 600 per month is covered. The financial assistance under this scheme is extended in the shape of 100 per cent loan. An expenditure of Rs. 173.00 lakhs is likely to be incurred during the year 1982-83. The proposed outlay for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 136 lakhs including Rs. 1.00 lakh for Hills. Under this scheme, 700 houses are likely to be completed during the year 1982-83. The target for the year 1983-84 is 700 houses.

16.1.11 Housing Scheme for Middle Income Group—Under this scheme housing facility is provided to persons having a monthly income between Rs. 601 to Rs. 1500 either on rental or hire purchase basis. The financial assistance is given in the shape of 100 per cent loan to the Housing Board, Local Bodies and Development Authorities. An outlay of Rs. 117.00 lakhs provided for the year 1982-83 is likely to be utilised in full. The proposed outlay for the year 1983-84 is Rs. 55.00 lakhs. Under this scheme 360 houses are likely to be constructed during the year 1982-83. The target for the year 1983-84 is to construct 200 houses.

16.1.12 Land Acquisition and Development Scheme—A large scale programme for acquisition and development of land has been proposed during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period. An outlay of Rs. 520.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1982-83 which is likely to be fully utilised and the proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1983-84 is Rs. 500.00 lakhs. The target for the year 1982-83 is to develop 500 Hectares of land. The proposed target for the year 1983-84 is 500 Hectares.

16.1.13 Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme—Under this scheme financial assistance is extended to local bodies and development authorities in the shape of 50 per cent loan and 37.5 per cent subsidy for clearance of slums and rehabilitation of slum dwellers. Under this scheme, an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been

provided for the year 1982-83. The target for the year 1982-83 is to construct 16 houses. No outlay has been proposed for the year 1983-84.

16.1.14 Seed Capital—Under this scheme the financial assistance in the shape of Seed Capital is being provided to the Development Authorities and Housing Board. Up to March 31, 1982 a sum of Rs. 716.67 lakhs as Seed Capital has been provided to U. P. Housing and Development Board and Development Authorities. The outlay for the year 1982-83 is Rs. 150.00 lakhs out of which Rs. 75.00 lakhs has been utilised. The proposed outlay for 1983-84 is Rs. 200.00 lakhs.

16.1.15 Institutional Finance—Apart from the above housing programme, U. P. Housing and Development Board and other Development Authorities are also obtaining loan from HUDCO for their housing schemes. The HUDCO has sanctioned 162 projects for Uttar Pradesh up to March, 1982, costing Rs. 131.82 crores with a loan component of Rs. 96.27 crores for the construction of 79,216 dwelling units of which 48,906 dwelling units are for E. W. S. The implementing agencies were not able to avail the funds from HUDCO due to the low ceiling cost for various categories of houses which is evident from the fact that projects worth Rs. 12.29 crores only were got sanctioned in 1981-82 as against Rs. 29.71 crores in 1980-81. The HUDCO has recently revised the ceiling cost for the dwellings under various income groups and it is expected that various implementing agencies will send more and more projects for financing from HUDCO.

16.1.16 Special Component Plan—Various housing agencies *i. e.* U. P. Housing and Development Board and Development Authorities etc. reserve a quota of 20 per cent of the developed plots or constructed houses for allotment exclusively to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Out of the total target of 3.201 lakh dwelling units to be constructed during Sixth Plan, 20 per cent *i. e.* 64,000 dwelling units will be reserved for these sections. Similarly out of total number of plots developed, 20 per cent plots will also be reserved for these sections.

16.1.17 During the year 1981-82 a sum of Rs. 234.74 lakhs was spent and the outlay for the year 1982-83 is Rs. 217.30 lakhs. The proposed outlay for 1983-84 is Rs. 230.20 lakhs. So far the physical achievements are concerned, 427 houses were constructed against a target of 472 houses in 1981-82. The target for the year 1982-83 is to construct 524 houses for different income groups. The proposed target for 1983-84 is to construct 710 houses.

16.1.18 *Employment and Manpower*—Construction activity accounts for a substantial portion of employment and is important in the process of development. About 30 per cent of the cost of construction accounts for labour and gives direct employment. It is estimated that for taking a housing programme worth Rs. 1151.00 lakhs during 1983-84 about 12.0 lakh mandays unskilled and 6.0 lakh mandays semi-skilled employment opportunities will be generated.

16.1.19 *Building Material Requirement*—For taking up the housing programmes of the order of Rs. 1151.00 lakhs during 1983-84, the requirement of some of the important building materials will be as follows :

(i) Steel	..	2300 tonnes
(ii) Cement	..	15000 tonnes
(iii) Bricks	..	12.00 crores
(iv) Coal (for burning bricks).		3.5 lakh tonnes

Rural Housing

16.1.20 *Allotment of House sites to Rural landless (Revenue Department)*—The programme of allotment of house-sites to Scheduled Castes/Tribes, landless agricultural labourers and other Backward Classes in rural areas was taken up in 1972. Under this programme every family consisting of husband, wife and minor children having no house of its own or having inadequate housing space, is entitled to an allotment of about 83.61 to 125.42 square metres of land. Land reserved for *abadi* under the Consolidation of Holdings Act and other Gaon Sabha land has been usually used for this purpose. In some cases of non-availability of such land, suitable land for house-sites was also acquired by Government

and distributed. The scheme is included in the 20-Point Programme as point No. 9. The scheme has been included in District Sector since 1982-83.

16.1.21 A fresh survey is being conducted throughout the State to prepare up to date lists of persons who have become eligible for the allotment of house-sites as with the lapse of time more families have become eligible due to partition in their families. A time bound programme has been started by the Board of Revenue for the survey and consequent allotment of house sites to new eligible families. The number of persons eligible for allotment as well as those whom allotment will be made will naturally increase during 1983-84.

16.1.22 Since inception of the programme up to March 1982 out of 15,05,163 families found eligible 14,59,587 have been allotted house sites (including 11,90,180 members of Scheduled Castes and 5,695 of Scheduled Tribes). 14,54,984 allottees have been given possession of the house sites. For Sixth Plan 1980—85 an outlay of Rs.75.00 lakhs (Rs.25.00 lakhs for hills) have been allotted and it was targeted to allot about 50,000 house sites which has already exceeded. During 1980-81, with the expenditure of Rs.10.97 lakhs, 89,247 house sites were allotted.

16.1.23 A target of allotment of 9,000 house sites (revised to 1,00,000) was proposed for 1981-82 against which 1,33,795 house sites were allotted. The target proposed for 1982-83 was allotment of 10,000 house sites (revised to 70,000). During 1981-82, against an outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs.10.00 lakhs was done. For the annual plan 1982-83 an outlay of Rs.2.07 lakhs including Rs.1.00 lakh for hills has been provided which is expected to be utilized in full. For annual plan 1983-84 it is proposed to allocate an outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs (Rs.5.00 lakhs for hills). Against this outlay it is proposed to allot 10,000 house sites.

16.1.24 Against the above allotment of Rs.75.00 lakhs for 1980—85 plan 80% of the amount or Rs.60.00 lakhs is earmarked for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Special Component Plan.

16.1.25 *Development of House-sites*— Merely allotment of house-sites does not serve much purpose unless these sites are developed and provided with some minimum facilities. Hence in 1976 a programme for the development of house-sites allotted was also taken-up. The work of development was firstly taken-up by the Rural Engineering Service under the supervision of Rural Development Department and then by the U. P. Scheduled Caste and Weaker Section Housing Corporation. However with the failure of this Corporation it is proposed to gear-up this programme once again with their agency during Sixth Plan. As such it is proposed to develop 20,000 house-sites during 1980-85, target of 5,000 each for 1982-83 and 1983-84 have been fixed, for which the money has already been transferred to the Rural Development Department.

16.1.26 *Rural House Construction Programme (Rural Development Department)*—Under the housing scheme for the rural poor, it has been proposed to construct 56,000 houses during the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) with an approved outlay of Rs. 1725.00 lakhs. Under the scheme persons who permanently live in rural areas and are members of Scheduled Castes/Tribes and other Backward classes, agricultural labour marginal agriculturist of other castes, who are landless or have irrigated land not exceeding 0.04 hectare or 1.0 hectare un-irrigated land and any member of their family has no other source of income, are benefited. 75% of the total cost of the house or Rs.2,000 in plains or Rs.3,000 in hills whichever is less, is being given in the form of building material to the beneficiary. A sum of Rs. 150 per house is also given for the development of site.

16.1.27 During the first two years of the Sixth Plan (1980-82) 39,582 houses have been constructed with the plan outlay of Rs.578.00 lakhs. During the third year of the Sixth Plan 1982-83 an outlay of Rs.351.78 lakhs including Rs.33.15 lakhs for hills has been approved and the target of 16,535 houses has been fixed. For the Annual Plan 1983-84, it is proposed to construct 18,350 houses with an outlay of Rs.427.00 lakhs.

16.1.28 Planned Comprehensive scheme for rural area are essential for proper development of villages and for providing houses to such persons who do not own houses. With this end in view, Rural Housing Scheme under Rural Development Department was started in 1979-80 and, on the basis of experience gained, it was considered necessary to create some specific organisation to undertake rural housing activity in an organised manner. The rural Housing Board was accordingly constituted on March 31, 1981, in order to streamline and to expedite the rural housing scheme. Rural Housing Board would provide loans to individuals for the purposes of house construction.

16.1.29 This scheme has been identified as a district sector scheme under the decentralized planning. This has helped the actual implementing agency at the district level, and has facilitated the district agencies in the process of advance planning, initiating and timely implementation of the scheme.

16.1.30 The scheme attaches high priority to the members of the Scheduled Castes/Tribes. As much 80 per cent of the approved outlay has been quantified for that community. During the first two years of the Sixth Plan, 34053 houses have been constructed for members of Scheduled Castes/Tribes out of total 39,582 houses constructed under the scheme.

Buildings of other Departments

16.1.31 The expansion of different department is inevitably linked with the increase in responsibilities as well as pace of development of the State. Construction of residential/non-residential buildings for different departments has to follow this expansion. The programme of construction of residential and non-residential buildings of developmental and non-developmental departments was therefore included in the plan during the Five Year Plan period. Under this programme, outlay is provided to various departments viz. Police, Judicial, Revenue, Estate, P.W.D., Finance (Sales Tax) Food and Civil Supply, Jail, Finance (Loans to Government Servants), Karmik, Finance (Stamps and Registration), Civil Defence, Excise Departments and

U.P. Government Employees Avas Nidhi were included under this programme from 1980-81 and 1982-83 respectively.

16.1.32 An outlay of Rs 6100.00 lakhs including Rs.705.00 lakhs for hills has been provided under this programme in the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. An expenditure of Rs.177.68 lakhs and Rs.2039.62 lakhs was incurred during

1980-81 and 1981-82 respectively. An outlay of Rs.1166.00 lakhs has been provided for 1982-83 against which an expenditure of Rs. 1807.00 lakhs is expected to be incurred. For the annual plan 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 1547.00 lakhs including Rs.175.00 lakhs for hills has been proposed. The department-wise break up of the given outlay is shown in the following table :—

TABLE 2—Out lay and expenditure under buildings of other departments

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. no.	Department	1980-85 outlay		Actual expenditure		1982-83		Proposed outlay 1983-84	
		Total	Hills	1980-81	1981-82	Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Total	Hills
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Police (Home)	2300.00	80.00	488.08	538.47	372.00	372.00	400.00	25.00
2	Judicial	1275.00	125.00	188.06	275.92	207.00	207.00	230.00	20.00
3	Revenue	475.00	150.00	87.80	81.80	78.00	78.00	90.00	30.00
4	Estate	560.00	10.00	397.32	432.00	141.00	305.00	165.00	25.00
5	Public Works	440.00	300.00	110.00	81.67	110.00	110.00	140.00	50.00
6	Finance (Sales Tax)	90.00	..	1.31	80.88	50.80	127.00	60.00	..
7.	Finance(Loans to Govt. Servants).	675.00	..	224.21	228.82	132.00	33 2.00	152.00	10.00
8	Finance (Stamp and Registration).	10.00	..	4.46	6.67	4.00	4.00	10.00	..
9	Food and Civil Supplies	60.00	10.00	11.99	7.97	13.00	13.00	20.00	5.00
10	Jails (Home)	175.00	30.00	54.45	81.42	30.00	30.00	40.00	10.00
11	Civil Defence	10.00	..	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	5.00	..
12	Karmik	20.00	..	19.00	21.00	25.00	25.00	30.00	..
13	Excise	10.00	..	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	5.00	..
14	U. P. Govt. Employees Avas Nidhi.	..	..	200.00	200.00	..	200.00	200.00	..
Total		6100.00	705.00	1787.68	2039.62	1166.00	1807.00	1547.00	175.00

16.1.33 The scheme-wise details of a few important departments are as under :

16.1.34 *Police Department*--At the inception of Sixth Five Year Plan 1980--85 is Rs. 32,600.00 lakhs approximately was needed for the construction of residential and non-residential buildings of the Police Department. However, in view of financial restraints an outlay of Rs.2300.00 lakhs only has been earmarked for police Housing for 1980--85 period. Out of this amount Rs. 1983.56 lakhs was required for spillover works of previous plan leaving thus only Rs. 316.44 lakhs for new works in sixth plan.

16.1.35 On the basis of above outlay of Rs.2300.00 lakhs the target has been fixed to complete 5706 residential buildings for non-gazetted, 32 residential buildings for gazetted Police officers and in 1985 non-residential buildings of various types during sixth plan period. Against this target, 862 residential and 23 non-residential buildings during 1980-81 and 690 residential and 12 non-residential buildings in 1981-82 have been completed and a total amount of Rs.1026.55 lakhs has been spent. It is expected that 500 residential and 30 non-residential buildings would be constructed during 1982-83 against the outlay of Rs.372.00 lakhs fixed for this year.

16.1.36 It would not be out of place to mention that due to increase in the cost of material and labour, the works included in the sixth plan will now require about Rs.2800.00 lakhs for their completion during the said plan period. Therefore Rs.1405.45 lakhs more is needed for the remaining two years of the Sixth Plan i.e. 1983-84 and 1984-85. Against this requirement, an outlay of only Rs.400.00 lakhs (including Rs.25.00 lakhs for hills) has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1983-84. Five hundred residential and 35 non-residential buildings are proposed to be completed during 1983-84 out of the above allocation.

16.1.37 *Judicial Department*--It is a fact that there has been rapid increase in the institution of cases, particularly Criminal cases, in the Courts during the last 10 years due to population explosion, urbanisation and allied factors. Increase in the number of the Courts has been insignificant as

compared to the mounting figures of the institution of cases.

16.1.38 The building works of Judicial Department were included under plan schemes only from 1974-75 onwards. Prior to that the problem about acute shortage of Court rooms and residences for presiding officers of the Courts remained virtually unattended and neglected. By amendment in the High Court Judges (Conditions of Services) Act, a duty has been cast on the State Government to provide free furnished residences to High Court Judges. The employees of High Court and subordinate Courts all over the State are drawing the attention of the Government to their housing problems. Besides, there is an urgent need for construction of residences for the employees of courts created recently at Tehsil headquarters under decentrisation Scheme.

16.1.39 The total number of courts sanctioned at present is over 1,500. Standard Court rooms existing from before 1976-77 were about 350. Sanctions for construction of 516 court-rooms and about 461 residences for Judicial Officers have been issued during 1976-77 to 1981-82. There is thus need for construction of at least 500 more court rooms and 500 residences for Judicial Officers will require to be sanctioned during the next three years.

16.1.40 Since the cost of construction materials is rapidly rising and during the last 2-3 years there has been an abnormal increase, it is difficult to assess the approximate cost of building. However, at the present rates the cost involved in the construction of 500 court rooms allied building, 500 residences for officers, 30 residences for High Court Judges and 1650 residences for Subordinate staff (Type III-150, Type II-500 and Type I-1000) would be about Rs.1500 lakhs, 1000 lakhs, 80 lakhs and 600 lakhs respectively in all over Rs.3180 lakhs. Thus the total cost of the targetted new works to be constructed in the Sixth Plan period comes to Rs.3180 lakhs plus Rs.1286 lakhs needed for completion of continuing works making a total of

- Rs.4446 lakhs.

16.1.41 For the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85), an outlay of Rs.1275.00 lakhs (Rs.125.00 lakhs for hills) has been

provided to carry on building construction works giving priority to continuing works. During 1980-81 with the expenditure of Rs. 188.06 lakhs it is targeted to construct 5 court rooms and 260 residential quarters. During 1981-82, with an expenditure of Rs.275.92 lakhs, the continuing works were taken up and also the construction of 84 court rooms and 70 residential quarters have been sanctioned. Similarly in 1982-83, with an expenditure of Rs.207.00 lakhs, it is proposed to take up construction of 30 court rooms and 24 residential quarters.

16.1.42 For annual plan 1983-84 an outlay of Rs.230.00 lakhs (Rs.20.00 lakhs for hills) has been proposed. With this outlay, it is proposed to take up construction of 38 court rooms and 34 residential quarters.

16.1.43 *Estate Department*--Estate Department is expected to provide residential accommodation to Government Employees posted at Lucknow as also to the members of the Government and Legislators. It is also charged with the responsibility for providing office accommodation for the Secretariat and allied offices. On a rough estimate about 5100 gazetted officers, 45,000 Class III and about 13,000 Class IV employees are employed at the headquarters of the State Government. Out of these some of the officers and employees have their own houses or arrangements to live in it. However, taking into consideration of waiting list maintained in the Estate Department 500 gazetted officers, 6000 class III employees and 2,500 class IV employees are waiting for accommodation.

16.1.44 To ease the problem, it has been proposed to construct 3000 type I quarters, 1000 type II quarters, 800 type III quarters, 480 type IV quarters and 15 type V quarters during the VI plan period. The cost of construction of these quarters is estimated at Rs. 19.50 crores. Similarly there is also a great paucity of office accommodation at Lucknow. It is estimated that we require 6,18,000 sq. ft. of office accommodation. The demand for office accommodation has been increasing with the opening of new offices and increase in the strength of old offices. At the rate of Rs.230 per sq. ft. Rs.15.50 crores are required for office accommodation dur-

ing the Sixth Plan period. Thus, a total amount of Rs.35.00 crores was required to provide necessary residential and non-residential accommodation at the commencement of Sixth Five Year Plan 1980--85.!

16.1.45 Due to paucity of funds, however, an outlay of Rs.560.00 lakhs including Rs.10.00 lakhs for hills could be provided for 1980--85 plan. During 1980-81, with the expenditure of Rs.397.32 lakhs, 405 houses under 'Rental Housing Scheme' were constructed and 700 accommodations were provided to the members and employees of the State Government.

16.1.46 During 1981-82, with the expenditure of Rs.432.00 lakhs, 130 houses under Rental Housing Scheme were constructed and 160 accommodations were provided to the members and employees of the State Government. Besides construction of multi storied official building 'Secretariat Annexe' was completed. For the annual plan 1982-83, an outlay of Rs.141.00 lakhs including Rs.17.00 lakhs for hills has been provided. It is expected to construct 506 houses under 'Rental Housing Scheme' and to provide 204 accommodations for the members and employees of the State Government with the expenditure of Rs.305.00 lakhs during 1982-83.

16.1.47 For the Annual Plan 1983-84, an outlay of Rs.165.00 lakhs including Rs.25.00 lakhs for hills has been proposed. With this outlay it is expected to complete the construction of 200 houses under 'Rental Housing Scheme' and to provide 600 accommodations to the members and employees of the State Government.

16.1.48 *Housing Loan to Government servants*--For the last several years there has been a rising trend in the demand for house building advances to Government servants and the annual demand from various Heads of Departments and Secretariat employees has now exceeded a sum of Rs.1000 lakhs. Consequent, upon the acceptance of the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission the basic pay of the Government servants has increased considerably and admissible amount of the house building advance has been increased from 48 months pay to 75 months pay

(maximum Rs.30,000) in case of low paid Government employees and from 42 months pay to 60 months pay (maximum Rs.1,00,000) in case of the remaining Government servants, as a result of which substantial increase is expected in the demand for house building advances for the next year.

16.1.49 Keeping in view the steep rise in the demand for house building advances an outlay of Rs.2,800 lakhs was suggested for the Sixth Plan 1980-85, but due to paucity of funds an amount of Rs.675.00 lakhs only has been allocated.

16.1.50 During 1980-82 an amount of Rs.453.03 lakhs was distributed among employees for house construction. In 1982-83 an outlay of Rs.132.00 lakhs of which Rs.5.00 lakhs for hills has been allocated thereafter a sum of Rs.200.00 lakhs has been given as a supplementary support. It is anticipated that the entire amount will be utilized. An outlay of Rs.152 lakhs only (Rs.10 lakhs is for hills) has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1983-84.

16.1.51 *Finance Department(Stamps and Registration)* --There are at present 234 sub-Registrar offices in the State. Out of them 167 are housed in the departmental buildings, 22 in the rental buildings and the rest 45 in the buildings belonging to the civil, revenue and other departments. Most of those buildings were constructed about a century ago and barely have one room which is utterly insufficient for the present needs. More than 50% of the buildings are in very bad condition and require immediate reconstruction. In the remaining offices, expansion has to be done in order to cope with the present requirements. Many offices are still un-electrified and only a few have water connection. There is no proper drainage system and most of the offices have no toilets either for the staff or the public. The scribes and the stamp vendors sit out in open. The public have also to sit with them in open to get their documents scribed. There are no central Record Rooms in some of the districts this has created serious problems for proper keeping of permanent records of Registration offices.

16.1.52 For meeting the increasing demand of building construction, an

outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been provided for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. During 1980-81, against an outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs.4.46 lakhs was done. During 1981-82, an expenditure of Rs 6.67 lakhs was incurred against an approved outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs.

16.1.53. For the Annual Plan 1982-83. an outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been approved which is expected to be utilized in full. For the Annual Plan 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been proposed. Scheme-Wise details are as follows:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Central Record Room Bahraich.	1.260
2. Stamp Registration Office Bisauli (Budaun).	2.600
3. Stamp Registration Office Hata (Deoria).	1.106
4. Stamp Registration Office Chhibramau Farrukhabad.	1.090
5. Stamp Registration Office Shikohabad (Mainpuri)	1.487
6. Stamp Registration Office Salon (Rae Bareli).	0.760
7. Stamp Registration Office Jasrana (Mainpuri).	1.660
Total ..	9.963

16.1.54. Thus out of the proposed-outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs for 1983-84 an amount of Rs. 9.96 lakhs will be incurred on above schemes and rest of the amount of Rs. 0.04 lakh will be incurred on other continuing schemes.

16.1.55 *Food and Civil Supplies Department*—Procured foodgrains etc. are stored in government owned/hired godowns. As hired godowns are generally not scientific heavy storage losses occur. Besides, a huge amount is spent every year on payment of rent of hired godowns. Therefore, with a view to ensuring secure and scientific storage of food-grain stocks, emphasis is laid on construction of departmental godowns.

16.1.56. During the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980--85 an outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakhs including Rs. 10.00 lakhs for hills

has been agreed for construction of foodgrain godowns. At the commencement of Sixth Five Year Plan 19 godowns including 5 godowns for hills were under construction. It was decided to complete these 19 godowns

during 1980-85 period on priority basis and after its completion to take up new works. The outlays expenditure and achievements during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 are shown in the following table :

TABLE 3—Financial and Physical Achievements

Year	(Rupees in lakhs)					
	Financial				Physical	
	Outlay		Actual Expenditure		Achievements (No. of godowns)	
	Total	Hills	Total	Hills	Total	Hills
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1980-81	10.00	5.00	11.99	3.30	4	1
1981-82	15.00	2.00	7.97	2.40	4	1
1982-83 (Anticipated)	13.00	5.00	13.00	5.00	3	1

16.1.57. For the annual plan 1983-84, an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs including Rs. 5.00 lakhs for hills has been proposed. With this outlay, it is proposed to complete 4 godowns including 1 godown for hills and also to take up construction of 3 new godowns including 1 in hills during 1983-84.

16.1.58. *Jail Department*—In the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980--85, an outlay of Rs. 175.00 lakhs has been provided for the Building works of Home Jails Department. Out of which an outlay of Rs. 145.00 lakhs is for the Plains and Rs. 30.00 lakhs for Hills.

16.1.59. Out of the allocated amount of Rs. 145.00 lakhs for Plains, an expenditure of Rs. 54.45 lakhs in 1980-81 and Rs. 81.42 lakhs in 1981-82, incurred. The outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs approved for plains in the Annual Plan 1982-83 is to be utilized.

16.1.60. An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1983-84 including an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs for hills. An amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs available in the Annual Plan 1983-84 for Plains proposed to be spent over continuing schemes. A sum of

Rs. 24.30 lakhs has been allocated for Central Prison, Agra. Rs. 2.00 lakhs for construction of main wall of District Jail Jhansi. Rs. 2.00 lakh for reconstruction of damaged buildings of Model Prison, Lucknow and Rs. 1.65 lakhs for construction of residential buildings in District Jail, Lalitpur. A small amount of Rs. 0.05 lakh has also been earmarked for construction of the outer wall of District Jail, Muzaffarnagr.

16.1.61. Against the allocation of Rs. 10.00 lakhs for hills it is proposed to spend Rs. 0.54 lakh on the purchase of a site in Gopeshwar for construction of a jail in district Chamoli, Rs. 1.50 lakh for construction of quarters in District Jail, Almora; Rs. 1.96 lakhs for extension of Sub-jail at Haldwani and Rs. 6.00 lakhs for extension of District Jail, Dehradun.

16.1.62. *Karmik Department*—The State Public Service Commission is located at present in a building which is in a dilapidated condition and the space available is inadequate to meet the normal requirements of the Commission. The construction of a new building within the campus is, therefore, essentially required. For conducting

examinations, the Commission has at its disposal only two big examination halls. The rate of high increase in the number of the candidates has necessitated to construct more examination halls on the campus.

16.1.63. The housing problem of the members, gazetted and non-gazetted employees is very acute and it needs urgent consideration. The toilet facilities in the office building and for the employees living on the campus are inadequate and need to be extended.

16.1.64. An examination hall to hold the competitive examinations by U. P. Public Service Commission and Union Public Service Commission is being constructed at Lucknow. The construction is in progress for which a sum of Rs. 92.83 lakhs has been sanctioned, out of which Rs. 20.00 lakhs have been released to the Rajkiya Nirman Nigam which has undertaken the construction work of the hall.

16. 1. 65. During 1980-81 an expenditure of Rs. 19.00 lakhs was incurred against an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs, while in 1981-82 an expenditure of Rs. 21.00 lakhs was incurred against an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs. For the annual plan 1982-83, an outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been provided which is expected to be utilized in full.

16.1.66. *Annual Plan 1983-84*—Residential/non-residential works including an examination hall at Allahabad, costing Rs. 77.41 lakhs have been proposed for the annual plan 1983-84. But due to resource constraint an outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been proposed for annual plan 1983-84.

2. URBAN DEVELOPMENT

16.2.1. The broad objectives for Urban Development programme during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85 are as follows:—

(a) Improving the conditions of slum dwellers in the towns having population of 1 lakh and above as per 1971 Census. The Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85

lays emphasis on environmental improvement of slums under the minimum needs programme. A sizeable proportion of slum-dwellers be long to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The proposed programme will directly benefit a large section of such communities. This programme has been included in the Twenty Point Programme.

(b) To encourage the growth of medium and small towns and cities so as to equip them to serve as growth centres and service centres to foster and supplement rural growth and subserve the rural economy.

(c) To initiate development action programme in the metropolitan and large cities specifically oriented towards improving the living conditions of the most critical segment of the population i. e. the urban poor.

(d) Implementing of Urban Development Project by providing financial assistance to local bodies for remunerative and non-remunerative projects such as commercial complexes, office complexes, transport complexes, auditoria, theatres and community centres, parks and play grounds etc.

(e) To continue preparation of Master Plans and Regional Plans with a view to provide a broad policy guide in orienting the planned development of urban areas and also multi-purpose urban development programme appropriate for each urban centre and region of the State.

Programme for the Sixth Plan Annual Plan 1983-84 Outlays and Physical Targets

16.2.2. The Plan outlays for urban development during the Sixth Plan and

Annual Plan 1983-84 are as proposed below:--

TABLE I— Outlays, expenditure and physical targets

(Rupees in lakhs)

Serial no.	Name of the Scheme	Sixth Plan outlays 1980-85	Actual expenditure 1981-82	Anticipated expenditure 1982-83	Proposed outlay 1983-84	Target 1983-84
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	(a) Urban Development scheme (Assistance to local Bodies).	95.00	10.00	{ 20.00	20.00	100 shops
	(b) For Parks, Ring Road, and women's hostel.	..	124.00	..	..
2	Town and Regional Planning ..	60.00	21.51	23.50	29.99	8 Master Plans.**
3	Environmental Improvement of Slums.	1000.00	200.00	232.40	250.00	1.75 lakh slum population to be benefited.
4	Integrated Development of small and medium towns.	800.00	54.00	60.09	120.00	Development works to continue in 23 Towns.
5	Kanpur Urban Development Project.	4000.00	624.05	547.00	680.00	3000 fully developed and 3000 partly developed plots under sites and services and 4000 slum households to be benefited under slum up-grading.
6	Regional Centre for Urban and Environmental Studies, Lucknow	40.00	13.00	0.01	0.01	..
7	Research and Development	5.00	..	..	..	..
8	National Capital Regional (State's share).	..	50.00	..	50.00	***
	Total	6000.00	1093.56	883.00	1150.00	

**It includes master plans to be prepared under Non-Plan also.

***Development works in Meerut and Hapur will continue.

Mid Term Review

16.2.3. Against the allocation of Rs. 6000 lakhs for urban development in the Sixth Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 2375 lakhs only is likely to be spent by the end of 1982-83. This does not include Central Government share of Rs. 305 lakhs for the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns and N. C. R. The Project Appraisal Report of Kanpur Project has envisaged an investment of Rs. 2101 lakhs during 1981-82 and 1982-83 against which due to paucity of funds the allocations during the two years have been of the order

of only Rs. 1221.00 lakhs. The proposed outlay for 1983-84 is Rs. 680.00 lakhs against the requirement of Rs. 1343 lakhs proposed in the Appraisal report. As per agreement made between the Central and State Governments and I. D. A., the project is required to be completed in 4 years' period from April, 1981 to June, 1985.

16.2.4. Besides, the allocation for environmental Improvement of Slums scheme is only Rs. 1000 lakhs for the Sixth Plan against which a sum of Rs. 632 lakhs is likely to be spent by March, 1983. This component is included in the 20 Point Programme. The Central

Government envisages improving all the slums in the cities in the country by the year 1990.

16.2.5. So far as the physical achievements are concerned, about 38.50 lakh persons are likely to be benefited by March, 1983 under the Environmental Improvement of Slums scheme against a target of 6.77 lakh. Under Kanpur Urban Development Project, the land for the sites and services component is in the possession and 3000 plots, which includes 2100 plots for E. W. S., will be fully developed by March, 1983. Under the Slum Upgrading component of Kanpur Project, 6000 house holds would be benefited by March, 1983 against a target of 20,000 households by March, 1985. Under the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns, 22 towns have already been approved by the Government of India, and one is under process of approval. Tenders have been invited for development works in almost all the 22 towns; while works are in progress in 5 towns.

Programmes for the Annual Plan 1983-84

16.2.6. Various urban development schemes for which outlay are proposed during the year 1983-84 are briefly narrated below:

16.2.7 *Financial Assistance to Local Bodies for remunerative and non-remunerative Projects*—Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided to Local Bodies and Development Authorities of such towns whose Master Plans have been prepared for the construction of shopping Centres, Office Complexes, Community Centres, auditoria, theatres, parks, playgrounds etc. Under this scheme, an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1983-84.

16.2.8. *Town and Regional Planning*:—This activity is carried through the Town and Country Planning Department. For this purpose, 11 divisions have been created at the headquarters of 11 Commissioners Divisions in the State. The expenditure on 9 divisions is met out of non-plan funds while that of the remaining two namely Lucknow and Kumaon is met out of plan funds. Besides a unit for planning of new Tehri Township and Project Monitoring Division

for Housing and Urban Development schemes including Kanpur Urban Development Project are also functioning under the Town and Country Planning Department out of the plan funds. Besides, 5 Central units and 15 local units have been created under I. D. S. M. T. Scheme.

16.2.9. *Master Plans*—Preparation of Master Plans for 21 towns is under progress out of which Master Plans for 6 towns have been completed in 1981-82 and 7 Master Plans will be completed during 1982-83. It is proposed to complete the remaining 8 Master Plans during 1983-84.

16.2.10. *Regional Plans*—Preparation of Regional Plans was taken up by the department during the Third Five Year Plan and till now 8 regional plans and one district plan have been prepared. Preparation of 7 regional Plans is under progress. During 1983-84 preparation of the above 7 Regional Plans will continue.

16.2.11. The outlay for Town and Regional Planning for the Annual Plan 1983-84 is of the order of Rs. 29.99 lakhs out of which Rs. 6 lakhs will be for hills.

16.2.12. *Environmental Improvement of Slums*—The Slum and squatter settlements have become a persistent feature of urban life of big cities which is now riddled with congestion, lack of sanitation, water supply and absence of sewers and pucca drainage. A national programme for environmental improvement of slums was started in the year 1972-73 by the Government of India. Since the Fifth Five Year Plan, the scheme was transferred under the State Sector and up to 1981-82, only 12 cities having a population of more than 2 lakhs as per 1971 Census, were being covered. The coverage of this scheme has now been extended to 23 more cities with population less than one lakh. These cities have been approved by Government of India under the Centrally Sponsored "Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns" scheme with the condition that State Government will provide funds for slum improvement programme as State Component. This scheme is under "Minimum Needs Programme" and is a part of "Twenty Point Programme".

16.2.13. During 1982-83, an outlay of Rs. 232.40 lakhs has been provided under this scheme, out of which, Rs. 32.40 lakhs is for Hills. The proposed outlay for 1983-84 is Rs. 250.00 lakhs including Rs. 39.00 lakhs for Hills. So far as the physical achievements are concerned, 8 92 800 persons have been benefited under this scheme up to March, 1982 and the target for 1982-83 originally as 1,58,300 persons has now been increased to 1,69,800 persons. The proposed target for 1983-84 is to benefit 1,75,000 persons.

16.2.14. *Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns* - The Government of India approved schemes of 3 towns during 1979-80, 16 towns during 1980-81 and 3 towns during 1981-82. The scheme for the 23rd town i. e. Padrauna has been submitted to Government of India for approval. The estimated cost of various components included in the schemes of 22 towns amounts to Rs. 3174.65 lakhs. The Central Government has approved an outlay for these 22 towns amounting Rs. 2074.31 lakhs. The first instalment available to these towns amounts to Rs. 402.20 lakhs which is shared equally by the State and Central Government. Since the inception of the scheme, detailed estimates amounting to Rs.175.96 lakhs have been approved out of which Rs. 72.30 lakhs is for Residential development, Rs. 88.46 lakhs for Commercial development and Rs. 15.20 lakhs for Traffic and Transportation. Tenders for the Various schemes have been invited for the works amounting to Rs. 42.39 lakhs. The Environmental Improvement of Slums' scheme has also been extended to the towns selected under the scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns. The estimates for this component amounting to Rs. 23.82 lakhs has been approved out of which State Government has sanctioned Rs. 6.71 lakhs during 1982-83.

16.2.15. The various schemes in 22 towns include development of 4,800 core-units under sites and services, 4259 dwelling units for economically weaker section and 1843 units for middle income group. The envisaged residential development of project will require an outlay of Rs. 1753 lakhs. Altogether 4 whole sale markets and vegetable

mandies (on existing localities), one Cinema plot and 2656 shopping units will be constructed. Under Traffic and Transportation Component, 59 roads having a total length of about 133 kms. will be improved at an estimated cost of Rs. 471.83 lakhs. Transport Nagars will be developed in Rae Bareli, Hathras and Etah towns. A new bus station has been proposed for Almora town. The total area to be developed will be 13.24 hect. at an estimated cost of Rs. 66.75 lakhs. Industrial sheds on an area of 3.62 hect. will be developed in Badaun and Amethi towns having an estimated amount of Rs. 51.73 lakhs. 20 slaughter houses will also be constructed in various towns at an estimated cost of Rs. 33.61 lakhs. Tenders have been invited for development works in almost all the 22 towns while works are in progress in 5 towns.

16.2.16. The allocation for the year 1982-83 is Rs. 120.18 lakhs which includes 50 percent share of the Government of India. The Proposed outlay for 1983-84 would be Rs. 240 lakhs which includes Rs. 120 lakhs expected from the Government of India as the Central share.

16.2.17. *Kanpur Urban Development Project*—The World Bank assisted Kanpur Urban Development Project with an estimated cost of Rs. 41.35 crores is under implementation since April, 1981 by the three agencies viz; Kanpur Development Authority, Kanpur Nagar Mahapalika and Kanpur Jal Sansthan. It is an integrated project having the basic objectives of expanding and promoting urban shelter activities, related employment oriented programmes and supporting environmental sanitation infrastructure to ameliorate the living conditions of the economically weaker sections of the community. The project also envisages institutional strengthening of the key urban institutions in the city viz; Kanpur Development Authority, Kanpur Nagar Mahapalika and Kanpur Jal Sansthan and to develop a state-wide strategy for urban development and management through the State Town and Country Planning Department.

16.2.18. The major components of the project comprise sites and services,

slum upgrading, environmental sanitation improvements, maintenance and traffic management measures and technical assistance and institutional strengthening.

16.2.19. The estimated cost of various components of the project for a gestation period of 4 years (i.e. 1981—85) is Rs. 41.35 crores out of which Rs. 19.77 crores is for sites and services. Rs. 8.97 crores for slum upgrading; Rs. 10.52 crores for environmental sanitation improvement which includes water supply, sewerage, drainage, solid waste management and maintenance; Rs. 1.14 crores of traffic management measures and Rs. 95 lakhs for technical assistance and institutional strengthening.

16.2.20. A brief description of physical achievements under the various project components during 1981-82 and 1982-83 of project implementation is as follows :—

16.2.21. The sites and services component includes development of 14,780 residential plots on three sites totalling about 200 hectares of land, core housing, shelter loans, community facilities and 540 serviced business plots benefiting about 83,000 population. Development work is in progress on 3000 plots, out of which construction of on-plot development on 2100 E.W.S. plots which is included in 20 point programme is in progress. Site preparation, on-site infrastructure including roads, pavement drainage, sewerage, water supply and street lighting for about 1450 plots and on-plot development for 1033 E.W.S. plots is in progress in Gujaini site. Work is in progress for site preparation and construction of roads for about 1300 plots at Barra. Similarly development work is in progress on 250 plots at Pokharpur site. Boring of one tube-well is under progress at Gujaini.

16.2.22. *Slum Upgrading*—Slum upgrading comprise environmental improvement of 89 slum areas (popularly known as 'ahatas' in Kanpur) located in the central core of the city having a population of about 20 000 households and occupying about 105 hectares of land. The programme envisages grant of tenure to the slum dwellers, provision of improved in-

frastructure services, shelter improvement and sanitary core loans, community facilities and small business support services benefiting about 1,12 000 residents upgrading under the project. Twenty six ahatas comprising about 7,000 households are in the possession of Kanpur Development Authority acquired earlier. Acquisition proceedings of the remaining 63 ahatas is in progress since March 1981. During 1981-82 slum upgrading of 15 ahatas comprising 4153 households had started with the provision of basic infrastructure services like water supply, sewerage, drainage, pavement of streets street lighting etc. As against a target of 3000 households, 2415 households have been benefited by March 1982. Nine more Ahatas (2609 households) have been taken up during 1982-83. The target during 1982-83 is 3585 households against which achievement upto 30th September, 1982 had been 1283 households. This component is included under 20 Point Programme. Grant of tenure to the present occupiers of land and recovery of cost of land and improvements from beneficiaries has been started. Sixty-five per cent of beneficiaries are being provided loan for the construction of sanitary core including individual water and sewer connections and over 1250 connections have been given out of potential 4,400 connections in Ahatas upgraded during 1981-82 and 1982-83.

16.2.23. *Environmental Sanitation Maintenance and Traffic Management Measures*—This component comprises provision and improvement of off-site infrastructure such as water supply, sewerage and drainage to serve the slum areas drainage of the Latouche Road, Copper Ganj Bansmandi area desilting and remodelling of existing drainage outfalls (nallas), improved solid waste management including night soil collection on a city wide basis and traffic management measures. Low cost measures would be adopted to improve traffic flow in areas adjacent to the proposed shelter components and for enforcement of traffic regulations.

6.2.24. Almost all of the equipments for refuse removal and disposal have been procured and are being put into service shortly. The proposal for improved night soil collection is under finalization and equipment for

the same will be purchased during 1982-83. Kanpur Nagar Mahapalika has got Consultants studies completed on the maintenance aspects relating to roads, street lighting, sewerage and drainage. Equipment related to maintenance functions will be procured during 1982-83. Off-site infrastructure, civil works relating to water supply, sewerage and drainage is in progress in most of the acquired ahatas. Consultants Studies for institutional strengthening of Kanpur Development Authority and Kanpur Nagar Mahapalika have also been completed including resource mobilisation study for Kanpur Nagar Mahapalika.

Programme for 1983-84

16.2.25 For the annual plan 1981-82, an outlay of Rs. 674.00 lakhs was provided against which an expenditure of Rs. 624.05 lakhs was incurred. During 1982-83 there is a provision of Rs. 547.00 lakhs which is expected to be utilized in full. The proposed allocation for 1983-84 would be of the order of 680.00 lakhs. The physical target for sites and services component during 1983-84 would be 3000 developed plots while that for slum upgrading 4000 households.

National Capital Region

16.2.26. For integrated development of National Capital Region. Meerut and Hapur were given a loan of Rs. 25.00 lakhs each by the Government of India and similar amount was provided as matching contribution by the State Government at the end of 1981-82. In Meerut, the assistance was provided for the development of two residential schemes while in Hapur funds were provided for some of the continuing schemes under water supply improvement of road junctions provision of bus stand and vegetable market, besides development of an industrial area. While the assistance provided for Meerut has been nearly utilized in Hapur some of the schemes have been taken in hand and it is expected that the assistance will be fully utilised by the end of 1982.

16.2.27. In the development programme which has been submitted to Government of India for development of Meerut and Hapur, the year-wise

expenditure proposed under various heads in the year 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 was as follows:

(Rupees in lakhs)			
Town	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
1. Meerut	282.63	672.70	580.91
2. Hapur	5.16	30.43	38.00

16.2.28. An outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs is being proposed for development of the above towns during 1983-84. It is expected that similar amount will be available from Government of India as its share.

Special Component Plan

16.2.29. It has been estimated that about 50 per cent of the slum dwellers belong to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and backward classes. Accordingly 50 per cent of the allocations for environmental improvement of slums has been quantified under special component plan. Similarly, under Kanpur Urban Development Project 20 per cent of the outlay is for special component plan. In this project 20 per cent of sites and services plots developed will be for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

16.2.30 During the year 1981-82 a sum of Rs.289.01 lakhs was spent under special component plan. The allocation for 1982-83 is Rs.293.00 lakhs. The proposed allocation for 1983-84 is Rs. 299.00 lakhs.

16.2.31 So far as the physical achievements are concerned, 67,500 slum dwellers were benefited under environmental improvement of slum scheme in 1981-82. The target for 1982-83 is 84,900 persons and that for 1983-84 would be 87,500 persons. Under Kanpur Urban Development Project, 483 households had been benefited in 1981-82 under slum upgrading programme and the target for 1982-83 is 717 households. The proposed target for 1983-84 is 800 households.

Employment and Manpower

16.2.32 Construction activity accounts for a substantial portion of employment and is important in the process of development about 30 per cent of the cost of construction

accounts for labour and gives direct employment. It is estimated that for taking up Urban Development Programme worth Rs. 1150 lakhs in 1983-84 about 15.30 lakh man-days unskilled and 7.65 lakh mandays semi-skilled employment opportunity will be generated.

Building Material Requirements

16.2.33 For taking up the urban development programme of the order of Rs. 1150.00 lakhs during 1983-84 the requirement of some of the important building materials will be as follows :

- (a) Steel 2000 Tonnes
- (b) Cement 20,000 Tonnes
- (c) Bricks 24.00 crores
- (d) Coal (for 7.00 lakh Tonnes
building bricks)

3. 20—Point Programme

16.2.34 The emphasis in the new 20-Point Programme is largely towards such programmes which direct development benefits to go to the weaker sections. Point no. 10 deals with the housing for economically weaker sections of community, environmental improvement of slums and measures to arrest unwarranted increase in land prices. Steps have been taken to increase the outlays and physical target for housing schemes intended to benefit weaker sections. During the first two years of the Sixth Plan i.e. 1980-81 and 1981-82 23,600 houses were constructed from all sources for E.W.S. category whereas the target for 1982-83 is 22,946 houses. The funds provided for 20 Point Programme in the Annual Plan 1982-83 is of the order of Rs. 903.40 lakhs which include Rs. 232.40 lakhs for environmental improvement of slums and Rs. 546.00 lakhs for the World Bank assisted Kanpur Urban Development Project. Besides, an additional sum of Rs. 400.00 lakhs is expected from General Insurance Corporation of India for E.W.S. housing during 1982-83. As such a total of Rs. 1303.40 lakhs will enable construction of about 7,500 dwelling units including 2100 "Sites and Services" under Kanpur Urban Development Project. The implementing agencies will construct remaining 15,446 houses from institutional resources such as HUDCO, Banks and internal resources.

16.2.35 An outlay of Rs. 1130.00 lakhs is being proposed for this programme in the Annual Plan 1983-84, which includes Rs. 250.00 lakhs for environmental improvement of slums, Rs. 200.00 lakhs for E.W.S. housing and Rs. 680.00 lakhs for Kanpur Urban Development Project. An additional sum of Rs. 500.00 lakhs is expected from General Insurance Corporation of India during 1983-84. The proposed outlay together with G.I.C. funds will provide 9000 dwelling units including 2100 sites and services during 1983-84. Efforts will also be made to construct 16,000 dwelling units through institutional resources obtained from HUDCO, Banks and internal resources of the implementing agencies, thus making a total target of 25,000 dwelling units for E.W.S. during 1983-84.

16.2.36 The programme for the Environmental Improvement of Slums which has hitherto been carried out in 12 cities has been extended to another 23 small and medium towns selected under the I.D.S.M.T. scheme since 1982-83. The coverage of this scheme is further likely to be extended to the cities having a population between 1 to 2 lakhs. The target for 1982-83 originally fixed as 1,58,300 persons has been increased to 1,69,800 persons. The proposed target for 1983-84 is to benefit 1,75,000 persons.

16.2.37 Under the World Bank Assisted Kanpur Urban Development Project two major components "Sites and Services" and "Slum Upgrading" have been included under 20 Point Programme. The Sites and Services component includes development of about 15,000 residential plots out of which about 10,000 plots are for E.W.S. All the three sites selected under this programme have been acquired and development works have begun. About 3,000 plots will be developed during 1982-83 and another 3,000 plots during 1983-84. Out of these plot about 70 per cent i.e. 2100 in 1982-83 and 2100 in 1983-84 are for E.W.S. category. Under the "Slum Upgrading" component 89 Ahatas comprising of about 20,000 households located in the central core of Kanpur city have been selected for upgrading. Out of this, 2415 households have already been benefited in 1981-82

and target for 1982-83 is 3385 households. Target for 1983-84 is 4000 households.

16.2.38 The new 20-Point Programme includes a programme for undertaking measures to arrest unwarranted increase in land prices in urban areas. High increase in land prices have placed the housing beyond the reach of majority of the households and has resulted in proliferation of slums and squatter settlements. It is also causing distortion in the urban developmental since the bulk of the population belong to Low Income Group.

16-2.39. The following measures have been adopted to check unwarranted increase in land prices :

(i) increasing the supply of developed land by making available developed plots in scale with the demand;

(ii) adopting differential land pricing in allotment of plots;

(iii) preparation of Master Plans and land use zoning and its enforcement for all fast growing urban centres;

(iv) revision of building bye-laws to enable E.W.S. to construct shelters they can afford.

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

1. INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

17.1.1. Information Department maintains a two-way communication between the Government and the people of the State. On one hand, information is disseminated through press releases, articles, folders, posters, films, radio, television, exhibitions etc. and on the other hand public reactions, suggestions and comments are brought to the notice of the Government through daily scrutiny of newspapers, articles etc.

17.1.2. The Sixth Plan outlay of this department is Rs. 200.00 lakhs against which Rs. 79.11 lakhs and Rs. 36.74 lakhs were utilised during 1980-81 and 1981-82 respectively. An outlay of Rs. 38.98 lakhs has been provided for 1982-83 and same is expected to be utilized.

17.1.3. The programme-wise outlays and expenditure is given in the following table :

TABLE—1—*Outlays and Expenditure*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Group	Sixth Plan Outlay		1980-81 Expenditure		1981-82 Expenditure		1982-83 Likely Expenditure		1983-84 Proposed outlay	
	Total	Hills	Total	Hills	Total	Hills	Total	Hills	Total	Hills
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Press Information Service.	12.54	..	2.19	..	2.43	..	2.79	..	3.54	..
Public Exhibition of Films.	16.98	..	3.45	..	3.28	..	3.43	..	4.80	..
Field Publicity	96.67	7.00	13.24	1.04	7.53	0.85	5.59	3.85	25.43	4.00
Song and Drama Service	0.75	..	0.15	..	0.15	..	0.15	..	3.58	..
Photo Service	2.24	..	0.49	..	0.37	..	0.44	..	0.48	..
Advertising and Visual Publicity	0.50	..	0.10	..	0.10	..	0.10	..	0.10	..
Information Centre	..	..	1.11	..	1.47	..	1.83	..	2.43	..
Films	58.00	..	58.00	..	21.00	..	..	..	..	..
Publication	0.50	..	0.10	..	0.10	..	0.10	..	0.10	..
Others	2.77	..	0.28	..	0.31	..	1.55	..	1.54	..
Total	200.00	7.00	79.11	1.04	36.74	0.85	38.98	3.85	42.00	4.00

Physical Achievements

17.1.4. The main achievements of the department during 1980-82 includes production of four documentary films and 8 news reels, publication of four district-wise booklets, organisation of 18 exhibitions and 50 cultural programmes, installation of 117 radio sets and six T.V. sets, establishment of one

Divisional Publicity Office, six District Information Centres and two Tehsil Information Offices.

17.1.5. The main targets of 1982-83 are to organise 25 cultural programmes and 10 exhibitions to install five T.V. sets and 70 Radio sets, to publish two district-wise booklets to produce three documentary films and four newsreels,

and to establish 22 Tehsil Information Offices and one Divisional Publicity Office.

Annual Plan 1983-84

17.1.6. For 1983-84, the outlay indicated is Rs. 42.00 lakhs (including Rs. 4.00 lakhs for Hill Schemes). Within this limited outlay it will not be possible to intensify substantially the publicity set-up in rural areas. However, it is proposed to open five new Tehsil Information Offices and one additional Divisional Publicity Office, besides continuing the on-going programmes of 1982-83. The main targets under on-going programmes include organisation of 10 exhibitions and 25 cultural programmes, preparation of three documentary films and four newsreels, installation of five T.V. sets and publication of two district-wise booklets.

17.1.7. By the end of the Sixth Plan (1984-85) the overall targets likely to be achieved are preparation of 15 documentary films and 20 newsreels, 10 district-wise booklets, organising 48 exhibitions and 125 cultural programmes, establishment of 60 Tehsil Information Offices, 4 Divisional Publicity Offices and 6 District Information Centres and installation of 250 Radio sets and 20 T.V. sets.

17.1.8. During 1983-84, additional employment would be provided to 28

persons under various schemes of the Information Department.

2. LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

17.2.1. It is primary responsibility of a welfare State to safeguard the interest of working class by ensuring reasonable wages, preventing exploitation and securing better working conditions as it indirectly contributes to the planned economic growth and increase in productivity both in agriculture and industrial sectors. It is imperative, therefore, to have a proper labour management policy, which may ensure maximum workers participation in management to achieve accelerated progress. The State has also a responsibility of providing trained and skilled craftsmen to meet the requirements of Industry. Industrial Training Institutes have been established all over India. Employment Service and Vocational guidance is also provided through a chain of Employment Exchanges established at regional and district levels to have an effective liaison between the job seeker and employers. Hence, the activities of labour welfare are classified into the following three groups :

- (1) Labour Welfare
- (2) Craftsmen Training
- (3) Employment Services

17.2.2. Group-wise outlays and expenditure is given in table 2 :

TABLE—2—Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Group	Sixth Plan Cutlay		1980-81 Expenditure		198 -82 Expenditure		198 -83 Anticipated Expenditure		1983-84 Proposed Outlay	
	Total	Hills	Total	Hills	Total	Hills	Total	Hills	Total	Hills
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Labour Welfare	180.00	120.00	22.03	13.02	50.75	38.84	65.34	45.00	78.00	53.00
Employment Service	20.00	3.00	2.22	..	2.34	0.09	18.71	1.00	12.00	2.00
Craftsmen Training	400.00	285.00	53.88	32.36	57.98	33.16	184.94	119.00	215.00	150.00
Total	600.00	408.00	78.13	45.38	111.07	72.09	248.99	165.00	305.00	205.00

Labour Welfare

17.2.3. The outlay for the Sixth Five-Year Plan of the Labour Commissioner's Organisation has been fixed at Rs. 180.00 lakhs including Rs. 120.00 lakhs for hills, major portion of the outlay is to be utilised for the rehabilitation of bonded labour which is a centrally sponsored scheme and is funded on 50 : 50 basis by the Centre and State.

17.2.4. Labour welfare comprises of regulatory and welfare activities. Under the regulatory task enforcement of various labour laws, conciliation and settlement of labour disputes are covered and welfare part includes provisions of medical, sports, recreation and other cultural facilities to labour and the members of their families. Besides, the scheme of rehabilitation of bonded labour has also been included.

17.2.5. The main programmes included under labour welfare are as follows :

(i) Effective enforcement of Minimum Wages Act, U. P., Dookan Aur Vanijya Adhistan Adhinyam, Factories Act and other Labour legislations designed for the protection of relatively unorganised and weaker sections of the working class including the agriculture labour, women and children labour.

(ii) Stream-lining the Industrial Relations Machinery under the existing set-up and ensuring better understanding between the employers and the labour and ultimately recurring better industrial peace.

(iii) Identification, emancipation and progressive rehabilitation of bonded labour in the hill/tribal and plain areas of the State.

(iv) Augmenting the labour welfare programmes and opening of labour welfare centres in areas of recent industrial growth.

(v) Creating amongst workers, greater interest in the affairs of organisations and suitably equipping them with the necessary know-how for fruitful participation in the management.

17.2.6 The programmes relating to effective enforcement of Minimum Wages Act in the field of agriculture and rehabilitation of bonded labour have their own importance as they form part of 20-Point Economic Programme.

17.2.7. The special features of the schemes proposed to be taken up during 1983-84 are as follows :

(i) In all the scheduled employments covered by the Minimum Wages Act, minimum rates of wages have been fixed. However, it was suggested at the conference of Labour Ministers' that the rates of Minimum Wages should be revised after every two years or wherever there is an increase of 50 points in the All-India Price Index for the working class published by Labour Bureau, Simla. Accordingly, in 30 scheduled employments, rates of minimum wages have been revised during the years 1981 and 1982. It is proposed to revise the minimum rates of wages in another 16 employments and ensure effective implementation of the provisions of law.

(ii) With a view to ensure better industrial harmony and to promote healthy relations between the employers and the labour, it is proposed to utilise the forms of Bi-partite and Tri-partite consultative labour machinery to the maximum.

(iii) The State Government has approved the scheme of participation of workers in management. So far 166 Shop Councils, 23 Joint Management Councils have been formed and representatives of workmen have been appointed on the Board of Directors in one unit. However, much is required to be done in this regard to make the scheme of workers' participation in management really effective.

(iv) All the identified and freed bonded labourers are proposed to be rehabilitated by the end of 1982-83. Fresh surveys may reveal the existence of bonded labour system in some other areas for which rehabilitation schemes will be prepared as and when required.

17.2.8 The description of some of the important schemes to be taken up during 1983-84 is given below :—

17.2.9 *Ensuring better implementation of 20-Point Programme*—To ensure payment of minimum rates of wages to agriculture labour and also to bring to book the defaulting employers, it is proposed to make rigorous efforts and gear-up the inspection machinery. With this object in view, it has been decided to open the offices of Labour Inspectors at 10 Tehsil Headquarters in areas where the defaults are maximum.

17.2.10 *Identification and Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour*—It is proposed to undertake rigorous surveys to ensure that no bonded labour remains untraced. It is also proposed to undertake a survey of the rehabilitated bonded labour to find out whether the rehabilitation grants have been utilised properly and bonded labourers who have been given these grants have come above the poverty line.

17.2.11 *Participative Management Cell*—Workers participation in management has been embodied in the 20-Point Economic Programme. The scheme of participative management will also be implemented more vigorously so that the workers' participation in management becomes effective.

17.2.12 *Ensuring quick disposal of cases by Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals*—For the maintenance of industrial peace it is essential that the cases are decided expeditiously. Looking to the large number of pending cases, new Labour Courts were set-up at Kanpur, Bareilly, Ghaziabad and Varanasi.

17.2.13 *Expansion and further decentralisation of conciliation machinery*—Prompt action to bring about an amicable settlement in a labour dispute through conciliation proceedings alone is not sufficient. It is more important that timely action is taken to ensure that labour disputes do not take the shape of strikes/lock-outs. Accordingly in the fast developing industrial areas of, Ghaziabad and Mirzapur, regional offices of Assistant Labour Commissioner were established.

17.2.14. *Setting up of a women cell at the headquarter of the Labour Commissioner's organisation*—On the recommendations of the Government of India, a women's cell has been created at the headquarters of the Labour Commissioner' Organisation to ensure that no discrimination is made among the workers on the basis of sex and the special problems of women and child labour are looked into and proper treatment is given to them.

17.2.15 *Strengthening and Reorganisation of Industrial Employment (Standing orders) Machinery*—The standing orders are a set of service conditions applicable to the labour. It is, therefore, essential that the Standing orders for different establishments are certified properly and their implementation is followed rigorously. For this purpose one post of Deputy Labour Commissioner, alongwith his staff was created in 1980-81 at the headquarters.

17.2.16 *Strengthening of statistics Research and Planning*—For any scheme basic data is a must. Further it is also necessary to look into the cases of industrial disputes and to find out ways and means to reduce them to the minimum. In this connection one post of Assistant Labour Commissioner at head-quarters along with his staff and five posts of the investigators have been created.

17.2.17 *Expansion of Libraries at the Headquarters and Regional Offices*—To keep pace with the changed norms and latest verdicts of Courts in the matters of labour dispute it is essential to enrich the libraries with current Journals on Labour disputes and books on industrial economics and labour laws. This scheme will continue during 1983-84.

17.2.18 *Creation of separate authority for wages, gratuity and workmen compensation claims*—After the powers to adjudicate upon claims referred to above had been conferred on the officers of the Labour Department, it was found necessary to appoint full time officers for the job. Labour Officers (judicial) were appointed at Kanpur and Bareilly where large number of claims were pending. This scheme would continue in 1983-84.

17.2.19 *Setting up of an office of Labour Inspector at Pithoragarh*—For better and effective enforcement of different Labour Laws, particularly the Minimum Wages Act, U. P. Dookan Aur Vanijya Adhistan Adhinyam and Factories Act an office of the Labour Inspector is proposed at Pithoragarh during 1983-84.

17.2.20 *Expansion of Labour Welfare Activities at the Labour Welfare Centres*—With a view to provide healthy and educative entertainment to the labour and the members of their family new labour welfare centres were opened at Jaunpur, Unnao and Bindki Road (Fatehpur) and Haldwani (Nainital). Four new centres are proposed to be set up at Sandwa (Allahabad) Shahjahanpur, Pant Nagar and Barabanki.

17.2.21 In the Labour Welfare Centres, knitting machines were provided in the Sewing Classes which have become very popular. During 1983-84 more knitting machines are proposed to be provided at different labour welfare centres at a cost of Rs. 0.50 lakh. Television sets were also provided at some centres during the year 1979-80. It is proposed to provide television sets at the labour welfare centres situated in Muzaffarnagar Shamli, Saharanpur, Meerut and Faizabad.

17.2.22 *Special Component Plan for Scheduled Caste*—Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour is the only scheme of the Labour Commissioner's Organisation which provided direct benefit to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. All the identified and freed bonded labour are proposed to be rehabilitated by the end of 1982-83. In case any further bonded labour are identified or the Government of India agrees to the continuation of rehabilitation grant admissible to each bonded labourer the scheme can continue in 1983-84. There is no other scheme for exclusive provision of assistance to the members of Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes with the Labour Commissioner's Organisation.

Craftsmen Training

17.2.23. Industrial Training plays an important role in the economic and social development of the State by providing adequate skilled manpower

keeping in view the requirement of industries. The programme also aims at training and providing by technical know-how to the unemployed youth to promote self employment. Thus, the craftsmen training programme during the Sixth Five-Year Plan 1980—85 is being oriented in such a way as to cater to the growing needs of skilled workers in different sectors of economy. Our primary concern is to make qualitative improvement in training by making up the deficiencies of tools and equipment, building and staff etc. Accordingly, consolidation of existing Industrial Training Institutes and raising the standard of training have been proposed.

17.2.24 For the annual plan 1980-81 an outlay of Rs. 59.57 lakhs was provided under Craftsmen training scheme against which an expenditure of Rs. 53.88 lakhs was incurred including Rs. 32.36 lakhs in hills. A research and Development unit was established during the year and the money was utilised mainly for the strengthening of existing ITIs. Thirty two seats in plains and 112 in hills were opened in the year 1980-81.

17.2.25 For the annual plan 1981-82 an outlay of Rs. 80.53 lakhs was provided against which Rs. 57.98 lakhs were spent which included Rs. 33.16 lakhs for hills. The amount was utilised mainly on the strengthening of institutes. A new ITI was started at Amethi and 112 new seats were opened in hills in the year 1981-82.

17.2.26 For the annual plan 1982-83, an outlay of Rs. 164.94 lakhs has been provided out of which Rs. 119.00 lakhs is for hills. Most of the amount is proposed to be spent on the strengthening of ITIs/GITIs. An Advance Vocational Training Centre has been opened in Dehradun (Hills) and 32 new seats in hills and 16 new seats in plains have been sanctioned in the year 1982-83.

Annual Plan 1983-84

17.2.27. For the annual plan 1983-84, an outlay of Rs. 215.00 lakhs has been proposed including Rs. 150.00 lakhs for hill region. Against this outlay, an amount of Rs. 211.80 lakhs (Rs. 61.80 lakhs for plains and Rs. 150.00 lakhs for hills) will

be spent on the continuing programme. Major portion of the amount will be utilised in strengthening of the existing ITIs/GITIs (making up deficiency of tools and equipment and construction buildings.) Strengthening of the AVTS centre Dehradun and newly opened ITI Amethi is also included. At present there exist only three AVTS centres out of which one is in hills. It is proposed to start Advance Vocational training programme in two more ITIs in the available outlay during the year 1983-84 out of which one will be in hills. The programme is implemented by State Government with the assistance of UNDP and Government of India.

17.2.28. *Establishment of Related Instruction Centres under Apprenticeship Training Scheme*—At present there are 5 R. I. Centres, one each at Meerut, Bareilly, Kanpur, Allahabad and Gorakhpur. It is laid down in Clause 10 of the Apprentices Act 1961 that the apprentices getting shop floor training at various establishment cells get theoretical training in the related trade for one month during every six months or once in a week. At present there are about 16,000 apprenticeship seats for which this arrangement is to be made. On an average each Centre therefore, has to give training to about 3000 apprentices in related instructions i. e. in one month one centre has to give training to about 500 apprentices for which neither there is any accommodation in the existing hostels nor there is sufficient arrangement of class rooms for such a large number of apprentices. Moreover, the apprentices have to go to the RI Centres from far off districts. It is, therefore, proposed that 4 more R. I. Centres, one each at Agra, Ghaziabad, Varanasi and Lucknow may also be established. The average per centre will thus come to about 300 apprentices per month. An amount of Rs. 3.20 lakhs is proposed for this scheme.

Estimates of material requirement

17.2.29. The estimate of material required on the scheme of construction of building during the annual plan 1983-84 is Rs. 84.00 lakhs.

Estimates of Employment Generation

17.2.30. The schemes proposed during the Sixth Five Year Plan will gene-

rate 100 additional posts. During the annual plan 1983-84, only seven posts are proposed to be created.

Additional Schemes

17.2.31. Due to paucity of funds allocated for Craftsmen Training programme, it has not been possible to accommodate some important schemes. The details of these schemes are given below :

17.2.32. *Establishment of five Advance Vocational Training Centres in U. P.*—In order to improve the skill areas of the workers engaged in various industries the Ministry of Labour has useful scheme of AVTS (Advanced Vocational Training System). To keep pace with fast developing technological advancement in industry, we need personnel who possess high degree of the skill in the respective fields.

17.2.33. Government of India and the State Government with the assistance of UNIP-ILO have set up 22 Advance Vocational Training Centres all over the country for upgrading and updating the skills of industrial workers and these centres have trained 12,997 industrial personnel in the country up to the end of June 1982.

17.2.34. In the Second phase, it is proposed to open at least five more AVTS Centres in U. P. There shall be UNDP assistance in the form of imported modern training equipments and the State input shall be indigenous machineries, modernisation of building and workshop for conducting these advance training programmes, for which an additional outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs will be required.

17.2.35. *Making up of deficiency of tools and equipment in the existing ITI/GITIs.*—Thirty three ITIs/GITIs of the State of U. P. have not been given permanent affiliation by the Govt. of India/National Council. The Government of India has further directed that in case the deficiencies are not removed by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan, the temporary affiliation will be withdrawn. Under these circumstances, it has become imperative to remove the deficiency within the remaining years of the plan. An additional outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs will be required for this purpose.

17.2.36. *Rural Training Cells in ITIs/GITIs.*—It is proposed to introduce Rural Training Cells in the GITIs and in some of the ITIs in the State of U. P. To meet the requirement it would be necessary to properly equip the existing GITIs and some of the ITIs. An additional outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs will be required for strengthening ITIs/GITIs for this purpose as per the directions of Government of India.

Employment Service

17.2.37. The National Employment Service in Uttar Pradesh at present comprises 83 offices. The details of these offices are as under :

	No.
1. Regional Employment Exchanges	13
2. District Employment Exchanges	43
3. Town Employment Exchanges	14
4. Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped (Kanpur).	1
5. Special Employment Exchange for Scheduled/Tribes at Duddhi (Mirzapur).	1
6. Professional and Executive Employment Exchange at Lucknow.	1
7. University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux.	10

17.2.38. In addition to the aforesaid offices six Job Development Units have been set up at Allahabad, Kanpur, Agra, Gorakhpur, Ghaziabad and Dehradun.

17.2.39. For the implementation of the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959, six employment units have been set up at Agra, Allahabad, Meerut, Lucknow, Bareilly and Kanpur.

17.2.40. The important and main functions of the Employment service in U. P. are as under :

1. To provide employment assistance to all categories of applicants seeking wage employment.
2. To place applicants belonging to special categories viz. physically handicapped persons, ex-servicemen, disable soldiers of Pakistan war, dependents of freedom fighters,

scheduled caste, scheduled tribe and backward communities according to orders in vogue.

3. Under the Employment Market Information programme to ascertain the employment and employment situation in Uttar Pradesh on regular intervals and to compile statistics regarding the shortages and surplus of manpower in Industries occupations.

4. To provide Vocational Guidance to applicants on the basis of their educational qualifications, interest, aptitude, personality traits etc.

5. To conduct surveys on manpower under job development programme in respect of existing establishments as well as those which are likely to be set up in future.

6. To publish carrier pamphlets, other occupational literature for the benefit of applicants and the publications of Monthly Rozgar Patrika.

7. To make available qualified trained and eligible candidates to employers according to their manpower requirements.

8. Running the coaching-cum-guidance centres for Schedule Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Communities applicants in order to enhance their employability.

9. To conduct research for ascertaining the job contents of different occupations in newly set up industries and also identification of new occupations.

10. To take up effective steps for the proper implementation of Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959.

11. To help in providing loans, equipment, machines, land and buildings etc. to such applicants who are interested in taking up self employment and to ensure that they are suitably self employed.

17.2.41. During the financial year 1981-82, two Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled

Tribes and Backward Classes candidates were opened besides supply of equipment and furniture etc. to the employment exchanges for which an expenditure of Rs. 2.34 lakhs was incurred.

17.2.42. An outlay of Rs. 18.71 lakhs including Rs. 1.00 lakh for hills was provided in 1982-83 and the same is expected to be utilized.

17.2.43. An outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakhs including Rs. 2.00 lakhs for hills is proposed for 1983-84. In plains no new scheme is proposed. However, in hills with an outlay of Rs. 0.96 lakhs two new scheme viz. supply of equipment and furniture and establishment of Employment Market Information Units are proposed.

3. WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

17.3.1 In consonance with the objectives of removing disabilities and improving socio-economic conditions of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes

and other Backward Classes, State Government is determined to take effective steps during the Sixth Five Year Plan period.

The total population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in U. P. is 21 per cent and 0.2 per cent of total population of the State respectively. There are 66 Scheduled Castes, 5 Scheduled Tribes, 70 Denotified and Nomadic Tribes and 58 Backward Castes in the State.

17.3.2 An outlay of Rs. 35 crores has been provided in the Sixth Plan for Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes in the State against which an expenditure of Rs. 14.79 crores was incurred during the first two years of the Sixth Plan. The outlay for the current year is Rs. 12.29 crores which is expected to be utilised in full. An outlay of Rs. 12.50 crores has been proposed for 1983-84. Broad break-up of outlays under education, economic development and health housing and other schemes is given below :

TABLE—I Broad break-up of Outlays

(Rupees in lakhs)

Programme	Outlay for Sixth Plan	1980-81 Expenditure	1981-82 Expenditure	1982-83		1983-84 Proposed Outlay
				Cutlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Education	2029	348	358	842	842	852
2. Economic Development	774	289	142	177	177	200
3. Health housing and other Schemes	697	182	160	210	210	198
Total	3500	819	660	1229	1229	1250

17.3.3 *Education*—Priority is continued to be assigned to educational schemes including grant of scholarships, non-recurring assistance for purchase of books re-imbursment of fees, establishment of Ashram type schools, construction of hostels meritorious scholarships, prize award etc. Compulsory scholarship in classes IX and X will go a long way in reducing the number of drop outs.

17.3.4 *Economic Development*—For ensuring economic development of these classes, provisions is proposed for development of small scale cottage industries, development of agriculture and horticulture, subsidy for purchase of agricultural land of landless labourers and construction of shops.

17.3.5 *Health Housing and Other Schemes*—The important programme under this head are —

- (a) Subsidy for construction of houses.
- (b) Subsidy for repair/expansion of houses.
- (c) Tribal sub-plan / integrated tribal development projects.
- (d) All round development of Bhotias.
- (e) Pre-medical coaching.

Better residential accommodation would be provided to these classes through U. P. Harijan Avam Nirbal Varg Avas Nigam.

17.3.6 Out of the total outlay of Rs. 1250 lakhs proposed for 1983-84 Rs. 975.61 lakhs will be spent on the welfare schemes for Schedule Castes

and the rest for development schemes pertains to other tribes classes as per details below:—

Category	(Rs. in lakhs) Outlay Proposed for 1983-84
1. Scheduled Castes	975.61
2. Scheduled Tribes	100.73
3. Denotified Tribes	77.39
4. Other backward classes	89.27
5. Non-Scheduled Tribes	7.00
Tot 1 ..	1250.00

The above outlay includes Rs. 125 lakhs for Hill districts.

Physical Targets

17.3.7 Physical targets of important schemes is encompassed below :—

TABLE—2 : Selected Physical Targets

Schemes	Unit	1981-82 Achievment	1982-83 Anticipated achievement	1983-84 Proposed targets
1	2	3	4	5
1. Scholarships				
	No. of Students			
(a) Pre-matric		2,36,665	2,57,763	4,30,740
(b) Primary	No. of Students	1,58,166	1,58,166	7,50,000
2. Other Incentives (Pre-matric)	No. of Students	17,063	17,063	85,340
3. Subsidy for				
(a) Agriculture:	Families	3,374	2,409	12,500
(b) Small Scale Cottage Industries.	Families	4,176	2,806	6,700
4. House sites	Families	..	..	100
5. Construction of Houses	Nos.	6,604	6,604	12,200

17.3.8 For giving boost to economic development, special financing agencies viz. U. P. Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation Limited, Tarai Anusuchit Janjati Vikas Nigam and Harijan and Nirbal Varg Avas Nigam have been established to execute programmes for economic upliftment of these classes and to provide subsidy, margin money and also arrange loans from Financial Institutions for development of cottage industries, agriculture and horticulture and to extend financial assistance to people trained in different

profession. An outlay of Rs. 45.01 lakhs has been proposed for these Corporations during 1983-84 :—

	(Rupees in lakhs)
(1) U.P. Scheduled Caste Finance and Development Corporation.	25.00
(2) U.P. Harijan and Nirbal Varg Avas Nigam.	10.00
(3) U.P. Scheduled Tribes development Corporation.	10.01
Total ..	45.01

17.3.9 *Special Component Plan*—A sum of Rs. 10.60 crores has been quantified for Special Component Plan of Scheduled Castes out of the total proposed outlay of Rs. 12.50 crores for 1983-84, which works out to 85 per cent of the proposed outlay.

4. SOCIAL WELFARE

17.4.1 The Social Welfare programme lays great stress in achieving the objective of having an egalitarian society and rehabilitation of the weaker and vulnerable section of the society including, women, children, and mentally retarded and physically handicapped persons.

17.4.2 The broad strategy of social welfare programme is to lay equal emphasis on development of institutional and non-institutional services for the economic and social uplift of neglected and handicapped, promoting Integrated Child Development Services expansion of institutional services to cater to the needs of destitute children, setting up of Mahila Kalyan Sadan and protection Homes for women, effective implementation of Central Probation Act, training and rehabilitation of probationers as well as education and rehabilitation of physically handicapped.

17.4.3 The welfare programmes have broadly been categories into the following main groups:—

- (1) Education and welfare of Handicapped.
- (2) Family and Child Welfare.
- (3) Family and Women Welfare.
- (4) Welfare of poor and destitute.
- (5) Correctional services.
- (6) Grants to voluntary organizations.
- (7) Others.

17.4.4 An outlay of Rs. 9 crores has been provided in Sixth Five Year Plan for social welfare scheme. Against this an expenditure of Rs. 277.81 lakhs was incurred during the first two years of the Sixth Plan. The outlay for 1982-83 is Rs. 315.50 lakhs against which an expenditure of Rs. 317.85 lakh is expected to be incurred. For 1983-84 an

outlay of Rs. 325 lakhs has been proposed which includes Rs. 25 lakhs for Sanik Kalyan. The outlay for Hill region is Rs. 55 lakhs.

17.4.5 *Welfare of women and children*—The Prime Minister's 20-points programme is the fountain head of all inspiration in this regard and point 15 lays special emphasis on the welfare of women and children. With this aim in view the State Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 27.56 lakhs during 1981-82 grant to destitute widows which was a big leap forward in comparison to past years and ten thousand women were benefited throughout the State. A similar provision has been made in the budget for 1982-83 through the first supplementary grants. An ambitious programme has also been launched for the welfare of physically and mentally handicapped women and children so that they may become useful member of the society.

17.4.6 The following new schemes which were taken during 1982-83 will be expanded during 1983-84 :—

- (1) Marriage of daughters of parents who are financially indigent.
- (2) Opening of new Shishu Salas and Ballbaries in Meerut and Bareilly.
- (3) Free travel in state transport to all categories of physically handicapped persons.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes—

17.4.7 Thirty-two I. C. D. S. projects were established in the state during 1981-82 and a sum of Rs. 109.04 lakhs was spent on these projects, 57 new projects have been taken up during 1982-83 making the total to 89 projects on which a sum of Rs. 275 lakhs is expected to be utilized. As many as 63 new projects are proposed to be taken up in 1983-84.

Special Component Plan—

17.4.8 Under this programme 7 schemes were taken up for quantification and out of an outlay of Rs. 73.50 lakhs a sum of Rs. 22 lakhs was quantified for Special Component Plan during 1982-83. An outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs

has been earmarked for quantification during 1983-84. The scheme-wise total outlay, quantified amount and the

percentage proposed for 1983-84 is given below :—

TABLE—1—Outlay for special component Plan

(Rupees in lakhs)

Name of scheme	Outlay for 1983-84	Quantified	Percentage
1	2	3	4
1. Creches for young children (0 to 6 years) in sweeper 'colonys' ..	10.00	2.00	20
2. I. C. D. S. projects ..	55.25	13.97	25
3. Opening of 50 Shishu Shalas in rural areas ..	4.50	0.90	20
4. Opening of 25 creches in urban areas ..	1.90	0.38	20
5. Grant-in-aid to destitute/physically handicapped persons including deaf, dumb and blind. ..	5.00	1.00	20
6. Grants-in-aid to destitute widows ..	27.00	6.75	25
Total ..	103.65	25.00	54.1

5. NUTRITION

17.5.1 Nutrition sector forms an important component of the Minimum Needs Programme. It is also included in the 20-point programme announced by the Prime Minister early this year. The main objectives of the programme is to provide balanced nutrition to children of the primary schools, pre-school going children and pregnant and nursing mothers of the economically weaker section of the society. It is implemented through the following agencies.

17.5.2 *Education Department*—Education Department implements the mid-day meal programme amongst school going children for the age group 6-11 years under the mid-day meal programme. The meals with calories content of about 308 and protien content of 15 gram are provided to children for 200 days in a year. The supplementary nutrition programme is also implemented by the Education Department specially to benefit the pre-school going children, pregnant and nursing mothers, belonging to weaker sections, living in urban slum. The nutrition content of 200-300 calories and 8-12 grams of protien per pre-school

child per day for 300 days in a year and 500 calories and 25 grams of protien for 300 days in a year is provided to pregnant and nursing mothers.

17.5.3 *Rural Development Department*—Rural Development Department runs the special nutrition programme and applied nutrition programme in the rural areas of the State through Mahila Mandals and Balbaries classes. The strategy behind the special nutrition programme is to raise the nutritional status of children between the age of 0—6 year and pregnant and nursing mothers belonging to families selected under I. R. D. P. and special component plan. The objective of applied nutrition programme is to raise the nutritional status of children of economically and socially backward families. To achieve this objective, supplementary feeding programme for 980 Balbaries will be started and nutritional supplement like vitamins and iron tablets will be provided to the beneficiaries.

17.5.4 *Social Welfare Department*—Social Welfare Department implements the supplementary nutrition programme through integrated child development services projects in

selected areas. Nutrition is given for 300 days in a year and the average cost of food per child per day is Re. 0.25.

17.5.5 The outlay and expenditure for the last three years is indicated below :—

TABLE- I— *Outlay and Expenditure*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Department	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Education	50.00	26.52	60.00	21.20	35.63	35.63
2. Rural Development	66.00	67.38	66.00	60.99	65.66	65.55
3. Social Welfare	40.00	46.00	55.00	55.0	287.29	287.29

17.5.6. The level of coverage under the various nutrition programme by the

end of 1982-83 and proposed for 1983-84 is given below:—

TABLE- 2— *Physical Target and Achievement*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Department	Unit	1981-82 Achievement	1982-83 Anticipated achievement	1983-84 Proposed target
1	2	3	4	5
1— Education Department				
(i) Mid-day Meal Programme School-going children	(in lakhs)	1.46	1.16	1.56
(ii) Special Nutrition programme pre-School going children		0.127	0.127	0.127
2— Rural Development Department				
(i) Special Nutrition Programme	No.	47800	62700	51000
(ii) Applied Nutrition Programme,	No.	99256	49082	51000
3—Social Welfare Department				
Child/women	No.	61,111	3,75,000	3,91,200

CHAPTER XVIII ECONOMIC AND GENERAL SERVICES

1. MACHINERY FOR PLANNING

18.1.1 Uttar Pradesh has a fairly large and diversified machinery for planning going right down to the Block level and encompassing mechanism for collecting and analysing statistics, scanning the prospective diagnosing problems, formulating and appraising programmes and projects, working out the spatial and manpower aspects of developments innovating technological, methodological and organizational solutions and finally monitoring and evaluating various programmes on concurrent as well as *ex-post-facto* basis. The present planning set-up consists of the Planning Department, functioning in close collaboration with:—

(A) State Planning Commission as an apex body for policy and plan making function; and

(B) The State Planning Institute

(A) STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

18.1.2 This State has the proud distinction of having established, long ago, a high powered State Planning Commission to aid and advise State Government in matters relating to formulation and implementation of State's plans and an equally strong State Planning Institute to provide technical support to the Planning Department of State Government in the planning process.

18.1.3 The State Planning Commission is the apex body of the State headed by Chief Minister with the Finance Minister as its Vice-Chairman and Cabinet Ministers and Secretaries of major development departments as its members. The Commission has also some other distinguished planners of national repute as its members. The Planning Secretary is its member-secretary and he is assisted in the performance of his functions by a number of other officers and technical and secretariat staff.

18.1.4 As has been mentioned earlier in this Draft, State's planning process has been decentralized from the year

1982-83. Under the new arrangement district plans are required to be formulated by District Committees within financial constraints and guide lines indicated to them in advance. The district plans thus formulated are also scrutinized in the State Planning Commission and are finalized keeping in view the State's priorities. The State Planning Commission also keeps a continuous watch on implementation of these plans and keeps on providing to them and other departments suitable guidance from time to time in implementation of district plans. The work of integrating these district plans into State plan is also done in the State Planning Commission.

18.1.5 These are some of the new responsibilities of State Planning Commission. Consequently the Commission has been suitably strengthened during this period.

18.1.6 An outlay of Rs.35.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual Plan 1983-84 for the State Planning Commission.

(B) STATE PLANNING INSTITUTE

18.1.7 The Institute was set-up in 1971 with Planning Secretary as its Chairman. The present set up consists of following divisions :

1. Economics and Statistics Division.
2. Planning Research and Action Division.
3. Evaluation Division.
4. Training Division.
5. Perspective Planning Division.
6. Manpower Planning Division.
7. Area Planning Division.
8. Monitoring and Cost Management Division.
9. Project Formulation and Appraisal Division.
10. Hill Division.

Economics and Statistics Division

18.1.8 The main function of the Economics and Statistics Division is the collection, processing and analysis of primary data through National Sample Surveys and other *ad-hoc* surveys. Besides, collection of some secondary data from other State departments, official and non-official agencies is also done. A large number of regular and *ad-hoc* publications based on the results of analytical studies of the primary and secondary data thus collected are brought-out by the division every year and the data are supplied to the State Government for the plan formulation and for monitoring the progress of development programmes. In the recent past efforts were made to strengthen this division at various levels for effective functioning. Some such schemes *viz.* creation/strengthening of the statistical and plan formulation machinery at the district/divisional levels and also at the State headquarters, establishment of data bank, installation of computer and construction of Yojna Bhawan are continuing from the year 1980-81 and will continue during the remaining period of the sixth plan.

18.1.9 Besides, the following schemes sanctioned during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 are likely to continue in the succeeding years.

18.1.10 *Strengthening of administrative machinery of Economics and Statistics Division at the headquarters*—The objective of this scheme is to strengthen the administrative machinery at the headquarters for the timely disposal of the increased administrative work load due to increase in the strength of the technical staff and budget allocation. One post each of Personal Assistant and Assistant Accounts Officer, both gazetted were sanctioned in the year 1981-82. These posts will continue to be financed during the year 1983-84.

18.1.11 *Strengthening of statistical and plan formulation machinery at the divisional level*—Under this scheme Deputy Director's units have been set up in the newly created Moradabad Division, and in both the Hill Divisions of the State, as well as, all the Divisional units of the State have been strengthened by providing them additional staff, cyclostyle machine and

transport facilities to make them more functional as decentralization of planning machinery. This scheme will continue for the remaining period of the Sixth Five Year Plan. Creation of one post of cyclostyle operator for each divisional unit of plain and hill regions is being proposed for the year 1983-84 separately.

18.1.12 *Creation of a separate Cadre of Punch Verifier Operators and Punch Supervisors at the State Headquarters*—Under this scheme a separate cadre of Punch Verifiers, Operators and Supervisors has been created, as this is the specialised nature of job requiring adequate training. The aforesaid separate cadre will continue in future also.

18.1.13 In addition to the aforesaid continuing schemes, the following new schemes are proposed for the annual plan 1983-84 so as to meet the increasing demand for the sound data base for planning purposes and also for increasing administrative efficiency.

18.1.14 *Improvement of Industrial Statistics*—It is proposed to strengthen the district level machinery in 12 districts where number of registered factories is quite large, say 50 or more, so as to reduce the time lag in data collection and also to improve the quality of the industrial data. An outlay of Rs.5.50 lakhs has been provided for the entire Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85) and an outlay of Rs.1.50 lakhs is being proposed for the annual plan 1983-84.

18.1.15 *Creation of a regional accounts and capital formation cell at State Headquarters*—The main objective of the cell would be to thrash out several conceptual, methodological and data problems faced in preparing the State accounts keeping in view the suggestions made on a uniform basis for all the States by the Committee on Regional Accounts appointed by the Government of India. It is of utmost importance to create such a cell at the State Headquarters. The outlay proposed for the Sixth Plan and the Annual Plan 1983-84 is Rs.10.53 lakhs and Rs.2.10 lakhs respectively.

18.1.16 *Origin-destination survey of goods traffic by Road*—Keeping in view the importance of the data of road

transport and the wider gap in the data, Central Statistical Organization suggested to conduct goods traffic survey by road. Accordingly this scheme was proposed in 1982-83 but for want of Government sanction, this could not be taken up so far. It is again proposed to take up this survey during 1983-84. The Sixth Plan outlay for the above scheme is Rs.10.77 lakhs and the outlay proposed for the annual plan 1983-84 is Rs.4.00 lakhs.

18.1.17. *Strengthening of administrative machinery of statistical and plan formulation work at the district level*—The existing district units of Economics and Statistics Division have been strengthened but the Government property in those units are unsafe for want of the services of a Chawkidar. Keeping in view the safety and security of Government property and office records, it is essential to provide the services of one chowkidar for each District Statistics Office for which an outlay of Rs.2.25 lakhs has been proposed in the annual plan 1983-84.

18.1.18. *Strengthening of State Income unit of Economics and Statistics Division at the State Headquarters*—The estimates of State Net Domestic Product of different sectors of the economy are being prepared by this Division with the improved methodology and sound data base. Because of special importance for the balanced development of both the rural and urban areas of the State, there is pressing need for the preparation of State Income estimates of rural and urban sectors separately. It is, therefore, essential to strengthen the State Income Unit of Economics and Statistics Division. Under this scheme it has been proposed to create one post of Joint Director and the adequate supporting staff to cope with the additional work load of the unit. The proposed outlay for this scheme during 1983-84 is Rs.1.65 lakhs.

18.1.19. *Strengthening of administrative machinery of statistical and Plan formulation work at the Divisional level*—Because of expansion of the Divisional units due to decentralisation of planning work, and also due to decentralisation of administrative powers the administrative and accounts responsibilities have increased at that

level. Keeping in view the increased workload and its responsibilities of administrative nature it is felt that there should be one Senior Assistant at the Divisional level. Besides, there is also a need of one more peon in the office of the Divisional Deputy Director (Statistics) because at present there is only one peon who cannot provide adequate service to the Deputy Director and his staff particularly when the Deputy Director is on tour. Therefore, there is a proposal for the creation of one post of Senior Assistant and one post of peon for the Divisional unit of this department during the year 1983-84 for which an outlay of Rs.1.30 lakhs is being proposed.

18.1.20. *Strengthening of Economics and Statistics Division at Headquarters due to decentralization of the planning process*—In the year 1979-80, the technical staff at the district Headquarters has increased to a great extent and the divisional units have also been established. These units at district and divisional levels have further been strengthened under the decentralised planning schemes during 1981-82, but the administrative machinery at the State Headquarters has not been strengthened suitably. In order to cope with the increased accounts and administrative workload, there is proposal for the creation of 6 posts of Senior Assistants and four posts of clerks/typist at the State Headquarters of this Division. Further, the annual budget of this Division is likely to be of the order of Rs.2 crores but the services of Accounts Officer/Accountant are not available to this Division. For having an efficient and proper control over the expenditure within the frame of the financial rules, this Division is to be equipped with the staff of the financial discipline. As such, one post of Accounts Officer for the supervision and guidance in matters relating to accounts work and one post of Accountant to help the Accounts Officer have also been proposed for the year 1983-84. The Accounts Officer will be of the State Accounts service. An outlay of Rs.1.28 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1983-84 under this scheme.

18.1.21. *Creation of Research and Consultancy Service in Economics and Statistics Division*—A lot of Statistical

information on socio-economic aspects of the State is being collected by the Economics and Statistics Division. After processing and analysis of the information/data thus collected, the same is published in various publications/reports being brought out by the Division for providing suitable data base to the State Government and to the planners for formulating state plans. At present the officers in the division mostly remain occupied in data collection, processing and their publications and it is not being possible for them to study the long term series and concentrate on providing thinking input for policy making and also suggesting the measures for filling the data gaps and making the data more useful. For instance, there is lack of data collection system in the unorganised sector and similarly there is inadequacy of socio-economic studies on different sections of the society. Keeping these facts in view it is proposed to create a research and consultancy service in this Division under which 2 posts of consultants, one each of Economics and Statistics discipline, with some supporting staff are proposed to be created in 1983-84 with an estimated outlay of Rs.1.40 lakhs.

18.1.22. *Establishment of a cell in Economics and Statistics Division for hill development department work*—Government has desired that a separate cell be established at Heads of Departments level for paying special attention on the development of hill region. It was also desired that where a separate post of Head of Department/Additional Head of Department/Joint Head of Department or the equivalent post does not exist a senior officer should be nominated for this work but the rank of the officer so nominated should be higher than those posted at the Divisions level under the respective Department presently, there is only one post of Additional Director (Administration) in addition to the post of the Head of Department. The post of Additional Director (Administration) is higher than the post of Deputy Director (Statistics) existing at the Divisional level. Besides this, there is only one post of Joint Director under Economic Census Scheme of Government of India, which is likely to terminate after February 1983. Under the circumstances, it is

becoming difficult to look after the work of Hill Development Department efficiently and promptly with the help of the existing strength on account of the present heavy technical and administrative workload of the Division. Thus, creation of a separate cell under an Additional Director (Technical) with some supporting staff is imperative to look after the hill development work. For this Scheme an outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh is being proposed in the annual plan 1983-84.

18.1.23. *Strengthening of the Library and establishment of a Documentation and Information Cell in Economics and Statistics Division*—The Library of the Economics and Statistics Division cater to the needs of Planning Department, State Planning Commission and different Divisions of the State Planning Institute. Special emphasis is being given to make this Library more useful and now a large number of books/periodicals are being purchased every year. It is, therefore, necessary to establish a documentation and information cell in the Library and a monthly Bulletin be published on regular basis. For this purchase of a 'Zero' machine would be necessary. Presently the Library is manned by a Librarian and Assistant Librarian. For the proper catalogueing of the books/periodicals, one post of Cataloguer is also required to be created. For the efficient running of the library one post of Senior Librarian (trained in Library science) is also needed so that the existing Library could be made more useful by utilising the latest techniques in library science. For enriching the library, reference books i.e. year book, Encyclopedia and other important books on economic and social subjects need to be purchased. In order to meet the above requirements an outlay of Rs. 3.25 lakhs is being proposed in the annual plan 1983-84.

18.1.24. *Schemes wholly financed by International Agencies*—A pilot study to assess the impact of social services under UNICEF projects has been entrusted to this Division. The project report has been prepared and submitted to the State Government. The study is to be conducted in the selected 5 districts (Almora, Azamgarh, Hamirpur, Sitapur, Saharanpur). A provision of Rs.1.93

lakhs was made for the year 1982-83. This work will continue in 1983-84 also. An outlay of Rs.2.25 lakhs is being proposed for 1983-84.

Employment Generation

18.1.25 On the consideration of the on-going and the new Schemes of the Economics and Statistics Division for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85, generation of employment of 2644 person years was targetted by the end of the Sixth Plan period. Employment of 364 person years has already been generated in the year 1981-82. During 1982-83, the employment generation is likely to remain 578 person years. If the schemes proposed for the annual plan 1983-84 are implemented the total employment generation during 1983-84 would be about 601 person years.

Planning Research and Action Division—

18.1.26 The Planning Research and Action Division (PRAD) of the State Planning Institute was established (as PRAI from 1954) to conduct pilot experiments on the viability and effectiveness of new ideas, methodologies and technologies, suitable for widespread extension in the rural areas by undertaking innovative work for development and taking up diagnostic studies on socio-economic problems covering the whole spectrum of activities pertaining to the field of rural development.

The details of the on going proposed projects for the year 1983-84 are given in the subsequent paras :

18.1.27. *Environmental Sanitation Demonstration-cum-Inservice Training Project*—The Project aims to demonstrate the effect of environmental sanitation measure as on the health of the people. It entails construction of PRAI type latrines, smokeless cholhas, food safes, washing and bathing platforms in an integrated manner and also involves the motivation of villagers to raise funds for community component of the scheme such as underground drainage etc. The project is also being utilised for training of personnel connected with the work for improvement of environmental sanitation Programme in the State.

18.1.28 *Research Activities*—Under this, staff and funds are provided for carrying out the research activities from

time to time with little outlays of non-recurring nature. Pre-pilot experimentation work to the field problems will be done.

18.1.29 *Pottery Project Phulpur (Allahabad)*—The aim of Phulpur project is to provide a common service centre for giving facilities of processing goods such as body glaze and colours to the unit holders and to research work on preparation of cheapest body and glaze for unit holders and to organize training for rural Potters.

18.1.30. *Field Service Cell*—The Cell has been established to provide consultancy service for the private entrepreneur in India and abroad on the manufacture of crystal sugar by open Pan Sulphitation process development by PRAD. In the current year the successful achievements of sugar Industry will be estimated to mini sugar units for higher recovery of quality sugar. Besides, the above a technical Seminar is proposed to be held to exchange the ideas with those engaged in this industry.

18.1.31. *Design construction Cell*—The main purpose of the cell is to carry out research on evolving technologies of small scale production in which quality and efficiency of large scale production will be maintained so that the units involve may achieve viability without concession, incentives and subsidies. The cell has been working on the design and proto type for an improved bullock cart and other machines and tools as and when required by the industrial projects of PRAD.

18.1.32. *Co-operative Hospital*—The project is to provide adequate medical facilities in the rural areas through Registered Co-operative Societies. The Co-operative Society manage Co-operative hospital, Medical Store, Maternity and Child Welfare, Indoor and Outdoor services on cheaper and efficient basis. The project has been designed to study the organizational pattern and problems of implementation with the provisions of Medical and Health Services.

18.1.33 *Ashmo-Cement*—The project is an attempt to meet the need of construction material i.e. cement by manufacturing cementing material on small scale basis from locally available raw materials like paddy husk etc.

18.1.34 *Soyabean, Surajmukhi Oil Expeller*—The scheme's main objective is to scale down the technology of production of edible oils from agricultural produce (Soyabean and Sun flower seeds) by designing and developing a suitable oil expeller for the propose.

18.1.35 *Minor Irrigation Cell*—The cell is to provide and develop cheap sources of irrigation for reducing the cost of machinery used for irrigation and ensuring the efficient use and conservation of irrigation water in various geographical regions of the State.

18.1.36 *Gobar Gas Experimentation and Service Cell*—The PRAD has developed a cheap technology for construction of Bio-Gas Plant by arranging training in this new technology, putting up of experimental biogas unit for providing cooking gas and light and other services of rural area utility. The cell is also doing work on the extension, arranging pilot demonstration and providing consultancy and advisory service to various agencies and departments engaged in this work.

18.1.37 *Gobar Gas Research Station Ajitmal (Etawah)*—With the expansion of Bio-gas plants in the rural areas various problems technological as well as procedural are coming up fast. In order to simplify, modify, standardise the plants based on different feed materials and to improve efficiency, distribution and utilisation of Bio-gas, the gobar gas research station has been setup for this purpose.

18.1.38 *Oxidation Pond*—The project will give valuable information on the economic organization and managerial problems of an oxidation pond in actual village and is likely to Yield solution to the problems of rural Sanitation and Health. It is proposed to install sanitary latrines in village house laying sewerage arrangement of water supply and to develop an organisation at village level to manage and maintain the system on community basis.

Training Division

18.1.39 In view of the important role of training for the personnel of the State Government, an independent Training Division of the State Planning Institute was set up in September, 1981 merging the staff sanctioned for the recently constituted train-

ing cell in the Economics and Statistics Division and by providing additional posts for the Training Division under a Director of the rank of Senior I. A. S. scale.

18.1.40 The Training Division is expected to develop a core of training faculty of its own for conducting courses in development administration and district planning process and techniques and other related areas according to the felt needs of the different development departments under the State Government. Prior to this the training was being conducted by the combined Division of Evaluation and Training of the State Planning Institute mainly through other training agencies and with the skeleton staff and other infra-structural facilities in the shape of hostel, training aids, class-room and training material.

18.1.41 In brief, the functions of the Training Division are as follows :

1. To impart training to officers of the State Government and field level officers concerned with development, administration and planning.
2. To organise induction training programme for new recruits of State Planning Institute, State Planning Commission and Planning Department with the help of concerned Divisions/Commission.
3. To identify training needs of other development departments and related consultancy.
4. To organize workshops and seminars for senior level officers.
5. Training administration.

18.1.42 The New Training Division proposes to run training programmes in 1983-84 of short and long duration on the various aspects of the planning process and techniques including professional inservice courses for the officers of Economics and Statistics Division, covering 390 mandays besides workshops, seminars and training consultancy. Some of the courses would run simultaneously.

18.1.43 For the combined Division of Evaluation and Training an out-lay of Rs. 55 lakhs has been provided during Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980—85)

out of which a sum of Rs. 3.6 lakhs has been spent during the year 1981-82 and Rs. 10.17 lakhs is the anticipated expenditure during the year 1982-83. An outlay of Rs. 11.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual Plan 1983-84 for the Training Division.

Perspective Planning Division

18.1.44 The basic function of the Perspective Planning Division is to formulate a long-term perspective of the State against which background the pattern of short-term growth of the economy may be visualized. In conformity with the said objectives, the Division is concerned mainly with studies, which would help in developing and using projective techniques for long term planning of various sectors of the economy.

18.1.45 The Division, at present, is engaged in conducting studies relating to :—

- (i) Quantification of benefits and their relationship with the public Sector expenditure for the Selected Social Sectors.
- (ii) Along-term strategy for the development of the Eastern Region.
- (iii) Linkages between formal and informal sectors:—
 - (a) Textiles (Draft report completed)
 - (b) Leather and leather products.
- (iv) Long-term strategy for the integrated development of Bundelkhand Region.

18.1.46 Besides the above mentioned studies, which are continuing during 1982-83, the division is also proposing to prepare an approach paper for the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Manpower Planning Division

18.1.47 The Division was created as a part of State Planning Institute in 1971 to conduct studies on various aspects of manpower and employment. Important aspects covered by the Division so far related to demand and supply of trained manpower of different categories during the various plan periods, stock and utilization of trained man-

power, structural analysis of unemployment in different sectors, wastage and stagnation in training institutions, availability of training facilities, employment-unemployment, demographic trends, activity patterns etc. The Division has played an important role in the planning process of the State.

18.1.48 It is planned to further diversify its activities and lay more emphasis on quantification and structural analysis of employment in different sectors ; studying the impact of different levels of technology on the generation of employment, measure the spread effect of investment and suggest policies as well as specific schemes to be taken up for generating more employment for specific target groups.

18.1.49 As a result of efforts of the Manpower Division of this Institute, development departments are now comparatively more conscious of the manpower information being provided by them to the division.

18.1.50 The Division has further widened its area of activities and is conducting studies on new aspects such as migration, displacement of people due to project locations, scheduled tribes, linkage between technical training and employment at local levels, impact of employment programmes relating to textile, sericulture, tourism etc. Recently the Division has been assigned the work of monitoring employment schemes for identifying bottlenecks in the implementation of schemes.

Area Planning Division

18.1.51 This Division is engaged in operationalising the concept of multi-level planning in the State. Studies are also conducted which help in developing a suitable mechanism in a multi-level planning frame work for better implementation and monitoring of developmental programmes.

18.1.52 One of the major functions of the Area Planning Division is to make in-depth studies of the problems of regional disparities in the levels of development within the State with a view to suggest effective measures for their reduction. The other functions of the Division are; (i) evolving a research methodology for formulation of integrated development plans for selected

areal units keeping in view its replicability, (ii) identifying backward regions in the State and preparation of regional plans and (iii) providing consultancy services to other departments/agencies in the field of spatial planning.

18.1.53 The Division has so far prepared a number of integrated area development plans for different types and sizes of areal units suffering from varied social and economic problems which have inhibited their development growth.

18.1.54 The Division has also been responsible for providing guidance, support in preparation of district plans for every district of the State for the past few years. But with a view to achieving proper integration of block and district plans, the Division is now engaged in the formulation of few block plans besides the district plans of Hardoi within the multilevel planning framework. In this context, resource inventories for Pawaian Block of Shahjahanpur district and Misrikh Block of Sitapur district have been prepared as the first step for preparing the block level plans. As regards the district plans of Hardoi and Jhansi, the analysis of intra district disparities and identification of central places and Integrated Area Development Plan for district Jhansi have been completed and released which would help in formulating strategies for balanced development.

18.1.55 In the context of preparing block level plans for rural development programmes with a particular focus on the amelioration of poverty among the target groups consisting of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, Harijans, Tribals and rural artisans etc., the Division is at present engaged in formulating the Kothawan and Behender block plans of Hardoi district and Gadarpur and Bazpur blocks of Nainital District. Recently, the Division has formulated an Integrated Area Development Project of Amethi Area in September, 1981 which may act as a model for other areas of the State.

Plan Monitoring and cost Management of Division

18.1.56 The main functions of the Division are :

(a) The receipt of progress information from operating and

implementing levels in time and its appraisal in terms of financial and physical performance as compared to targets.

- (b) identification of shortfalls, bottlenecks and lagging areas, causes for shortfalls, problems and difficulties faced by implementing levels and anticipating future shortfalls and problems area.
- (c) examining the effect of these shortfalls and problems on the completion of the given projects and its effect on time and cost of other related projects.
- (d) to undertake review and analysis of Engineering projects/schemes in construction stages and apprise the Government and/or the Cabinet-sub-committee of its findings and suggestions.
- (e) to focus attention on time and cost overruns of important projects involving large investments.
- (f) to assess the impact of cost escalations due to various reasons and develop suitable cost indices for typical works and to enable a rational assessment of cost estimates from year to year.
- (g) to undertake indepth studies of ongoing / completed projects/schemes on a selective basis so that experience gained on these could be usefully utilised in subsequent schemes / projects.
- (h) to apply the findings and experience of the studies for development of inventions in the concept of Scientific Monitoring on the same lines as applied-research in various fields.

18.1.57 Initially, this division took up monitoring of some selected projects of Irrigation and Power Sector but later on due to consistent pressure from other sectors the Government decided to increase the scope/coverage on a wider horizon, at present, the monitoring of selected Irrigation, Power, Water supply and Sanitation, Bridges, Agriculture,

Dairy Development, Animal Husbandry, Sugar, Industries, Housing and Urban Development and Industrial Projects of State Enterprises are being monitored. In addition to this the monthly monitoring of Prime Minister's new 20-Point Programme, for all 12 Divisions of the State, has also been assigned to this Division and the preparation of monitoring report for the top management has been taken up from June, 1982.

18.1.58. Monitoring reports have been designed to suit the needs of each department and type of schemes/projects. The frequency of reporting depends upon the type of scheme, its urgency and stage. The reports are generally Monthly / Quarterly / Half Yearly. In addition, flash reports had to be introduced for major power and irrigation projects with large investments so that their status and major-problems could receive attention of administrative departments and of the Government at the earliest opportunity. The Monthly/Quarterly reports are prepared on the basis of inputs furnished by the departments/undertakings on specified forms which have been designed in consultation with concerned department.

18.1.59 The studies conducted by this division can be grouped in six major multidisciplinary groups depending upon their subject coverage which are :

- (i) Engineering.
- (ii) Project Appraisal Implementation and Monitoring.
- (iii) Cost Management.
- (iv) Socio-Economic and Cost Control.
- (v) Scientific Management.
- (vi) Materials Management and Inventory Control.

18.1.60. *Impact of Monitoring*—As a result of the work of the Plan Monitoring and Cost Management Division, some of the important lessons about project planning and project management are listed below :

Lack of adequate survey and investigation at the stage of project formulation is by far the most important cause of difficulties experienced during the implementation phase. To a great extent time and cost overruns are attributable

to weaknesses arising from this inadequacy. As a consequence of this recognition, sizeable strengthening of survey, investigation and design organisation has recently taken place in Irrigation Department and the U. P. State Electricity Board.

Many departments have been encouraged to take up their restructuring on a scientific basis in the light of the nature, volume and diversity of functional responsibilities borne by them.

One of the inevitable results of the establishment of the Monitoring System has been the progressive development of a detailed and relevant data system to enable the top management not only to know what is going on at the level of implementation but also to store relevant information in a manner which would enable it to retrieve it at short notice for review at its own level as well as at the level of the Cabinet Sub-Committee.

Monitoring has created a deep appreciation of the need for using PERT/CPM techniques as real aids to systematic planning and sequencing of various activities relevant to project management.

Monitoring has been acting as a disincentive against the tendency to start work on projects on the basis of unrealistic estimates.

It has also created the awareness and importance of adhering to time schedule based on the realistic programmes and preparation of an advance plan of action and of timely identification of deviations, their analysis and remedial measures.

Monitoring Division studies on construction, Equipment and Materials Management have created an awareness on the need of forward planning and improved utilisation and accountability of major construction equipment.

The cost index exercises by the division have been found to be of immense use in examination and approval of revised estimates, as well as bringing out uniformity in

repetitive types of works on the basis of updated cost indices.

18.1.61. In the coming years, the main thrust of this Division will be to monitor equipment utilization, purchase and to get Monitoring Information Systems established in as many departments as possible. Simultaneously, this Division will also have to assume the responsibility for evolving M. I. S. packages for them so that plan implementation can be supervised with adequate care.

Project Formulation and Appraisal Division

18.1.62. The main objectives of project, Formulation and Appraisal Division are to undertake *ex-ante* appraisal of large project/programme from the technical financial, economic and social point of view and to motivate various development departments to have "shelf of projects" and to prepare guidelines for various development departments for formulation of carefully conceived and detailed project reports.

18.1.63. With a view to carrying out the above objectives the Division is responsible for appraising investment proposals for the consideration of Public Investment Board, expenditure Finance Committee, Local level Planning Committee and other miscellaneous projects. The Public Investment Board, for which the Division acts as Secretariat, is charged with the function of appraising all proposals of public sector enterprises involving an investment of Rs. one crore or more in the case of projects funded wholly by State and institutional resources. In case of joint sector projects, reference to the Board has to be made in cases in which Government resources of Rs. 50 lakhs or more are involved. For Expenditure Finance Committee on behalf of the Planning Department, the Division appraises all departmental projects for which non-recurring expenditure is Rs. 25 lakhs or more. Local level projects costing above Rs. 5 lakhs are also invariably appraised by the Division.

18.1.64. To enhance the project formulation capabilities of various development departments and state corporations, the Division prepares and issues various guidelines, model projects, manuals and research studies.

18.1.65. At present, due to the paucity of staff, the Division is not in a position to take up the responsibility of project formulation work in greater depth and is mainly concentrating on appraisal works. In fact the existing staff is not even adequate for coping with the increasing work load of appraisal of projects for Public Investment Board. For the other works, like, project appraisal for the consideration of Expenditure Finance Committee, Steering Committee of Flood Control Board and Local Level Planning, the Division needs strengthening.

Hill Division

18.1.66. The Hill Division is one of the newly created divisions of the State Planning Institute. This division was established in October 1981 with a view to accelerating the plan programmes of the hill areas. Its main functions are to oversee implementation, monitoring, co-ordination and evaluation of the programmes of these areas.

18.1.67. The Division is headquartered at Lucknow and has the following Sub-Divisions :

- (1) Perspective Planning, Regional Planning and Women's Sub-division.
- (2) Planning Research, Project Formulation and Material Planning Sub-division.
- (3) Monitoring and Coordination Sub-division.
- (4) Evaluation Sub-division. Formulation and Material Planning Sub-division.

18.1.68. Two units of the Division are being established at the headquarters of hill division at Naini Tal and Pauri for monitoring, co-ordination and evaluation of the plan programmes in their respective divisions.

The following studies are in hand :

- (i) Fact Book in hill districts.
- (ii) Inter-block disparities in Pauri District.
- (iii) Settlement of Gujars of U.P. hills.
- (iv) Evaluation of distribution system of essential commodities through fairprice shops in hill areas.
- (v) Monitoring of plan programmes in hills.

2. BUREAU OF STATE ENTERPRISES

18.2.1. Bureau of State Enterprises, U. P. was established in February 1974. The functions envisaged for the Bureau can be briefly summarised as :—

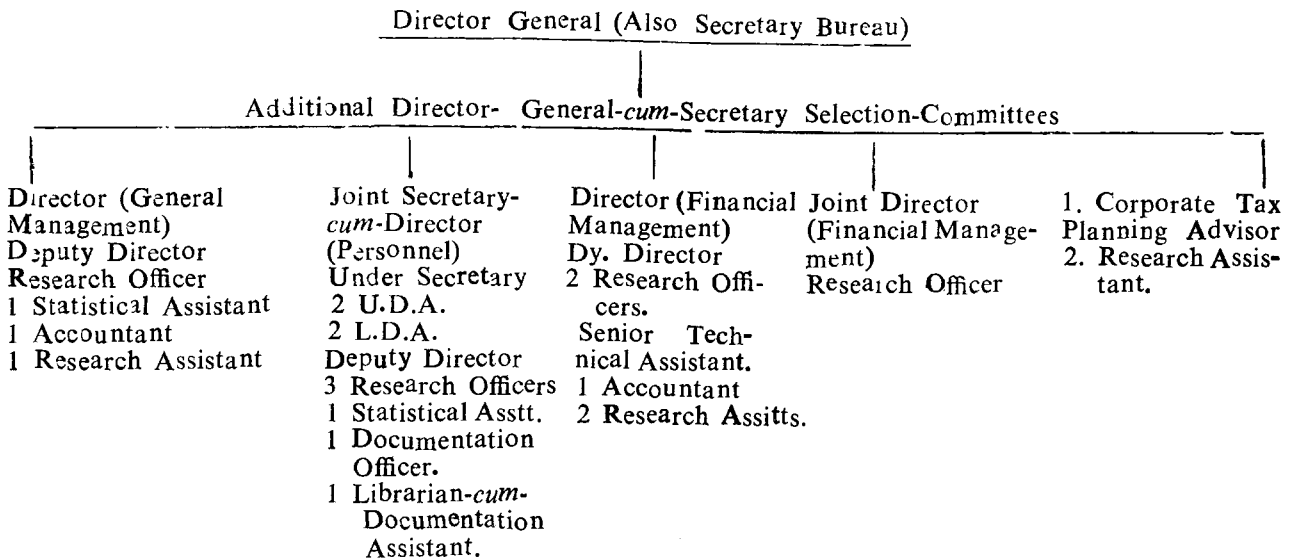
- (1) furnishing periodical reports to the Legislature and the Government on the working of the enterprises;
- (2) assisting the administrative departments in—
 - (a) making appointments to Board of Directors and senior posts in the enterprises;
 - (b) scrutinising in an expert manner the feasibility reports, project estimates, etc.;
- (3) acting as a data bank-cum-co-ordination agency for all the enterprises in matters of common interest, service matters, etc. ;

- (4) assisting the enterprises wherever advice is sought especially in the area of information systems; and
- (5) periodical monitoring of the activities of State Enterprises.

18.2.2. Initially Bureau was established as a part of Chief-Secretary branch in the Secretariat. To make it more flexible and purpose oriented the technical wing of the Bureau has been converted into a Directorate with effect from April 1, 1981. The Secretariat part of the Bureau is located in the main Secretariat and the Directorate part in the Jawahar Bhawan, Lucknow. The Bureau is looked after by the Secretary, Bureau and Administrative Reforms who is also Director-General of the Bureau.

18.2.3. The organizational structure of the Bureau is as given below :

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE DIRECTORATE OF BUREAU



18.2.4. Secretariat level work of public enterprises is looked after by two sections known as Public Enterprises Sections I and II. These sections have been placed under control and supervision of Deputy/Joint Secretaries, Secretary Bureau, is also Director-General of the Directorate.

18.2.5. *Achievements*—The Bureau in its six years of existence has been able to project itself as a service agency which has been set-up mainly to aid and assist the State Enterprises in improving their performance and the administrative departments monitoring

the performance of the enterprises they control. In addition, Bureau has also been striving to assist the enterprises in introducing modern management concepts in their systems and procedures. The main activities undertaken by the Bureau are as follows:

18.2.6. *Monitoring and Indepth Studies* :—

- (a) The Bureau has been monitoring the performance of the State Enterprises on a quarterly basis. Analytical reports on the performance of the enterprises are

sent to the Secretary of the Administrative, Planning and Finance Departments, the Chief Secretary and to the Cabinet Monitoring Sub-Committee for information and problem-solving action, wherever necessary. A copy of the report is also sent to the Chief Executives of the Corporation concerned.

(b) With a view to presenting the difficulties faced by the enterprises in their day-to-day operations the Bureau has been arranging periodic meetings at the Chief Secretary level as well as at the level of the Secretaries of the Departments, where reports based on in-depth studies are presented along with the difficulties faced by the enterprises concerned.

(c) The Bureau has also started preparing half-yearly flash reports about the performance of the enterprises since the year 1979-80 for the information of the Government.

20-Point Programme

18.2.7 Bureau has designed a formation for 20-Point Programme to monitor the physical and financial performance of the corporation on monthly basis at the level of Chief Secretary and Chief Minister.

18.2.8 Finalizing Personnel Policies

Towards evolving uniform personnel policies and narrowing down the disparities in the personnel practices of the various enterprises, the Bureau has been collecting basic data and assisting the Government in formulating suitable policies on prerequisites, allowances etc.

It has also prepared and circulated Model Service Rules and Model Discipline and Conduct Rules for being adopted by the enterprises.

18.2.9 Training and Management Development

(a) Towards improving the managerial talent available in the State Enterprises, the Bureau has been organizing a number of seminars and training programmes in collaboration with the Institute of Management Development, U. P. for creating a pool of trained state level officers from whom

selection could be made for the senior and top level posts, a comprehensive 12-Week Management Development Programme has been designed and three such programmes have been run so far. The fourth one is scheduled to start from November, 1982.

(b) Recognizing the need to strengthen the financial management systems and practices in the State Enterprises and to some extent, overcome the non-availability of professional Financial Managers from the open market the Bureau has designed a 3 months full time Management Accounting programme for the officers of U.P. Finance and Accounts Service. The First programme was organized during October 1980—January 1981 and three such programmes have been run so far.

(c) To provide a forum for exchange of ideas and also for creating an awareness towards recent development in management, the Bureau has been organizing on an annual basis a seminar of the Chief Executives of the State Enterprises. It had also organized a seminar on MBO and MIS conducted by Shri Sharu S. Rangneker for the Executives of State Enterprises and other such programmes.

18.2.10. Financial Management

(a) The Bureau has been compiling the annual working reports of all the State Enterprises on the basis of their published annual reports. It has also been collecting various types of data required the Finance Commission and the Planning Commission.

(b) Director-General Bureau is a member of the Public Investment Board and the Bureau has been playing an active part in examining and critically evaluating the proposals coming up before the P.I.B.

18.2.11. Publications

(a) The Bureau has been publishing on a continuing basis a monthly 'Newsletter' and a quarterly magazine 'Prabandh'.

(b) It has also published a compendium of guidelines and directives issued by the State Government to the State Enterprises.

(c) The revision of the earlier publication—'A' Handbook of 'U. P. State Public Enterprises' has been done in 1981.

18.2.12 Data Bank

A data bank to collect and disseminate all the basic information about the State Enterprises has been established and information on most of the enterprises have been collected and kept in an easily retrievable form.

18.2.13. Future Action Plan—

The Bureau, in addition to continuing the activities mentioned above, intends to focus more intensely on some of the areas mentioned below :—

(i) Monitoring

(a) Monitoring the performance of all the subsidiaries of the public sector enterprises.

(b) Indepth studies of the enterprises in such a way that all the enterprises are covered in a span of two years.

(c) Designing the quarterly performance reporting formats for the enterprises to suit their specific requirements, functions and activities.

(ii) Financial Management

(a) Assistance to enterprises which have fallen in arrears in the finalization of their annual accounts.

(b) Assistance to enterprises in streamlining and strengthening their financial management and accounting systems and procedures.

(iii) Personnel Management

(a) Assisting the enterprises in developing man-power planning systems, personnel policies etc.

(b) Preparation of panel of persons in the different disciplines.

(iv) Management Consultancy

(a) Assisting the enterprises in developing their management information and reporting systems, preparing long-term corporate plans, preparation of Accounts Manuals, Service Rules etc.

(b) Rendering advice to enterprises in the areas of materials management, financial resource planning, taxation etc.

3. TRAINING INSTITUTES

18.3.1. *Administrative Training Institute, Nainital*—A.T.I. Naini Tal, which was established in the year 1972, is engaged in imparting foundational training to officers of State Services and professional training to the I.A.S. Officers allotted to U.P., Officers of U.P. Civil (Executive) and Civil (Judicial) Service and U.P. Finance and Accounts service. Besides, training courses for senior officers of other services and refresher courses for officers of some State services are also organised from time to time. For some time past, courses at A.T.I. are also being sponsored by Government of India.

18.3.2. The Institute is housed in the Ardwell barracks. There are only 27 rooms for residential use of trainee officers. This accommodation is quite insufficient in view of the increasing activities of the Institute. The library is housed in a small room and for want of accommodation it has not been possible either to expand it or to provide a separate Reading Room. The Institute has neither an Auditorium nor a separate room for holding seminars. There is only one main class room. The Institute is able to cater to the residential requirements of only a handful of its staff because of constraint of such accommodation.

18.3.3. For organising the various training courses efficiently the Institute is in great need of Lecture halls, Library, Auditorium, Seminar Room, Hostel and residential quarters. The estimated cost of these buildings as per revised estimates are as under :

	(Rupees in lakhs)
1. Construction of the main building comprising of 4 Lecture halls, Library, one Seminar Room and an Auditorium.	51.23
2. Hostel for trainee officers	33.54
3. Residential quarters for officers and staff.	11.93
Total	96.70

18.3.4 An outlay of Rs.35.00 lakhs for the construction of the aforesaid buildings has been provided in the Sixth-Plan. A sum of Rs.28 lakhs was spent in the first two years of the Plan over the construction of main building. It is anticipated that an expenditure of Rs.35 lakhs would be incurred during the year 1982-83 on completion of the main building and on the construction of hostel and residential quarters. An outlay of Rs.2.00 Lakhs has been proposed for the year 1983-84.

*Institute of Management Development
Uttar Pradesh*

18.3.5 The Institute of Management Development U.P. was founded on 19th March 1975. It was registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860.

18.3.6 An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been provided for 'IMDUP' in the Sixth Plan. The Institute has neither a building of its own nor any facility for the stay of out-station participants. An outlay of Rs.12.00 lakhs was provided during 1980-81 for the purchase of land. In the year 1981-82 an outlay of Rs.9 lakhs had also been provided for the construction of building.

18.3.7 A plot of land measuring about 2.5 acres in the Aliganj Housing Scheme has been purchased. The UPRNN have prepared the drawing of the building proposed to be constructed for the Institute. The proposed building is expected to cost about Rs.34.10 lakhs. An additional sum of Rs.25.10 lakhs is required in 1982-83 for construction of the building.

4. SECRETARIAT ADMINISTRATION TRAINING OF HINDI TYPISTS AND STENOGRAPHERS.

18.4.1 Hindi in Devnagri script has been declared the official language of Uttar Pradesh. The Government have adopted various measures to ensure the use of Hindi in the official work of the State. Apart from providing Hindi type writers and reference books in Hindi etc., efforts are being made to remove the shortage of good Hindi typists and stenographers in the State by starting Hindi shorthand and typewriting training centres in various districts.

18.4.2 The outlay and expenditure in the first three years of the Sixth Plan

is as follows :—

Year	(Rupees in lakhs)	
	Outlay	Expenditure
1980-81	0.50	0.53
1981-82	0.50	0.58
1982-83	1.00	0.80
		(Anticipated).

18.4.3 An outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 1983-84 which will be utilised on the running of existing centres, as well as for opening of new centres.

5. REGIONAL RURAL BANKS

18.5.1 With a view to developing the rural economy by providing for the purpose of development of agriculture trade, commerce, industry and other productive activities in the rural areas, credit and other facilities, particularly to the small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, artisans and small entrepreneurs, and for matters connected therewith, various Regional Rural Banks have been established in the State of Uttar Pradesh. At present 29 Regional Rural Banks have been established covering 34 districts. By the end of June 1982, these banks have opened 1015 branches which have sanctioned loans of about Rs. 77.00 crores to the rural people, viz., small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, artisans and small entrepreneurs.

18.5.2 During the financial year 1982-83, the Steering Committee has approved establishment of two Regional Rural Banks one each in districts of Shahjahanpur and Bijnor respectively. Besides, during the remaining period of Sixth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to open Regional Rural Banks one each in districts of Pilibhit, Nainital (Covering Almora) Saharanpur, Agra, Lakhimpur Kheri for which State Government's share capital at the rate of Rs. 3.75 lakhs each bank will be required.

18.5.3 *Establishment of two Regional Offices and augmentation of Directorate of Institutional Finance*—State Government have sanctioned establishment of

two Regional Offices one each at Varanasi and Jhansi under the Directorate of Institutional Finance. A provision of Rs.3.82 lakhs has been made in the budget of current financial year (1982-83) in order to establish these offices. An outlay of Rs.6.00 lakhs has been proposed in the annual plan 1983-84 for the Banks as well as for the regional offices.

6. METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURE

18.6.1 Food and Civil Supplies Department have been provided an outlay of Rs.6.00 lakhs for the year 1983-84 out of which Rs. 5.00 lakhs have been earmarked for plains and Rs. 1.00 lakh for hills. Out of an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs earmarked for plains, it is proposed to utilize Rs.4.75 lakhs in connection with the Metric Weights and Measures Scheme and Rs.0.25 lakh in connection with the Quality Control Cell. The hills outlay of Rs.1.00 will be utilized in Metric Weights and Measures Scheme. The scheme-wise position is as follows :

18.6.2. *Metric Weights and Measures Scheme*—Metric system of Weights and Measures is a long term reformatory scheme. In the State, 107 Working Standard Laboratories have been established under this scheme up to the year 1982-83. Two mobile squads at Allahabad and Lucknow and one Working Standard Laboratory at Rudauli (District Barabanki) were established during the year 1979-80 and three Working Standard Laboratories were established at Handia (District Allahabad), Dohrihat (District Azamgarh) and Salon (District Raebareli) during the year 1982-83 under the Plan. All the four Working Standard Laboratories and two Mobile Squads shall continue during the year 1983-84. The recurring expenditure of Rs.3.15 lakhs shall be borne out of the Plan Outlay of 1983-84.

18.6.3. Besides the above, two new laboratories are proposed to be set up during the year 1983-84 in plains with an estimated expenditure of Rs.1.60 lakhs.

18.6.4. An outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh has been allotted for hills for the year 1983-84. At present ten working standard laboratories are functioning in

hill districts out of which eight are established at district headquarters and two at tehsils. It is proposed to set up one Working Standard Laboratory in hills during the year 1983-84.

18.6.5. On establishment of the proposed three laboratories during the year 1983-84, it is expected that the department would earn additional annual revenues of Rs.30,000 and in all 48 persons would get employment.

18.6.6. *Quality Control Cell*—On the advise of Government of India, a Quality Control Cell is likely to be established in 1982-83 at the Government headquarters to check the quality of foodgrains and milled products at the time of procurement, storage and distribution. The Government of India have agreed to bear 75% of the expenditure during the first and second year and this expenditure will be provided to State Government as grant-in-aid. The Quality Control Cell will continue in 1983-84. Against the estimated expenditure of Rs.1.00 lakh during 1983-84 on the Cell Rs.0.75 lakh will be borne by the Government of India and Rs. 0.25 lakh by the State Government. In this scheme six persons would get employment.

7. STATE EMPLOYEES WELFARE SCHEME

18.7.1 The U. P. Government Employees Welfare Corporation was established in the State in 1955. The main objects of the Corporation are :

1. To carry on and promote activities for the Welfare of the employees of the State Government.
2. To provide and help, for the welfare of the State Employees, the places of recreation, sports etc.
3. To establish and run stores, shops, canteens for carrying on retail business in essential commodities of daily use and other consumer goods without profit motive in such localities within State as the Board of Directors may decide.

18.7.2 The Corporation is run by a governing body under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary to Government U. P. consisting of Secretary Finance, Secretary Food and Civil Supplies, Secretary to Chief Minister,

Secretary, Secretariat Administration, Secretary. Revenue and Executive Director, U.P. State Employees Welfare Corporation as the Board of Directors. In the Sixth Five Year Plan, the State Government have included this scheme for providing better facilities to the State Employees and an outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been sanctioned for 1982-83. It is anticipated that the entire amount would be utilized in the current financial year.

18.7.3 The Corporation is still required to establish a large number of stores, shops and canteens in big cities of the State. An outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been earmarked for this scheme in the Plan for 1983-84. As the Corporation execute their programme on no profit no loss basis, it is proposed that the outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs earmarked for 1983-84 should be made available to the Corporation in the shape of grant-in-aid.

8. PRINTING AND STATIONERY

18.8.1 For the first time the Printing and Stationery Department of Uttar Pradesh came under plan development scheme during the year 1974-75. In order to meet the increasing demands of printing requirements and stationery from various State Government Undertakings, the expansions of Government Presses under the plan development scheme are being implemented.

18.8.2. *Cost Over Run*—The total project cost during the Fifth Five-Year Plan period (1974—79) was approved at Rs. 700.00 lakhs. In view of the rising trend in the cost of building, capital and equipments as well as wages of the employees, and with the inclusion of (a) expansion scheme of Government Branch Press, Hazratganj, Lucknow, (b) Printing Programme of Urdu *Gazette* the earlier estimated expenditure of Rs. 700.00 lakhs seemed to be insufficient and a sum of Rs.1235.00 lakhs was re-estimated instead of Rs. 700.00 lakhs in order to meet the requirements.

TABLE I- *Original and Revised Project cost*

Serial no.	On going schemes	(Rupees in lakhs)	
		Original project cost	Revised project cost
1	2	3	4
1	Establishment of New Government Press, Rampur	231.00	400.67
2	Establishment of New Government Press, Ramnagar, Varanasi	214.93	359.54
3	Expansion of Government Photo Litho Press, Roorkee	253.30	320.94
4	Expansion of Government Press, Hazratganj, Lucknow	..	113.38
5	Printing Programme of Urdu <i>Gazette</i> and other miscellaneous work	..	40.47
Total		700.00	1235.00

18.8.3 *Work Load*—The following presses were already in existence before the year 1974-75 :—

- (1) Government Press Allahabad.
- (2) Government Press, Aishbagh Lucknow.
- (3) Government Press, Hazratganj, Lucknow.
- (4) Government House Press, Lucknow/Naini Tal.

(5) Government Photo Litho Press, Roorkee.

Government presses at Allahabad and Aishbagh, Lucknow were catering to the requirements of various printing works including weekly *Gazette*, forms both registered and unregistered books, periodicals, Acts, Extraordinary Gazette maps, stationery materials, answer books of High Schools and Intermediate exami-

nation, etc. The Hazratganj Branch has now been reserved for the printing work of the Assembly/Council proceedings etc. The Roorkee Branch used to print mainly map work but is now printing other jobs also. Before implementation of plan schemes only the Government Press at Allahabad and the Government Press Aishbagh, Lucknow had the main responsibility to fulfil the State's requirements as explained above. The Photo Litho

Press, Roorkee, Government Branch Press, Hazratganj, Lucknow and Government House Press, Lucknow, were small units which were functioning for particular printing work. Study regarding the work load was carried out by the Estimates Committee in the year 1951. The trend of increasing work load and capacity of Government Presses in 1951 being run by State Government in terms of consumption of paper is given below :—

TABLE 2—Consumption of Paper By Government Presses
(In Metric tonnes)

Year	Central Press Allahabad	Government House Press, Lucknow	Branch Press, Lucknow	Roorkee Press	Total consumption
1	2	3	4	5	6
1947-48	1394	Did not exist.	Nil	Nil	1394
1949-50	2310	82	21	3	2416
1950-51	1606	262	21	6	1895

18.8.4 Out of the projected work load of 10,000 tonnes of paper, the then existing Government Presses were capable of taking 6,500 tonnes only. The balance of 3,500 tonnes was planned to be met through the establishment of the following Presses :

(a) at Rampur with a capacity of 1031.32 tonnes.

(b) at Varanasi with a capacity of 1155.60 tonnes.

(c) expansion of Roorkee Press with an additional capacity of 1328.40 tonnes.

18.8.5 Under the circumstances the continuing projects need to be completed in terms of buildings, machineries, equipments and staff.

18.8.6 A sum of Rs. 597.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the requirements of plan programmes under Sixth Five-Year Plan period 1980—85.

18.8.7 Details of agreed outlay for Sixth Five-Year Plan 1980—85, actual expenditure for 1980-82, outlay for 1982—83 and proposed outlay for 1983-84 are given as under :—

TABLE 3—Year-wise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rupees in lakhs)

Item	Outlay 1980—85	Actual expenditure 1980-82	Outlay 1982-83	Proposed outlay 1983-84
1	2	3	4	5
Building	129.56	95.65	26.00	26.00
Machines	237.88	97.83	54.00	66.00
Staff	229.56	50.45	30.00	28.00
Total	597.00	243.93	110.00	120.00

18.8.8 The outlay of Rs. 120 lakhs for the year 1983-84 is not sufficient to meet the requirements of continuing schemes. The burden of printing work load of Urdu *Gazette* is an additional necessity to be shouldered in the plan ceiling of Rs. 120.00 lakhs. Machines and equipments have to be purchased at the cost of Rs. 66.66 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is essential for the requirement of staff under the committed revenue expenditure.

18.8.9 There are proposals to set-up forms depots at the Headquarters of

certain divisional commissioners. Steps have also been taken to decentralize the stationery office and forms store branch to be set up in the units of continuing projects to cater forms and stationery to surrounding ten districts from each unit to save freight and to give better service to the consuming departments.

18.8.10 *Programmes for 1983-84*— Programme-wise details are given as under :—

TABLE 4—*Programmes for 1983-84*

(Rupees in lakhs)

Unit	Cost of Project	Outlay 1980—85	Requirements during the year 1983-84			
			Building	Machines/ equi- ments	Staff	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Government Press, Rampur	400.67	158.00	8.00	13.50	18.00	39.50
2. Government Press, Varanasi	359.54	173.00	8.00	16.58	9.00	33.58
3. Government Photo Litho Press, Roorkee.	320.94	197.00	10.00	21.58	0.34	31.92
4. Government Press, Hazratganj, Lucknow.	113.38	57.00	.	15.00	.	.
5. Urdu <i>Gazette</i> and miscellaneous work	40.47	12.00	.	..	.	15.00
Total	1235.00	597.00	26.00	66.66	27.34	120.00

18.8.11 The scheme of Government Press, Hazratganj, Lucknow has been completed. A sum of Rs. 72.00 lakhs have so far been spent till 1982 on this project.

Requirements of power-material for 1983-84

18.8.12 The requirement of power for the above projects has been estimated at 1200 K.W. The materials will be purchased from the non-plan budget. However details of certain items which will be required under Plan Scheme are given as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

- (i) Requirement of Equip- 6.00
ments
- (ii) Telephones 0.05
- (iii) Petrol, parts of motor 0.12,
vehicles, Tyres etc.

Cost over-run and Time over-runs

18.8.13 The total project cost of plan schemes is estimated at Rs. 1235.00 lakhs for Government Presses. The total plan ceiling from 1974-75 to 1983-84 comes to Rs. 780.00 lakhs. So, Rs. 455.00 lakhs more are needed in the remaining financial year of 1984-85 to complete the projects. If the provision of Rs. 455.00 lakhs is not made within the remaining period of Sixth Five-Year Plan for the continuing projects, the plan schemes of Government Presses will be spilled over to Seventh Five-Year Plan. Naturally the project cost of spill-over works during the Seventh Five-Year Plan will be enhanced by 10 per cent or more in view of rising prices of machines, equipments and increase in wages etc. The cost and time over run will not be in the interest of the project.

8.1.114 The expenditure being made in building, machine and staff for each chemne for the year 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83, and proposed outlay for 1983-84 has been shown in the table below :—

TABLE 5—Component-wise details of expenditure and proposed outlay

(Rupees in lakhs)

Press	Outlay 1980-85	Actual expenditure		Antici- pated expendi- ture 1982-83	Total expen- diture 1980-83	Proposed Outlay for 1983-84
		1980-81	1981-82			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rampur						
1. BBuilding	6.22	2.92	3.30	4.00	10.22	8.00
2. MMachine	53.32	12.12	8.00	17.00	37.12	13.50
3. SStaff	98.46	15.69	17.73	21.00	54.42	18.00
Total	158.00	30.73	29.03	42.00	101.76	39.50
Varanasi						
1. BBuilding	32.96	16.34	9.10	8.00	33.44	8.00
2. MMachine	71.57	20.33	10.89	20.00	51.22	16.58
3. SStaff	68.47	8.12	8.81	10.00	26.93	9.00
Total	173.00	44.79	28.80	38.00	111.59	33.58
Roorkhee						
1. B Building	70.44	29.25	11.19	2.00	42.44	10.00
2. M Machine	86.77	..	20.27	26.00	46.27	21.58
3. S Staff	39.79	..	0.10	1.00	1.10	0.34
Total	197.00	29.25	31.56	29.00	89.81	31.92
Hazratganj, Lucknow						
1. B Building	19.94	19.54	..	0.40	19.94	..
2. M Machine	26.22	10.73	15.49	..	26.22	..
3. S Staff	10.84	..	..	6.60	6.60	..
Total	57.00	30.27	15.49	7.00	52.76	..
Miscellaneous						
1. B Building	..	0.43	3.58	..	4.01	..
2. M Machine	..	..	..	..	..	15.00
3. S Staff	12.00	..	..	..	..	..
Total	12.00	0.43	3.58	..	4.01	15.00
GRAND TOTAL	597.00	135.47	108.46	116.00	359.93	120.00

15. National Systems Unit,
National Institute of Educational
Planning and Administration
17-B, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi-110016
DOC. No. D-982
Date 30/11/86

NIEPA DC



D00982